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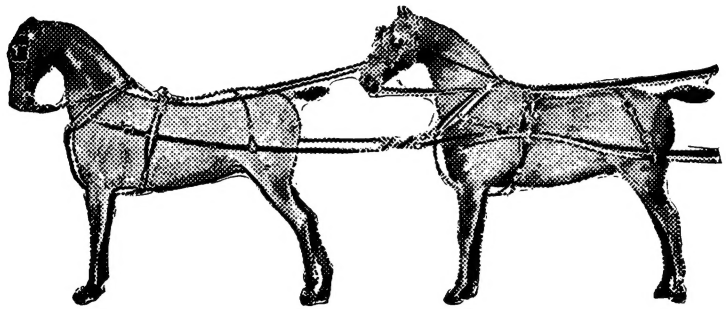
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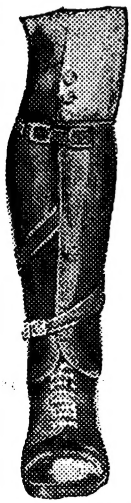
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We shall outline in a few words the idea which underlies the publication of this book. And we shall be very grateful for any idea as to improvements and criticisms of shortcomings.

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We ask for criticism and advice.

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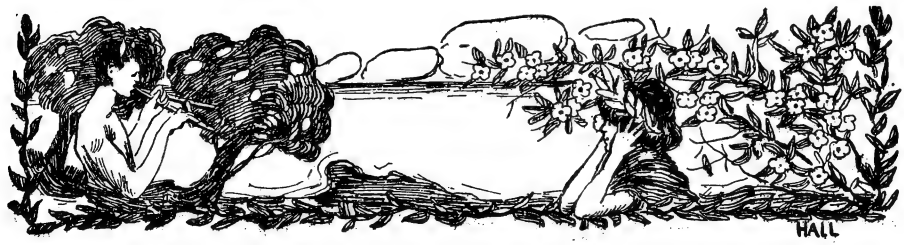
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The American Almanac

(The Astronomical Calculations in The American Almanac are prepared by Berlin H. Wright, M. D., of Penn Yan, N. Y., and Lake Helen, Fla.)

The Year.

There have been many methods of computing time since man became wise enough to devise a calendar, and each, whether based upon the lunar or the solar system of computation, has aided him in his attempt to keep pace with the passing of the seasons and has enabled him to record those events which he has deemed of sufficient importance to be preserved for posterity. There were the Athenians, for example, who began their year in June; the Macedonians, in September; the Persians, in August, and the ancient Mexicans, in February.

In the old Roman, or Julian, calendar the months corresponded with our own, excepting that the year first began with March and that up to the time of the Emperor Augustus the fifth and sixth months of each year were designated as Quintilis and Sextilis, After that time, however, the names of Julian and Augustus were bestowed upon them, and so they were brought down to modern times.

The old Romans had a somewhat peculiar method of reckoning the days. Their three points of computation were: (1) The "Kalends," as the first of each month was called. (2) The "Nones," which occurred on the seventh day of the months of March, May, July and October, and on the fifth day of each of the other months; and (3) the "Ides," which came exactly eight days after the "Nones." In reckoning the days, therefore, these three fixed dates were taken as a basis, and each day of the week was said to be so many days before the next fixed date. Thus, while the first day of January was known as the "'Kalends' of January," the 31st of December was "the day before the 'Kalends of January,'" but when the computations were carried further back both the days between and the fixed date itself were reckoned, a method which made December 30th the "third day before the 'Kalends.'"

The most peculiar calendar of comparatively modern times is that which was instituted as the result of the French Revolution. It was in September, 1793, that the Convention determined to abolish the use of the common era in all civil affairs and to substitute one of its own invention. According to this plan the new era should begin with the day of the last true Autumnal equinox, September 22, 1792, and each succeeding year should begin at midnight of the day on which this equinox fell. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each, while the months were divided into three decades of ten days each. In order to make up the necessary 365 days, however, the five days were added at the end of the month of September: "Primidi," dedicated to Virtue; "Duodi," to Genius; "Tridi," to Labor; "Quartidi," to Opinion, and "Quintidi," to Reward. To complete the leap year a sixth day, called "Olympic" and dedicated to "The Day of the Revolution," was added.

The National Convention also decreed that to each tenth day—thirty-six in all—should be assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," each of which should be dedicated to the honor of some trait of character or condition of being that in this manner might be made to appeal more strongly to the hearts of the people. Thus, these "Fetes" were dedicated to the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, the Benefactors of Humanity, the Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Affection, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Ancestors, Posterity and Goodness.

The Gregorian calendar was restored on January 1, 1806, and the following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Revolutionary era:

Vendemaire (vintage)	Sept.	23	to Oct.	22
Brumaire (foggy)	Oct.	23	to Nov.	22
Frimaire (sleety)	Nov.	22	to Dec.	21
Nivose (snowy)	Dec.	22	to Jan.	21
Pluviose (rainy)	Jan.	21	to Feb.	20
Ventose (windy)	Feb.	20	to Mar.	21
Germinal (budding)	Mar.	22	to Apr.	21
Floreal (flowery)	Apr.	21	to May	20
Prarial (pasture)	May	21	to June	20
Messidor (harvest)	June	20	to July	19
Thermidor (hot)	July	20	to Aug.	19
Fructidor (fruit)	Aug.	20	to Sept.	18

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	C B
Epact	13
Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	5
Solar Cycle	9
Roman Indiction	2
Julian Period	6617
Dionysian Period	233
Jewish Lunar Cycle	2
Mohammedan era, year 1322, begins March 18, 1904.	
Jewish era, year 5665, begins September 9, 1904.	

Explanatory Note.—The Dominical Letter or Letters, or Sunday Letter, indicates the day of the year on which the first Sunday occurs, the first seven letters of the alphabet being used. Thus, for 1903 the Dominical Letter was D, the fourth letter of the alphabet, and hence the fourth day of the year was Sunday. When leap year occurs, as this year, two letters are used, the first being used as above and the last or preceding letter for the remaining ten months being added to maintain the cycle. Thus, for 1904 C B are the Sunday Letters, and hence January 3 and every seventh day thereafter during January and February will be Sunday. For A. D. years the Dominical Letter for any year is found by the following process: Let the years less than a century=R. The centuries, divided by 4, give a remainder=r. Then 1-7 (6—2r+R+¼R)=remainder=r' and 7—r'=the letter for the last ten months of a leap year and 7—(r'—1)=letter for January and February. The Golden Number is that number of a cycle of 19 years which shows how many years have passed since New Moon fell on January 1. This is also called the Metronic Cycle, from the astronomer Meton, who first (B. C. 432) discovered that in 19 years the solar and lunar years nearly come together again. Therefore the dates of the Olympic games, celebrated every fourth year at the Full Moon, following the Summer solstices, could be adjusted both to the solstices and the Moon, and his tables were inscribed in golden figures on a marble pillar; hence our Golden Number. The chief use of this cycle is in fixing the date of Easter, and in this same connection is used the Epact, or Moon's age, January 1. The Epact is found as follows: Let Gn=Golden Number, r=remainder from dividing the centuries by 4, and q the quotient. Then Epact=11 Gn—[(17r+43q+86)]÷25, rejecting the 30s and fractions. The Solar Cycle is the number of years that have elapsed since the days of the week fell on the same days of the year, when there will be, therefore, a recurrence of the Dominical, or Sunday Letter, obviously. This would be the case every seven years but for the leap years; hence four times seven is the cycle, or 28 years. It is found by adding 9 to the year and dividing the sum by 28. The Roman Indiction is a cycle of 15 years, and is of no utility except to chronologers. It is the remainder found by adding 3 to the year and dividing the sum by 15. The Julian Period is a cycle of 7,980 years, and is the product of the three cycles—Golden Number (19), Solar Cycle (28) and Roman Indiction (15)—and hence shows the time when these three cycles will coincide or begin at the same time. The first of this cycle will not be completed until the year 2267. It is the year +4713. The Dionysian Period is a cycle of 532 years, and is

also called the Great Paschal Cycle, being the product of a complete Solar and Lunar Cycle (28×19). It is the remainder found by adding 457 to the year and dividing by 532, and, with the Julian Period, is chiefly used by chronologers. The Jewish Lunar Cycle is always three less than the Golden Number, and is used by the Jews in fixing the time of their festivals.

ERAS.

The Gregorian year 1904 corresponds to the following eras:

From July 4, the 129th year of the Independence of the United States.

Year 1322 of the Mohammedan era, beginning March 18. (See calendar.)

Year 1620 of the era of Diocletian.

Year 5664-5 of the Jewish era; year 5665 begins at sunset, September 9. (See calendar.)

Year 4601 of the Chinese era. (Nearly. See calendar.)

Year 7412-13 of the Byzantine era, year 7418 commencing on September 1.

Year 2657 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

Year 2651 of the era of Nabonassar.

Year 2680 of the Olympiads.

Year 2216 of the Grecian era, or the era of Seleucidae.

Year 2564 of the Japanese era.

Time.

All the calculations in The American Almanac are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The Sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction. In the case of the Moon no correction is needed, as in the Sun, for "parallax and refraction;" with her they are of an opposite nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the Moon's centre on a true horizon, such as the ocean or a large plain affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in the contiguous North American zones indicated by the headings of the divisions. This statement is based on the fact that in the same latitude, or in the same line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at almost the same moment of local or mean time, the difference in extremes being so slight as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes, except in the case of the Moon's rising, southing and setting, when 6 m. for Pacific Coast points and 3 m. for Mississippi River Valley region, including Chicago, etc., must be added, or 2 m. for each hour of longitude.

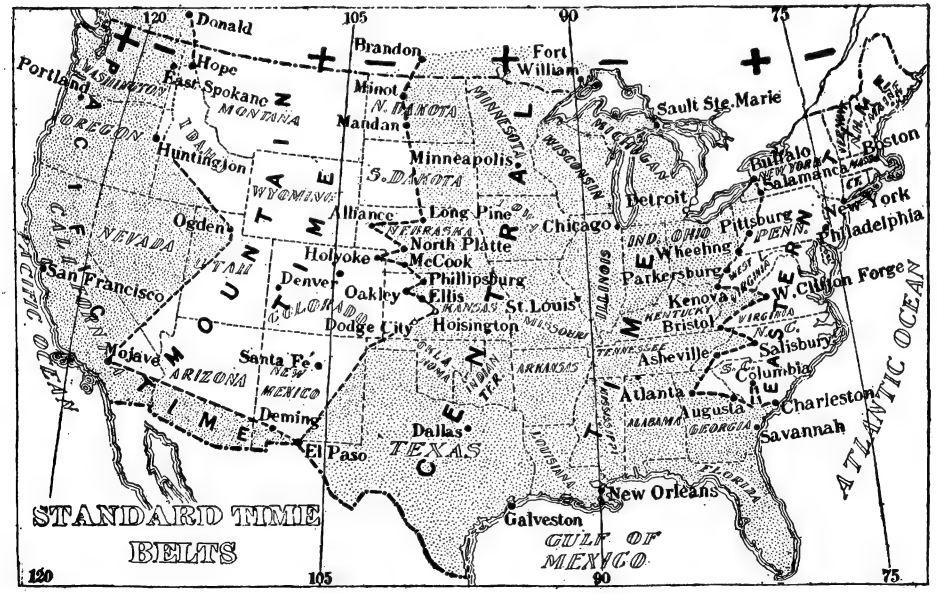
The column, "Shadow at Noon Mark," is given to aid those who have "noon marks" or meridian lines to ascertain the correct time. It will not do to suppose that the Sun arrives at the "noon mark" at 12 o'clock. Such is really the case only four times a year—April 15, June 15, September 1 and December 24—and the error may amount to as much as 16 minutes.

The heavy dotted lines show the arbitrary divisions of time in the United States. The plus and minus marks on either side of the meridian lines show whether it is necessary to add to or subtract from the standard time of points east or west of these lines, to arrive at actual, or Greenwich time. See table on page 3.

STANDARD TIME.

For the convenience of the railroads and business in general, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, and it is by this method of calculation that trains are now run and local time is regulated. In accordance with this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30 m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Charleston, S. C., the latter city being its southernmost point. The second or central section includes all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section includes all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Ari-

MAP OF THE STANDARD TIME BELTS.



zona. The fourth or Pacific section includes all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific Coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time is uniform, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour.

The following is the table of times based upon the meridian used by the United States and Canada:

Name of Time.	Degrees.	Central Meridian.—From Greenwich.	Nearest Place.
Intercolonial	60	4 hours west.	About 3½° east of Halifax, N. S.
Eastern	75	5 hours west.	Between New York and Philadelphia.
Central	90	6 hours west.	St. Louis and New Orleans.
Mountain	105	7 hours west.	Denver, Colo.
Pacific	120	8 hours west.	1½° east of Sacramento, Cal.
Sitka	135	9 hours west.	¼° east of Sitka, Alaska.
Tahiti	150	10 hours west.	½° west of the island of Tahiti.
Hawaiian	157½	10 h. 31 m. west.	Near centre of Molokai.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the Sun and Moon in standard time, would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which it was computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent, as already explained, and persons having the mean time may easily ascertain the correct standard time of any event by making use of the following table:

STANDARD TIME TABLE.

To obtain standard time add or subtract the figures given to local time.

City.	Standard or Division.	Correction, Minutes.	City.	Standard or Division.	Correction, Minutes.
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	Sub. 5	Little Rock, Ark.	Central	Add 9
Austin, Texas	Central	Add 31	Louisville, Ky.	Central	Sub. 18
Baltimore, Md.	Eastern	Add 6	Lynchburg, Va.	Eastern	Add 17
Baton Rouge, La.	Central	Add 4	Memphis, Tenn.	Central	Sub. 0
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Central	Add 43	Milwaukee, Wis.	Central	Sub. 8
Boston, Mass.	Eastern	Sub. 16	Mobile, Ala.	Central	Sub. 8
Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 16	Montgomery, Ala.	Central	Sub. 15
Burlington, Iowa	Central	Add 5	Nashville, Tenn.	Central	Sub. 13
Cairo, Ill.	Central	Sub. 3	New Haven, Conn.	Eastern	Sub. 8
Charleston, S. C.	Eastern	Add 20	New Orleans, La.	Central	Add 0
Chicago, Ill.	Central	Sub. 10	New York, N. Y.	Eastern	Sub. 4
Cincinnati, Ohio	Central	Sub. 22	Norfolk, Va.	Eastern	Add 5
Cleveland, Ohio	Central	Sub. 33	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 2
Columbus, S. C.	Eastern	Add 24	Omaha City, Neb.	Central	Add 24
Columbus, Ohio	Central	Sub. 28	Pensacola, Fla.	Central	Sub. 11
Dayton, Ohio	Central	Sub. 23	Philadelphia, Pa.	Eastern	Add 1
Denver, Col.	Mountain	Add 0	Pittsburg, Pa.	Eastern	Add 20
Des Moines, Iowa	Central	Add 14	Portland, Me.	Eastern	Sub. 19
Detroit, Mich.	Central	Sub. 28	Providence, R. I.	Eastern	Sub. 14
Dubuque, Iowa	Central	Add 3	Quincy, Ill.	Central	Add 6
Duluth, Minn.	Central	Add 9	Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern	Add 15
Erie, Pa.	Central	Sub. 39	Richmond, Va.	Eastern	Add 10
Evansville, Ind.	Central	Sub. 10	Rochester, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 11
Ft. Gibson, Cher. Nation	Central	Add 21	Rock Island, Ill.	Central	Add 3
Fort Smith, Ark.	Central	Add 19	San Francisco, Cal.	Pacific	Add 10
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Central	Sub. 20	Santa Fe, N. M.	Mountain	Add 4
Galena, Ill.	Central	Add 2	Savannah, Ga.	Central	Sub. 36
Galveston, Texas	Central	Add 19	Shreveport, La.	Central	Add 15
Grand Haven, Mich.	Central	Sub. 15	Springfield, Ill.	Central	Sub. 2
Harrisburg, Pa.	Eastern	Add 7	St. Joseph, Mo.	Central	Add 19
Houston, Texas	Central	Add 21	St. Louis, Mo.	Central	Add 1
Huntsville, Ala.	Central	Sub. 12	St. Paul, Minn.	Central	Add 12
Indianapolis, Ind.	Central	Sub. 16	Superior City, Wis.	Central	Add 8
Jackson, Miss.	Central	Add 1	Syracuse, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 5
Jacksonville, Fla.	Central	Sub. 33	Toledo, Ohio	Central	Sub. 26
Janesville, Wis.	Central	Sub. 4	Trenton, N. J.	Eastern	Sub. 1
Jefferson City, Mo.	Central	Add 9	Utica, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 1
Kansas City, Mo.	Central	Add 19	Washington, D. C.	Eastern	Add 8
Keokuk, Iowa	Central	Add 6	Wheeling, W. Va.	Eastern	Add 23
Knoxville, Tenn.	Central	Sub. 24	Wilmington, Del.	Eastern	Add 2
La Crosse, Wis.	Central	Add 5	Wilmington, N. C.	Eastern	Add 13
Lawrence, Kan.	Central	Add 21	Yankton, S. Dak.	Central	Add 29
Lexington, Ky.	Central	Sub. 23			

The Four Seasons.

(Washington Mean Time.)

		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter	begins, 1905, Dec. 22	7	4	p.m.;	lasts 89	0	38	
Spring	begins, 1904, Mch. 20	7	42	p.m.;	lasts 92	19	53	
Summer	begins, 1904, June 21	3	35	p.m.;	lasts 93	14	49	
Autumn	begins, 1904, Sept. 23	6	24	a.m.;	lasts 89	18	29	
Winter	begins, 1904, Dec. 22	0	53	a.m.				

The tropical year is the time required by the Sun to pass from one equinox to the same one again.

	D.	H.	M.
Tropical year lasts	365	5	49
Sun north of the equator	186	10	42
Sun south of the equator	178	19	7
Difference	7	15	35

Due to the slower motion of the Earth when farthest from the Sun.

The Morning and Evening Stars.

MORNING STARS (WEST OF SUN).

Inferior Planets.

Mercury (☿), from January 17 to March 26, May 13 to July 9, and September 15 to October 31.
Venus (♀), until July 8.

Superior Planets.

Mars (♂), after May 30.
Jupiter (♃), from March 27 to July 21.
Saturn (♄), from February 1 to May 11.
Uranus (♅), until March 20 and after December 22.
Neptune (♆), from June 27 to October 1.

EVENING STARS (EAST OF SUN).

Inferior Planets.

Mercury (☿), until January 17 and from March 26 to May 13, from July 9 to September 15, and after October 31.
Venus (♀), after July 8.

Superior Planets.

Mars (♂), until May 30.
Jupiter (♃), until March 27 and after July 21
Saturn (♄ until February 1 and after May 11.
Uranus (♅), from March 20 to December 22.
Neptune (♆), until June 27 and after October 1.

Eclipses of 1904 and Their History.

There will be but two eclipses this year; both of the Sun, as must always be the case when this, the minimum number, occurs. In most cases of this kind one will be total and the other annular, but both may be annular. This may happen at intervals of four, seven, eleven and eighteen years. They are as follows:

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 17, invisible in the United States, except in the Philippine Islands and Guam; visible generally throughout Southern Asia, Indian Ocean, Eastern Africa and Western Pacific Ocean. The path of the annular phase passes through the Philippine Islands north of Manila, Southern Siam and Northern Sumatra to Cape Delgado on the east coast of Africa, touching the north point of Madagascar. Each eclipse has a life-record running through a period of 1,400 years, during which time it will recur seventy-seven times, beginning at one pole of the Earth and passing off at the opposite pole. When a series has thus been completed it cannot recur under 12,500 years, nearly.

The last preceding recurrence of this eclipse was on March 5, 1886. The next recurrence will be March 27, 1922.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, September 9, invisible in the United States, except in Hawaii, where the eclipse will be about six digits upon the southern limb of the Sun.

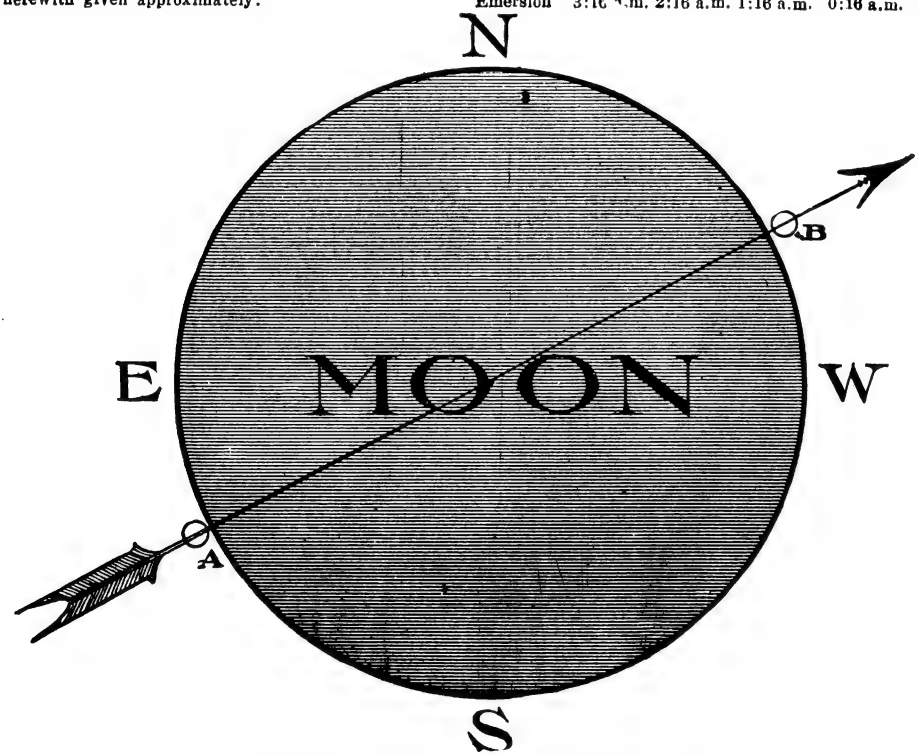
The last preceding recurrence of this eclipse was on August 28, 1886 The next recurrence will be on September 20, 1922.

Note on Eclipses in General.—Such a case as this, where the minimum number of eclipses occur, may happen at intervals of four, seven, eleven or eighteen years. The last period was known to the ancient Chaldeans, who named it the Saros Period. All must recur, if they recur at all, in one Saros Period. Every eclipse will begin on the Earth first at one of the poles of the Earth and pass off at the other. Thus each of the above eclipses is but one of a series of from forty-eight to seventy-seven that began at one of the poles and is working toward the opposite one, occupying from about 900 to 1,400 years to move from pole to pole. It is stated that a series once so completed cannot recur under 12,500 years.

Occultation of Mars.

The planet Mars will be occulted by the Moon December 2. This interesting phenomenon will be visible between the parallels of 57°+ and 13°— wherever the planet and Moon are above the horizon at the times herewith given approximately:

	Eastern Time. H.M.	Central Time. H.M.	Mountain Time. H.M.	Pacific Time. H.M.
Immersion	2:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	0:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m. 1st
Emersion	3:16 a.m.	2:16 a.m.	1:16 a.m.	0:16 a.m.



Occultation of Mars, as seen at Washington, D. C.

The immersion will take place at A and the emersion at B, and the planet will apparently pass behind the Moon from A to B westwardly, as indicated by the arrow. This is because of the more rapid motion of the Moon from west to east. (See figure.)

Duration of Light and Darkness.

The tenth column of the second calendar page for each month contains a diagram showing the amount of sunlight or moonlight, or both, between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. Each day is divided into four parts of three hours each, or six of evening and six of morning. The light portions of the diagrams are not at all times to be considered as moonlight, for the reason that during the Summer months the Sun rises before 6 a. m. and sets after 6 p. m. The upper margin of the black zone may be considered the rising line and the lower the setting, and thus at a glance one can tell the approximate time of the rising and setting of the Moon when that event occurs after 6 p. m. and before 6 a. m.

Planets Brightest or Best Seen.

MERCURY AS AN EVENING STAR.

January 1 to 4 (a)
April 6 to 9
August 21 to 23 (b)
December 13 to 16
} Setting shortly after the Sun.

MERCURY AS A MORNING STAR.

February 1 to 4 (a)
July 2 to 5 (b)
October 1 to 5
} Rising shortly before the Sun

Those dates marked (a) and (b) are the most favorable for visibility.

☿ GREATEST ELONGATION EAST OF THE SUN.

January 1	19° 30′
April 21	20° 12′
August 20	27° 24′
December 14	20° 30′

☿ GREATEST ELONGATION WEST OF THE SUN.

February 10	25° 52′
June 8	23° 46′
October 1	17° 54′

MERCURY SETS AS FOLLOWS (LAT. N. Y.):

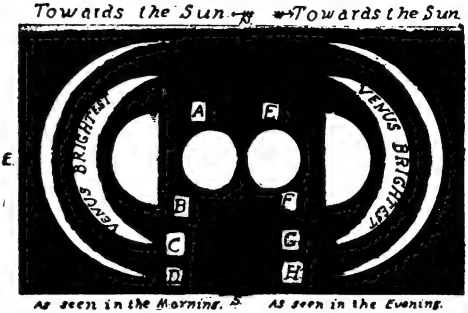
	H.	M.	
January 3	6	11	P. M.
April 7	7	31	P. M.
August 22	7	37	P. M.
December 14	5	50	P. M.

MERCURY RISES AS FOLLOWS (LAT. N. Y.):

	H.	M.	
February 3	5	45	A. M.
July 3	3	01	A. M.
October 3	4	31	A. M.

Venus will not reach her point of maximum brilliancy at all this year, but she will be brighter at the close of the year than at any other time. Until July 8 she will appear to diminish in diameter and gradually change from a slightly gibbous phase (she had a half-moon phase November 28, 1903, as in B) at the first of the year, to a small nearly circular phase on July 23, as at A. Her apparent diameter will diminish from 9″.23 to 4″.92 in that time. On June 24 she will appear as at E, with her gibbous limb on the opposite side from that at A. After July 23 she will increase in apparent diameter from 4″.92 to 8″.4 at the close of the year, when she will appear nearly as at F. She will be invisible for a few days before and after her time of superior conjunction with the Sun, July 8, being at that time exactly in line with the Earth and Sun and beyond. After July 8 she will be seen in the evening, being east of the Sun and setting after sunset. Before July 8 she will be seen in the east, rising before the Sun. (See the calendar pages for her time of rising and setting.)

Phases of Venus, Direct Image



Mars will not touch his point of maximum brilliancy this year, but will be a bright and interesting object at the beginning and close of the year. While Mars will be in conjunction with the Sun on May 30, and at that time, or shortly before and after that time, will show a full, round disk, he will not be brightest. (See American Year-Book for 1903 for the necessary conditions, p. 34.) At all other times he will present a slightly gibbous phase, the gibbous side or limb being always on the side from the Sun. Hence, until May 30 the gibbous limb will be the eastern, and afterward the western. These phases are easily seen with a small telescope or field glass. His apparent size or diameter will also decrease until May 30, and increase after that date, though this feature is far more noticeable in Venus.

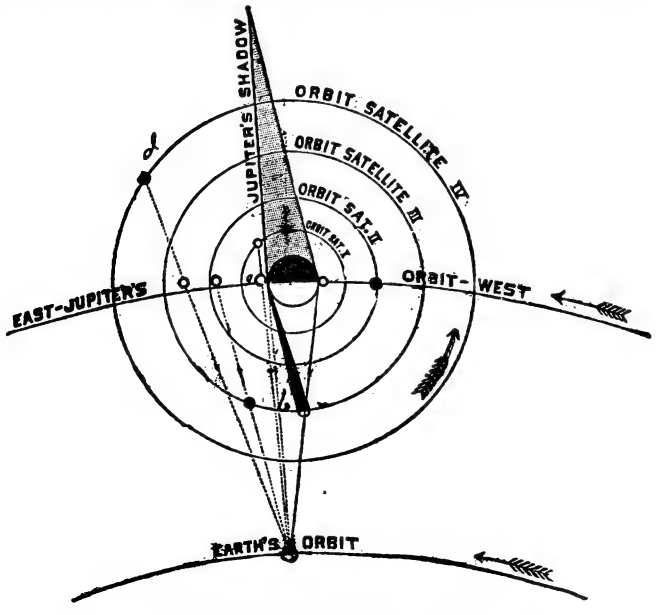
Jupiter will be brightest October 18, being then at his opposition, or 180° from the Sun, and rising as the Sun sets, and by some called an evening star after that date.

Saturn will be brightest August 10.

Uranus will be brightest June 19.

Neptune will be brightest December 28.

The Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites.—See last column of each calendar page for a full account and representation of the place of the satellites of Jupiter at convenient hours. In the figure Sat. I is represented in an eclipse, and when next seen to the east of Jupiter it reappears from an occultation, having emerged from the shadow before it came into our range of view. Sat. II lies to the west of Jupiter at its stationary point, i. e., where its motion is in same line with our vision. Sat. III is moving westward. As it moves from a to b it will appear to have moved from a′ to b′. At b it will begin a transit, and when it reaches c it will have completed the transit, and its shadow will be seen to enter upon the eastern limit of the planet to also transit it. Sat. IV is approaching its eastern elongation. When viewed with a telescope the satellites will appear in a line. In this instance they will appear as though located at a′ b′ c′ d′, or nearly in a line with the equator of Jupiter.



The Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites.

Phenomena and Planetary Configurations.

Month and Day.	Aspect.	Washington Mean Time.	Distance Apart.
		H. M.	° ′
Jan. 1....	☿ Greatest elongation, east	1 00 A. M.	19 30
Jan. 2....	♀ Greatest heliocentric latitude, north	10 00 A. M.	.....
Jan. 2....	Neptune in conjunction with Moon	1 32 P. M.	♆ 3 55 N.
Jan. 2....	Earth nearest Sun	11 00 P. M.	.....
Jan. 6....	☿ In ascending node	4 00 A. M.	.....
Jan. 7....	Mercury stationary	10 00 P. M.	.....
Jan. 10....	Mercury in perihelion	6 00 P. M.	.....
Jan. 13....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	3 49 P. M.	♀ 2 29 S.
Jan. 15....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	1 35 A. M.	♅ 5 12 S.
Jan. 17....	Mercury in conjunction with Sun	7 00 A. M.	Inferior.
Jan. 18....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	5 13 P. M.	♄ 4 39 S.
Jan. 20....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	11 23 A. M.	♂ 3 33 S.
Jan. 22....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	4 28 A. M.	♃ 1 55 S.
Jan. 28....	Venus in conjunction with Uranus	3 00 P. M.	♀ 1 47 N.
Jan. 28....	Mercury stationary	3 00 P. M.	.....
Feb. 1....	Saturn in conjunction with Sun	7 00 P. M.	♄ Invisible.
Feb. 10....	☿ Greatest elongation, west	4 00 A. M.	25 52
Feb. 11....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	10 03 A. M.	♅ 5 21 S.
Feb. 12....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	10 38 P. M.	♀ 4 8 S.
Feb. 15....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	6 05 A. M.	♄ 4 30 S.
Feb. 18....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	1 58 P. M	♂ 1 8 S.
Feb. 18....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	9 51 P. M.	♃ 1 11 S.
Feb. 25....	Mars in conjunction with Jupiter	12 00 P. M.	♂ 0 30 N.
Feb. 25....	Saturn in conjunction with Mercury	12 00 P. M.	☿ 0 49 S.
Feb. 27....	☊ In descending node	0 00 P. M.	.....
March 7....	Venus in conjunction with Saturn	10 00 P. M.	♀ 0 20 N.
March 9....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	6 16 P. M	♅ 5 28 S.
March 13....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	6 39 P. M.	♄ 4 23 S.
March 14....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	9 34 A. M.	♀ 3 49 S.
March 17....	Sun eclipse, annual	Invisible in U. S.	.....
March 17....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	4 27 P. M.	♃ 0 31 S.
March 18....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	2 21 P. M.	♂ 1 20 N.
March 20....	Uranus quadrature to Sun	4 00 P. M.	♅ 90 0 W.
March 20....	Spring begins	7 42 P. M.	☉ Ent. ♈
March 26....	☿ Conjunction with Sun	4 00 P. M.	Superior.
March 26....	Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter	9 00 P. M.	☿ 0 5 S.
March 27....	Jupiter in conjunction with Sun	5 00 A. M.	♃ Invisible.
April 1....	Venus in aphelion	10 00 P. M.	.....
April 8....	Mercury in conjunction with Mars	3 00 P. M.	☿ 1 16 N.
April 10....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	6 41 A. M.	♄ 4 15 S.
April 13....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	5 55 P. M.	♀ 1 16 S.
April 14....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	Noon.	♃ 0 7 N.
April 16....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	1 18 P. M.	♂ 3 24 N.
April 21....	Mercury at greatest elongation	4 00 P. M.	☿ 20 12 E.
April 23....	Venus in conjunction with Jupiter	5 00 A. M.	♀ 0 30 S.
April 23....	Mars in ascending node	10 00 A. M.	.....
April 24....	♀ Greatest heliocentric latitude, south	10 00 A. M.	.....
April 30....	♃ Greatest heliocentric latitude, south	Noon.	.....
May 7....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	5 33 P. M.	♄ 4 3 S.
May 9....	Mercury in conjunction with Mars	5 00 P. M.	☿ 0 21 N.
May 11....	Saturn quadrature to Sun	3 00 P. M.	♄ 90 0 W.
May 12....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	7 51 A. M.	♃ 0 44 N.
May 13....	Mercury in conjunction with Sun	6 00 A. M.	Inferior.
May 13....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	10 49 P. M.	♀ 2 12 N.
May 14....	Mercury in conjunction with Moon	10 59 P. M.	☿ 3 15 N.
May 15....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	11 17 A. M.	♂ 4 49 N.
May 22....	Venus in conjunction with Mercury	10 00 A. M.	☿ 1 53 S.
May 25....	Mercury stationary	Noon.	.....
May 30....	Mars in conjunction with Sun	Noon.	.....
May 30....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	6 20 P. M.	♅ 5 13 S.
June 1....	Saturn stationary	10 00 A. M.	.....
June 1....	Jupiter in perihelion	7 00 P. M.	.....
June 4....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	2 24 A. M.	♄ 3 52 S.
June 8....	Mercury at greatest elongation	4 00 P M.	☿ 23 46 W.
June 9....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	2 54 A. M.	♃ 1 20 N.
June 11....	Mercury in conjunction with Moon	7 42 P. M.	☿ 1 18 N.
June 13....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	2 21 A. M.	♀ 4 43 N.
June 13....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	8 20 A M.	♂ 5 31 N.
June 14....	Neptune in conjunction with Moon	2 02 P. M.	♆ 3 54 N.
June 19....	Venus in conjunction with Mars	1 00 A. M.	♀ 0 35 S.
June 19....	Uranus opposite Sun and brightest	Noon.	180 0 Earth.
June 19....	Venus in ascending node	3 00 P. M.	.....
June 21....	Summer commences	3 35 P. M.	☉ Ent. ♋
June 27....	Conjunction of Neptune with Sun and invisible	2 00 P. M.	.....
June 29....	Conjunction of Neptune with Venus	11 00 P. M.	♀ 1 24 N.
July 1....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	8 37 A. M.	♄ 3 47 S.
July 2....	Mercury in conjunction with Mars	8 09 A. M.	☿ 0 16 S.
July 4....	Mercury in conjunction with Neptune	11 00 A. M.	☿ 1 45 N.
July 4....	Mercury in perihelion	5 00 P. M.	.....
July 4....	Earth farthest from Sun	8 00 P M.	.....
July 6....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	7 37 P. M.	♃ 1 49 N.
July 8....	Venus in conjunction with Sun	2 00 A. M.	Superior.
July 9....	Mars in conjunction with Neptune	9 00 A. M.	♂ 1 43 N.
July 9....	Mercury in conjunction with Sun	6 00 P. M.	Superior.
July 10....	Mercury in conjunction with Venus	4 00 A. M.	☿ 0 33 N.
July 12....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	4 18 A. M.	♂ 5 36 N.
July 13....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	4 14 A. M.	♀ 5 13 N.
July 13....	Mercury in conjunction with Moon	9 42 A. M.	☿ 5 56 N.
July 21....	Jupiter quadrature to Sun	10 00 P. M.	♃ 90 0 W.
July 23....	Venus in perihelion	7 00 A. M.	.....
July 24....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	4 18 A. M.	♅ 5 18 S.
July 28....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	0 18 P. M.	♄ 3 52 S.
Aug. 3....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	8 09 A. M.	♃ 2 6 N.
Aug. 7....	Mercury in descending node	11 00 A. M.	.....
Aug. 8....	Neptune in conjunction with Moon	1 02 P. M.	♆ 3 58 N.
Aug. 9....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	10 45 P. M.	♂ 5 8 N.
Aug. 10....	Saturn in opposition to Sun and brightest	1 00 P. M.	♄ 180 E. or W.
Aug. 12....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	2 12 A. M.	♀ 3 20 N.
Aug. 13....	Mercury in conjunction with Moon	4 17 A. M.	☿ 0 44 S.
Aug 14....	Venus greatest heliocentric latitude	3 00 A. M.	North.

PHENOMENA AND PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS—Continued.

Month and Day.	Aspect.	Washington Mean Time.	Distance Apart.
		H. M.	° ′
Aug. 17....	Mercury in aphelion	5 00 P. M.	.....
Aug. 19....	Mercury at greatest elongation	12 00 P. M.	☿ 27 24 E.
Aug. 20....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	8 40 A. M.	♅ 5 25 S.
Aug. 20....	Jupiter stationary	11 00 A. M.	.....
Aug. 24....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	2 35 P. M.	♄ 4 4 S.
Aug. 30....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	3 11 P. M.	☋ 2 7 N.
Sept. 2....	Mercury stationary	3 00 A. M.	.....
Sept. 4....	Uranus stationary	7 00 P. M.	.....
Sept. 4....	Neptune in conjunction with Moon	11 42 P. M.	♆ 4 0 N.
Sept. 5....	Mercury in conjunction with Venus	6 00 A. M.	☿ 5 57 S.
Sept. 7....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	3 26 P. M.	♂ 4 10 N.
Sept. 9....	Sun in total eclipse	Invisible in U. S.	.....
Sept. 10....	Mercury in conjunction with Moon	6 27 A. M.	☿ 5 19 S.
Sept. 10....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	9 09 P. M.	♀ 0 30 S.
Sept. 15....	Mercury in conjunction with Sun	9 00 P. M.	Inferior.
Sept. 16....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	2 49 P. M.	♅ 5 28 S.
Sept. 19....	Uranus quadrature to Sun	5 00 A. M.	♅ 90 0 E.
Sept. 20....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	5 20 P. M.	♄ 4 13 S.
Sept. 23....	Autumn commences	6 24 A. M.	☉ Ent. ♎
Sept. 24....	Mercury stationary	7 00 A. M.	.....
Sept. 26....	Mercury in ascending node	2 00 A. M.	.....
Sept. 26....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	5 03 P. M.	☋ 1 52 N.
Sept. 30....	Mercury in perihelion	4 00 P. M.	.....
Oct. 1....	Neptune quadrature to Sun	2 00 P. M.	♆ 90 0 W.
Oct. 1....	Mercury at greatest elongation	3 00 P. M.	☿ 17 54 W.
Oct. 2....	Neptune in conjunction with Moon	7 48 A. M.	♆ 3 57 N.
Oct. 6....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	6 01 A. M.	♂ 2 49 N.
Oct. 7....	Mercury in conjunction with Moon	9 55 P. M.	☿ 1 2 N.
Oct. 9....	Venus in descending node	4 00 A. M.	.....
Oct. 10....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	5 36 P. M.	♀ 4 27 S.
Oct. 13....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	11 54 P. M.	♅ 5 22 S.
Oct. 17....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	10 29 P. M.	♄ 4 10 S.
Oct. 18....	Jupiter in opposition to Sun	6 00 P. M.	☋180 0 E. or W.
Oct. 19....	Saturn stationary	4 00 A. M.	.....
Oct. 23....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	4 36 P. M.	☋ 1 34 N.
Oct. 25....	Mars greatest heliocentric latitude	.....	North.
Oct. 27....	Antares occulted	7 27 P. M.	.....
Oct. 29....	Neptune in conjunction with Moon	1 22 P. M.	♆ 3 47 N.
Oct. 31....	Mercury in conjunction with Sun	5 00 A. M.	.....
Nov. 3....	Mercury in descending node	11 00 A. M.	.....
Nov. 3....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	6 16 P. M.	♂ 1 14 N.
Nov. 7....	Saturn quadrature to Sun	7 00 A. M.	♄ 90 0 E.
Nov. 7....	Mercury in conjunction with Moon	3 58 P. M.	☿ 5 7 S.
Nov. 9....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	8 09 P. M.	♀ 6 31 S.
Nov. 10....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	11 36 A. M.	♅ 5 11 S.
Nov. 12....	Venus in aphelion	3 00 P. M.	.....
Nov. 13....	Mercury in aphelion	4 00 P. M.	.....
Nov. 14....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	7 08 A. M.	♄ 3 53 S.
Nov. 16....	Venus in conjunction with Uranus	10 00 P. M.	♀ 1 28 S.
Nov. 19....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	5 53 P. M.	☋ 1 31 N.
Nov. 25....	Neptune in conjunction with Moon	6 12 P. M.	♆ 3 36 N.
Nov. 29....	Mars in aphelion	9 00 P. M.	.....
Dec. 2....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	4 01 A. M.	♂ 0 22 S.
Dec. 3....	Mercury in conjunction with Uranus	5 00 P. M.	☿ 2 10 S.
Dec. 5....	♀ Greatest heliocentric latitude	1 00 A. M.	South.
Dec. 8....	Uranus in conjunction with Moon	0 16 A. M.	♅ 5 12 S.
Dec. 8....	Mercury in conjunction with Moon	0 19 A. M.	☿ 6 56 S.
Dec. 10....	Venus in conjunction with Moon	4 00 A. M.	♀ 5 49 S.
Dec. 11....	Saturn in conjunction with Moon	7 01 P. M.	♄ 3 28 S.
Dec. 14....	Mercury at greatest elongation	4 00 A. M.	☿ 20 30 E.
Dec. 16....	Jupiter stationary	5 00 A. M.	.....
Dec. 16....	Jupiter in conjunction with Moon	11 43 P. M.	☋ 1 47 N.
Dec. 20....	Antares occulted by the Moon	8 17 P. M.	.....
Dec. 22....	Winter commences	0 53 A. M.	☉ Ent. ♑
Dec. 22....	Uranus in conjunction with Sun	4 00 A. M.	.....
Dec. 27....	Mercury in perihelion	4 00 P. M.	.....
Dec. 28....	Venus in conjunction with Saturn	4 00 A. M.	♀ 0 48 S.
Dec. 28....	Neptune in opposition to Sun	5 00 P. M.	♆180 0 E. or W.
Dec. 30....	Mars in conjunction with Moon	11 25 A. M.	♂ 1 45 S.
Dec. 31....	Mercury in conjunction with Sun	10 00 A. M.	Inferior.
Dec. 31....	Earth nearest Sun	12 00 P. M.	.....

Explanatory Note.—The sign ☌ signifies conjunction. When two heavenly bodies have the same longitude and are in the same direction in the heavens they are said to be in conjunction. This will be the case when an imaginary line from the North Star through one will also cut the other. In the preceding table, in giving the distance apart of bodies in conjunction, their respective semi-diameters are not taken into consideration, these distances being from centre to centre. In the case of the Moon, where this distance is 16′ or less there is apt to be an occultation.

Occultations must always begin on the eastern limb, or left-hand side, of the Moon, and pass off at the western, or right-hand side. Many stars are occulted every year, but rarely the very bright ones or the planets. Aldebaran (a Tauri) will be occulted March 22, the immersion taking place at 8:08 p. m. and the emersion at 9:14 p. m. eastern standard time. Thus, this bright red star will be behind the Moon 1h. 6m. Again, October 27, it will be hidden, but this time in the morning.

It is obvious that in the case of an inferior planet the conjunctions may be either superior or inferior, according as the planet is on the opposite side of the Sun from us or between us and the Sun.

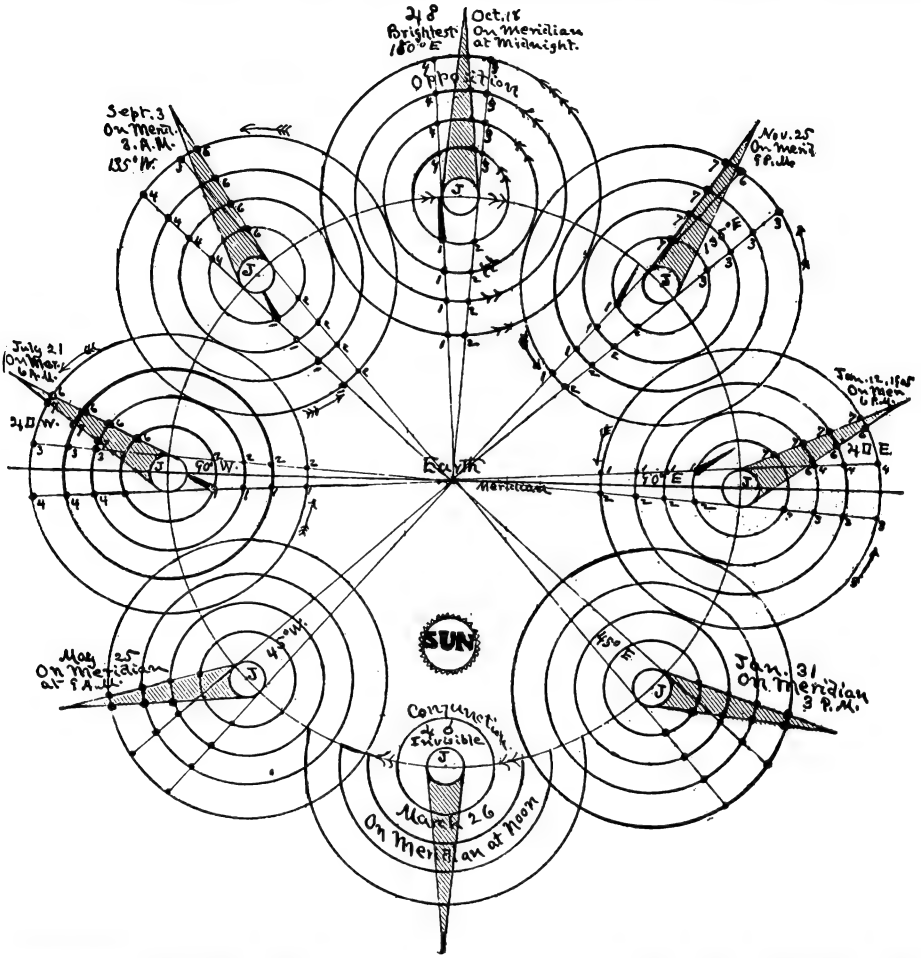
Opposition.—When a superior planet rises with the setting of the Sun, or sets with the rising, and passes the meridian at midnight, it is said to be in opposition; is then brightest, its longitude is 180°, and is generally nearest to the Earth. Only the superior planets—Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—can attain an angular distance from the Sun of 180°.

Elongation.—In the case of the inferior planets—Mercury and Venus—when they reach their stationary points in their orbits—that is, when they apparently move neither to the east nor west, their orbital motion being in line with the line of vision, to or from us—then they must be at or near their points of greatest angular distance from the Sun, called greatest elongation. In the case of Mercury this is about 28°, and is 48° degrees for Venus. It is this swinging from one side of the Sun to the opposite side that causes the phases of these inferior planets. When viewed with a small telescope at the time of an elongation the planet will appear like the Moon at first or last quarter, according as the elongation is east or west. In other words, the inferior planets pass from new to full in going from inferior to superior conjunction, and from full to new from superior to inferior conjunction.

Southing is equivalent to meridian passage, as at that time the body is farthest due south, and it will then have its greatest altitude.

A Graphic Exhibit of the Phenomena of Jupiter's Bright Moons.

(By S. Hart Wright, M. D., A. M., Ph. D., Penn Yan, N. Y.)



Explanation.—In the above diagram all the phenomena of the wonderful Jovian system are illustrated. The transits of the satellites and their shadows and the movement across the disk of the planet are all shown. The eclipses occur where the Moon passes through the conical shadow of Jupiter, 50,000,000 miles in length, and which always points away from the Sun. The occultations occur when the moons are hidden by the disk of the planet. The diagram shows how and in what portion of the orbits these phenomena occur. The exact time of each visible event of this nature is given in the last page of each month. (See the calendar pages.)

From July 21, 1904, the time of western quadrature, to January 12, 1905, the time of eastern quadrature, Jupiter will be seen at night, or, rather, from 6 a. m., earlier and earlier, to 6 p. m., and gets on the upper meridian three hours earlier at each successive place in the diagram. The satellites cannot be well observed in the two positions January 31 and May 25, being too near the Sun, and on March 20 the planet itself is invisible, being swallowed up in the overpowering light of the Sun, which will be practically true for several weeks before and after that date.

A synodic revolution of Jupiter is 399 days, at the end of which period we see him again in the same place in the heavens with respect to the Sun. He comes to the meridian earlier every day, and thus advances westward, with an apparent motion around the Earth, caused by the real motion of the Earth around the Sun eastward once a year. We are not conscious of this, but read it in the daily motion of all the stars and planets in the opposite direction to our own motion. On this basis the diagram is made.

The beginning of an eclipse of the moons is where 6 occurs, and the end of that eclipse at 7. Occultations begin at 3 and end at 4. Transits begin at 1 and end at 2, crossing the disk of the planet from left to right, but are not always or usually seen in transit, save for a brief time at the beginning and near the end, even with the best of telescopes. This is owing to the light which Jupiter radiates, being a semi-sun. The shadows of the moons also move across the planet's disk and in the same direction as the satellite or moon, and the dark spot (sometimes a light spot on a darker background) may come on the disk before, at the same time or after the transit begins, and so with its going off, causing a total eclipse of the Sun on Jupiter. The transits are always made when the Moon is in the inferior portion of its orbit, or where the convex part is toward the Earth and Sun. The transit of the shadow is generally better and more easily seen than that of the satellite or moon.

An eclipse always begins on the right-hand side of the umbra or dark cone, and ends on the left-

hand side. The two visual lines drawn from the Earth tangent to the right and left edges of Jupiter's disk and continued on through the orbits of the four moons, as seen in the diagram, will readily show whether an eclipse will be seen at its beginning or its end. Both phases of an eclipse are not always visible, and only one of the phases is ever seen in Sat. I, and rarely of Sat. II.

Occultations begin either to the right or left of the shadow, but always to the right of Jupiter. When Jupiter is at opposition, October 18, the true occultations are very brief, the remainder of the disappearance being in the shadow.

The three moons nearest Jupiter are eclipsed at every revolution. The fourth moon has a greater inclination of orbit, and sometimes escapes being eclipsed, occulted or making a transit. These moons frequently eclipse each other and the Sun, and their orbits, being nearly in the same plane, cause them to appear nearly in a straight line with Jupiter when all are in sight. On rare occasions all the satellites have been invisible at once. While Jupiter is moving from conjunction to opposition the eclipses occur west of him, but east of him from opposition to conjunction.

Many instances are recorded of some or all having been seen with the naked eye. In one instance, when they were all grouped closely together, they appeared as one moon to the unaided eye. Mr. Denning gives their relative brilliancy in the following order: III, I, II, IV.

The fifth satellite can only be seen under most favorable conditions, and then with the aid of the best of telescopes.

The Zodiac.

(By Mrs. Louise Kenrick, Boston, Mass.)

The zodiac is a belt extending eight degrees either side of the ecliptic or Sun's path through the heavens. It is divided into twelve equal parts of thirty degrees each called signs, and our greater luminary passes through one of these divisions each month. In the most ancient records of mankind these sign symbols and the parts of the human body they were supposed to affect were set down as follows:

♈ Aries, the ram; symbol, the horns of the ram, or the nose and eyebrows of the human face. This sign governs the head and face because it is observed that persons born when that portion of the zodiac is rising in the east, or when the Sun is passing through that constellation, are pre-eminently brainworkers and subject to head troubles. With much of the rash impetuosity of the animal symbolized, they have as physical characteristics a long, narrow face, firm chin and high cheekbones.

♉ Taurus; symbol, head and horns of the bull. This sign rules the throat and neck, and persons born when it is rising, or when the Sun is passing through it, have a wide head, thick, short neck and often a tuft-like growth of hair low on the forehead. They have oxlike strength and placid endurance in physical labor, with a calm absorption in their own affairs till roused by anger or jealousy, when they become dangerously violent and reckless of all consequences.

♊ Gemini, the twins. Governs arms, hands, shoulders and chest. Persons born under this sign's dominion have special skill with the hands. They have two equally strong natures, one really kind and self-abnegating; the other coldly scientific, scholarly changeable and ambitious. Generally the head controls the heart, and they become excellent teachers of all knowledge and the fine arts, successful newspaper men, musicians, world travellers and orators.

♋ Cancer, the crab; symbol, double fish hooks. Rules the breast and stomach. Denotes, say the ancient books, a person of restless, anxious, ambitious nature; changeable in purpose, but very tenacious of an idea once it becomes fixed. They cling to favorites and habits and pet fads, like the crab, which can be crushed, but cannot be pulled away. They are fond of the table, and hence liable to dyspeptic troubles after middle life. They are combative, inquisitive, officious, fond of pets, children and travel, and have a mania for collecting things. Old stamps, curios, coins, playbills, books, anything they fancy they make a centre for a collection, whether pets or bric-a-brac.

♌ Leo; symbol, the human breastbone, or the tail of the lion. Rules the heart. Persons under its sway have leonine majesty and dignity of face, carriage and of character. They do all things from the heart with a zeal that runs often away with the head. They are earnest, faithful, magnanimous; courteous, generous and brave; pure-minded, trusting and trustworthy; subject to heart affections.

♍ Virgo, the virgin. Has dominion over the abdominal organs. When rising at a birth, or when the Sun is passing through that portion of the zodiac, it is said to denote a small, well-made active body; a thrifty, critical, diplomatic mentality. It indicates one variable in opinions and proud; seeking always the good, virtuous and popular ones of earth; never tolerating low or common persons.

♎ Libra, the scales. Rules the kidneys and loins. It signified in the ancient lore a well-balanced character, beauty of face, grace, elegance and poise of body. The persons so fortunate as to come under this sign's influence have excellent taste in all the arts, are gifted in the professions and possess an innate exclusiveness that shuns all crudeness and perfects whatever they touch. Although critical and exacting, they are just and are born arbiters.

♏ Scorpio; symbol, the arrow-shaped sting of the scorpion. Rules the generative organs. Persons born under this influence have greatest skill as surgeons, physicians and nurses. They have middle-sized, well-set figures, frequently long in the waist and often bowed in the legs. They are very ambitious, combative, secretive, and distinctly suave and politic, possessing excellent executive ability, great respect for law, and are never found running away from work, argument or obstacles.

♐ Sagittarius; symbol, the arrow of the archer. Rules the hips and thighs. Persons born sensitized to this sign's vibrations are tall, strong, well formed; brave, impulsive, sincere; rapid, intense and direct in action, as the arrow flying to its mark. They are fond of horses and outdoor athetic sports, and are more in danger of accidents than of illness.

♑ Capricornus, the goat; symbol, an old-fashioned hinge. Rules the knees and joints. Persons born under this sign are plodding, careful, economical, secretive, anxious and diplomatic. They lack vital warmth, and, being predisposed to melancholia, naturally crave stimulants and narcotics. It was never considered a fortunate sign, and its natives do much with little. Their lives seem almost always to have been misdirected, and they suffer from over-anxiety and rheumatic affections.

♒ Aquarius, the water bearer; symbol, running water. Governs the legs and ankles and inclines to sciatica and heart affections. Persons born with Aquarius rising are nearly always handsome, with beautifully clear skin and well-made bodies. They are scientific, industrious, domestic, humane, lovers of truth always, logical, intuitive, benevolent, vivacious and public spirited.

♓ Pisces, the fishes. Rules the feet. Persons born under this sign are usually short of stature, fleshy of body, with pale, bloodless-looking skin and dull blue eyes. They are fond of all water sports, are restless, changeable, anxious natures, in danger of becoming indolent and corpulent in middle life. They are said to have a predilection for liquors. And, again, many very religious persons are governed by it. Diseases like the gout and scrofulous and dropsical tendencies are peculiar to this sign.

Note carefully, said the ancient mystics, that the entry of the Moon into these signs increases the sensitiveness of the part of the body governed by that sign, causing acceleration of whatever diseased vibrations may be there. Use special care on such days not to aggravate a Moon-quickened weakness or illness.

In what Richard Proctor has called the "more reasonable astrology of the ancients" Lord Bacon, John Locke, Dr. Butler and hundreds of their enthusiastic successors in the science made their calculations by what is called the geocentric system, which takes the earth as a centre and views all the planetary transits and aspects and general laws of influence from the point where their effects fall—on the earth's surface.

Another system makes its deductions from the angles formed by transiting planets, as calculated from the Sun's surface; or by one supposed to be stationed on the Sun.

Still another method of judging character and body formation by the zodiac is what was first named as solar biology, and is based solely upon the Sun's passage through the twelve signs of the zodiac. For any one born at sunrise this might give many accurate details because the sign rising and that in which the Sun is posited are identical. But for those born at any other hour in the twenty-four the descriptions would be very broad and general.

JANUARY.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. Ga., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 37	4 31	5 32	7 30	4 38	5 24	7 25	4 43	5 20	7 19	4 49	5 16	7 3	5 5	5 4	6 57	5 11	4 59	
2	Sa	7 37	4 32	rises.	7 30	4 39	rises.	7 25	4 44	rises.	7 19	4 50	rises.	7 3	5 6	rises.	6 57	5 12	rises.	
3	$	7 37	4 33	5 37	7 30	4 40	5 45	7 25	4 45	5 48	7 19	4 51	5 52	7 3	5 7	6 3	6 57	5 12	6 8	
4	Mo	7 37	4 34	6 48	7 30	4 40	6 54	7 25	4 45	6 57	7 19	4 51	7 0	7 3	5 7	7 10	6 58	5 13	7 14	
5	Tu	7 37	4 35	8 2	7 30	4 41	8 7	7 25	4 46	8 9	7 19	4 52	8 11	7 3	5 8	8 18	6 58	5 14	8 21	
6	We	7 37	4 36	9 15	7 30	4 42	9 18	7 25	4 47	9 19	7 19	4 53	9 20	7 3	5 9	9 24	6 58	5 14	9 26	
7	Th	7 37	4 37	10 26	7 30	4 43	10 27	7 25	4 48	10 27	7 19	4 54	10 27	7 3	5 10	10 29	6 58	5 15	10 29	
8	Fr	7 36	4 38	11 37	7 30	4 44	11 36	7 25	4 49	11 35	7 19	4 55	11 35	7 3	5 11	11 33	6 58	5 15	11 32	
9	Sa	7 36	4 39	morn	7 30	4 45	morn	7 25	4 50	morn	7 19	4 56	morn	7 3	5 12	morn	6 58	5 17	morn	
10	$	7 36	4 40	12 42	7 29	4 46	12 39	7 25	4 51	12 38	7 19	4 57	12 36	7 3	5 13	12 32	6 58	5 18	12 30	
11	M	7 36	4 41	1 48	7 29	4 47	1 44	7 24	4 52	1 41	7 18	4 58	1 39	7 2	5 14	1 32	6 58	5 18	1 29	
12	Tu	7 35	4 42	2 52	7 29	4 48	2 45	7 24	4 53	2 42	7 18	4 59	2 39	7 2	5 14	2 30	6 58	5 19	2 26	
13	W	7 35	4 44	3 51	7 28	4 49	3 44	7 24	4 54	3 40	7 18	5 0	3 37	7 2	5 15	3 25	6 58	5 19	3 21	
14	Th	7 34	4 45	4 48	7 28	4 50	4 40	7 23	4 55	4 36	7 17	5 1	4 32	7 2	5 16	4 20	6 58	5 20	4 15	
15	Fr	7 34	4 46	5 41	7 27	4 51	5 33	7 23	4 56	5 28	7 17	5 2	5 24	7 2	5 17	5 11	6 57	5 21	5 6	
16	Sa	7 33	4 47	6 28	7 27	4 53	6 20	7 22	4 58	6 16	7 17	5 3	6 12	7 2	5 17	5 59	6 57	5 22	5 54	
17	$	7 32	4 49	sets.	7 26	4 54	sets.	7 21	4 59	sets.	7 16	5 4	sets.	7 2	5 18	sets.	6 57	5 23	sets.	
18	M	7 32	4 50	6 11	7 26	4 55	6 17	7 21	5 0	6 20	7 16	5 5	6 23	7 2	5 19	6 34	6 57	5 23	6 36	
19	Tu	7 31	4 51	7 8	7 25	4 57	7 12	7 20	5 2	7 15	7 15	5 7	7 17	7 1	5 20	7 24	6 57	5 24	7 27	
20	W	7 30	4 53	8 7	7 24	4 58	8 10	7 19	5 3	8 12	7 14	5 8	8 13	7 1	5 20	8 18	6 56	5 25	8 20	
21	Th	7 30	4 54	9 5	7 23	4 59	9 6	7 19	5 4	9 7	7 14	5 9	9 8	7 1	5 21	9 10	6 56	5 25	9 11	
22	Fr	7 29	4 55	10 2	7 22	5 0	10 2	7 18	5 5	10 2	7 13	5 10	10 2	7 1	5 22	10 2	6 56	5 26	10 2	
23	Sa	7 28	4 57	11 1	7 22	5 2	10 59	7 17	5 6	10 59	7 12	5 11	10 58	7 0	5 23	10 55	6 55	5 27	10 54	
24	$	7 27	4 58	morn	7 21	5 3	11 58	7 17	5 7	11 57	7 12	5 12	11 55	7 0	5 24	11 50	6 55	5 28	11 48	
25	M	7 26	4 59	12 2	7 20	5 4	morn	7 16	5 8	morn	7 11	5 13	morn	6 59	5 25	morn	6 55	5 29	morn	
26	Tu	7 25	5 1	1 3	7 20	5 5	12 58	7 15	5 9	12 56	7 10	5 14	12 54	6 59	5 26	12 46	6 54	5 30	12 43	
27	W	7 24	5 2	2 6	7 19	5 6	2 0	7 14	5 10	1 57	7 10	5 15	1 54	6 58	5 27	1 44	6 54	5 31	1 40	
28	Th	7 23	5 4	3 10	7 18	5 8	3 3	7 14	5 12	2 59	7 9	5 16	2 55	6 58	5 28	2 44	6 53	5 32	2 39	
29	Fr	7 22	5 4	4 12	7 17	5 9	4 4	7 13	5 13	4 2	7 8	5 17	3 56	6 57	5 29	3 43	6 53	5 33	3 38	
30	Sa	7 21	5 6	5 13	7 16	5 10	5 5	7 12	5 14	5 0	7 8	5 18	4 56	6 57	5 30	4 43	6 52	5 34	4 38	
31	$	7 20	5 8	6 8	7 15	5 12	6 0	7 11	5 16	5 56	7 7	5 20	5 52	6 57	5 31	5 41	6 51	5 35	5 36	

Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	8 54	0 4	9 8	0 5	9 18	0 4	9 30	0 4	10 2	0 2	10 14	0 1
4	8 57	0 8	9 10	0 7	9 20	0 6	9 32	0 6	10 3	0 3	10 16	0 3
7	8 59	0 11	9 13	0 10	9 23	0 9	9 35	0 8	10 5	0 5	10 17	0 4
10	9 4	0 13	9 16	0 13	9 26	0 12	9 38	0 11	10 8	0 8	10 19	0 7
13	9 9	0 20	9 21	0 17	9 30	0 16	9 42	0 15	10 11	0 11	10 21	0 10
16	9 14	0 25	9 26	0 22	9 36	0 21	9 47	0 20	10 14	0 14	10 24	0 12
19	9 20	0 31	9 32	0 27	9 42	0 26	9 52	0 25	10 18	0 17	10 27	0 15
22	9 26	0 37	9 38	0 32	9 47	0 31	9 57	0 30	10 22	0 20	10 31	0 18
25	9 33	0 44	9 44	0 38	9 52	0 36	10 2	0 35	10 26	0 24	10 36	0 21
28	9 40	0 51	9 50	0 44	9 58	0 42	10 7	0 40	10 30	0 29	10 40	0 26
31	9 48	0 59	9 57	0 50	10 5	0 48	10 13	0 46	10 34	0 34	10 44	0 31

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 52	6 16	5 48	6 20	5 46	6 22	5 43	6 25	5 35	6 33	5 30	6 38
4	5 51	6 19	5 48	6 22	5 46	6 24	5 44	6 27	5 36	6 35	5 31	6 39
7	5 51	6 22	5 48	6 25	5 46	6 26	5 44	6 28	5 37	6 36	5 32	6 41
10	5 51	6 24	5 48	6 27	5 46	6 29	5 44	6 30	5 37	6 38	5 33	6 43
13	5 50	6 27	5 48	6 30	5 46	6 32	5 44	6 33	5 38	6 40	5 33	6 45
16	5 49	6 30	5 48	6 33	5 45	6 34	5 43	6 35	5 38	6 43	5 33	6 48
19	5 48	6 34	5 48	6 36	5 45	6 37	5 43	6 38	5 37	6 46	5 32	6 51
22	5 46	6 37	5 47	6 38	5 44	6 39	5 42	6 41	5 37	6 48	5 32	6 53
25	5 44	6 40	5 46	6 40	5 43	6 42	5 41	6 45	5 35	6 50	5 31	6 55
28	5 42	6 44	5 42	6 44	5 40	6 46	5 39	6 43	5 34	6 53	5 30	6 57
31	5 40	6 48	5 39	6 49	5 38	6 50	5 37	6 52	5 32	6 56	5 29	6 59

JANUARY. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME. Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

♑ Con. SUN ENTERS AQUARIUS, Jan. 21, 5 A.M. ♒ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (South) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Coast Add 0m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV. MO.
1	1	366	18 43 1	23 4 51	12 3 17	14.1	10 09.62	♑	♓	25	
2	2	365	47 26	0 5	3 46	15.1	morn.	♒	♑	8	
3	3	364	51 51	22 54 51	4 14	16.1	0 00.66	♒	♑	23	
4	4	363	56 15	49 10	4 41	17.1	1 1.84	♑	♒	8	
5	5	362	19 0 39	43 1	5 8	18.1	2 1.58	♑	♒	23	
6	6	361	5 2	36 26	5 36	19.1	2 58.91	♏	♑	8	
7	7	360	9 25	29 24	6 2	20.1	3 53.59	♏	♑	22	
8	8	359	13 48	21 55	6 28	21.1	4 45.96	♎	♏	6	
9	9	358	18 10	14 0	6 54	22.1	5 36.65	♎	♏	20	
10	10	357	22 31	5 38	7 19	23.1	6 26.35	♏	♎	3	
11	11	356	26 53	21 56 51	7 43	24.1	7 15.66	♏	♎	16	
12	12	355	31 13	47 37	8 7	25.1	8 4.99	♐	♏	29	
13	13	354	35 33	37 59	8 31	26.1	8 54.49	♐	♏	12	
14	14	353	39 52	27 55	8 54	27.1	9 44.03	♑	♐	24	
15	15	352	44 11	17 26	9 16	28.1	10 33.30	♑	♐	6	
16	16	351	48 29	6 33	9 37	29.1	11 21.85	♒	♑	18	
17	17	350	52 46	20 55 16	9 58	0.3	Ev 9.28	♒	♑	30	
18	18	349	57 4	43 35	10 18	1.3	0 55.36	♓	♒	12	
19	19	348	20 1 20	31 30	10 38	2.3	1 49.08	♓	♒	24	
20	20	347	5 35	19 01	10 56	3.3	2 23.62	♈	♓	6	
21	21	346	9 49	6 11	11 14	4.3	3 6.42	♈	♓	18	
22	22	345	14 3	19 52 57	11 32	5.3	3 49.02	♉	♈	30	
23	23	344	18 16	39 21	11 48	6.3	4 32.10	♉	♈	12	
24	24	343	22 28	25 24	12 4	7.3	5 16.43	♊	♉	24	
25	25	342	26 39	11 5	12 18	8.3	6 2.79	♊	♉	7	
26	26	341	30 50	18 56 25	12 32	9.3	6 51.93	♋	♊	19	
27	27	340	35 0	41 24	12 46	10.3	7 44.38	♋	♊	3	
28	28	339	39 9	26 3	12 58	11.3	8 40.29	♌	♋	17	
29	29	338	43 17	10 22	13 9	12.3	9 39.20	♌	♋	1	
30	30	337	47 24	17 54 21	13 20	13.3	10 39.25	♍	♌	16	
31	31	336	20 51 30	17 38 2	12 13 30	14.3	11 41.03	♎	♍	1	

JUPITER'S SATELLITES. Phenomena and Configurations of Satellites I, II, III and IV

Phenomena visible more or less in the U. S. Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M.	Phenomena.	Satellite.	Configuration for inverting telescope at 7.38 PM E. S. T. / 6.38 PM Cen. T / 5.38 PM Mt. T / 4.38 PM Pac. T. West ☌ East (In Transit. In Eclipse or Occult.)
2 5 42	Ec. Re.	I	321○4
5 8 36	Tr. In.	IV	3○124
7 7 22	Tr. Sh. Eg.	II	1○234
8 6 52	Tr. In.	I	2○143
8 8 4	Tr. Sh. In.	I	41○3 (2)
8 9 10	Tr. Eg.	I	4○312
9 7 38	Ec. Re.	I	4321○
10 5 57	Ec. Dis.	III	(1) 432○
10 8 43	Ec. Re.	III	43○12
14 6 19	Ec. Re.	IV	41○2 (3)
14 7 20	Tr. Sh. In.	II	42○13
14 7 47	Tr. Eg.	II	412○3
16 6 12	Oc. Dis.	I	4○132
17 5 41	Tr. Eg.	I	312○4
17 6 45	Tr. Sh. Eg.	I	32○14
17 8 34	Oc. Re.	III	3○24 (1)
21 7 49	Tr. In.	II	1○243
22 8 14	Tr. Eg.	IV	2○134
23 6 52	Ec. Re.	II	12○34
23 8 13	Oc. Dis.	I	○1324
24 6 25	Tr. Sh. In.	I	(2) 31○4
24 7 42	Tr. Sh. Eg.	I	324○1
25 5 57	Ec. Re.	I	341○2
28. 6 51	Tr. Sh. Eg.	III	(1) 43○2
31 7 25	Tr. In.	I	42○13
31 8 21	Tr. Sh. In.	I	412○3

Tr. Transit. Sh. Shadow. Ec. Eclipse. Oc Occultation. Re. Reappearance. Dis. Disappearance. Eg. Egress.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid. Pacific D. H. M.
♋	Full Moon. .	3 1 47	3 0 47	2 11 47	2 10 47	2 9 47
♌	Last Quarter	9 5 10	9 4 10	9 3 10	9 2 10	9 1 10
♑	New Moon . .	17 11 46	17 10 46	17 9 46	17 8 46	17 7 46
♉	First Quarter	25 4 41	25 3 41	25 2 41	25 1 41	25 0 41

MORNING STARS, ETC

Mercury after Jan 17.
Venus all the month.
Uranus " "
Mars at about his brightest.

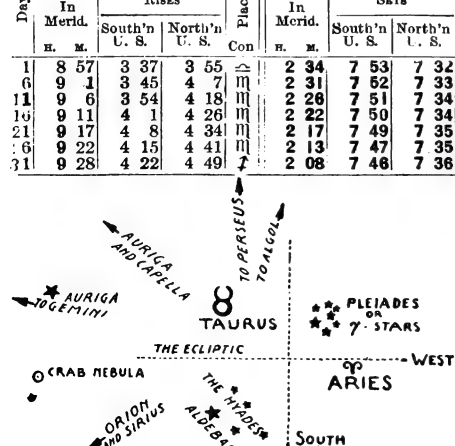
EVENING STARS, ETC.

Mercury until Jan. 17.
Mars all the month.*
Jupiter " "
Saturn " "
Neptune " "
Mercury brightest Jan. 1–4.

* See situation of ♂ in November cut.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS (♀) Rises South'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Rises North'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS (♂) Sets South'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Sets North'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) Sets South'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Sets North'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN (♄) Sets South'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Sets North'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
1	8 57	3 37	3 55	♑	2 34	7 53	7 32	♑	4 37	10 23	10 16	♓	2 3	7 17	6 54	♑
6	9 1	3 45	4 7	♒	2 31	7 52	7 33	♑	4 21	9 57	10 1	♓	1 48	6 54	6 37	♑
11	9 6	3 54	4 18	♒	2 26	7 51	7 34	♑	4 4	9 32	9 46	♓	1 28	6 32	6 19	♑
16	9 11	4 1	4 26	♒	2 22	7 50	7 34	♑	3 48	9 26	9 32	♓	1 11	6 21	5 51	♑
21	9 17	4 8	4 34	♒	2 17	7 49	7 35	♑	3 31	9 21	9 17	♓	0 53	6 9	5 43	♑
26	9 22	4 15	4 41	♒	2 13	7 47	7 35	♑	3 16	9 7	9 3	♓	0 37	5 5	5 29	♑
31	9 28	4 22	4 49	♑	2 08	7 46	7 36	♑	3 0	8 52	8 48	♓	0 20	5 32	5 15	♑



NOTES.—The Pleiades or Seven Stars is known to all and has been an object of interest since earliest historical* times. Alcyone is the name of the brightest star or lucida. One of the group, Merope, has been called "the lost Pleiad." It can be easily picked up by a good eye, especially if the glimpsing method be resorted to. That is, close the eyes for a short time and then open them upon the group and quickly count all you see. The telescope shows over 100 stars in this group. The group properly belongs to Taurus, though over the boundary line in Aries. The Hyades, to the left and somewhat lower, is also one of the most conspicuous objects in the heavens. The celebrated "Crab Nebula" lies south of Auriga and almost on a line with the star at the tip of the other horn of the Bull, Auriga being at the tip of the upper horn.

* See Job XXXVIII., 31.

FEBRUARY

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6 m. to Moon's rising and setting or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. Ga., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	7 19	5 9	5 34	7 14	5 14	5 39	7 10	5 18	5 42	7 6	5 22	5 45	6 56	5 32	5 54	6 51	5 37	5 57
2	Tu	7 18	5 11	6 49	7 13	5 15	6 53	7 9	5 19	6 55	7 5	5 23	6 57	6 55	5 33	7 3	6 50	5 38	7 5
3	W	7 16	5 12	8 6	7 11	5 16	8 8	7 8	5 20	8 8	7 4	5 24	8 9	6 54	5 34	8 12	6 49	5 39	8 13
4	Th	7 15	5 13	9 17	7 10	5 18	9 17	7 7	5 21	9 17	7 3	5 25	9 17	6 54	5 35	9 16	6 49	5 40	9 16
5	Fr	7 14	5 15	10 29	7 9	5 19	10 27	7 6	5 22	10 26	7 2	5 26	10 25	6 53	5 36	10 21	6 48	5 41	10 20
6	Sa	7 13	5 16	11 38	7 8	5 20	11 34	7 5	5 23	11 32	7 1	5 27	11 30	6 52	5 37	11 24	6 47	5 42	11 21
7	$	7 11	5 18	morn	7 7	5 22	morn	7 4	5 25	morn	7 0	5 28	morn	6 51	5 38	morn	6 46	5 43	morn
8	M	7 10	5 19	12 43	7 6	5 23	12 38	7 3	5 26	12 35	6 59	5 29	12 32	6 50	5 39	12 23	6 45	5 43	12 20
9	Tu	7 9	5 20	1 46	7 5	5 25	1 39	7 2	5 27	1 35	6 58	5 30	1 32	6 49	5 40	1 21	6 44	5 44	1 17
10	W	7 7	5 22	2 43	7 4	5 26	2 35	7 1	5 29	2 32	6 57	5 31	2 28	6 48	5 41	2 16	6 43	5 45	2 11
11	Th	7 6	5 23	3 38	7 2	5 27	3 29	6 59	5 30	3 25	6 56	5 32	3 21	6 47	5 42	3 8	6 42	5 46	3 3
12	Fr	7 4	5 25	4 26	7 1	5 28	4 17	6 58	5 31	4 13	6 55	5 33	4 9	6 46	5 43	3 56	6 42	5 47	3 51
13	Sa	7 3	5 26	5 9	7 0	5 30	5 1	6 57	5 33	4 58	6 54	5 35	4 54	6 45	5 44	4 42	6 41	5 47	4 37
14	$	7 1	5 27	5 47	6 58	5 31	5 40	6 55	5 34	5 36	6 53	5 36	5 33	6 44	5 45	5 22	6 40	5 48	5 18
15	M	7 0	5 29	6 21	6 57	5 32	6 15	6 54	5 35	6 12	6 52	5 37	6 9	6 43	5 46	6 1	6 39	5 49	5 57
16	Tu	6 58	5 30	sets.	6 55	5 33	sets.	6 52	5 36	sets.	6 50	5 38	sets.	6 42	5 46	sets.	6 38	5 49	sets.
17	W	6 57	5 32	6 57	6 54	5 34	6 59	6 51	5 37	7 0	6 49	5 39	7 1	6 41	5 47	7 5	6 37	5 50	7 6
18	Th	6 55	5 33	8 2	6 52	5 35	8 2	6 50	5 38	8 3	6 48	5 40	8 3	6 40	5 48	8 4	6 36	5 51	8 4
19	Fr	6 54	5 34	8 54	6 51	5 37	8 53	6 49	5 39	8 53	6 47	5 41	8 53	6 39	5 49	8 51	6 36	5 52	8 50
20	Sa	6 52	5 36	9 54	6 50	5 38	9 52	6 48	5 40	9 50	6 46	5 42	9 49	6 38	5 50	9 45	6 35	5 52	9 43
21	$	6 50	5 37	10 54	6 48	5 40	10 50	6 46	5 42	10 48	6 44	5 43	10 45	6 37	5 50	10 39	6 34	5 53	10 36
22	M	6 48	5 38	11 56	6 47	5 41	11 50	6 45	5 43	11 47	6 43	5 44	11 45	6 36	5 51	11 36	6 33	5 54	11 32
23	Tu	6 47	5 39	morn	6 45	5 42	morn	6 44	5 44	morn	6 42	5 45	morn	6 35	5 52	morn	6 32	5 55	morn
24	W	6 45	5 40	12 57	6 44	5 44	12 50	6 42	5 45	12 47	6 41	5 46	12 43	6 34	5 52	12 32	6 31	5 55	12 28
25	Th	6 44	5 42	1 59	6 42	5 45	1 51	6 41	5 46	1 47	6 40	5 47	1 43	6 33	5 53	1 31	6 30	5 56	1 26
26	Fr	6 41	5 44	2 58	6 40	5 46	2 49	6 39	5 47	2 45	6 38	5 48	2 41	6 32	5 54	2 28	6 29	5 56	2 23
27	Sa	6 38	5 45	3 53	6 38	5 47	3 45	6 38	5 48	3 41	6 36	5 49	3 37	6 31	5 55	3 25	6 28	5 57	3 20
28	$	6 35	5 46	4 44	6 37	5 48	4 36	6 37	5 49	4 33	6 34	5 50	4 29	6 30	5 56	4 18	6 27	5 58	4 14
29	M	6 36	5 47	5 29	6 36	5 49	5 23	6 36	5 50	5 20	6 33	5 51	5 17	6 29	5 56	5 9	6 26	5 59	5 5

Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	9 50	1 0	10 0	0 56	10 8	0 51	10 16	0 50	10 36	0 39	10 46	0 34
4	9 58	1 8	10 7	1 4	10 14	0 58	10 22	0 56	10 41	0 44	10 51	0 39
7	10 7	1 16	10 15	1 11	10 21	1 5	10 28	1 2	10 47	0 50	10 57	0 45
10	10 15	1 24	10 22	1 19	10 29	1 11	10 34	1 8	10 53	0 56	11 2	0 50
13	10 23	1 33	10 30	1 26	10 36	1 18	10 41	1 15	11 0	1 2	11 7	0 55
16	10 31	1 41	10 38	1 34	10 43	1 28	10 50	1 24	11 6	1 9	11 13	1 1
19	10 40	1 50	10 46	1 42	10 50	1 38	10 59	1 33	11 13	1 16	11 19	1 7
22	10 49	1 59	10 55	1 51	10 58	1 43	11 3	1 37	11 16	1 20	11 23	1 10
25	10 58	2 8	11 3	1 59	11 5	1 48	11 7	1 41	11 20	1 24	11 26	1 14
28	11 11	2 17	11 11	2 6	11 12	1 53	11 11	1 46	11 24	1 27	11 29	1 17
29	11 11	2 19	11 13	2 8	11 14	1 58	11 15	1 50	11 26	1 29	11 31	1 19

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 39	6 49	5 38	6 50	5 37	6 51	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 57	5 29	6 50
4	5 36	6 53	5 35	6 53	5 34	6 54	5 33	6 54	5 29	6 59	5 27	6 56
7	5 33	6 57	5 32	6 56	5 31	6 57	5 30	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 25	7 1
10	5 29	7 1	5 29	7 0	5 28	7 0	5 27	7 0	5 24	7 3	5 22	7 5
13	5 25	7 4	5 26	7 3	5 26	7 3	5 24	7 3	5 22	7 6	5 20	7 9
16	5 20	7 7	5 22	7 7	5 22	7 7	5 20	7 6	5 19	7 8	5 17	7 10
19	5 16	7 11	5 18	7 11	5 18	7 11	5 17	7 10	5 17	7 11	5 15	7 12
22	5 12	7 14	5 13	7 14	5 14	7 14	5 13	7 13	5 14	7 13	5 13	7 14
25	5 9	7 17	5 9	7 18	5 10	7 17	5 10	7 16	5 11	7 16	5 11	7 16
28	5 3	7 21	5 3	7 22	5 5	7 21	5 6	7 20	5 7	7 19	5 7	7 18
29	5 2	7 22	5 2	7 23	5 4	7 22	5 5	7 21	5 7	7 19	5 7	7 19

FEBRUARY. [29 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME. Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

SUN ENTERS PISCES, Feb. 19, 8 P.M.

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (South) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV.	MO.
1	32	335	20 55 36	17 21 23	12 13 39	15.3	morn.	♋	♌	16		
2	33	334	59 41	4 26	13 47	16.3	0 41.60	♍	♋	2		
3	34	333	21 3 45	16 47 11	13 55	17.3	1 38.96	♍	♋	17		
4	35	332	7 48	29 39	14 1	18.3	2 34.63	♎		1		
5	36	331	11 50	11 49	14 7	19.3	3 28.25	♎	♍	16		
6	37	330	15 52	15 53 42	14 12	20.3	4 20.31	♎		30		
7	38	329	19 53	35 19	14 16	21.3	5 11.33	♏	♎	13		
8	39	328	23 53	16 49	14 20	22.3	6 1.72	♏	♎	26		
9	40	327	27 52	14 57 45	22	23.3	6 51.73	♐		9		
10	41	326	31 50	38 36	24	24.3	7 41.41	♐	♏	21		
11	42	325	35 48	19 11	25	25.3	8 30.61	♑		3		
12	43	324	39 45	13 59 32	25	26.3	9 19.08	♑	♐	16		
13	44	323	43 41	39 40	25	27.3	10 6.56	♒		29		
14	45	322	47 36	19 33	24	28.3	10 52.86	♒	♑	9		
15	46	321	51 31	12 59 14	22	29.3	11 37.94	♓	♒	21		
16	47	320	55 25	38 42	19	0.5	Ev. 21.93	♓		3		
17	48	319	59 18	17 58	16	1.5	1 5.10	♈	♓	15		
18	49	318	22 3 10	11 57 3	12	2.5	1 47.88	♈		27		
19	50	317	7 2	35 56	7	3.5	2 30.79	♉	♈	9		
20	51	316	10 53	14 38	1	4.5	3 14.43	♉		21		
21	52	315	14 44	10 53 9	13 55	5.5	3 59.46	♊		3		
22	53	314	18 33	31 31	48	6.5	4 46.49	♊	♉	10		
23	54	313	22 22	9 43	41	7.5	5 36.09	♋		29		
24	55	312	26 11	9 47 45	33	8.5	6 28.58	♋	♊	12		
25	56	311	29 59	25 39	24	9.5	7 23.92	♌		26		
26	57	310	33 46	3 24	15	10.5	8 21.61	♌	♋	10		
27	58	309	37 32	8 41 2	5	11.5	9 20.70	♍		24		
28	59	308	41 18	18 31	12 54	12.5	10 20.07	♍	♌	9		
29	60	307	22 45 4	7 55 54	12 12 43	13.5	11 18.73	♎	♍	24		



JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Phenomena and Configurations of Satellites I. II, III and IV.

Phenomena visible at Washington, D. C. Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M.	Phenomena.	Satellite.	Configuration for inverting telescope at 7.08 PM E. S. T. 6.08 PM Cen. T 5.08 PM Mt. T 4.08 PM Pac. T. In Transit. West ◌ East In Eclipse or Occult.
1 7 52	Ec. Re.	I	2○34 (1)
4 7 34	Tr. Eg.	III	21○34
4 8 0	Tr. Sh. In.	III	○1234
6 7 49	Oc. Dis.	II	(3) 1○24
8 6 45	Oc. Dis.	I	32○14
8 7 4	Tr. Sh Eg.	II	312○4
9 6 15	Tr. Eg.	I	3○142
9 7 2	Tr. Sh. Eg.	I	42○3 (1)
15 7 2	Tr. Sh. In.	II	421○3
16 6 41	Tr. Sh. In.	I	4○123
			41○32
			432○1
			4312○
			43○12
			(2) 41○3
			(1) 24○3
			○1243
			1○324
			32○14
			321○4

Jupiter will be too near the Sun the balance of this month, and until May 1, to admit of his Satellites being satisfactorily observed. He will be in conjunction with the Sun March 27.

On the 3d and 17th all the Satellites will be to the west of Jupiter, and on the 13th all will be on the east. Up to the time of ♂ the transits of the shadows follow their Satellites; afterwards they precede it. See fig. p. 8.

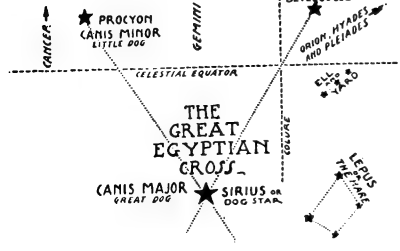
MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Sign	Phase	90th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
♌	Full Moon. . .	1 0 33	1 11 33	1 10 33	1 9 33	1 8 33
♍	Last Quarter.	8 5 56	8 4 56	8 3 56	8 2 56	8 1 56
♒	New Moon. . .	16 7 4	16 6 4	16 5 4	16 4 4	16 3 4
♉	First Quarter.	24 7 8	24 6 8	24 5 8	24 4 8	24 3 8

Morning Stars, Etc.	Evening Stars, Etc.
Mercury all the mon.	Mars all the month.
Venus " "	Jupiter " "
Saturn " "	Neptune" "
Uranus " "	Saturn ☌ ☉ on the 1st, and will be lost in the great light of the Sun for some considerable time.
Mercury brightest Feb. 1-4.	
☿ Gr. Elong. W. 9th	

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS Rises South'n U. S.	VENUS Rises North'n U. S.	VENUS Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS Sets South'n U. S.	MARS Sets North'n U. S.	MARS Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER Sets South'n U. S.	JUPITER Sets North'n U. S.	JUPITER Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN Rises South'n U. S.	SATURN Rises North'n U. S.	SATURN Place Con
1	9 30	4 24	4 51	♐	2 6	7 46	7 36	♓	2 56	8 48	8 44	♓	0 15	☌	☉	
6	9 36	4 30	4 57	♐	2 1	7 44	7 36	♓	2 41	8 34	8 30	♓	11 59	Invisible.		
11	9 43	4 36	5 3	♐	1 55	7 42	7 36	♓	2 25	8 19	8 15	♓	11 41	6 24	6 45	♑
16	9 49	4 40	5 7	♐	1 51	7 40	7 37	♓	2 10	8 4	8 1	♓	11 24	6 06	6 27	♑
21	9 55	4 45	5 10	♐	1 44	7 39	7 37	♓	1 53	7 49	7 47	♓	11 6	5 47	6 8	♑
26	10 1	4 46	5 11	♑	1 49	7 36	7 35	♓	1 39	7 38	7 36	♓	10 50	5 33	5 54	♑
29	10 4	4 48	5 12	♑	1 36	7 34	7 33	♈	1 30	7 26	7 25	♓	10 32	5 19	5 39	♑



NOTES.—The fig. shows the upper portion of the Great Egyptian Cross, having Sirius as its center. The two southern stars, Naos in the Ship and Phact in the Dove, are too low to be well observed except in the southern States, and are omitted here. This will be on or near the Meridian on the following dates: Feb. 1, 10 P.M. Feb. 15, 9 P.M. March 1, 8 P.M. March 15, 7 P.M., and March 30, 6 P.M. Sub. 5 h. for rising and add 5 h. for setting. Sirius is without an equal in brilliancy. Sirius, Procyon and Betelguese form a magnificent equilateral triangle. The small four-sided figure to the right, in the hare, is readily seen. See star table p. 5.

MARCH.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. Ga., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	6 37	5 48	5 36	6 35	5 50	5 38	6 35	5 51	5 40	6 33	5 52	5 41	6 28	5 57	5 45	6 26	5 59	5 47
2	W	6 35	5 49	6 52	6 34	5 51	6 53	6 34	5 52	6 53	6 32	5 53	6 53	6 27	5 58	6 55	6 25	6 0	6 55
3	Th	6 34	5 51	8 5	6 32	5 52	8 4	6 33	5 53	8 3	6 30	5 54	8 3	6 26	5 58	8 1	6 24	6 0	8 0
4	Fr	6 32	5 52	9 18	6 31	5 54	9 15	6 31	5 54	9 14	6 29	5 55	9 12	6 25	5 59	9 7	6 23	6 1	9 5
5	Sa	6 30	5 53	10 27	6 29	5 55	10 22	6 29	5 55	10 23	6 28	5 56	10 18	6 24	6 0	10 10	6 22	6 2	10 7
6	$	6 28	5 55	11 34	6 28	5 56	11 27	6 28	5 56	11 24	6 26	5 57	11 21	6 23	6 1	11 11	6 21	6 3	11 7
7	M	6 26	5 56	morn	6 26	5 57	morn	6 26	5 57	morn	6 25	5 58	morn	6 22	6 1	morn	6 20	6 3	morn
8	Tu	6 25	5 57	12 35	6 25	5 59	12 28	6 25	5 59	12 24	6 24	5 59	12 20	6 21	6 2	12 9	6 19	6 4	12 4
9	W	6 23	5 58	1 30	6 23	6 0	1 22	6 23	6 0	1 18	6 22	6 0	1 14	6 20	6 3	1 2	6 18	6 5	12 57
10	Th	6 21	6 0	2 22	6 21	6 1	2 13	6 21	6 1	2 9	6 20	6 1	2 5	6 19	6 4	1 52	6 16	6 5	1 47
11	Fr	6 19	6 1	3 5	6 19	6 2	2 57	6 19	6 2	2 54	6 18	6 2	2 50	6 17	6 4	2 38	6 15	6 6	2 33
12	Sa	6 17	6 2	3 47	6 17	6 3	3 39	6 17	6 3	3 36	6 17	6 3	3 32	6 16	6 5	3 21	6 14	6 7	3 16
13	$	6 15	6 4	4 22	6 15	6 4	4 15	6 15	6 4	4 12	6 15	6 4	4 9	6 14	6 6	4 0	6 13	6 7	3 56
14	M	6 14	6 5	4 54	6 14	6 6	4 49	6 14	6 5	4 47	6 14	6 5	4 45	6 13	6 7	4 37	6 12	6 8	4 34
15	Tu	6 12	6 6	5 23	6 12	6 7	5 20	6 12	6 6	5 18	6 12	6 6	5 16	6 11	6 8	5 11	6 10	6 8	5 9
16	W	6 10	6 7	5 50	6 10	6 8	5 49	6 11	6 7	5 48	6 11	6 7	5 47	6 10	6 9	5 44	6 9	6 9	5 43
17	Th	6 8	6 9	sets.	6 9	6 9	sets.	6 10	6 8	sets.	6 10	6 8	sets.	6 9	6 9	sets.	6 8	6 10	sets.
18	Fr	6 6	6 10	7 47	6 7	6 10	7 45	6 8	6 9	7 44	6 8	6 9	7 43	6 8	6 10	7 39	6 7	6 11	7 38
19	Sa	6 4	6 11	8 49	6 5	6 11	8 45	6 6	6 10	8 43	6 6	6 10	8 41	6 6	6 11	8 35	6 6	6 11	8 33
20	$	6 3	6 12	9 49	6 3	6 12	9 44	6 4	6 11	9 41	6 5	6 11	9 39	6 5	6 11	9 30	6 5	6 12	9 27
21	M	6 1	6 14	10 51	6 2	6 14	10 44	6 3	6 13	10 41	6 3	6 12	10 37	6 3	6 12	10 27	6 3	6 12	10 23
22	Tu	5 59	6 15	11 52	6 0	6 15	11 44	6 1	6 14	11 40	6 2	6 13	11 36	6 2	6 13	11 25	6 2	6 13	11 20
23	W	5 57	6 16	morn	5 59	6 16	morn	6 0	6 15	morn	6 1	6 14	morn	6 1	6 14	morn	6 1	6 14	morn
24	Th	5 55	6 18	12 49	5 57	6 17	12 41	5 59	6 16	12 37	5 59	6 15	12 33	5 59	6 14	12 20	5 59	6 14	12 15
25	Fr	5 53	6 19	1 44	5 55	6 19	1 36	5 57	6 17	1 32	5 57	6 16	1 28	5 58	6 15	1 15	5 58	6 15	1 10
26	Sa	5 51	6 20	2 35	5 53	6 20	2 28	5 55	6 18	2 24	5 56	6 17	2 20	5 56	6 16	2 9	5 57	6 16	2 4
27	$	5 49	6 21	3 22	5 52	6 21	3 15	5 54	6 19	3 12	5 54	6 18	3 9	5 55	6 16	2 59	5 56	6 16	2 55
28	M	5 48	6 23	4 3	5 51	6 22	3 58	5 53	6 20	3 56	5 53	6 19	3 53	5 54	6 17	3 46	5 55	6 17	3 43
29	Tu	5 46	6 24	4 40	5 49	6 23	4 37	5 51	6 21	4 36	5 52	6 20	4 34	5 53	6 18	4 30	5 54	6 18	4 28
30	W	5 44	6 25	5 16	5 47	6 24	5 15	5 49	6 22	5 14	5 50	6 21	5 14	5 52	6 18	5 12	5 53	6 18	5 12
31	Th	5 42	6 26	5 52	5 45	6 25	5 53	5 47	6 23	5 53	5 48	6 22	5 54	5 50	6 19	5 55	5 51	6 19	5 56

Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 11	2 20	11 15	2 10	11 16	2 2	11 19	1 54	11 29	1 31	11 33	1 21
4	11 21	2 29	11 23	2 19	11 23	2 10	11 26	2 2	11 34	1 36	11 38	1 26
7	11 30	2 38	11 31	2 28	11 31	2 19	11 33	2 9	11 39	1 41	11 43	1 31
10	11 41	2 48	11 39	2 36	11 40	2 26	11 41	2 16	11 45	1 47	11 48	1 36
13	11 49	2 57	11 48	2 44	11 49	2 34	11 50	2 24	11 52	1 53	11 54	1 42
16	11 58	3 6	11 58	2 53	11 57	2 42	11 57	2 31	11 58	1 59	11 59	1 47
19	12 7	3 15	12 8	3 2	12 4	2 51	12 5	2 39	12 5	2 6	12 5	1 53
22	12 16	3 25	12 16	3 11	12 12	2 59	12 13	2 47	12 11	2 12	12 11	1 59
25	12 26	3 34	12 24	3 20	12 20	3 7	12 20	2 54	12 17	2 18	12 17	2 5
28	12 35	3 43	12 32	3 28	12 28	3 15	12 27	3 1	12 23	2 24	12 22	2 10
31	12 44	3 52	12 40	3 37	12 36	3 23	12 34	3 9	12 29	2 30	12 28	2 16

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 1	7 24	5 2	7 23	5 3	7 22	5 4	7 21	5 7	7 19	5 7	7 19
4	4 55	7 28	4 57	7 26	4 58	7 25	5 0	7 24	5 3	7 21	5 3	7 21
7	4 49	7 33	4 53	7 30	4 53	7 29	4 55	7 28	4 59	7 24	5 0	7 23
10	4 43	7 37	4 48	7 34	4 48	7 32	4 50	7 31	4 54	7 26	4 56	7 25
13	4 37	7 41	4 43	7 38	4 43	7 36	4 45	7 34	4 50	7 29	4 52	7 28
16	4 32	7 44	4 37	7 41	4 38	7 39	4 40	7 37	4 46	7 31	4 48	7 30
19	4 27	7 48	4 32	7 45	4 34	7 43	4 36	7 40	4 42	7 34	4 45	7 32
22	4 21	7 52	4 37	7 48	4 29	7 46	4 31	7 42	4 38	7 36	4 41	7 33
25	4 16	7 56	4 42	7 52	4 24	7 49	4 27	7 45	4 35	7 38	4 38	7 35
28	4 10	8 0	4 26	7 55	4 20	7 51	4 22	7 48	4 31	7 40	4 35	7 37
31	4 4	8 4	4 10	7 59	4 15	7 54	4 18	7 51	4 28	7 42	4 32	7 39

MARCH. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME
Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (South) ° ′	SUN'S Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV. MO.
1	61	306	22 48 48	7 33 10	12 12 31	14.5	morn.	♍	♌	10	
2	62	305	52 33	10 19	19	15.5	0 16.07	♍	♌	25	
3	63	304	56 17	6 47 22	6	16.5	1 11.93	♎	♍	10	
4	64	303	23 0 0	24 19	11 53	17.5	2 6.45	♎	♍	24	
5	65	302	3 43	1 11	40	18.5	2 59.91	♍	♎	8	
6	66	301	7 26	5 37 58	26	19.5	3 52.56	♍	♎	22	
7	67	300	11 8	14 40	11	20.5	4 44.51			5	
8	68	299	14 50	4 51 19	10 57	21.5	5 35.74	♐	♍	18	
9	69	298	18 31	27 53	42	22.5	6 26.11			30	
10	70	297	22 12	4 24	26	23.5	7 15.39	♑	♐	12	
11	71	296	25 52	3 40 51	10	24.5	8 3.42	♑	♐	24	
12	72	295	29 33	17 16	9 54	25.5	8 50.11			6	
13	73	294	33 14	2 53 39	38	26.5	9 35.49	♒	♑	18	
14	74	293	36 54	30 11	21	27.5	10 19.75			30	
15	75	292	40 33	6 19	4	28.5	11 3.21	♓	♒	12	
16	76	291	44 13	1 42 37	8 47	29.5	11 46.26	♓	♒	24	
17	77	290	47 52	18 54	30	0.8	Ev 29.38			6	
18	78	289	51 31	0 55 11	13	1.8	1 13.09	♈	♓	18	
19	79	288	55 10	31 28	7 55	2.8	1 57.95			30	
20	80	287	58 49	0 7 45	37	3.8	2 44.45	♉	♈	12	
21	81	286	0 2 27	N 15 57	19	4.8	3 31.01	♉	♈	24	
22	82	285	6 6	0 39 38	1	5.8	4 23.90	□	♉	6	
23	83	284	9 44	1 3 17	6 43	6.8	5 17.08	♋	□	22	
24	84	283	13 22	26 55	25	7.8	6 12.22	♋	□	7	
25	85	282	17 1	50 30	6	8.8	7 8.68	♌	♋	19	
26	86	281	20 38	2 14 3	5 48	9.8	8 5.70	♌	♋	4	
27	87	280	24 17	37 33	29	10.8	9 2.56	♍	♌	18	
28	88	279	27 55	3 1 0	11	11.8	9 58.82	♍	♌	3	
29	89	278	31 33	24 23	4 52	12.8	10 54.31	♎	♍	18	
30	90	277	35 11	47 42	34	13.8	11 49.14	♎	♍	3	
31	91	276	0 38 49	4 10 57	12 4 16	14.8	morn.	♎	♍	18	

♓ Con. SUN ENTERS ARIES, Mch. 20, 7 42 P.M., Spring Begins. ♈ Sign

Jupiter too near the sun to be satisfactorily observed this month.

EXPLANATION OF THE CONFIGURATION OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES AS GIVEN IN THESE COLUMNS, EACH MONTH OF VISIBILITY, AND OF THE PHENOMENA OF THE JOVIAN SYSTEM.



Jupiter is represented by a small circle and the positions of the Moons are given as they would appear when viewed with an inverting telescope. To illustrate: On May 23d at 3.08 A.M. all of the Moons will be on the west side of Jupiter, which will be the right-hand side, looking southward, but in an inverting telescope the west side or limb of Jupiter becomes the east limb. Turn the pages over and look at the diagrams from the back, and the words East and West appear naturally, or as they are in a non-inverting telescope. The latitude

(*Continued in next month.*)

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Sign	PHASE	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
♌	Full Moon. . .	1 10 48	1 9 48	1 8 48	1 7 48	1 6 48
♍	Last Quarter	8 9 0	8 8 0	8 7 0	8 6 0	8 5 0
♎	New Moon . .	17 1 39	17 0 39	17 11 39	17 10 39	17 9 39
♏	First Quarter.	24 5 36	24 4 36	24 3 36	24 2 36	24 1 36
♐	Full Moon. . .	31 8 44	31 7 44	31 6 44	31 5 44	31 4 44

MORNING STARS, ETC.

Mercury until Mar 26.
Venus all the month.
Jupiter after Mar. 27.
Saturn all the month.
Uranus until Mar. 20.
Neptune all month.

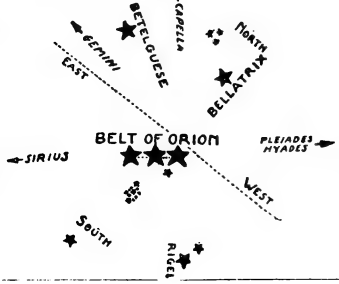
EVENING STARS, ETC.

Mercury after Mar 26.
Mars all the month.
Jupiter until Mar. 27.
Uranus after Mar. 20.

Prior to March 27 Jupiter is to be seen east of the Sun; after that date he will be west of the Sun.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS (♀) RISES South'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) RISES North'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS (♂) SETS South'n U. S.	MARS (♂) SETS North'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) SETS South'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) SETS North'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN (♄) RISES South'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) RISES North'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
1	10 5	4 49	5 12	♑	1 34	7 33	7 32	♓	1 26	7 24	7 23	♓	10 35	5 16	5 36	♑
6	10 11	4 50	5 11	♑	1 29	7 32	7 33	♓	1 10	7 10	7 9	♓	10 18	4 58	5 18	♑
11	10 16	4 52	5 10	♑	1 23	7 31	7 35	♓	0 55	6 55	6 55	♓	10 0	4 40	5 0	♑
16	10 20	4 51	5 7	♑	1 18	7 29	7 34	♓	0 39	6 41	6 42	♓	9 43	4 22	4 42	♑
21	10 24	4 51	5 4	♒	1 11	7 27	7 33	♓	0 25	6 27	6 28	♓	9 25	4 4	4 24	♑
26	10 28	4 50	5 0	♒	1 6	7 25	7 32	♓		♂ ☉ 28th			9 7	3 47	4 6	♑
31	10 31	4 49	4 57	♒	1 0	7 23	7 32	♓		Invisible.			8 49	3 29	3 48	♑



NOTES.—If we look just west of the Meridian and southward, at dark, or as evening comes on, the first of this month, we will be greeted by the most glorious portion of the Stellar World, and those whose position are figured this month are the most beautiful of all. The stars of Orion's belt, also called the "Kings," the "Ell and Yard" is a familiar object to all star gazers. It passes the Meridian about 6 P.M. March 1, 5 P.M. March 15, 7 P.M. Feb. 15, etc. There are three dim stars below the belt and nearly in line with the central star of the belt. The central one of these is situated in the midst of a great nebula that is just visible to the naked eye, but is one of the most remarkable telescopic objects in the heavens. In the telescope this star is one of a trapezium. The partial resolution of this nebula by powerful telescopes is to "loose the bands of Orion." —Job XXXVIII, 31.

APRIL.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	5 40	6 27	8 5	5 43	6 26	8 1	5 45	6 24	7 59	5 46	6 22	7 57	5 49	6 20	7 51	5 50	6 19	7 48
2	Sa	5 38	6 29	9 14	5 42	6 27	9 8	5 43	6 25	9 5	5 45	6 23	9 2	5 48	6 21	8 54	5 49	6 20	8 50
3	$	5 36	6 30	10 20	5 40	6 28	10 13	5 41	6 26	10 10	5 43	6 24	10 6	5 46	6 21	9 55	5 47	6 20	9 51
4	M	5 35	6 31	11 20	5 38	6 29	11 12	5 39	6 27	11 8	5 41	6 24	11 4	5 45	6 22	10 52	5 46	6 21	10 47
5	Tu	5 33	6 32	norn	5 36	6 30	norn	5 37	6 28	norn	5 40	6 25	11 58	5 44	6 23	11 45	5 45	6 21	11 40
6	W	5 31	6 34	12 15	5 34	6 31	12 6	5 35	6 29	12 2	5 38	6 26	morn	5 42	6 23	morn	5 44	6 22	morn
7	Th	5 29	6 35	1 2	5 32	6 32	12 54	5 33	6 30	12 50	5 36	6 27	12 46	5 41	6 24	12 34	5 43	6 22	12 29
8	Fr	5 27	6 36	1 44	5 31	6 33	1 37	5 32	6 31	1 33	5 35	6 28	1 29	5 39	6 25	1 18	5 41	6 23	1 13
9	Sa	5 26	6 37	2 22	5 29	6 34	2 16	5 30	6 32	2 12	5 33	6 29	2 9	5 38	6 25	1 58	5 40	6 23	1 55
10	$	5 24	6 39	2 55	5 27	6 35	2 50	5 28	6 33	2 47	5 31	6 30	2 45	5 37	6 26	2 36	5 39	6 24	2 33
11	M	5 22	6 40	3 26	5 26	6 36	3 22	5 27	6 34	3 20	5 30	6 31	3 18	5 35	6 27	3 12	5 38	6 24	3 9
12	Tu	5 20	6 41	3 54	5 24	6 37	3 52	5 25	6 35	3 51	5 28	6 32	3 49	5 34	6 27	3 45	5 37	6 25	3 44
13	W	5 19	6 42	4 20	5 23	6 38	4 19	5 24	6 36	4 19	5 27	6 33	4 19	5 33	6 28	4 17	5 36	6 25	4 17
14	Th	5 17	6 44	4 48	5 21	6 39	4 49	5 23	6 37	4 50	5 26	6 34	4 50	5 32	6 29	4 52	5 35	6 26	4 52
15	Fr	5 15	6 45	5 18	5 19	6 40	5 20	5 21	6 38	5 21	5 24	6 35	5 22	5 31	6 30	5 26	5 34	6 27	5 28
16	Sa	5 13	6 46	sets.	5 18	6 41	sets.	5 20	6 39	sets.	5 23	6 36	sets.	5 30	6 30	sets.	5 33	6 27	sets.
17	$	5 12	6 47	8 44	5 16	6 42	8 38	5 18	6 40	8 35	5 22	6 37	8 32	5 29	6 31	8 22	5 32	6 28	8 18
18	M	5 10	6 48	9 46	5 14	6 43	9 38	5 16	6 41	9 35	5 20	6 38	9 31	5 28	6 32	9 20	5 31	6 29	9 15
19	Tu	5 8	6 50	10 45	5 13	6 44	10 37	5 15	6 42	10 33	5 19	6 39	10 29	5 27	6 32	10 16	5 30	6 29	10 11
20	W	5 7	6 51	11 42	5 11	6 45	11 33	5 13	6 43	11 29	5 17	6 40	11 25	5 25	6 33	11 12	5 29	6 30	11 7
21	Th	5 5	6 52	morn	5 10	6 47	morn	5 12	6 45	morn	5 16	6 41	morn	5 24	6 34	morn	5 28	6 30	morn
22	Fr	5 3	6 53	12 34	5 8	6 48	12 26	5 10	6 46	12 22	5 14	6 42	12 18	5 23	6 35	12 6	5 27	6 31	12 1
23	Sa	5 2	6 55	1 20	5 6	6 49	1 13	5 9	6 47	1 8	5 13	6 43	1 6	5 22	6 35	12 55	5 26	6 31	12 51
24	$	5 0	6 56	2 12	5 5	6 50	2 6	5 8	6 48	2 4	5 12	6 44	2 1	5 21	6 36	1 52	5 25	6 32	1 49
25	M	4 58	6 57	2 38	5 3	6 52	2 33	5 6	6 49	2 32	5 10	6 45	2 30	5 20	6 37	2 24	5 24	6 33	2 22
26	Tu	4 57	6 58	3 13	5 2	6 53	3 12	5 5	6 50	3 11	5 9	6 46	3 10	5 19	6 37	3 7	5 23	6 33	3 6
27	W	4 55	7 0	3 48	5 1	6 54	3 48	5 4	6 51	3 48	5 8	6 47	3 48	5 18	6 33	3 48	5 22	6 34	3 48
28	Th	4 54	7 1	4 22	4 59	6 55	4 24	5 2	6 52	4 25	5 6	6 48	4 26	5 16	6 39	4 30	5 20	6 35	4 31
29	Fr	4 52	7 2	rises.	4 58	6 57	rises.	5 1	6 53	rises.	5 5	6 49	rises.	5 15	6 39	rises.	5 19	6 35	rises.
30	Sa	4 51	7 3	7 59	4 56	6 58	7 52	5 0	6 54	7 49	5 3	6 50	7 46	5 14	6 40	7 36	5 18	6 36	7 32

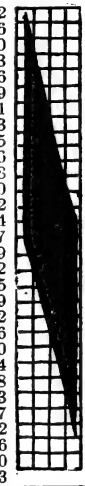
Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	12 47	3 54	12 43	3 39	12 39	3 25	12 36	3 11	12 31	2 32	12 29	2 17
4	12 57	4 4	12 51	3 48	12 48	3 33	12 44	3 19	12 37	2 38	12 34	2 22
7	13 6	4 13	13 0	3 57	12 57	3 42	12 51	3 27	12 43	2 44	12 39	2 27
10	13 14	4 22	13 8	4 5	13 5	3 50	12 58	3 35	12 49	2 50	12 44	2 32
13	13 23	4 31	13 15	4 13	13 12	3 57	13 6	3 42	12 55	2 56	12 49	2 37
16	13 31	4 40	13 23	4 21	13 20	4 5	13 13	3 49	13 1	3 2	12 54	2 42
19	13 40	4 49	13 31	4 30	13 28	4 13	13 20	3 56	13 7	3 8	12 59	2 47
22	13 50	4 57	13 41	4 38	13 35	4 20	13 28	4 3	13 12	3 13	13 4	2 52
25	13 59	5 6	13 50	4 46	13 43	4 28	13 36	4 10	13 17	3 18	13 9	2 57
28	14 5	5 12	13 56	4 52	13 48	4 34	13 41	4 16	13 21	3 22	13 13	3 1
30	14 12	5 19	14 2	4 59	13 54	4 40	13 47	4 22	13 26	3 27	13 18	3 6

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 0	8 7	4 8	8 1	4 12	7 56	4 15	7 53	4 25	7 43	4 29	7 39
4	3 53	8 12	4 1	8 5	4 6	8 0	4 9	7 57	4 21	7 45	4 25	7 41
7	3 47	8 17	3 55	8 9	4 0	8 4	4 3	8 1	4 17	7 48	4 21	7 43
10	3 40	8 22	3 49	8 13	3 54	8 8	3 57	8 5	4 12	7 50	4 17	7 45
13	3 34	8 27	3 43	8 18	3 49	8 13	3 52	8 9	4 8	7 53	4 13	7 48
16	3 27	8 32	3 37	8 23	3 44	8 16	3 47	8 12	4 3	7 56	4 9	7 50
19	3 21	8 37	3 31	8 27	3 38	8 20	3 42	8 15	3 58	7 59	4 5	7 53
22	3 16	8 42	3 26	8 32	3 33	8 24	3 37	8 19	3 54	8 2	4 1	7 54
25	3 11	8 46	3 21	8 36	3 28	8 29	3 33	8 23	3 51	8 5	3 58	7 56
28	3 6	8 49	3 15	8 40	3 23	8 32	3 28	8 26	3 47	8 7	3 55	7 58
30	3 2	8 53	3 9	8 45	3 18	8 36	3 24	8 30	3 44	8 10	3 53	8 1

APRIL. [30 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME
Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (North) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or at Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. DY. MO.
1	92	275	0 42 28	4 34 7	12 3 58	15.8	0 43.50	♏	♎	2	
2	93	274	46 6	57 12	39	16.8	1 37.55	♏	♎	16	
3	94	273	49 45	5 20 12	22	17.8	2 31.28	♐	♏	30	
4	95	272	53 24	43 7	4	18.8	3 24.51	♐	♏	13	
5	96	271	57 2	6 5 55	2 46	19.8	4 16.88	♑	♐	26	
6	97	270	1 0 42	28 38	29	20.8	5 8.00	♑	♐	9	
7	98	269	4 21	51 14	11	21.8	5 57.56	♒	♑	21	
8	99	268	8 0	7 13 43	1 54	22.8	6 45.39	♒	♑	3	
9	100	267	11 40	36 4	38	23.8	7 31.55	♓	♒	15	
10	101	266	15 20	58 18	21	24.8	8 16.28	♓	♒	26	
11	102	265	19 0	8 20 24	5	25.8	8 59.95	♈	♓	8	
12	103	264	22 42	42 22	0 49	26.8	9 43.07	♈	♓	20	
13	104	263	26 23	9 4 11	34	27.8	10 26.19	♉	♈	2	
14	105	262	30 4	25 51	19	28.8	11 9.88	♉	♈	14	
15	106	261	33 46	47 22	12 4	0.1	11 54.71			27	
16	107	260	37 28	10 8 43	11 59 49	1.1	Ev 41.21	♊	♉	9	
17	108	259	41 10	29 54	35	2.1	1 29.76	♊	♉	22	
18	109	258	44 53	50 55	21	3.1	2 20.55	♋	♊	5	
19	110	257	48 36	11 11 45	8	4.1	3 13.46	♋	♊	19	
20	111	256	52 20	32 23	58 55	5.1	4 8.06	♌	♋	2	
21	112	255	56 3	52 51	42	6.1	5 3.64	♌	♋	16	
22	113	254	59 48	12 13 6	30	7.1	5 59.43			30	
23	114	253	2 3 33	33 9	18	8.1	6 54.77	♍	♌	14	
24	115	252	7 18	53 1	7	9.1	7 49.34	♍	♌	28	
25	116	251	11 4	13 12 39	57 56	10.1	8 43.14	♎	♍	13	
26	117	250	14 50	32 4	46	11.1	9 36.41	♎	♍	27	
27	118	249	18 36	51 16	36	12.1	10 29.53	♏	♎	12	
28	119	248	22 24	14 10 14	26	13.1	11 22.84	♏	♎	26	
29	120	247	26 11	28 58	18	14.1	morn.	♐	♏	10	
30	121	246	2 29 59	14 47 27	11 57 9	15.1	0 16.47	♐	♏	23	



♈ Con. SUN ENTERS TAURUS, Apr. 20, 7 A.M. ♉ Sign

Jupiter still too near the sun to admit of observation.

EXPLANATION OF THE CONFIGURATION OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES AS GIVEN IN THESE COLUMNS, EACH MONTH OF VISIBILITY, AND OF THE PHENOMENA OF THE JOVIAN SYSTEM.

(*Continued from March.*)

of the Moons is taken into account only when two are in conjunction at the hour of configuration.

When a Satellite is invisible at the hour specified in the headings its numeral is placed in parentheses to the extreme right, if in an eclipse or occultation; to the left if in transit.

These Moons are visible with a very moderate telescope or opera glass. The transits of Sat. III and IV may be seen with a 3 in. refractor, power 120. Sat. V can only be seen with the best telescopes and then only at or near its elongations and the opposition of the planet.

For a figure illustrating *all* the phenomena of this miniature Solar System, and a full explanation, see page 24.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☌	Last Quarter	7 1 53	7 0 53	7 11 53	7 10 53	7 9 53
●	New Moon...	15 5 53	15 4 53	15 3 53	15 2 53	15 1 53
☍	First Quarter.	23 0 54	22 11 54	22 10 54	22 9 54	22 8 54
○	Full Moon...	29 6 36	29 5 36	29 4 36	29 3 36	29 2 36

MORNING STARS, ETC

Venus all the month.
Jupiter " "
Saturn " "

See the conjunction of Venus and Jupiter on the 23d.

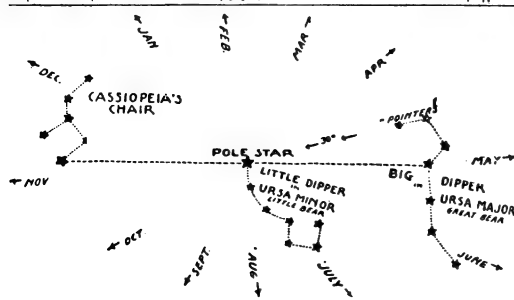
EVENING STARS, ETC.

Mercury all the mon.
Mars " "
Uranus " "
Neptune " "

Mercury will be brightest Apr. 6–9. and at his gr. elong. East on the 21st.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS (♀) Rises South'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Rises North'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS (♂) Sets South'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Sets North'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) Rises South'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Rises North'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN (♄) Rises South'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Rises North'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
1	10 32	4 48	4 56	♓	0 59	7 22	7 32	♓	11 51	☌ ☉ Mch.28			8 46	3 25	3 44	♑
6	10 34	4 45	4 50	♓	0 53	7 19	7 31	♓	11 36	Invisible.			8 28	3 7	3 26	♑
11	10 38	4 43	4 45	♓	0 47	7 16	7 31	♈	11 21	5 18	5 12	♓	8 10	2 48	3 7	♑
16	10 40	4 41	4 40	♓	0 42	7 14	7 30	♈	11 6	5 0	4 55	♓	7 52	2 29	2 48	♑
21	10 44	4 38	4 35	♓	0 36	7 12	7 29	♈	10 50	4 41	4 37	♓	7 33	2 10	2 29	♑
26	10 46	4 37	4 32	♓	0 31	7 10	7 29	♈	10 35	4 27	4 21	♓	7 15	1 54	2 12	♑
30	10 48	4 36	4 29	♓	0 27	7 8	7 28	♈	10 23	4 12	4 6	♓	7 0	1 37	1 55	♑



NOTE.—Hold the cut so the arrow which bears the date desired points upwards from the NORTH point of the horizon or towards the Pole Star, and the three star groups figured will then appear as shown in the figure. To illustrate: In May the Big Dipper will be high up, nearly over head, the Little Dipper, or "Guardians of the Pole," below it and Cassiopeia's Chair down lower still—on the horizon.

MAY.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. Ga., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	$	4 49	7 5	9 3	4 54	6 59	8 56	4 59	6 55	8 52	5 2	6 52	8 48	5 13	6 41	8 37	5 17	6 37	8 3	
2	M	4 48	7 6	10 3	4 53	7 0	9 55	4 58	6 56	9 51	5 1	6 53	9 47	5 12	6 42	9 34	5 16	6 38	9 29	
3	Tu	4 46	7 7	10 55	4 52	7 1	10 48	4 57	6 57	10 42	5 0	6 54	10 32	5 11	6 43	10 20	5 15	6 39	10 2	
4	W	4 45	7 8	11 41	4 50	7 2	11 33	4 56	6 58	11 29	4 59	6 55	11 25	5 10	6 44	11 13	5 15	6 40	11 8	
5	Th	4 44	7 9	morn	4 49	7 3	morn	4 55	6 59	morn	4 58	6 55	morn	5 10	6 45	11 55	5 14	6 40	11 51	
6	Fr	4 42	7 11	12 20	4 48	7 4	12 13	4 54	7 0	12 10	4 57	6 56	12 6	5 9	6 45	morn	5 13	6 41	morn	
7	Sa	4 41	7 12	12 50	4 47	7 5	12 50	4 53	7 1	12 47	4 56	6 57	12 44	5 8	6 46	12 35	5 13	6 42	12 31	
8	$	4 40	7 13	1 26	4 46	7 6	1 21	4 52	7 2	1 19	4 55	6 58	1 17	5 7	6 46	1 10	5 12	6 42	1 7	
9	M	4 38	7 14	1 56	4 45	7 7	1 53	4 51	7 3	1 52	4 54	6 59	1 50	5 6	6 47	1 45	5 11	6 43	1 43	
10	Tu	4 37	7 15	2 22	4 44	7 8	2 21	4 50	7 4	2 20	4 53	7 0	2 19	5 5	6 48	2 17	5 11	6 44	2 16	
11	W	4 36	7 16	2 50	4 43	7 9	2 50	4 49	7 5	2 50	4 52	7 1	2 51	5 5	6 48	2 51	5 10	6 44	2 51	
12	Th	4 35	7 18	3 19	4 42	7 10	3 20	4 48	7 6	3 21	4 51	7 2	3 22	5 4	6 49	3 25	5 9	6 45	3 26	
13	Fr	4 33	7 19	3 39	4 41	7 11	3 42	4 47	7 7	3 54	4 50	7 3	3 56	5 3	6 50	4 1	5 9	6 45	4 3	
14	Sa	4 32	7 20	4 21	4 40	7 12	4 26	4 46	7 8	4 29	4 49	7 4	4 31	5 2	6 50	4 39	5 8	6 46	4 42	
15	$	4 31	7 21	sets.	4 39	7 13	sets.	4 44	7 9	sets.	4 48	7 5	sets.	5 2	6 51	sets.	5 7	6 47	sets.	
16	M	4 30	7 22	8 38	4 38	7 14	8 30	4 43	7 10	8 26	4 47	7 6	8 21	5 1	6 52	8 10	5 7	6 48	8 5	
17	Tu	4 29	7 23	9 38	4 37	7 15	9 28	4 42	7 11	9 23	4 46	7 6	9 19	5 0	6 52	9 6	5 6	6 48	9 1	
18	W	4 28	7 24	10 31	4 36	7 16	10 23	4 41	7 12	10 19	4 45	7 7	10 15	5 0	6 53	10 2	5 6	6 49	9 57	
19	Th	4 27	7 25	11 18	4 36	7 17	11 11	4 40	7 13	11 7	4 45	7 8	11 4	4 59	6 54	10 52	5 5	6 49	10 48	
20	Fr	4 26	7 26	morn	4 35	7 18	11 57	4 39	7 14	11 54	4 44	7 9	11 51	4 59	6 54	11 42	5 5	6 50	11 38	
21	Sa	4 25	7 28	12 3	4 34	7 19	morn	4 38	7 14	morn	4 43	7 9	morn	4 58	6 55	morn	5 4	6 50	morn	
22	$	4 24	7 29	12 41	4 33	7 20	12 37	4 37	7 15	12 35	4 43	7 10	12 32	4 58	6 55	12 26	5 4	6 51	12 23	
23	M	4 23	7 30	1 16	4 32	7 21	1 14	4 36	7 16	1 13	4 42	7 11	1 12	4 57	6 56	1 8	5 3	6 51	1 6	
24	Tu	4 23	7 31	1 50	4 31	7 22	1 49	4 36	7 17	1 49	4 41	7 12	1 48	4 57	6 56	1 47	5 3	6 52	1 47	
25	W	4 22	7 32	2 21	4 30	7 23	2 23	4 35	7 18	2 23	4 41	7 13	2 24	4 56	6 57	2 26	5 2	6 52	2 27	
26	Th	4 21	7 33	2 56	4 29	7 24	2 59	4 34	7 19	3 0	4 40	7 13	3 2	4 56	6 57	3 7	5 2	6 53	3 9	
27	Fr	4 20	7 34	3 30	4 28	7 25	3 35	4 34	7 20	3 38	4 39	7 14	3 40	4 55	6 58	3 48	5 1	6 53	3 51	
28	Sa	4 20	7 35	4 9	4 28	7 26	4 15	4 33	7 21	4 19	4 38	7 15	4 22	4 55	6 58	4 32	5 1	6 53	4 36	
29	$	4 19	7 35	rises.	4 27	7 27	rises.	4 32	7 22	rises.	4 38	7 16	rises.	4 54	6 59	rises.	5 0	6 54	rises.	
30	M	4 18	7 36	8 46	4 26	7 27	8 38	4 32	7 22	8 33	4 37	7 16	8 29	4 54	6 59	8 16	5 0	6 54	8 11	
31	Tu	4 18	7 37	9 35	4 26	7 28	9 27	4 31	7 23	9 23	4 37	7 17	9 19	4 53	7 0	9 6	5 0	6 54	9 1	

Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	14 16	5 27	14 5	5 1	13 56	4 42	13 50	4 24	13 28	3 29	13 20	3 8
4	14 23	5 34	14 11	5 8	14 2	4 49	13 56	4 30	13 33	3 34	13 24	3 12
7	14 31	5 42	14 18	5 15	14 8	4 56	14 3	4 37	13 38	3 39	13 29	3 17
10	14 38	5 48	14 24	5 21	14 14	5 2	14 9	4 43	13 42	3 43	13 32	3 20
13	14 46	5 55	14 30	5 27	14 20	5 8	14 15	4 49	13 47	3 48	13 36	3 24
16	14 52	6 2	14 35	5 32	14 26	5 13	14 19	4 53	13 50	3 51	13 40	3 28
19	14 58	6 9	14 41	5 38	14 33	5 19	14 24	4 58	13 54	3 55	13 44	3 32
22	15 4	6 15	14 47	5 43	14 38	5 23	14 28	5 2	13 58	3 59	13 47	3 35
25	15 10	6 22	14 53	5 49	14 43	5 28	14 33	5 7	14 2	4 3	13 50	3 38
28	15 14	6 26	14 57	5 54	14 47	5 32	14 36	5 11	14 4	4 5	13 52	3 40
31	15 19	6 30	15 2	5 59	14 52	5 27	14 40	5 15	14 7	4 8	13 54	3 42

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 52	9 1	3 7	8 47	3 15	8 38	3 22	8 32	3 43	8 11	3 51	8 3
4	2 47	9 5	3 2	8 52	3 11	8 42	3 17	8 36	3 39	8 14	3 47	8 6
7	2 42	9 9	2 57	8 57	3 6	8 47	3 12	8 41	3 35	8 17	3 44	8 10
10	2 36	9 15	2 52	9 2	3 1	8 52	3 7	8 45	3 32	8 20	3 41	8 13
13	2 30	9 21	2 47	9 7	2 57	8 57	3 3	8 50	3 29	8 24	3 38	8 16
16	2 24	9 28	2 41	9 12	2 52	9 1	2 59	8 54	3 26	8 27	3 35	8 18
19	2 18	9 36	2 36	9 17	2 47	9 6	2 55	8 59	3 23	8 30	3 33	8 21
22	2 12	9 40	2 31	9 21	2 42	9 10	2 51	9 2	3 20	8 32	3 31	8 23
25	2 6	9 45	2 26	9 26	2 38	9 14	2 48	9 5	3 18	8 35	3 29	8 26
28	2 2	9 48	2 20	9 30	2 34	9 18	2 45	9 8	3 16	8 37	3 27	8 27
31	1 58	9 52	2 15	9 35	2 31	9 22	2 42	9 12	3 14	8 40	3 25	8 29

MAY. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME
Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (North) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or at Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Const Add 6m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV. MO.
1	122	245	2 33 48	15 5 43	11 57 1	16.1	1 10.32	♐	♍	8	
2	123	244	37 37	23 43	56 54	17.1	2 3.96	♐	♍	21	
3	124	243	41 27	41 28	47	18.1	2 56.81	♑	♐	4	
4	125	242	45 18	58 57	41	19.1	3 48.25	♑	♐	17	
5	126	241	49 9	16 16 11	35	20.1	4 37.85	♒	♑	29	
6	127	240	52 60	33 8	30	21.1	5 25.44	♒	♑	11	
7	128	239	56 52	49 49	26	22.1	6 11.16	♓	♒	23	
8	129	238	3 0 45	17 6 14	22	23.1	6 55.37	♓	♒	5	
9	130	237	4 38	22 21	19	24.1	7 38.61	♈	♓	16	
10	131	236	8 32	38 11	16	25.1	8 21.50	♈	♓	28	
11	132	235	12 27	53 43	14	26.1	9 4.75	♉	♈	10	
12	133	234	16 22	18 8 58	13	27.1	9 49.06	♉	♈	23	
13	134	233	20 17	23 54	12	28.1	10 34.97	♊	♉	5	
14	135	232	24 13	38 32	11	29.1	11 23.10	♊	♉	18	
15	136	231	28 10	52 50	12	0.5	Ev 13.90	♋	♊	2	
16	137	230	32 8	19 6 50	12	1.5	1 7.10	♋	♊	15	
17	138	229	36 6	20 31	14	2.5	2 2.44	♌	♋	29	
18	139	228	40 4	33 51	16	3.5	2 58.89	♌	♋	13	
19	140	227	44 3	46 52	18	4.5	3 55.46	♌	♋	27	
20	141	226	48 3	59 32	21	5.5	4 51.24	♍	♌	11	
21	142	225	52 3	20 11 52	25	6.5	5 45.72	♍	♌	25	
22	143	224	56 3	23 52	29	7.5	6 38.85	♎	♍	9	
23	144	223	4 0 4	35 30	33	8.5	7 30.93	♎	♍	23	
24	145	222	4 6	46 47	38	9.5	8 22.50	♎	♍	7	
25	146	221	8 8	57 43	44	10.5	9 14.10	♏	♎	21	
26	147	220	12 11	21 8 17	50	11.5	10 6.16	♏	♎	5	
27	148	219	16 14	18 29	56	12.5	10 58.87	♏	♎	19	
28	149	218	20 17	28 19	57 3	13.5	11 52.05	♐	♏	3	
29	150	217	24 21	37 47	11	14.5	morn.	♐	♏	16	
30	151	216	28 25	46 52	18	15.5	0 45.21	♑	♐	29	
31	152	215	4 32 30	21 55 34	11 57 27	16.5	1 37.65	♑	♐	12	

♊ Con. SUN ENTERS GEMINI, May 21, 7 A.M. ♋ Sign

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.
Phenomena and Configurations of Satellites I, II, III and IV.

Phenomena more or less visible in the U. S. Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M	Phenomena.	Satellite.	Configuration for inverting telescope at 4.08 AM E. S. T / 3.08 AM Cen. T / 2.08 AM Mt. T / 1.08 AM Pac. T — In Transit	In L. Lpse or Occult.
8 3 24	Tr. In.	III	West ♃ East	
8 4 46	Tr. Sh. In.	I	32○14	
9 4 54	Oc. Re.	I	314○2	
11 3 36	Tr. In.	II	432○1	
11 4 40	Tr. Sh. Eg.	II	421○3	
15 4 33	Tr. Sh. In.	III	4○123	
16 3 52	Ec. Dis.	I	41○23	
17 3 24	Tr. Sh. Eg.	I	(3) 42○1	
17 4 14	Tr. Eg.	I	432○ (1)	
18 4 41	Tr. Sh. In.	II	341○2	
20 4 7	Oc. Re.	II	(2) 34○1	
24 3 3	Tr. Sh. In.	I	21○34	
24 4 0	Tr. In.	I	○2134	
25 3 24	Oc. Re.	I	1○234	
26 2 28	Oc. Dis.	III	2○314	
26 4 51	Oc. Re.	III	32○4 (1)	
27 2 24	Ec. Dis.	II	(1) 3○24	
31 4 58	Tr. Sh. In.	I	3○214	
			21○34	
			4○13 (2)	
			41○23	
			42○31	
			4321○	
			(1) 43○2	
			43○12	
			421○ (3)	
			4○13 (2)	
			1○423	
			2○134	
			231○4	
			3○124	

The Right Ascension and Declination of any heavenly body correspond to the longitude and latitude of terrestrial bodies. The Right Ascension (R. A.) is measured from the Vernal Equinox on the Celestial Equator, from which the declination is measured.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☌	Last Quarter	7 7 50	7 6 50	7 5 50	7 4 50	7 3 50
☽	New Moon	15 6 58	15 5 58	15 4 58	15 3 58	15 2 58
☽	First Quarter	22 6 18	22 5 18	22 4 18	22 3 18	22 2 18
☍	Full Moon	29 4 54	29 3 54	29 2 54	29 1 54	29 0 54

MORNING STARS, ETC.

Mercury after May 13
Venus all the month
Mars after May 30
Jupiter all the month
Saturn until May 11.
Saturn will reach his
Western Quadrature
May 11 and will then be 90° W. of ☉.

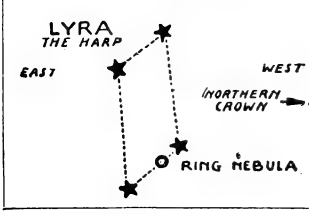
EVENING STARS, ETC.

Mercury until May 13
Mars until May 30
Saturn after May 11
Uranus all the month
Neptune " "

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS (♀) RISES South'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) RISES North'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS (♂) SETS South'n U. S.	MARS (♂) SETS North'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) RISES South'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) RISES North'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN (♄) RISES South'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) RISES North'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
1.	10 50	4 35	4 28	♓	0 26	7 7	7 28	♈	10 19	4 8	4 3	♈	6 56	1 33	1 51	♑
6.	10 52	4 31	4 21	♓	0 21	7 4	7 26	♈	10 4	3 51	3 46	♈	6 37	1 14	1 32	♑
11	10 56	4 28	4 14	♈	0 15	7 4	7 25	♈	9 48	3 35	3 29	♈	6 18	0 55	1 13	♑
16	11 0	4 27	4 11	♈	0 11	7 4	7 21	♈	9 33	3 19	3 12	♈	5 59	0 37	0 54	♑
21	11 5	4 27	4 8	♈	.....	♂	☉ 30th		9 17	3 3	2 56	♈	5 40	0 20	0 35	♑
26	11 9	4 27	4 7	♈	.....	Invisible.			9 1	2 46	2 39	♈	5 21	0 1	0 16	♑
31	11 14	4 28	4 6	♈	.....	.....	.....		8 45	2 30	2 22	♈	5 1	11 42	11 56	♑

NOTE.—The oblique parallelogram south of or below Vega is easily distinguished and serves as a means of identifying the Constellation Lyra—the Harp. The Ring Nebula in the bottom of the figure is the only instance of an annular nebula, and it can be seen with a 3-inch telescope. Vega, or Wega, is a lovely gem of sapphire whose light year is computed as 18 years. Its light has seven times the photographic power possessed by Arcturus and it ranks in brilliancy second only to Sirius. There is quite a difference in the estimates of brilliancy of the stars. Some place Capella and Arcturus brighter than Vega. It will be an object of great interest to posterity, as it will be the Pole Star some 10,000 years hence. To the left of Vega is a double-double binary star which is separable into two wide doubles under the slightest optical aid. These systems revolve about their primary once in a million years. Overhead in the middle of August at 9 P.M., and is an hour high at 6 P.M., the last of May. See star table.



JUNE.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2.n. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 17	7 38	10 17	4 20	7 29	10 10	4 31	7 24	10 6	4 30	7 18	10 2	4 53	7 1	9 51	5 0	6 55	9 46
2	Th	4 17	7 39	10 55	4 24	7 29	10 49	4 30	7 24	10 45	4 36	7 19	10 42	4 53	7 1	10 32	4 59	6 55	10 28
3	Fr	4 16	7 40	11 28	4 24	7 30	11 23	4 30	7 25	11 20	4 35	7 19	11 17	4 53	7 2	11 9	4 59	6 56	11 6
4	Sa	4 16	7 40	11 58	4 23	7 31	11 54	4 29	7 26	11 52	4 35	7 20	11 50	4 53	7 2	11 44	4 59	6 56	11 42
5	S	4 15	7 41	morn	4 23	7 32	morn	4 29	7 26	morn	4 35	7 20	morn	4 52	7 3	morn	4 59	6 57	morn
6	M	4 15	7 42	12 26	4 23	7 33	12 24	4 29	7 27	12 23	4 34	7 21	12 22	4 52	7 3	12 18	4 59	6 57	12 17
7	Tu	4 15	7 43	12 53	4 22	7 33	12 52	4 28	7 28	12 52	4 34	7 21	12 51	4 52	7 4	12 50	4 59	6 58	12 50
8	W	4 14	7 43	1 20	4 22	7 34	1 21	4 28	7 28	1 21	4 34	7 22	1 22	4 52	7 4	1 23	4 59	6 58	1 24
9	Th	4 14	7 44	1 48	4 22	7 35	1 51	4 28	7 29	1 52	4 34	7 23	1 53	4 52	7 5	1 57	4 59	6 59	1 59
10	Fr	4 14	7 44	2 19	4 22	7 35	2 25	4 28	7 29	2 25	4 34	7 23	2 27	4 52	7 5	2 34	4 59	6 59	2 37
11	Sa	4 14	7 45	2 54	4 22	7 36	3 0	4 28	7 30	3 3	4 34	7 24	3 5	4 52	7 6	3 14	4 59	7 0	3 18
12	S	4 14	7 46	3 33	4 22	7 37	3 41	4 28	7 30	3 44	4 34	7 25	3 48	4 52	7 6	3 59	4 59	7 0	4 3
13	M	4 14	7 46	4 21	4 22	7 37	4 29	4 28	7 31	4 33	4 34	7 25	4 37	4 52	7 7	4 49	4 59	7 1	4 54
14	Tu	4 13	7 47	sets.	4 22	7 38	sets.	4 28	7 31	sets.	4 34	7 26	sets.	4 52	7 7	sets.	4 59	7 1	sets.
15	W	4 13	7 47	9 15	4 22	7 38	9 7	4 28	7 32	9 4	4 33	7 27	9 0	4 52	7 8	8 48	4 59	7 2	8 43
16	Th	4 13	7 47	10 4	4 22	7 38	9 57	4 28	7 32	9 54	4 33	7 27	9 51	4 52	7 8	9 40	4 59	7 2	9 36
17	Fr	4 13	7 48	10 43	4 22	7 38	10 38	4 28	7 33	10 35	4 33	7 27	10 33	4 52	7 9	10 25	4 59	7 3	10 22
18	Sa	4 14	7 48	11 19	4 22	7 39	11 16	4 28	7 33	11 15	4 33	7 28	11 13	4 52	7 9	11 8	4 59	7 3	11 6
19	S	4 14	7 48	morn	4 23	7 39	morn	4 29	7 34	morn	4 34	7 28	morn	4 52	7 10	12 0	4 59	7 3	11 59
20	M	4 14	7 49	12 4	4 23	7 39	12 3	4 29	7 34	12 2	4 34	7 28	12 2	4 52	7 10	morn	4 59	7 4	morn
21	Tu	4 14	7 49	12 26	4 23	7 39	12 27	4 29	7 34	12 27	4 34	7 28	12 28	4 52	7 10	12 29	4 59	7 4	12 29
22	W	4 14	7 49	1 0	4 23	7 39	1 2	4 29	7 34	1 3	4 34	7 29	1 04	4 52	7 11	1 8	4 59	7 4	1 10
23	Th	4 15	7 49	1 33	4 23	7 40	1 37	4 29	7 34	1 39	4 34	7 29	1 42	4 52	7 11	1 48	4 59	7 4	1 51
24	Fr	4 15	7 49	2 8	4 24	7 40	2 14	4 30	7 35	2 17	4 35	7 29	2 20	4 53	7 11	2 29	5 0	7 4	2 33
25	Sa	4 15	7 49	2 48	4 24	7 40	2 55	4 30	7 35	2 59	4 35	7 29	3 2	4 53	7 11	3 14	5 0	7 4	3 18
26	S	4 16	7 49	3 34	4 24	7 40	3 42	4 30	7 35	3 46	4 35	7 29	3 50	4 53	7 11	4 2	5 0	7 4	4 7
27	M	4 16	7 49	rises.	4 25	7 40	rises.	4 30	7 35	rises.	4 36	7 29	rises.	4 53	7 11	rises.	5 0	7 4	rises.
28	Tu	4 17	7 49	8 13	4 25	7 40	8 5	4 31	7 35	8 1	4 36	7 29	7 57	4 54	7 11	7 45	5 1	7 5	7 40
29	W	4 17	7 49	8 54	4 25	7 40	8 47	4 31	7 35	8 44	4 36	7 29	8 40	4 54	7 11	8 29	5 1	7 5	8 25
30	Th	4 18	7 49	9 30	4 25	7 40	9 24	4 31	7 35	9 21	4 36	7 29	9 18	4 54	7 11	9 9	5 1	7 5	9 5

Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	15 21	6 32	15 4	6 0	14 53	5 38	14 42	5 16	14 8	4 9	13 55	3 43
4	15 24	6 35	15 7	6 3	14 56	5 41	14 44	5 18	14 10	4 11	13 57	3 45
7	15 28	6 39	15 11	6 7	14 59	5 44	14 47	5 21	14 13	4 14	13 59	3 47
10	15 30	6 41	15 13	6 9	15 1	5 46	14 49	5 23	14 15	4 15	14 0	3 48
13	15 32	6 44	15 15	6 11	15 3	5 48	14 51	5 25	14 16	4 17	14 2	3 50
16	15 33	6 45	15 16	6 12	15 4	5 49	14 52	5 26	14 17	4 17	14 3	3 51
19	15 34	6 45	15 16	6 13	15 5	5 50	14 53	5 26	14 17	4 18	14 4	3 52
22	decre	decre		decre		decre		decre		decre		decre
25	15 33	0 2	15 16	0 0	15 5	0 0	14 53	0 0	14 17	0 0	14 4	0 0
28	15 32	0 3	15 15	0 1	15 4	0 1	14 53	0 1	14 17	0 1	14 4	0 1
30	15 31	0 3	15 15	0 2	15 4	0 2	14 53	0 1	14 17	0 1	14 4	0 2

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1 55	10 0	2 17	9 37	2 32	9 23	2 41	9 13	3 13	8 41	3 24	8 31
4	1 52	10 4	2 15	9 40	2 30	9 25	2 39	9 15	3 12	8 43	3 23	8 32
7	1 49	10 9	2 13	9 44	2 28	9 28	2 37	9 18	3 11	8 45	3 23	8 34
10	1 47	10 12	2 11	9 47	2 27	9 30	2 36	9 20	3 11	8 47	3 22	8 35
13	1 45	10 15	2 9	9 50	2 26	9 33	2 36	9 23	3 10	8 49	3 22	8 37
16	1 44	10 16	2 9	9 52	2 26	9 35	2 36	9 24	3 10	8 50	3 22	8 38
19	1 44	10 18	2 8	9 53	2 25	9 36	2 35	9 26	3 10	8 51	3 22	8 40
22	1 44	10 18	2 8	9 53	2 25	9 36	2 35	9 26	3 10	8 51	3 22	8 40
25	1 45	10 18	2 8	9 54	2 26	9 37	2 35	9 27	3 11	8 52	3 23	8 41
28	1 47	10 18	2 9	9 54	2 27	9 37	2 36	9 27	3 11	8 52	3 23	8 41
30	1 50	10 17	2 10	9 55	2 29	9 37	2 38	9 27	3 12	8 53	3 24	8 42

JUNE.

[30 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME
Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

☐ SUN ENTERS CANCER, June 21, 3.35 P.M. ♋ Sign. Summer begins.

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (North) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or at Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV. MO.
1	153	214	4 36 36	22 3 54	11 57 35	17.5	2 28.66	♑	I	25	
2	154	213	40 41	11 51	44	18.5	3 17.77	♒	♑	7	
3	155	212	44 47	19 24	54	19.5	4 4.82	♒	♑	19	
4	156	211	48 54	26 34	58 4	20.5	4 49.99	♓	♒	1	
5	157	210	53 0	33 21	14	21.5	5 33.69	♓	♒	12	
6	158	209	57 8	39 43	25	22.5	6 16.53	♈	♓	24	
7	159	208	5 1 15	45 43	36	23.5	6 59.22	♈	♓	6	
8	160	207	5 23	51 18	47	24.5	7 42.52	♉	♈	18	
9	161	206	9 31	56 29	58	25.5	8 27.22	♉	♈	1	
10	162	205	13 39	23 1 16	59 10	26.5	7 14.06	♊	♉	14	
11	163	204	17 48	5 39	22	27.5	10 3.61	♊	♉	27	
12	164	203	21 57	9 38	35	28.5	10 56.17	☐	♊	10	
13	165	202	26 6	13 12	47	0.1	11 51.53	☐	♊	24	
14	166	201	30 15	16 21	11 59 60	1.1	Ev 48.94	♋	☐	8	
15	167	200	34 24	19 6	12 0 13	2.1	1 47.19	♋	☐	23	
16	168	199	38 34	21 26	25	3.1	2 44.93	♌	♋	7	
17	169	198	42 43	23 22	38	4.1	3 41.33	♌	♋	22	
18	170	197	46 53	24 53	51	5.1	4 35.83	♍	♌	6	
19	171	196	51 2	25 59	1 4	6.1	5 28.58	♍	♌	20	
20	172	195	55 12	26 40	17	7.1	6 20.07	♎	♍	4	
21	173	194	59 21	26 56	30	8.1	7 10.93	♎	♍	18	
22	174	193	6 3 31	26 48	43	9.1	8 1.78	♏	♎	2	
23	175	192	7 40	26 14	56	10.1	8 53.05	♏	♎	15	
24	176	191	11 50	25 16	2 9	11.1	9 44.90	♐	♏	29	
25	177	190	15 59	23 54	22	12.1	10 37.13	♐	♏	12	
26	178	189	20 8	22 6	34	13.1	11 29.24	♑	♐	25	
27	179	188	24 17	19 54	47	14.1	morn.	♑	♐	8	
28	180	187	28 26	17 17	59	15.1	0 20.56	♒	♑	20	
29	181	186	32 34	14 16	3 11	16.1	1 10.47	♒	♑	3	
30	182	185	6 36 43	23 10 51	12 3 23	17.1	1 58.56	♓	♒	15	

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.
Phenomena and Configurations of Satellites I, II, III and IV.

Phenomena more or less visible in the U. S.

Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M.	Phenomena.	Satellite.	In Transit.	Configuration for inverting telescope at 3.08 AM E. S. T. 2.08 AM Cen. T 1.08 AM Mt. T 0.08 AM Pac. T.	In Eclipse or Occult.
2 2 35	Ec. Dis.	III		West ♃ East	
2 2 44	Tr. Eg.	I		21○4	(3)
5 3 54	Tr. Eg.	II		2○134	
8 4 3	Ec. Dis.	I		1○243	
9 2 30	Tr. In.	I		○413	(2)
9 3 35	Tr.Sh. Eg.	I		2413○	
9 4 43	Tr. Eg.	I		43○12	
12 4 8	Tr. In.	II		431○2	
12 4 18	Tr.Sh. Eg.	II		423○	(1)
13 3 47	Tr. Eg.	III		42○13	
16 3 15	Tr.Sh. In.	I		41○23	
16 4 28	Tr. In.	I		4○213	
17 3 50	Oc. Re.	I		241○	(3)
19 4 21	Tr.Sh. In.	II		3○241	
20 3 6	Tr.Sh. Eg.	III		31○24	
21 2 0	Ec. Re.	II		32○14	
21 2 2	Oc. Dis.	II		2○34	(1)
21 4 34	Oc. Re.	II		1○234	
24 2 19	Ec. Dis.	I		○2134	
25 1 52	Tr.Sh. Eg.	I		21○34	
25 3 9	Tr. Eg.	I		3○14	(2)
26 4 41	Tr.Sh. In.	III		31○42	
28 2 8	Ec. Dis.	II		342○1	
28 4 36	Ec. Re.	II		42○3	(1)
30 1 26	Tr. Eg.	II		41○23	
				4○123	
				421○3	
				43○1	(2)
				341○2	
				342○1	

Jupiter will be at his Perihelion point June 1, and very close to the moon on the 9th. (See phenomena table p. 6)

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
♑	Last Quarter	6 1 53	6 0 53	5 11 53	5 10 53	5 9 52
♒	New Moon . .	13 5 10	13 4 10	13 3 10	13 2 10	13 1 10
♉	First Quarter	20 11 10	20 10 10	20 9 10	20 8 10	20 7 10
♋	Full Moon. . .	27 4 23	27 3 23	27 2 23	27 1 23	27 0 23

MORNING STARS, ETC.

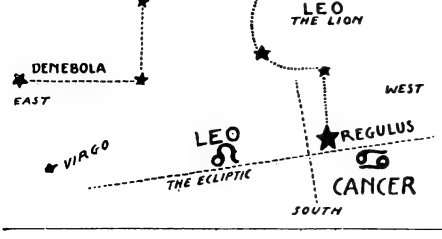
Mercury all the mon.
Venus " "
Mars " "
Jupiter " "
Neptune aft'r Jun. 27

EVENING STARS, ETC.

Saturn all the mon.
Uranus " "
Neptune until Jun 27
Uranus will be brightest June 19.
R.A. 17 h. 51 m. Dec. 23° 38′ S. or in the milky way, in Archer's Bow, pointed nearly at by handle of dipper

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS (♀) Rises South'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Rises North'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS (♂) Rises South'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Rises North'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) Rises South'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Rises North'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN (♄) Rises South'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Rises North'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
1	11 16	4 29	4 5	♉	11 54	4 59	4 32	♉	8 42	2 26	2 18	♓	4 57	11 38	11 52	♑
6	11 21	4 31	4 5	♉	11 50	4 54	4 25	♉	8 26	2 9	2 1	♓	4 38	11 16	11 34	♑
11	11 28	4 34	4 6	♉	11 45	4 48	4 18	♉	8 10	1 52	1 43	♓	4 17	10 54	11 16	♑
16	11 34	4 39	4 10	♉	11 40	4 42	4 11	♉	7 54	1 35	1 25	♓	3 58	10 36	10 56	♑
21	11 42	4 44	4 14	♉	11 35	4 36	4 5	♉	7 37	1 17	1 7	♓	3 37	10 18	10 36	♑
26	11 48	4 50	4 20	☐	11 31	4 31	4 0	♉	7 20	1 1	0 51	♓	3 17	9 57	10 18	♑
30	11 55	4 56	4 26	☐	11 27	4 27	3 56	♉	7 7	0 45	0 35	♓	3 1	9 37	10 0	♑



NOTE.—The Sickle is a group of conspicuous stars, which at once attracts the eye in the evenings of the Spring or early Summer months, and is the most prominent figure in the Zodiac for many degrees either way as we look to the southward at the following times: It is on the Meridian at 6 P.M. June 1, 8 P.M. May 1, 9 P.M. April 15, 10 P.M. April 1 and 11 P.M. March 15. On June 1 the Sickle rises at 10.40 P.M.

Regulus lies almost in the Sun's path, and forms the apex of a triangle with Spica in the southeast and Arcturus in the northeast.

JULY.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. Ga., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon		
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 18	7 49	9 59	4 26	7 49	9 55	4 31	7 35	9 53	4 37	7 29	9 51	4 55	7 11	9 44	5 1	7 5	9 41		
2	Sa	4 19	7 49	10 27	4 26	7 49	10 24	4 32	7 35	10 23	4 37	7 29	10 21	4 55	7 11	10 17	5 1	7 4	10 15		
3	S	4 19	7 49	10 58	4 27	7 49	10 54	4 32	7 35	10 54	4 38	7 29	10 53	4 56	7 11	10 51	5 1	7 4	10 50		
4	M	4 20	7 48	11 32	4 27	7 39	11 32	4 33	7 34	11 32	4 39	7 28	11 33	4 56	7 11	11 33	5 2	7 4	11 33		
5	Tu	4 20	7 48	11 49	4 28	7 39	11 51	4 33	7 34	11 52	4 39	7 28	11 53	4 57	7 11	11 56	5 2	7 4	11 57		
6	W	4 21	7 48	morn	4 29	7 39	morn	4 34	7 34	morn	4 40	7 28	morn	4 57	7 11	morn	5 3	7 4	morn		
7	Th	4 21	7 47	12 19	4 30	7 39	12 22	4 35	7 34	12 24	4 40	7 28	12 25	4 58	7 11	12 31	5 4	7 4	12 33		
8	Fr	4 22	7 47	12 51	4 30	7 38	12 56	4 35	7 33	12 58	4 41	7 27	1 1	4 58	7 10	1 9	5 4	7 3	1 12		
9	Sa	4 23	7 48	1 26	4 31	7 38	1 32	4 36	7 33	1 36	4 42	7 27	1 39	4 59	7 10	1 49	5 5	7 3	1 53		
10	S	4 24	7 46	2 9	4 32	7 33	2 17	4 37	7 33	2 21	4 43	7 27	2 25	5 0	7 10	2 36	5 5	7 3	2 41		
11	M	4 25	7 45	3 0	4 33	7 37	3 9	4 38	7 32	3 13	4 44	7 26	3 17	5 0	7 10	3 30	5 6	7 3	3 35		
12	Tu	4 26	7 45	3 58	4 33	7 37	4 7	4 39	7 32	4 11	4 45	7 26	4 15	5 1	7 9	4 28	5 6	7 2	4 33		
13	W	4 27	7 44	sets.	4 34	7 38	sets.	4 39	7 31	sets.	4 45	7 25	sets.	5 1	7 9	sets.	5 7	7 2	sets.		
14	Th	4 27	7 43	8 40	4 35	7 36	8 34	4 40	7 31	8 31	4 46	7 25	8 28	5 2	7 9	8 20	5 8	7 2	8 16		
15	Fr	4 28	7 43	8 20	4 36	7 35	9 15	4 41	7 30	9 14	4 47	7 24	9 12	5 3	7 9	9 5	5 8	7 2	9 3		
16	Sa	4 29	7 42	9 55	4 37	7 34	9 53	4 42	7 29	9 52	4 48	7 24	9 51	5 3	7 8	9 48	5 9	7 1	9 47		
17	S	4 30	7 41	10 23	4 38	7 34	10 29	4 43	7 29	10 29	4 49	7 23	10 29	5 4	7 8	10 29	5 10	7 1	10 29		
18	M	4 30	7 40	11 2	4 39	7 33	11 4	4 44	7 28	11 5	4 50	7 23	11 6	5 4	7 8	11 9	5 10	7 1	11 10		
19	Tu	4 31	7 40	11 35	4 39	7 32	11 39	4 44	7 28	11 41	4 50	7 22	11 43	5 5	7 7	11 49	5 11	7 0	11 51		
20	W	4 32	7 39	morn	4 40	7 32	morn	4 45	7 27	morn	4 51	7 21	morn	5 5	7 7	morn	5 11	7 0	morn		
21	Th	4 33	7 38	12 11	4 41	7 31	12 17	4 46	7 26	12 19	4 52	7 21	12 22	5 6	7 6	12 31	5 12	6 59	12 34		
22	Fr	4 34	7 37	12 49	4 42	7 30	12 56	4 47	7 25	12 59	4 53	7 20	1 2	5 7	7 6	1 13	5 12	6 59	1 17		
23	Sa	4 35	7 35	1 31	4 43	7 29	1 39	4 48	7 24	1 42	4 53	7 19	1 46	5 7	7 5	1 58	5 13	6 58	2 3		
24	S	4 36	7 35	2 18	4 44	7 28	2 27	4 49	7 23	2 31	4 54	7 18	2 35	5 8	7 5	2 48	5 13	6 57	2 53		
25	M	4 37	7 34	3 8	4 45	7 27	3 17	4 49	7 22	3 21	4 55	7 17	3 25	5 8	7 4	3 38	5 14	6 57	3 43		
26	Tu	4 39	7 33	4 2	4 46	7 26	4 10	4 50	7 22	4 14	4 56	7 17	4 18	5 9	7 3	4 30	5 14	6 56	4 35		
27	W	4 40	7 32	rises.	4 47	7 25	rises.	4 51	7 21	rises.	4 56	7 16	rises.	5 10	7 3	rises.	5 15	6 55	rises.		
28	Th	4 41	7 31	8 2	4 48	7 24	7 57	4 52	7 20	7 54	4 57	7 15	7 51	5 11	7 2	7 44	5 16	6 55	7 41		
29	Fr	4 42	7 30	8 33	4 49	7 23	8 27	4 53	7 19	8 25	4 58	7 14	8 24	5 12	7 1	8 18	5 16	6 54	8 16		
30	Sa	4 43	7 29	8 53	4 50	7 22	8 56	4 54	7 18	8 55	4 59	7 14	8 54	5 13	7 0	8 51	5 17	6 54	8 50		
31	S	4 44	7 27	9 24	4 51	7 21	9 23	4 55	7 17	9 23	4 59	7 13	9 23	5 13	6 59	9 22	5 18	6 53	9 22		

Day of Month	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	15 31	0 3	15 14	0 3	15 4	0 2	14 52	0 1	14 16	0 1	14 4	0 1
4	15 28	0 5	15 11	0 5	15 1	0 4	14 49	0 3	14 14	0 3	14 2	0 3
7	15 26	0 8	15 9	0 8	14 59	0 6	14 47	0 6	14 13	0 4	14 0	0 5
10	15 21	0 12	15 5	0 11	14 55	0 10	14 38	0 9	14 10	0 6	13 57	0 7
13	15 17	0 17	15 2	0 15	14 51	0 14	14 30	0 13	14 8	0 9	13 55	0 10
16	15 13	0 21	14 57	0 19	14 46	0 18	14 31	0 17	14 5	0 12	13 52	0 13
19	15 9	0 25	14 53	0 24	14 42	0 23	14 32	0 21	14 2	0 15	13 49	0 16
22	15 3	0 31	14 47	0 29	14 37	0 28	14 27	0 25	13 58	0 18	13 46	0 19
25	14 57	0 37	14 42	0 35	14 32	0 33	14 23	0 30	13 55	0 22	13 43	0 22
28	14 50	0 44	14 36	0 41	14 27	0 38	14 18	0 34	13 50	0 26	13 39	0 26
31	14 43	0 51	14 30	0 47	14 22	0 43	14 14	0 39	13 46	0 31	13 35	0 30

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1 55	10 10	2 12	9 54	2 28	9 37	2 39	9 27	3 13	8 53	3 25	8 41
4	2 1	10 5	2 15	9 51	2 31	9 35	2 41	9 25	3 15	8 52	3 26	8 40
7	2 7	10 1	2 19	9 48	2 35	9 33	2 44	9 24	3 17	8 52	3 28	8 39
10	2 12	9 57	2 23	9 45	2 38	9 30	2 47	9 21	3 19	8 50	3 30	8 38
13	2 17	9 53	2 28	9 42	2 42	9 28	2 51	9 18	3 21	8 49	3 32	8 36
16	2 21	9 49	2 32	9 39	2 45	9 25	2 54	9 15	3 24	8 47	3 35	8 35
19	2 26	9 45	2 36	9 36	2 49	9 22	2 57	9 13	3 27	8 45	3 38	8 33
22	2 31	9 40	2 40	9 32	2 52	9 18	3 0	9 10	3 29	8 42	3 40	8 31
25	2 36	9 36	2 44	9 28	2 56	9 15	3 4	9 7	3 32	8 40	3 42	8 29
28	2 41	9 30	2 48	9 23	3 0	9 11	3 8	9 3	3 35	8 37	3 44	8 27
31	2 47	9 25	2 53	9 19	3 4	9 8	3 12	9 0	3 38	8 34	3 46	8 25

JULY.

[31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME
Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

SUN ENTERS LEO, July 23, 2 A.M.

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (North) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or at Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	MOON'S Place Con.	MOON'S Place Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV. MO.	JUPITER'S SATELLITES. Phenomena visible in the U. S. Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M.	Phenomena.	Satellite.	Configuration for inverting telescope at In Transit. 2.08 AM E. S. T. 1.08 AM Cen. T. 0.08 AM Mt. T. 11.08 PM Pac. T. In Eclipse or Occult.
1	183	184	6 40 51	23 7 1	12 3 34	18.1	2 44.72	♓	♑	27		2 1 31	Tr. Sh. In.	I	West ♃ East
2	184	183	44 59	2 46	46	19.1	3 29.15	♈	♓	9		2 2 52	Tr. In.	I	○1234
3	185	182	49 7	22 58 8	57	20.1	4 12.31	♈	♓	20		2 3 46	Tr.Sh. Eg.	I	○234 (1)
4	186	181	53 14	53 5	4 8	21.1	4 54.78	♈		2		3 2 14	Oc. Re.	I	21○34
5	187	180	57 21	47 39	18	22.1	5 37.31	♈	♐	14		7 1 23	Tr.Sh. Eg.	II	32○14
6	188	179	7 1 28	41 49	29	23.1	6 20.66			26		7 1 38	Tr. In.	II	31○24
7	189	178	5 34	35 35	38	24.1	7 5.64	♉	♈	9		7 4 6	Tr. Eg.	II	(2) 3○14
8	190	177	9 40	28 58	48	25.1	7 53.02			22		8 4 21	Oc. Dis.	III	213○4
9	191	176	13 46	21 57	57	26.1	8 43.39	□	♉	5		9 3 26	Tr. Sh. In.	I	○4213
10	192	175	17 52	14 33	5 6	27.1	9 37.00			19		11 1 30	Tr. Eg.	I	4○23 (1)
11	193	174	21 56	6 47	14	28.1	10 33.60	♋	□	3		14 1 27	Tr. Sh. In.	II	421○3
12	194	173	26 1	21 58 37	22	29.1	11 32.29			17		14 3 59	Tr.Sh. Eg.	II	423○1
13	195	172	30 5	50 5	30	0.8	Ev 31.72	♌	♋	2		14 4 17	Tr. In.	II	431○2
14	196	171	34 9	41 10	37	1.8	1 30.51			17		15 2 43	Ec. Dis.	III	43○21
15	197	170	38 12	31 54	43	2.8	2 27.68	♍	♌	2		16 1 51	Oc. Re.	II	4213○
16	198	169	42 14	22 15	49	3.8	3 22.85			16		17 2 30	Ec. Dis.	I	4○213
17	199	168	46 16	12 14	55	4.8	4 16.19	♎	♍	1		18 1 13	Tr. In.	I	41○23
18	200	167	50 18	1 52	6 0	5.8	5 8.20			15		18 2 2	Tr.Sh. Eg.	I	(1) 2○43
19	201	166	54 19	20 51 9	4	6.8	5 59.47	♏	♎	29		18 3 25	Tr. Eg.	I	23○14
20	202	165	58 19	40 5	8	7.8	6 50.54			12		19 0 30	Tr. Eg.	III	31○24
21	203	164	8 2 19	28 39	11	8.8	7 41.75	♐	♏	26		19 0 33	Oc. Re.	I	3○214
22	204	163	6 18	16 54	14	9.8	8 33.16			9		21 4 3	Tr. Sh. In.	II	213○4
23	205	162	10 16	4 48	16	10.8	9 24.55	♑	♐	22		23 1 39	Ec. Re.	II	○134 (2)
24	206	161	14 14	19 52 21	17	11.8	10 15.45			4		23 1 59	Oc. Dis.	II	1○234
25	207	160	18 12	39 35	18	12.8	11 5.35	♒	♑	17		23 4 26	Oc. Re.	II	2○143
26	208	159	22 9	26 29	18	13.8	11 53.79			29		24 4 24	Ec. Dis.	I	(3) 24○ (1)
27	209	158	26 5	13 4	18	14.8	morn.	♓	♒	11		25 1 42	Tr. Sh. In.	I	431○2
28	210	157	30 1	18 59 20	17	15.8	0 40.54			23		25 3 6	Tr. In.	I	43○21
29	211	156	33 56	45 17	15	16.8	1 25.61	♈	♓	5		25 3 56	Tr.Sh. Eg.	I	4231○
30	212	155	37 50	30 56	13	17.8	2 9.25			17		26 2 27	Oc. Re.	I	4○13 (2)
31	213	154	8 41 44	18 16 16	12 6 11	18.8	2 51.91	♉	♈	29		26 2 42	Tr. In.	III	41○23

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid. Pacific D. H. M.
♌	Last Quarter	5 6 54	5 5 54	5 4 54	5 3 54	5 2 54
♋	New Moon	13 1 27	13 0 27	12 11 27	12 10 27	12 9 27
♍	First Quarter.	19 4 48	19 3 48	19 2 48	19 1 48	19 0 48
♎	Full Moon.	27 5 42	27 4 42	27 3 42	27 2 42	27 1 42

MORNING STARS, ETC.

Mercury until July 9.
Venus until July 8.
Mars all the month
Jupiter until July 21
Neptune all the month.

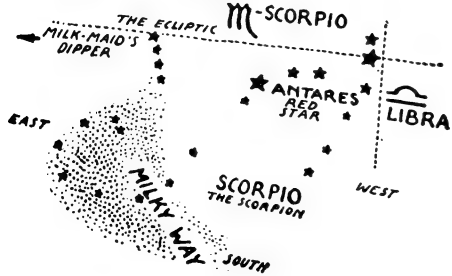
EVENING STARS, ETC.

Mercury after July 9.
Venus after July 8
Jupiter after July 21.
Saturn all the month.
Uranus all the month.

Jupiter will be 90° west of the sun July 21. The earth will be in Aphelion and Mercury at perihelion and brightest July 4.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS Rises and Sets South'n U. S.	VENUS Rises and Sets North'n U. S.	VENUS Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS Rises South'n U. S.	MARS Rises North'n U. S.	MARS Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER Rises South'n U. S.	JUPITER Rises North'n U. S.	JUPITER Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN Rises South'n U. S.	SATURN Rises North'n U. S.	SATURN Place Con
1	11 56	4 57	4 27	□	11 25	4 26	3 55	□	7 3	0 42	0 32	♓	2 56	9 33	9 55	♑
6	0 2	♂ ☉	Sept. 8	□	11 21	4 21	3 50	□	6 47	0 25	0 16	♓	2 36	9 15	9 36	♑
11	0 10	sets.	sets.	□	11 15	4 16	3 45	□	6 29	0 7	0 0	♓	2 15	8 57	9 16	♑
16	0 16	7 18	7 37	□	11 10	4 11	3 41	□	6 12	11 51	11 42	♓	1 55	8 34	8 56	♑
21	0 23	7 17	7 39	♋	11 5	4 7	3 37	□	5 54	11 35	11 24	♓	1 33	8 12	8 36	♑
26	0 28	7 17	7 39	♋	11 0	4 3	3 33	□	5 36	11 16	11 6	♓	1 13	7 53	8 15	♑
31	0 33	7 16	7 38	♋	10 54	3 58	3 29	□	5 18	10 56	10 47	♓	0 52	7 34	7 54	♑



NOTE.—Scorpio is a fine constellation, but owing to its low altitude and short continuance above the horizon, and the added disadvantage of culminating during the short summer nights, is but little observed. Antares is the noted "fiery red" star of the heavens. This group passes the Meridian at 9 P.M. about the middle of July. To roughly ascertain the time of Meridian passage earlier or later add 1 h. for every 15 d. earlier and subtract same for an equal period later, or for more perfect work see the star table.

AUGUST.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. Ga., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 46	7 26	9 52	4 52	7 20	9 53	4 56	7 16	9 54	5 0	7 12	9 54	5 13	6 58	9 56	5 19	6 53	9 57	
2	Tu	4 47	7 25	10 2	4 53	7 19	10 22	4 57	7 15	10 24	5 1	7 11	10 25	5 14	6 57	10 29	5 19	6 52	10 31	
3	W	4 48	7 23	10 50	4 54	7 18	10 54	4 58	7 14	10 56	5 1	7 10	10 58	5 14	6 56	11 5	5 20	6 51	11 8	
4	Th	4 50	7 22	11 23	4 55	7 16	11 29	4 59	7 13	11 32	5 2	7 9	11 34	5 15	6 55	11 43	5 20	6 50	11 47	
5	Fr	4 51	7 21	morn	4 56	7 15	morn	5 0	7 12	morn	5 3	7 8	morn	5 16	6 54	morn	5 21	6 49	morn	
6	Sa	4 52	7 19	12 1	4 57	7 14	12 9	5 1	7 11	12 12	5 4	7 7	12 16	5 16	6 53	12 27	5 21	6 48	12 31	
7	$	4 53	7 18	12 47	4 58	7 13	12 55	5 2	7 10	12 59	5 5	7 6	1 3	5 17	6 52	1 15	5 22	6 48	1 20	
8	M	4 54	7 16	1 41	4 59	7 11	1 50	5 3	7 8	1 54	5 6	7 4	1 58	5 18	6 51	2 11	5 23	6 47	2 16	
9	Tu	4 55	7 15	2 42	5 0	7 10	2 50	5 4	7 7	2 54	5 7	7 3	2 58	5 18	6 50	3 10	5 23	6 46	3 15	
10	W	4 57	7 14	3 50	5 1	7 9	3 58	5 5	7 6	4 1	5 8	7 2	4 5	5 19	6 49	4 16	5 24	6 45	4 20	
11	Th	4 58	7 12	sets.	5 2	7 8	sets.	5 6	7 5	sets.	5 9	7 0	sets.	5 20	6 48	sets.	5 24	6 44	sets.	
12	Fr	4 59	7 11	7 52	5 3	7 7	7 49	5 7	7 3	7 48	5 10	6 59	7 46	5 20	6 47	7 42	5 25	6 43	7 40	
13	Sa	5 0	7 9	8 28	5 4	7 5	8 27	5 8	7 2	8 27	5 11	6 58	8 26	5 21	6 46	8 25	5 25	6 42	8 24	
14	$	5 1	7 7	9 2	5 5	7 4	9 4	5 9	7 0	9 4	5 12	6 57	9 5	5 22	6 45	9 6	5 26	6 42	9 7	
15	M	5 2	7 6	9 36	5 6	7 2	9 39	5 10	6 59	9 41	5 13	6 55	9 42	5 22	6 44	9 47	5 27	6 41	9 49	
16	Tu	5 4	7 4	10 12	5 7	7 1	10 17	5 11	6 58	10 19	5 14	6 54	10 21	5 23	6 43	10 29	5 27	6 40	10 32	
17	W	5 5	7 3	10 50	5 8	6 59	10 56	5 12	6 57	10 59	5 15	6 53	11 2	5 24	6 42	11 12	5 28	6 39	11 16	
18	Th	5 6	7 1	11 31	5 9	6 58	11 39	5 13	6 55	11 42	5 16	6 52	11 46	5 24	6 41	11 57	5 28	6 38	morn	
19	Fr	5 7	7 0	morn	5 10	6 56	morn	5 14	6 54	morn	5 17	6 50	morn	5 25	6 40	morn	5 29	6 37	12 2	
20	Sa	5 8	6 58	12 16	5 11	6 55	12 24	5 15	6 53	12 28	5 18	6 49	12 32	5 26	6 39	12 45	5 29	6 36	12 50	
21	$	5 9	6 56	1 5	5 12	6 54	1 14	5 16	6 51	1 18	5 19	6 48	1 22	5 27	6 38	1 35	5 30	6 35	1 40	
22	M	5 11	6 55	1 58	5 14	6 52	2 6	5 17	6 50	2 10	5 20	6 46	2 14	5 27	6 37	2 26	5 30	6 34	2 31	
23	Tu	5 12	6 53	2 54	5 15	6 51	3 1	5 18	6 49	3 5	5 21	6 45	3 8	5 28	6 36	3 20	5 31	6 33	3 24	
24	W	5 13	6 51	3 51	5 16	6 49	3 58	5 19	6 47	4 1	5 21	6 43	4 4	5 29	6 35	4 13	5 32	6 32	4 17	
25	Th	5 14	6 49	rises.	5 17	6 48	rises.	5 20	6 45	rises.	5 22	6 42	rises.	5 29	6 34	rises.	5 32	6 31	rises.	
26	Fr	5 15	6 48	7 1	5 18	6 46	6 59	5 21	6 43	6 58	5 23	6 41	6 57	5 30	6 33	6 53	5 33	6 30	6 51	
27	Sa	5 17	6 46	7 29	5 19	6 44	7 28	5 22	6 41	7 28	5 24	6 39	7 27	5 31	6 32	7 26	5 34	6 29	7 25	
28	$	5 18	6 44	7 56	5 20	6 42	7 57	5 23	6 40	7 57	5 25	6 38	7 58	5 32	6 31	7 59	5 34	6 28	7 59	
29	M	5 19	6 42	8 24	5 21	6 41	8 28	5 24	6 38	8 27	5 26	6 36	8 28	5 32	6 29	8 32	5 35	6 27	8 33	
30	Tu	5 20	6 41	8 52	5 22	6 39	8 56	5 25	6 36	8 58	5 27	6 34	9 0	5 33	6 28	9 6	5 35	6 26	9 8	
31	W	5 21	6 39	9 23	5 23	6 37	9 28	5 26	6 34	9 31	5 28	6 33	9 33	5 34	6 26	9 42	5 36	6 24	9 45	

Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	14 40	0 55	14 28	0 49	14 20	0 45	14 12	0 41	13 45	0 33	13 34	0 31
4	14 32	1 2	14 23	0 55	14 14	0 51	14 6	0 46	13 40	0 38	13 29	0 35
7	14 25	1 10	14 15	1 2	14 8	0 57	14 1	0 52	13 35	0 43	13 25	0 40
10	14 17	1 18	14 8	1 9	14 1	1 4	13 54	0 59	13 29	0 48	13 21	0 44
13	14 9	1 26	14 1	1 16	13 54	1 11	13 47	1 6	13 24	0 53	13 17	0 48
16	14 1	1 34	13 53	1 24	13 47	1 18	13 40	1 14	13 19	0 58	13 12	0 52
19	13 53	1 42	13 45	1 32	13 39	1 26	13 32	1 21	13 14	1 3	13 8	0 57
22	13 44	1 51	13 37	1 39	13 32	1 33	13 25	1 27	13 9	1 8	13 3	1 2
25	13 35	2 0	13 30	1 47	13 24	1 41	13 19	1 34	13 4	1 13	12 59	1 6
28	13 27	2 8	13 17	1 55	13 16	1 48	13 12	1 41	12 58	1 19	12 55	1 11
31	13 18	2 17	13 4	2 3	13 8	1 56	13 5	1 48	12 52	1 25	12 51	1 17

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 46	9 25	2 55	9 17	3 6	9 6	3 14	8 58	3 39	8 33	3 48	8 24
4	2 52	9 17	3 0	9 11	3 10	9 0	3 18	8 53	3 41	8 29	3 51	8 20
7	2 59	9 10	3 6	9 5	3 15	8 55	3 22	8 49	3 44	8 26	3 54	8 17
10	3 5	9 3	3 12	8 59	3 19	8 49	3 26	8 44	3 47	8 21	3 56	8 13
13	3 11	8 56	3 18	8 53	3 24	8 44	3 30	8 40	3 50	8 17	3 58	8 9
16	3 16	8 49	3 22	8 47	3 28	8 39	3 34	8 35	3 53	8 13	4 0	8 5
19	3 22	8 43	3 26	8 41	3 33	8 34	3 39	8 30	3 56	8 9	4 3	8 2
22	3 27	8 36	3 29	8 35	3 37	8 28	3 42	8 25	3 58	8 5	4 6	7 58
25	3 33	8 30	3 33	8 30	3 41	8 23	3 45	8 20	4 1	8 2	4 8	7 54
28	3 38	8 24	3 37	8 24	3 45	8 17	3 48	8 14	4 4	7 58	4 10	7 50
31	3 43	8 18	3 42	8 18	3 49	8 12	3 52	8 9	4 7	7 53	4 13	7 47

AUGUST. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME. **Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.**

☌ Con. SUN ENTERS VERGO, August 24, 9 A.M. ♍ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (North) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or at Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. KV. MO.
1	214	153	8 45 37	18 1 18	12 6 7	19.8	3 34.18	♈	♓	11	
2	215	152	49 30	17 46 3	3	20.8	4 16.72			23	
3	216	151	53 22	30 30	5 59	21.8	5 0.28			5	
4	217	150	57 13	14 40	54	22.8	5 45.59	♉	♈	17	
5	218	149	9 1 4	16 58 33	48	23.8	6 33.34			30	
6	219	148	4 55	42 10	42	24.8	7 24.07	♊	♉	13	
7	220	147	8 44	25 30	35	25.8	8 17.96			27	
8	221	146	12 34	8 35	28	26.8	9 14.71	♋	♊	11	
9	222	145	16 22	15 51 24	20	27.8	10 13.44			26	
10	223	144	20 10	33 57	11	28.8	11 12.94	♌	♋	11	
11	224	143	23 58	16 15	2	0.5	Ev 11.96			26	
12	225	142	27 45	14 58 20	4 53	1.5	1 9.65	♍	♌	11	
13	226	141	31 31	40 9	43	2.5	2 5.66			26	
14	227	140	35 17	21 45	32	3.5	3 0.14	♎	♍	10	
15	228	139	39 2	3 7	20	4.5	3 53.44			25	
16	229	138	42 47	13 44 15	9	5.5	4 46.01	♏	♎	9	
17	230	137	46 31	25 [illegible]	3 56	6.5	5 38.18			23	
18	231	136	50 15	5 54	43	7.5	6 30.06	♐	♏	6	
19	232	135	53 58	12 46 24	30	8.5	7 21.58			19	
20	233	134	57 40	26 42	16	9.5	8 12.44	♑	♐	2	
21	234	133	10 1 22	6 49	1	10.5	9 2.30			14	
22	235	132	5 4	11 46 44	2 47	11.5	9 50.81	♒	♑	26	
23	236	131	8 45	26 28	31	12.5	10 37.77			8	
24	237	130	12 26	6 2	15	13.5	11 23.17	♓	♒	20	
25	238	129	16 6	10 45 23	1 59	14.5	morn.			2	
26	239	128	19 45	24 35	42	15.5	0 7.19	♈	♓	14	
27	240	127	23 26	3 38	25	16.5	0 50.17			26	
28	241	126	27 5	9 42 30	8	17.5	1 32.57	♉	♈	7	
29	242	125	30 44	21 14	0 50	18.5	2 14.94			19	
30	243	124	34 22	8 59 48	32	19.5	2 57.89	♊	♉	1	
31	244	123	10 38 0	8 38 14	12 0 14	20.5	3 42.04			14	

JUPITER'S SATELLITES. Phenomena and Configurations of Satellites I, II, III and IV.

Phenomena visible in the U. S. Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M.	Phenomena.	Satellite.	Configuration for inverting telescope at 1.38 AM E. S. T. 0.38 AM Cen. T 11.38 PM Mt. T 10.38 PM Pac. T. In Transit.	In Eclipse or Occult.
2 0 48	Tr. Sh. In.	III	West ♃ East	
2 3 5	Tr. Sh. Eg.	III	42○3	(1)
2 4 20	Oc. Re.	I	(1) 34○2	
2 11 27	Tr. In.	I	3○142	
3 0 18	Tr. Sh. Eg.	I	321○4	
3 1 39	Tr. Eg.	I	2○314	
6 4 23	Ec. Dis.	II	1○234	
8 1 21	Tr. In.	II	(2) ○134	
8 3 47	Tr. Eg.	II	21○34	
9 10 45	Oc. Re.	II	(1) 3○24	
13 0 21	Oc. Dis.	III	3○142	
13 1 54	Oc. Re.	III	3241○	
15 0 12	Tr. Sh. In.	II	42○1	(3)
15 3 43	Tr. Sh. Eg.	II	41○23	
15 3 52	Tr. In.	II	4○213	
16 10 41	Ec. Re.	II	421○3	
16 10 47	Oc. Dis.	II	42○12	
17 1 12	Oc. Re.	II	42○2	(1)
19 10 56	Ec. Dis.	III	3421○	
20 0 50	Ec. Re.	III	23○41	
20 4 7	Oc. Dis.	III	1○234	
22 3 49	Tr. Sh. In.	II	○2134	
23 10 50	Ec. Dis.	II	21○34	
24 3 37	Oc. Re.	II	3○14	(2)
25 9 58	Tr. Eg.	II	3○24	(1)
27 2 51	Ec. Dis.	III	321○4	
27 4 50	Ec. Re.	III	23○14	
30 9 44	Tr. In.	III	1○423	
30 11 8	Tr. Eg.	III	4○213	
31 1 25	Ec. Dis.	II	421○3	
Sat. I omitted			43○1	(2)

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☾	Last Quarter	4 10 2	4 9 2	4 8 2	4 7 2	4 6 2
●	New Moon	11 8 58	11 7 58	11 6 58	11 5 58	11 4 58
☽	First Quarter	18 0 27	17 11 27	17 10 27	17 9 27	17 8 27
○	Full Moon	25 9 2	25 8 2	25 7 2	25 6 2	25 5 2

MORNING STARS. ETC.

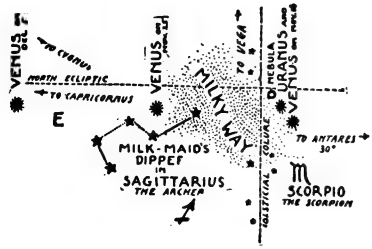
Mars all the month.
Neptune " "
Mercury brightest August 20–23 as an evening star, setting after the sun. Saturn will be in opposition to the sun and brightest on the 10th.

EVENING STARS. ETC.

Mercury all the mon.
Venus " "
Jupiter " "
Saturn " "
Uranus " "

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS (♀) SETS South'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) SETS North'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS (♂) RISES South'n U. S.	MARS (♂) RISES North'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) RISES South'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) RISES North'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN (♄) RISES South'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) RISES North'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
1	0 35	7 16	7 37	♋	10 53	3 57	3 28	♊	5 14	10 52	10 43	♓	0 47	7 30	7 50	♑
6	0 39	7 16	7 34	♋	10 47	3 52	3 24	♊	4 55	10 34	10 24	♓	0 26	7 ☾	7 31	♑
11	0 44	7 16	7 32	♋	10 41	3 48	3 21	♊	4 36	10 16	10 4	♓	0 5	6 49	7 11	♑
16	0 47	7 14	7 27	♌	10 35	3 43	3 17	♋	4 17	9 57	9 46	♓	11 44	☌ ☉	10th.	♑
21	0 52	7 13	7 23	♌	10 29	3 39	3 14	♋	3 57	9 37	9 26	♓	11 18	sets.	sets.	
26	0 54	7 10	7 17	♌	10 22	3 35	3 11	♋	3 38	9 18	9 6	♓	10 58	4 17	5 1	♑
31	0 57	7 8	7 12	♌	10 16	3 31	3 8	♋	3 18	8 58	8 46	♓	10 37	4 0	3 40	♑



NOTE.—Low in the south, about 9 P.M., the Milky Way may be seen extending up towards the Cross and a branch off to the right towards the red star Antares. The cluster known as the Milk-Maid's Dipper lies partially in this Milky Way and bottom up Uranus and Venus may be seen in this region in the Winter, November and December. The nebula to the right of the end of the handle is a splendid object and visible to the naked eye. The group of stars of the 2d, 3d and 4th magnitudes to the right of the Dipper represent the imaginary bow of the Archer.

SEPTEMBER.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. Ga., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Th	5 22	6 37	9 58	5 24	6 36	10 5	5 27	6 33	10 8	5 29	6 31	10 12	5 35	6 25	10 22	5 37	6 23	10 26	
2	Fr	5 24	6 35	10 39	5 26	6 35	10 47	5 28	6 32	10 51	5 30	6 30	10 55	5 35	6 24	11 6	5 37	6 22	11 11	
3	Sa	5 25	6 33	11 29	5 27	6 33	11 37	5 29	6 30	11 41	5 31	6 28	11 45	5 36	6 22	11 58	5 38	6 21	morn	
4	☽	5 26	6 32	morn	5 28	6 31	morn	5 30	6 29	morn	5 32	6 27	morn	5 37	6 21	morn	5 38	6 19	12 3	
5	M	5 27	6 30	12 23	5 29	6 30	12 32	5 31	6 27	12 36	5 33	6 25	12 40	5 37	6 20	12 53	5 39	6 18	12 58	
6	Tu	5 28	6 28	1 27	5 30	6 28	1 35	5 32	6 26	1 39	5 34	6 24	1 43	5 38	6 19	1 54	5 39	6 17	1 59	
7	W	5 29	6 26	2 37	5 31	6 26	2 43	5 33	6 24	2 47	5 35	6 23	2 50	5 38	6 18	3 0	5 40	6 16	3 4	
8	Th	5 31	6 24	3 51	5 32	6 25	3 56	5 34	6 23	3 58	5 35	6 21	4 0	5 39	6 16	4 8	5 40	6 15	4 11	
9	Fr	5 32	6 22	5 6	5 33	6 23	5 9	5 35	6 21	5 10	5 36	6 20	5 12	5 40	6 15	5 16	5 41	6 13	5 18	
10	Sa	5 33	6 20	sets.	5 34	6 21	sets.	5 36	6 19	sets.	5 37	6 18	sets.	5 40	6 14	sets.	5 42	6 12	sets.	
11	☽	5 34	6 19	7 32	5 35	6 19	7 34	5 37	6 18	7 35	5 38	6 17	7 36	5 41	6 12	7 40	5 42	6 11	7 41	
12	M	5 35	6 17	8 8	5 36	6 17	8 12	5 38	6 16	8 14	5 39	6 15	8 16	5 42	6 11	8 23	5 43	6 10	8 25	
13	Tu	5 37	6 15	8 46	5 37	6 16	8 52	5 39	6 14	8 55	5 40	6 13	8 57	5 42	6 9	9 6	5 43	6 8	9 10	
14	W	5 38	6 13	9 28	5 38	6 14	9 35	5 40	6 12	9 38	5 41	6 12	9 42	5 43	6 8	9 53	5 44	6 7	9 57	
15	Th	5 39	6 11	10 13	5 39	6 12	10 21	5 41	6 10	10 25	5 41	6 10	10 29	5 43	6 7	10 41	5 44	6 6	10 46	
16	Fr	5 40	6 9	11 1	5 40	6 11	11 10	5 42	6 8	11 14	5 42	6 9	11 18	5 44	6 6	11 31	5 45	6 5	11 36	
17	Sa	5 41	6 7	11 53	5 41	6 9	morn	5 42	6 7	morn	5 43	6 7	morn	5 45	6 5	morn	5 45	6 4	morn	
18	☽	5 42	6 5	morn	5 42	6 7	12 1	5 43	6 5	12 5	5 44	6 5	12 9	5 45	6 4	12 22	5 46	6 3	12 27	
19	M	5 44	6 3	12 49	5 43	6 5	12 56	5 44	6 4	1 0	5 44	6 4	1 4	5 46	6 3	1 15	5 46	6 2	1 20	
20	Tu	5 45	6 1	1 45	5 44	6 4	1 51	5 45	6 2	1 55	5 45	6 2	1 58	5 47	6 1	2 8	5 47	6 1	2 12	
21	W	5 46	6 0	2 42	5 45	6 2	2 47	5 46	6 1	2 50	5 46	6 1	2 52	5 47	6 0	3 1	5 47	6 0	3 4	
22	Th	5 47	5 58	3 40	5 46	6 0	3 44	5 47	5 59	3 46	5 47	5 59	3 48	5 48	5 59	3 54	5 48	5 58	3 56	
23	Fr	5 48	5 56	4 39	5 47	5 58	4 41	5 48	5 57	4 43	5 48	5 57	4 44	5 48	5 57	4 48	5 48	5 57	4 49	
24	Sa	5 50	5 54	rises.	5 48	5 56	rises.	5 49	5 55	rises.	5 49	5 55	rises.	5 49	5 55	rises.	5 49	5 55	rises.	
25	☽	5 51	5 52	6 28	5 49	5 54	6 30	5 50	5 53	6 31	5 50	5 53	6 31	5 49	5 54	6 34	5 50	5 54	6 35	
26	M	5 52	5 50	6 54	5 50	5 52	6 58	5 51	5 52	6 59	5 51	5 52	7 1	5 50	5 53	7 6	5 50	5 53	7 8	
27	Tu	5 53	5 48	7 25	5 51	5 50	7 30	5 52	5 50	7 32	5 52	5 50	7 34	5 50	5 51	7 42	5 51	5 51	7 45	
28	W	5 54	5 47	7 59	5 53	5 49	8 6	5 53	5 49	8 8	5 53	5 49	8 12	5 51	5 50	8 21	5 51	5 50	8 25	
29	Th	5 56	5 45	8 39	5 54	5 47	8 46	5 54	5 47	8 50	5 54	5 47	8 53	5 52	5 48	9 5	5 52	5 49	9 9	
30	Fr	5 57	5 43	9 23	5 55	5 45	9 31	5 55	5 45	9 35	5 55	5 45	9 39	5 53	5 47	9 51	5 52	5 48	9 56	

Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se	Day's Length	Day's Decre'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	13 15	2 20	13 12	2 6	13 6	1 59	13 2	1 51	12 50	1 27	12 46	1 19
4	13 6	2 29	13 3	2 14	12 58	2 7	12 54	1 59	12 45	1 32	12 40	1 24
7	12 57	2 38	12 55	2 23	12 50	2 15	12 46	2 7	12 40	1 37	12 35	1 29
10	12 48	2 48	12 47	2 32	12 42	2 23	12 39	2 14	12 34	1 43	12 30	1 34
13	12 38	2 57	12 39	2 41	12 34	2 31	12 32	2 21	12 28	1 49	12 25	1 40
16	12 29	3 6	12 30	2 49	12 26	2 39	12 25	2 28	12 22	1 55	12 20	1 44
19	12 20	3 15	12 22	2 58	12 18	2 47	12 18	2 35	12 16	2 1	12 16	1 49
22	12 11	3 25	12 13	3 7	12 10	2 55	12 10	2 43	12 10	2 7	12 10	1 55
25	12 1	3 34	12 5	3 15	12 2	3 3	12 2	2 51	12 4	2 13	12 4	2 1
28	11 53	3 42	11 57	3 22	11 56	3 9	11 56	2 57	11 59	2 18	12 0	2 5
30	11 46	3 49	11 50	3 29	11 50	3 16	11 50	3 3	11 54	2 23	11 56	2 9

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 40	8 20	3 44	8 16	3 50	8 10	3 54	8 6	4 8	7 52	4 14	7 46
4	3 45	8 13	3 47	8 9	3 53	8 5	3 57	8 2	4 10	7 47	4 16	7 42
7	3 51	8 6	3 51	8 3	3 57	8 0	4 0	7 57	4 13	7 43	4 18	7 38
10	3 54	7 59	3 54	7 57	4 0	7 54	4 3	7 47	4 15	7 38	4 20	7 34
13	3 58	7 52	3 58	7 52	4 3	7 49	4 7	7 44	4 18	7 33	4 21	7 30
16	4 2	7 46	4 2	7 46	4 7	7 43	4 11	7 39	4 20	7 28	4 23	7 25
19	4 6	7 40	4 6	7 40	4 11	7 37	4 15	7 34	4 23	7 24	4 26	7 23
22	4 9	7 35	4 10	7 34	4 13	7 32	4 17	7 29	4 25	7 20	4 28	7 19
25	4 13	7 30	4 14	7 28	4 16	7 28	4 20	7 25	4 26	7 17	4 30	7 15
28	4 17	7 24	4 18	7 23	4 19	7 22	4 22	7 19	4 28	7 13	4 32	7 11
30	4 21	7 19	4 22	7 18	4 23	7 17	4 25	7 14	4 31	7 9	4 33	7 7

SEPTEMBER. [30 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME
Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

☍ SUN ENTERS LIBRA. ♎
Con. Sept. 23, 6.24 A.M. Autumn begins. Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (North) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or at Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Coast Add 6m) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	Con	Deg.	Light and Dark between (P.M. and A.M.) EV. MO.
1	245	122	10 41 38	8 16 31	11 59 55	21.5	4 28.02	♌	♍	26	
2	246	121	45 16	7 54 40	36	22.5	5 16.34	♍	♌	9	
3	247	120	48 53	32 41	17	23.5	6 7.34	♎	♍	22	
4	248	119	52 30	10 35	58 57	24.5	7 1.04	♎	♎	6	
5	249	118	56 7	6 48 22	37	25.5	7 57.09	♏	♎	20	
6	250	117	59 43	26 2	17	26.5	8 54.73	♏	♏	4	
7	251	116	11 3 19	3 36	57 57	27.5	9 53.02	♐	♏	19	
8	252	115	6 56	5 41 4	37	28.5	10 51.09	♑	♐	4	
9	253	114	10 32	18 25	17	0.1	11 48.39	♑	♑	19	
10	254	113	14 8	4 55 42	56 56	1.1	Ev 44.73	♒	♑	4	
11	255	112	17 44	32 53	35	2.1	1 40.19	♒	♒	19	
12	256	111	21 20	10 0	14	3.1	2 34.97	♓	♒	4	
13	257	110	24 55	3 47 2	55 53	4.1	3 29.24	♓	♓	18	
14	258	109	28 31	24 1	32	5.1	4 23.00	♈	♓	2	
15	259	108	32 6	0 55	11	6.1	5 16.08	♈	♈	15	
16	260	107	35 41	2 37 47	54 50	7.1	6 8.16	♉	♈	28	
17	261	106	39 17	14 35	29	8.1	6 58.90	♉	♉	11	
18	262	105	42 52	1 51 21	8	9.1	7 48.03	♊	♉	23	
19	263	104	46 27	28 4	53 46	10.1	8 35.43	♊	♊	5	
20	264	103	50 3	4 45	25	11.1	9 21.15	♋	♊	17	
21	265	102	53 38	0 41 25	4	12.1	10 5.44	♋	♋	29	
22	266	101	57 14	0 18 3	52 43	13.1	10 48.65	♌	♋	11	
23	267	100	12 0 49	S. 5 19	22	14.1	11 31.24	♌	♌	23	
24	268	99	4 25	0 28 43	1	15.1	morn.			5	
25	269	98	8 1	0 52 6	51 40	16.1	0 13.71	♍	♌	16	
26	270	97	11 37	1 15 30	20	17.1	0 56.61	♍	♍	28	
27	271	96	15 13	38 54	50 59	18.1	1 40.47	♎	♍	11	
28	272	95	18 49	2 2 17	39	19.1	2 25.81	♎	♎	23	
29	273	94	22 26	25 38	19	20.1	3 13.05	♏	♎	6	
30	274	93	12 26 3	2 48 59	11 49 59	21.1	4 2.45	♏	♏	18	

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.
Phenomena and Configurations of Satellites I, II, III and IV

Phenomena visible in the U. S. Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M.	Phenomena.	Satellite.	In Transit.	Configuration for inverting telescope at 0.38 AM E. S. T. 11.48 PM Cen. T 10.38 PM Mt T 9.38 PM Pac. T	In Eclipse or Occult.
1 9 59	Tr. In.	II		West 4 East	
1 10 16	Tr.Sh. Eg.	II		(2) 43○1	
2 0 23	Tr. Eg.	II		423○	(1)
6 8 54	Tr. Sh. In.	III		41○23	
6 11 5	Tr.Sh. Eg.	III		4○123	
7 1 18	Tr. In.	III		21○43	
7 2 38	Tr. Eg.	III	(3)	2○14	
7 4 0	Ec. Dis.	II		31○24	
8 4 47	Ec. Dis.	I	(2)	3○14	
8 10 22	Tr. Sh. In.	II		23○4	(1)
9 0 22	Tr. In.	II		1○234	
9 0 53	Tr.Sh. Eg.	II		○1234	
9 2 45	Tr. Eg.	II		21○43	
10 9 30	Oc. Re.	II		2○431	
14 0 55	Tr. Sh. In.	III		431○2	
14 3 5	Tr.Sh. Eg.	III		43○21	
14 4 45	Tr. In.	III		4231○	
16 1 0	Tr. Sh. In.	II	(1)	4○23	
16 2 42	Tr. In.	II		4○123	
16 3 30	Tr.Sh. Eg.	II		421○3	
16 5 6	Tr. Eg.	II		42○31	
17 11 47	Oc. Re.	II		314○2	
21 4 56	Tr. Sh. In.	III		3○214	
23 3 38	Tr. Sh. In.	II		321○4	
23 5 1	Tr. In.	II		○134	(2)
24 8 51	Ec. Re.	III		○1234	
24 9 43	Oc. Dis.	III		12○34	
24 10 27	Ec. Dis.	II		2○314	
24 11 3	Oc. Re.	III		31○24	
25 2 3	Oc. Re.	II		3○241	

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

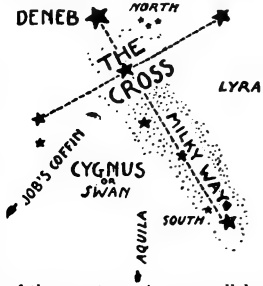
Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☌	Last Quarter	2 10 58	2 9 58	2 8 58	2 7 58	2 6 58
☽	New Moon . .	9 4 43	9 3 43	9 2 43	9 1 43	9 0 43
☽	First Quarter.	16 11 12	16 10 12	16 9 12	16 8 12	16 7 12
☽	Full Moon. . .	24 1 49	24 0 49	24 11 49	24 10 49	24 9 49

Morning Stars, Etc.	Evening Stars, Etc.
Mercury aft. Sep. 15	Mercury unt. Sep. 15
Mars all the month.	Venus all the month
Neptune " "	Jupiter " "
	Saturn " "
	Uranus " "

The total eclipse of the sun on Sept. 9 spreads its visible area over the Pac. Ocean, and is only visible on this continent in South America about sunset.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS (♀) Sets South'n U. S. H. M.	VENUS (♀) Sets North'n U. S. H. M.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS (♂) Rises South'n U. S. H. M.	MARS (♂) Rises North'n U. S. H. M.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) Rises South'n U. S. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) Rises North'n U. S. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN (♄) Sets South'n U. S. H. M.	SATURN (♄) Sets North'n U. S. H. M.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
1	0 58	7 6	7 10	♌	10 14	3 29	3 6	♍	3 13	8 54	8 42	♓	10 32	3 55	3 36	♑
6	0 1	7 4	7 5	♍	10 7	3 24	3 2	♍	2 53	8 33	8 22	♓	10 11	3 29	3 15	♑
11	1 4	7 1	6 59	♍	10 0	3 19	2 59	♍	2 32	8 13	8 2	♓	9 50	3 3	2 54	♑
16	1 6	6 57	6 52	♍	9 53	3 15	2 56	♍	2 11	7 52	7 40	♓	9 30	2 47	2 28	♑
21	1 10	6 54	6 46	♍	9 46	3 11	2 53	♍	1 49	7 31	7 19	♓	9 9	2 31	2 12	♑
26	1 12	6 52	6 41	♍	9 38	3 6	2 49	♍	1 28	7 12	7 1	♓	8 49	2 13	1 53	♑
30	1 15	6 50	6 37	♍	9 33	3 1	2 45	♍	1 11	6 53	6 43	♓	8 33	1 54	1 35	♑



NOTE.—The Autumnal star gazer has a beautiful field for study. The figures herewith given will be seen nearly overhead at 9 P.M. this month. The Cross, with the brilliant Deneb at its head, is a striking figure, and in one of the richest portions of the *via Lactea* or Milky Way. The term "Fixed Star" is more appropriately applied to Deneb than any other bright star in the entire heavens. The inference is that its distance from us is greater, and that its real magnitude may be greater than Vega or even Sirius. This constellation presents a vast and interesting field for low power observation. The Cross is nearly overhead at 9 P.M., Sept. 15. For every 15 days earlier add one hour, and for the same period later subtract an hour from 9 P.M. for its southing. To the right may be seen the Harp and the four-sided figure, with Vega farthest north. Just to the left of Vega and close by is a double-double binary Star which is separable into two wide doubles under the slightest optical aid. These systems will revolve about their primary in about one million years. They form with Vega nearly an equilateral triangle. Just below them is the famous Ring Nebula, one of the most beautiful nebular objects in the heavens when seen even with a 4-inch telescope, power 250. It may be found nearly on the line of the lowest side of the pretty oblique parallelogram which serves as ready means of finding Vega. See May.

OCTOBER.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	5 58	5 41	10 14	5 56	5 43	10 23	5 56	5 43	10 27	5 56	5 43	10 31	5 54	5 45	10 44	5 53	5 46	10 49
2	$	5 59	5 39	11 12	5 57	5 42	11 20	5 57	5 42	11 24	5 57	5 42	11 28	5 55	5 44	11 40	5 54	5 45	11 45
3	M	6 1	5 37	morn	5 58	5 40	morn	5 58	5 41	morn	5 58	5 40	morn	5 55	5 43	morn	5 54	5 44	morn
4	Tu	6 2	5 35	12 17	5 59	5 39	12 25	5 59	5 39	12 28	5 59	5 39	12 32	5 56	5 42	12 43	5 55	5 43	12 47
5	W	6 3	5 33	1 25	6 1	5 38	1 31	6 0	5 38	1 34	6 0	5 38	1 36	5 56	5 41	1 45	5 56	5 42	1 49
6	Th	6 4	5 32	2 39	6 2	5 36	2 43	6 1	5 37	2 45	6 1	5 37	2 47	5 57	5 40	2 54	5 56	5 41	2 56
7	Fr	6 6	5 30	3 55	6 3	5 34	3 57	6 2	5 35	3 58	6 2	5 35	3 59	5 58	5 38	4 2	5 57	5 39	4 3
8	Sa	6 7	5 28	5 10	6 4	5 33	5 10	6 3	5 34	5 10	6 3	5 34	5 10	5 58	5 37	5 10	5 58	5 38	5 10
9	$	6 8	5 26	sets.	6 5	5 31	sets.	6 4	5 32	sets.	6 4	5 32	sets.	5 59	5 36	sets.	5 58	5 37	sets.
10	M	6 9	5 25	6 38	6 6	5 29	6 43	6 5	5 31	6 46	6 5	5 31	6 48	6 0	5 35	6 56	5 59	5 36	6 59
11	Tu	6 11	5 23	7 19	6 8	5 28	7 25	6 6	5 29	7 29	6 6	5 30	7 32	6 0	5 34	7 42	6 0	5 35	7 46
12	W	6 12	5 21	8 4	6 9	5 26	8 12	6 7	5 28	8 16	6 7	5 29	8 20	6 1	5 33	8 31	6 0	5 34	8 36
13	Th	6 13	5 19	8 52	6 10	5 24	9 1	6 8	5 26	9 5	6 8	5 27	9 9	6 2	5 32	9 22	6 1	5 33	9 27
14	Fr	6 14	5 18	9 45	6 11	5 22	9 54	6 9	5 25	9 58	6 9	5 25	10 2	6 2	5 30	10 15	6 2	5 32	10 20
15	Sa	6 16	5 16	10 40	6 12	5 20	10 48	6 10	5 23	10 52	6 10	5 24	10 56	6 3	5 29	11 8	6 2	5 31	11 13
16	$	6 17	5 14	11 36	6 13	5 19	11 43	6 11	5 22	11 46	6 11	5 22	11 50	6 4	5 28	12 0	6 3	5 29	morn
17	M	6 18	5 12	morn	6 14	5 17	morn	6 12	5 20	morn	6 12	5 20	morn	6 5	5 26	morn	6 4	5 28	12 5
18	Tu	6 20	5 11	12 35	6 15	5 16	12 41	6 13	5 18	12 44	6 13	5 19	12 46	6 5	5 25	12 55	6 4	5 27	12 59
19	W	6 21	5 9	1 33	6 17	5 14	1 37	6 14	5 17	1 39	6 14	5 17	1 48	6 6	5 24	1 48	6 5	5 26	1 51
20	Th	6 22	5 7	2 30	6 18	5 13	2 33	6 15	5 15	2 34	6 15	5 16	2 36	6 7	5 23	2 40	6 6	5 25	2 42
21	Fr	6 23	5 6	3 30	6 19	5 11	3 31	6 16	5 14	3 32	6 16	5 15	3 32	6 8	5 22	3 34	6 6	5 24	3 35
22	Sa	6 25	5 4	4 28	6 21	5 10	4 28	6 18	5 12	4 28	6 17	5 14	4 28	6 8	5 21	4 27	6 7	5 23	4 27
23	$	6 26	5 3	5 26	6 22	5 8	5 24	6 19	5 11	5 23	6 18	5 13	5 22	6 9	5 20	5 18	6 8	5 22	5 18
24	M	6 27	5 1	rises.	6 23	5 7	rises.	6 20	5 10	rises.	6 19	5 12	rises.	6 10	5 19	rises.	6 8	5 21	rises.
25	Tu	6 29	4 59	6 0	6 24	5 5	6 6	6 21	5 8	6 9	6 20	5 10	6 11	6 11	5 18	6 20	6 9	5 20	6 24
26	W	6 30	4 58	6 37	6 25	5 4	6 45	6 22	5 7	6 48	6 21	5 9	6 53	6 11	5 17	7 3	6 10	5 19	7 7
27	Th	6 31	4 56	7 21	6 27	5 2	7 29	6 24	5 5	7 33	6 22	5 7	7 37	6 12	5 16	7 49	6 10	5 18	7 54
28	Fr	6 33	4 55	8 10	6 28	5 1	8 18	6 25	5 4	8 23	6 23	5 5	8 27	6 13	5 15	8 40	6 11	5 17	8 45
29	Sa	6 34	4 53	9 4	6 29	5 0	9 13	6 26	5 3	9 17	6 24	5 4	9 21	6 14	5 14	9 34	6 12	5 16	9 39
30	$	6 36	4 52	9 56	6 31	4 58	10 3	6 27	5 1	10 7	6 25	5 3	10 11	6 14	5 13	10 22	6 12	5 16	10 27
31	M	6 37	4 51	11 12	6 32	4 57	11 18	6 28	5 0	11 21	6 26	5 2	11 24	6 15	5 12	11 34	6 13	5 15	11 38

Day of Month	Day's Length	Decre'se	Day's Length	Decre'se	Day's Length	Decre'se	Day's Length	Decre'se	Day's Length	Decre'se	Day's Length	Decre'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 43	3 52	11 47	3 32	11 47	3 19	11 47	3 6	11 51	2 26	11 53	2 12
4	11 34	4 2	11 38	3 40	11 40	3 27	11 40	3 14	11 45	2 32	11 47	2 17
7	11 24	4 11	11 30	3 49	11 33	3 35	11 32	3 21	11 39	2 38	11 42	2 23
10	11 14	4 21	11 20	3 57	11 25	3 43	11 25	3 28	11 33	2 43	11 37	2 28
13	11 4	4 31	11 11	4 6	11 18	3 51	11 17	3 36	11 28	2 49	11 32	2 33
16	10 56	4 39	11 2	4 14	11 10	3 59	11 10	3 44	11 22	2 55	11 26	2 38
19	10 48	4 47	10 54	4 23	11 3	4 7	11 2	3 51	11 16	3 1	11 21	2 44
22	10 38	4 56	10 47	4 31	10 55	4 14	10 55	3 57	11 10	3 6	11 16	2 49
25	10 30	5 5	10 41	4 39	10 47	4 21	10 49	4 4	11 5	3 12	11 11	2 54
28	10 22	5 13	10 33	4 47	10 40	4 28	10 42	4 11	11 1	3 17	11 6	2 58
31	10 14	5 21	10 25	4 55	10 32	4 36	10 36	4 18	10 57	3 23	11 2	3 3

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 22	7 16	4 23	7 17	4 25	7 16	4 27	7 13	4 32	7 8	4 34	7 6
4	4 26	7 9	4 26	7 11	4 28	7 10	4 30	7 8	4 34	7 4	4 35	7 3
7	4 31	7 3	4 30	7 6	4 32	7 4	4 33	7 3	4 36	7 1	4 37	6 59
10	4 34	6 59	4 33	7 0	4 35	6 59	4 36	6 58	4 37	6 57	4 39	6 55
13	4 38	6 54	4 37	6 55	4 38	6 53	4 39	6 53	4 39	6 53	4 41	6 52
16	4 41	6 49	4 40	6 50	4 41	6 48	4 42	6 49	4 41	6 49	4 42	6 50
19	4 44	6 45	4 43	6 46	4 44	6 44	4 45	6 46	4 44	6 46	4 43	6 48
22	4 47	6 40	4 47	6 42	4 50	6 41	4 48	6 42	4 46	6 43	4 45	6 44
25	4 50	6 35	4 51	6 38	4 56	6 38	4 51	6 38	4 49	6 40	4 48	6 40
28	4 53	6 30	4 54	6 34	4 56	6 35	4 54	6 34	4 51	6 37	4 50	6 38
31	4 57	6 25	4 57	6 31	4 56	6 32	4 57	6 31	4 54	6 35	4 52	6 36

OCTOBER. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

SUN ENTERS SCORPIO. Con. Oct. 23, 3 P.M. ♏ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H M S	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (South) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or at Noon Mark H M S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m) H M	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV. MO.
1	275	92	12 29 40	3 12 18	11 49 40	22.1	4 54.06	♎	♌	1	
2	276	91	33 18	35 35	21 23.1	5	47.64	♎	♌	15	
3	277	90	36 55	58 50	3 24.1	6	42.71	♏	♎	29	
4	278	89	40 34	4 22 2	48 44	25.1	7 38.64	♏	♎	13	
5	279	88	44 12	45 10	26	26.1	8 34.84	♐	♏	27	
6	280	87	47 51	5 8 16	9	27.1	9 30.92	♐	♏	12	
7	281	86	51 31	31 18	47 52	28.1	10 26.74	♑	♐	27	
8	282	85	55 10	54 15	35	29.1	11 22.36	♑	♐	12	
9	283	84	58 51	6 17 8	19	0.8	Ev 17.96	♒	♑	27	
10	284	83	13 2 31	39 56	3	1.8	1 13.63	♒	♑	12	
11	285	82	6 12	7 2 38	46 47	2.8	2 9.27	♓	♒	26	
12	286	81	9 54	25 15	32	3.8	3 4.54	♓	♒	10	
13	287	80	13 36	47 46	18	4.8	3 58.89	♈	♓	24	
14	288	79	17 19	8 10 10	4	5.8	4 51.74	♉	♈	7	
15	289	78	21 2	32 27	45 50	6.8	5 42.64	♉	♈	20	
16	290	77	24 45	54 37	38	7.8	6 31.39	♊	♉	2	
17	291	76	28 30	9 16 39	25	8.8	7 18.06	♊	♉	14	
18	292	75	32 14	38 33	13	9.8	8 2.89	♋	♊	26	
19	293	74	36 0	10 0 19	2	10.8	8 46.38	♋	♊	8	
20	294	73	39 46	21 55	44 52	11.8	9 29.06	♌	♋	19	
21	295	72	43 33	43 23	42	12.8	10 11.52	♌	♋	1	
22	296	71	47 20	11 4 41	33	13.8	10 54.36	♍	♌	13	
23	297	70	51 8	25 49	24	14.8	11 38.14	♍	♌	25	
24	298	69	54 57	46 46	16	15.8	morn.	♎	♍	8	
25	299	68	58 46	12 7 33	9	16.8	0 23.39	♎	♍	20	
26	300	67	14 2 36	28 9	2	17.8	1 10.49	♏	♎	3	
27	301	66	6 27	48 33	43 57	18.8	1 59.63	♏	♎	15	
28	302	65	10 18	13 8 45	52	19.8	2 50.78	♐	♏	28	
29	303	64	14 11	28 45	48	20.8	3 43.60	♑	♐	12	
30	304	63	18 4	48 32	44	21.8	4 37.53	♑	♐	25	
31	305	62	14 21 58	14 8 6	11 43 42	22.8	5 31.95	♒	♑	9	

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.
Phenomena and Configurations of Satellites I, II, III and IV

Most of the Phenomena visible in the U. S. Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M.	Phenomena.	Satellite.	Configuration for inverting telescope at 11.48 PM E. S. T. 10.38 PM Cen. T. 9.38 PM Mt. T. 8.38 PM Pac. T. In Transit. West ½ East	In Eclipse or Occult.
1 11 0	Ec. Dis.	III	42○1	(3)
2 0 52	Ec. Re.	III	4○23	(1)
2 1 1	Oc. Dis.	III	421○3	
3 7 34	Tr. Sh. In.	II	42○13	
3 8 26	Tr. In.	II	413○2	
3 8 41	Tr. Sh. In.	I	43○21	
3 9 6	Tr. In.	I	3421○	
3 10 5	Tr.Sh. Eg.	II	234○1	
3 10 49	Tr. Eg.	II	1○234	
3 10 54	Tr.Sh. Eg.	I	(2)(1) ○34	
3 11 17	Tr. Eg.	I	2○134	
4 8 29	Oc. Re.	I	13○24	
10 10 13	Tr. Sh. In.	II	3○214	
10 10 36	Tr. Sh. In.	I	321○4	
10 10 41	Tr. In.	II	23○14	
10 10 49	Tr. In.	I	1○423	
11 0 43	Tr.Sh. Eg.	II	4○213	
11 0 49	Tr.Sh. Eg.	I	42○3	(1)
11 1 0	Tr. Eg.	I	341○2	
11 1 5	Tr. Eg.	II	43○12	
11 10 13	Oc. Re.	I	4321○	
12 7 25	Tr. Eg.	III	423○1	
12 7 37	Oc. Re.	II	41○32	
18 9 46	Oc. Dis.	I	4○213	
18 11 57	Oc. Re.	I	2○43	(1)
19 9 50	Oc. Re.	II	(3) 1○4	(2)
19 10 42	Tr. Eg.	III	3○124	
20 6 25	Ec. Re.	I	321○4	
26 9 39	Oc. Dis.	II	23○14	
27 8 20	Ec. Re.	I	1○324	
28 6 43	Tr. Eg.	II	○2134	

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☌	Last Quarter.	2 9 52	2 8 52	2 7 52	2 6 52	2 5 52
●	New Moon ..	9 1 25	9 0 25	8 11 25	8 10 25	8 9 25
☍	First Quarter.	16 1 54	16 0 54	15 11 54	15 10 54	15 9 54
○	Full Moon. ..	24 6 56	24 5 56	24 4 56	24 3 56	24 2 56
☌	Last Quarter.	31 7 13	31 6 13	31 5 13	31 4 13	31 3 13

MORNING STARS, ETC.

Mercury all the mon. and brightest Oct. 1–5.

He will rise nearly 8° north of the sunrise point.

Mars all the month.

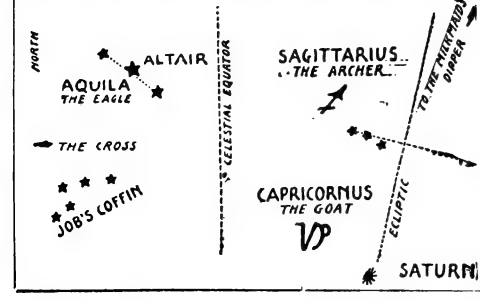
EVENING STARS, ETC.

Venus all the month.
Jupiter " "
Saturn " "
Uranus " "

Jupiter will be at his opposition, or 180° from the sun Oct. 18, and will then be at his brightest.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS Sets South'n U. S.	VENUS Sets North'n U. S.	VENUS Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS Rises South'n U. S.	MARS Rises North'n U. S.	MARS Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER Rises South'n U. S.	JUPITER Rises North'n U. S.	JUPITER Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M	SATURN Sets South'n U. S.	SATURN Sets North'n U. S.	SATURN Place Con
1	1 16	6 49	6 36	♐	9 30	2 59	2 44	♌	1 6	6 49	6 39	♓	8 28	1 50	1 31	♑
6	1 19	6 47	6 31	♐	9 23	2 54	2 40	♌	0 45	6 28	6 18	♓	8 8	1 30	1 11	♑
11	1 24	6 46	6 27	♐	9 14	2 49	2 37	♌	0 22	6 6	5 56	♓	7 48	1 10	0 51	♑
16	1 28	6 46	6 24	♐	9 7	2 43	2 32	♌	12 0	☌ ☉	18th.	♓	7 29	0 51	0 32	♑
21	1 34	6 46	6 22	♐	8 58	2 38	2 28	♌	11 33	sets.	sets.	♓	7 9	0 31	0 12	♑
26	1 39	6 47	6 21	♏	8 50	2 32	2 22	♌	11 11	5 36	5 43	♓	6 49	0 8	11 51	♑
31	1 45	6 49	6 21	♏	8 41	2 26	2 16	♌	10 49	5 9	5 17	♓	6 30	11 48	11 30	♑



NOTE.—Looking southward the most conspicuous object will be the planet Saturn, pretty low, passing the Meridian before nine o'clock. He is near the middle of the constellation Capricornus. His position with respect to the nearest conspicuous star clusters is shown in the figure. Further up, 30°, is the pretty group commonly called Job's Coffin, and to the right and lower down the the three stars forming a short arc of a circle, the central one being the brightest. The bright stars in Aquila will be on the Meridian at 9 P.M. Sept. 1, 8 P.M. Sept. 15, 7 P.M. Oct. 1 and 6 P.M. Oct. 15, 10 P.M. Aug. 15, 11 P.M. Aug. 1.

NOVEMBER.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	6 38	4 49	morn	6 33	4 55	morn	6 29	4 59	morn	6 27	5 1	morn	6 16	5 11	morn	6 14	5 14	morn
2	W	6 40	4 48	12 20	6 34	4 54	12 25	6 30	4 58	12 27	6 28	5 0	12 30	6 17	5 10	12 40	6 15	5 13	12 40
3	Th	6 41	4 47	1 32	6 35	4 53	1 35	6 31	4 57	1 36	6 29	4 59	1 38	6 18	5 9	1 42	6 16	5 12	1 44
4	Fr	6 42	4 45	2 46	6 36	4 51	2 47	6 32	4 56	2 47	6 30	4 58	2 48	6 19	5 8	2 49	6 17	5 11	2 50
5	Sa	6 44	4 44	3 59	6 38	4 50	3 58	6 34	4 54	3 58	6 31	4 57	3 57	6 20	5 8	3 56	6 17	5 11	3 55
6	☽	6 45	4 42	5 14	6 39	4 49	5 11	6 35	4 53	5 9	6 32	4 56	5 8	6 21	5 7	5 3	6 18	5 10	5 1
7	M	6 47	4 41	6 29	6 40	4 48	6 24	6 36	4 51	6 21	6 33	4 55	6 19	6 22	5 6	6 11	6 19	5 9	6 8
8	Tu	6 48	4 40	sets.	6 42	4 46	sets.	6 38	4 50	sets.	6 35	4 54	sets.	6 23	5 5	sets.	6 20	5 9	sets.
9	W	6 49	4 39	6 38	6 43	4 45	6 46	6 39	4 49	6 50	6 36	4 53	6 54	6 24	5 4	7 7	6 20	5 8	7 12
10	Th	6 51	4 38	7 32	6 44	4 44	7 41	6 40	4 48	7 45	6 37	4 52	7 49	6 25	5 3	8 2	6 21	5 8	8 7
11	Fr	6 52	4 37	8 27	6 46	4 43	8 35	6 42	4 47	8 39	6 39	4 51	8 43	6 26	5 3	8 56	6 22	5 7	9 1
12	Sa	6 53	4 35	9 25	6 47	4 42	9 32	6 43	4 46	9 36	6 40	4 50	9 40	6 27	5 2	9 51	6 23	5 6	9 56
13	☽	6 55	4 34	10 23	6 48	4 41	10 36	6 44	4 45	10 33	6 41	4 49	10 36	6 28	5 1	10 46	6 24	5 6	10 50
14	M	6 56	4 33	11 23	6 50	4 40	11 28	6 46	4 44	11 31	6 42	4 48	11 33	6 29	5 1	11 41	6 25	5 5	11 44
15	Tu	6 57	4 32	morn	6 51	4 39	morn	6 47	4 43	morn	6 43	4 47	morn	6 30	5 0	morn	6 26	5 4	morn
16	W	6 59	4 31	12 22	6 52	4 38	12 25	6 48	4 42	12 27	6 44	4 46	12 28	6 31	4 59	12 34	6 26	5 4	12 36
17	Th	7 0	4 30	1 20	6 53	4 37	1 22	6 49	4 41	1 23	6 45	4 46	1 24	6 32	4 59	1 27	6 27	5 3	1 28
18	Fr	7 1	4 30	2 18	6 54	4 36	2 18	6 50	4 40	2 18	6 46	4 45	2 18	6 33	4 58	2 19	6 28	5 2	2 19
19	Sa	7 3	4 29	3 15	6 55	4 35	3 14	6 51	4 39	3 13	6 47	4 44	3 13	6 34	4 57	3 11	6 29	5 2	3 10
20	☽	7 4	4 28	4 15	6 57	4 35	4 12	6 53	4 39	4 11	6 48	4 44	4 9	6 35	4 57	4 5	6 29	5 1	4 3
21	M	7 5	4 27	5 15	6 58	4 34	5 10	6 54	4 38	5 8	6 49	4 43	5 6	6 36	4 56	4 59	6 30	5 1	4 56
22	Tu	7 7	4 26	6 17	6 59	4 33	6 11	6 55	4 37	6 8	6 50	4 42	6 5	6 37	4 56	5 56	6 31	5 1	5 52
23	W	7 8	4 26	rises.	7 0	4 32	rises.	6 56	4 36	rises.	6 51	4 42	rises.	6 38	4 56	rises.	6 32	5 1	rises.
24	Th	7 9	4 25	6 5	7 2	4 32	6 13	6 57	4 36	6 18	6 52	4 41	6 22	6 38	4 55	6 35	6 33	5 0	6 40
25	Fr	7 10	4 24	7 0	7 3	4 31	7 8	6 58	4 35	7 13	6 53	4 41	7 17	6 39	4 55	7 30	6 34	5 0	7 35
26	Sa	7 11	4 24	7 59	7 4	4 30	8 7	6 59	4 34	8 11	6 54	4 41	8 15	6 40	4 55	8 27	6 34	5 0	8 32
27	☽	7 13	4 23	9 2	7 5	4 30	9 9	7 0	4 34	9 12	6 55	4 41	9 16	6 41	4 55	9 27	6 35	5 0	9 31
28	M	7 14	4 23	10 11	7 6	4 29	10 17	7 1	4 33	10 20	6 56	4 40	10 22	6 42	4 55	10 31	6 36	5 0	10 34
29	Tu	7 15	4 22	11 21	7 8	4 29	11 25	7 3	4 33	11 26	6 57	4 40	11 28	6 43	4 55	11 34	6 37	5 0	11 36
30	W	7 16	4 22	morn	7 9	4 29	morn	7 4	4 33	morn	6 58	4 40	morn	6 44	4 55	morn	6 38	5 0	morn

Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 11	3 24	10 22	4 55	10 30	4 38	10 34	4 20	10 55	3 25	11 0	3 5
4	10 2	3 27	10 15	5 3	10 22	4 44	10 28	4 26	10 50	3 30	10 56	3 9
7	9 54	3 41	10 8	5 11	10 14	4 51	10 22	4 32	10 44	3 36	10 51	3 14
10	9 46	3 48	10 0	5 18	10 7	4 58	10 14	4 39	10 38	3 41	10 47	3 18
13	9 39	3 56	9 53	5 25	10 0	5 5	10 7	4 46	10 33	3 47	10 42	3 23
16	9 32	4 2	9 46	5 31	9 54	5 11	10 2	4 51	10 28	3 52	10 37	3 27
19	9 26	4 9	9 40	5 38	9 48	5 17	9 56	4 57	10 24	3 56	10 33	3 32
22	9 20	4 15	9 34	5 44	9 43	5 22	9 51	5 1	10 20	3 59	10 30	3 35
25	9 14	4 21	9 28	5 50	9 37	5 28	9 47	5 6	10 16	4 3	10 27	3 38
28	9 10	4 25	9 24	5 54	9 33	5 31	9 44	5 9	10 13	4 5	10 24	3 40
30	9 6	4 29	9 20	5 58	9 29	5 35	9 42	5 13	10 11	4 7	10 22	3 43

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 0	6 28	4 58	6 30	4 57	6 31	4 57	6 31	4 54	6 34	4 53	6 35
4	5 3	6 24	5 1	6 27	5 0	6 27	5 0	6 28	4 56	6 31	4 55	6 33
7	5 6	6 21	5 4	6 24	5 3	6 24	5 3	6 25	4 59	6 29	4 58	6 31
10	5 10	6 18	5 7	6 21	5 6	6 21	5 5	6 23	5 1	6 28	4 59	6 29
13	5 14	6 16	5 11	6 19	5 10	6 19	5 7	6 21	5 3	6 26	5 1	6 28
16	5 17	6 14	5 14	6 17	5 13	6 17	5 10	6 19	5 5	6 24	5 4	6 27
19	5 20	6 12	5 17	6 15	5 16	6 15	5 13	6 18	5 8	6 23	5 6	6 26
22	5 22	6 11	5 20	6 13	5 18	6 14	5 16	6 17	5 11	6 22	5 7	6 26
25	5 25	6 10	5 23	6 12	5 21	6 13	5 18	6 16	5 13	6 21	5 9	6 26
28	5 28	6 8	5 25	6 11	5 23	6 12	5 21	6 15	5 15	6 21	5 11	6 25
30	5 31	6 7	5 28	6 10	5 26	6 11	5 24	6 14	5 17	6 21	5 11	6 25

NOVEMBER. [30 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME. **Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.**

☏ Con. SUN ENTERS SAGITTARIUS. Nov. 23, 0 P.M. ♐ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (South) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or at Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV. MO.
1	306	61	14 25 53	14 27 26	11 43 40	23.8	6 26.32	♌	♋	23	
2	307	60	29 48	46 33	39	24.8	7 20.37	♍	♌	7	
3	308	59	33 45	15 5 25	39	25.8	8 14.12	♍	♌	21	
4	309	58	37 42	24 3	39	26.8	9 7.83	♎	♍	6	
5	310	57	41 40	42 25	41	27.8	10 1.88	♎	♍	21	
6	311	56	45 39	16 0 32	43	28.8	10 56.59	♏	♎	6	
7	312	55	49 39	18 23	46	0.3	11 52.08	♏	♎	20	
8	313	54	53 39	35 57	50	1.3	Ev 48.12	♐	♏	4	
9	314	53	57 41	53 15	55	2.3	1 44.10	♐	♏	18	
10	315	52	15 1 43	17 10 15	44 1	3.3	2 39.18	♑	♐	2	
11	316	51	5 46	26 58	8	4.3	3 32.53	♑	♐	15	
12	317	50	9 50	43 22	15	5.3	4 23.56	♒	♑	28	
13	318	49	13 55	59 29	23	6.3	5 12.08	♒	♑	10	
14	319	48	18 0	18 15 16	32	7.3	5 58.25	♓	♑	22	
15	320	47	22 7	30 44	42	8.3	6 42.53	♓	♒	4	
16	321	46	26 14	45 52	53	9.3	7 25.50	♈	♓	16	
17	322	45	30 22	19 0 40	45 4	10.3	8 7.87	♈	♓	28	
18	323	44	34 31	15 8	17	11.3	8 50.36	♉	♈	10	
19	324	43	38 41	29 15	30	12.3	9 33.66	♉	♈	22	
20	325	42	42 51	43 1	44	13.3	10 18.43	♊	♉	4	
21	326	41	47 3	56 25	58	14.3	11 5.19	♊	♉	16	
22	327	40	51 15	20 9 27	46 14	15.3	11 54.28	♋	♊	29	
23	328	39	55 28	22 7	30	16.3	morn.	♋	♊	12	
24	329	38	59 41	34 25	47	17.3	0 45.68	♌	♋	25	
25	330	37	16 3 56	46 20	47 5	18.3	1 39.03	♌	♋	8	
26	331	36	8 11	57 51	24	19.3	2 33.60	♍	♌	22	
27	332	35	12 27	21 8 59	43	20.3	3 28.53	♍	♌	6	
28	333	34	16 44	19 43	48 4	21.3	4 23.02	♎	♍	20	
29	334	33	21 1	30 3	24	22.3	5 16.62	♎	♍	3	
30	335	32	16 25 19	21 39 58	11 48 46	23.3	6 9.29	♏	♎	18	

JUPITER'S SATELLITES. Phenomena and Configurations of Satellites I, II, III and IV.

Most of the Phenomena visible in the U. S.			Configuration for inverting telescope at 10.38 PM E. S. T. / 9.38 PM Cen. T. / 8.38 PM Mt. T. / 7.48 PM Pac. T.	
Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M.	Phenomena.	Satellite.	In Transit. West ♃ East	In Eclipse or Occult.
4 6 35	Tr. In.	II	21○43	
4 7 27	Tr. Sh. In.	II	(1) 42○3	
4 9 0	Tr. Eg.	II	43○12	
6 6 54	Oc. Re.	III	4312○	
6 7 11	Ec. Dis.	III	432○1	
6 8 56	Ec. Re.	III	41○32	
11 8 52	Tr. In.	II	4○213	
11 11 18	Tr. Eg.	II	42○13	
12 6 40	Ec. Re.	I	42○13	
13 6 58	Ec. Re.	II	34○2 (1)	
13 8 31	Ec. Dis.	III	(2) 31○4	
13 10 18	Oc. Re.	III	32○14	
13 11 14	Ec. Dis.	III	1○24 (3)	
14 0 57	Ec. Re.	III	○1234	
18 11 11	Tr. In.	II	21○34	
19 1 38	Tr. Eg.	II	2○134	
20 5 32	Oc. Dis.	II	31○24	
20 9 34	Ec. Re.	II	(1) 3○24	
20 11 53	Oc. Dis.	III	324○1	
21 1 45	Oc. Re.	III	413○2	
21 3 16	Ec. Dis.	III	4○123	
25 0 57	Oc. Dis.	I	421○3	
25 10 7	Tr. In.	I	42○13	
26 0 20	Tr. Eg.	I	431○2	
26 1 32	Tr. In.	II	(1) 43○2	
26 7 24	Oc. Dis.	I	324○1	
26 10 31	Ec. Re.	I	13○4 (2)	
27 6 46	Tr. Eg.	I	○1234	
27 7 51	Oc. Dis.	II	12○34	
29 5 12	Tr. Eg.	II	2○134	

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☽	New Moon ..	7 11 36	7 10 36	7 9 36	7 8 36	7 7 36
☽	First Quarter.	14 8 35	14 7 35	14 6 35	14 5 35	14 4 35
☉	Full Moon. ..	22 11 12	22 10 12	22 9 12	22 8 12	22 7 12
☾	Last Quarter.	30 3 38	30 2 38	30 1 38	30 0 38	29 11 38

MORNING STARS, ETC.

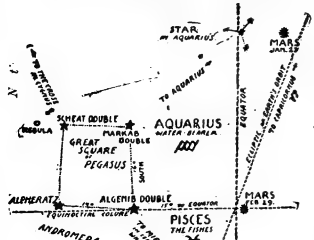
Mars all the month.
Uranus " "
Venus will be 1° 28′ south of Uranus on Nov. 10th. They will be just west of the end of the handle of the Milk Maid's Dipper, at the east'n limit of the constellation Scorpio. See fig. in Aug.

EVENING STARS, ETC.

Mercury all the mon.
Venus " "
Jupiter " "
Saturn " "
Neptune " "

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS (♀) SETS South'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) SETS North'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS (♂) RISES South'n U. S.	MARS (♂) RISES North'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) SETS South'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) SETS North'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M	SATURN (♄) SETS South'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) SETS North'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
1	1 47	6 50	6 21	♏	8 39	2 25	2 15	♌	10 44	5 5	5 13	♓	6 26	11 44	11 26	♑
6	1 53	6 55	6 25	♏	8 31	2 19	2 12	♌	10 23	4 44	4 52	♓	6 7	11 25	11 7	♑
11	2 1	7 0	6 29	♏	8 22	2 13	2 9	♌	10 1	4 22	4 30	♓	5 48	11 6	10 47	♑
16	2 7	7 6	6 34	♏	8 14	2 7	2 4	♌	9 40	3 59	4 8	♓	5 30	10 48	10 28	♑
21	2 15	7 12	6 39	♐	8 4	2 1	2 0	♍	9 18	3 38	3 46	♓	5 11	10 30	10 9	♑
26	2 22	7 19	6 47	♐	7 56	1 55	1 55	♍	8 57	3 19	3 26	♓	4 52	10 14	9 52	♑
30	2 27	7 27	6 56	♐	7 47	1 49	1 51	♍	8 41	3 0	3 7	♓	4 38	9 57	9 36	♑



NOTE.—Looking southward about 9 P.M. there are not as many bright and attractive star clusters as will appear in a month or two. Looking south we see the figures shown in the cut—the star in Aquarius on the Equator and the Great Square in Pegasus higher up. The diagonals through the Square extended and the extension of its sides serve as convenient aids in locating other bodies. Looking to the east and southeast, Orion and Taurus are rising and the Pleiades and Hyades are well up. The brilliant Vega in Lyra and Deneb, at the head of the Cross, are high in the northwest. See figures in Sept. and Oct. A southeastern diagonal through the Square, extended nearly twice as far again comes close to Jupiter. Jupiter was brightest last month, but is still an attractive object. Nearly due north of Jupiter, about 10°, is the group of three stars in the head of Aries, the Ram. A N. E. diagonal extended about as far again passes just south of the greatest nebula in the heavens, visible to the naked eye as a dull patch of light. Alpharatz is on the Meridian at 9 P.M. Nov. 6, 7 P.M. Dec. 6, and at 11 P.M. Oct. 6.

DECEMBER.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon
		Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises and Sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	7 17	4 21	12 31	7 10	4 29	12 32	7 5	4 34	12 33	6 59	4 40	12 34	6 44	4 55	12 37	6 38	5 0	12 38
2	Fr	7 18	4 21	1 42	7 11	4 29	1 42	7 6	4 34	1 42	7 0	4 39	1 41	6 45	4 55	1 41	6 39	5 0	1 41
3	Sa	7 20	4 21	2 55	7 12	4 29	2 53	7 7	4 34	2 52	7 1	4 39	2 51	6 45	4 55	2 47	6 40	5 0	2 46
4	S	7 21	4 20	4 6	7 13	4 28	4 2	7 8	4 33	4 0	7 2	4 39	3 58	6 46	4 55	3 52	6 41	5 0	3 49
5	M	7 22	4 20	5 17	7 14	4 28	5 11	7 9	4 33	5 8	7 3	4 38	5 6	6 47	4 55	4 57	6 41	5 0	4 53
6	Tu	7 23	4 20	6 26	7 15	4 28	6 19	7 10	4 33	6 15	7 4	4 38	6 12	6 48	4 55	6 0	6 42	5 0	5 56
7	W	7 24	4 20	sets.	7 16	4 28	sets.	7 11	4 33	sets.	7 5	4 38	sets.	6 48	4 55	sets.	6 43	5 0	sets.
8	Th	7 25	4 20	6 11	7 17	4 28	6 19	7 12	4 33	6 24	7 6	4 38	6 28	6 49	4 55	6 41	6 44	5 0	6 46
9	Fr	7 26	4 20	7 9	7 18	4 28	7 17	7 13	4 33	7 21	7 7	4 38	7 25	6 50	4 55	7 37	6 45	5 1	7 42
10	Sa	7 27	4 20	8 9	7 19	4 28	8 16	7 14	4 33	8 20	7 8	4 38	8 23	6 51	4 55	8 34	6 46	5 1	8 38
11	S	7 27	4 20	9 8	7 20	4 28	9 14	7 15	4 33	9 17	7 9	4 38	9 19	6 52	4 56	9 28	6 47	5 1	9 32
12	M	7 28	4 20	10 7	7 21	4 28	10 11	7 16	4 33	10 13	7 10	4 39	10 16	6 52	4 56	10 22	6 47	5 1	10 25
13	Tu	7 29	4 20	11 7	7 21	4 28	11 9	7 16	4 33	11 11	7 10	4 39	11 12	6 53	4 56	11 16	6 48	5 2	11 18
14	W	7 30	4 20	morn	7 22	4 28	morn	7 17	4 34	morn	7 11	4 39	morn	6 54	4 56	morn	6 49	5 2	morn
15	Th	7 31	4 21	12 4	7 23	4 28	12 5	7 17	4 34	12 6	7 12	4 39	12 6	6 54	4 56	12 8	6 49	5 2	12 9
16	Fr	7 31	4 21	1 3	7 24	4 28	1 3	7 18	4 34	1 2	7 12	4 39	1 2	6 55	4 57	1 1	6 50	5 2	1 1
17	Sa	7 32	4 21	2 2	7 24	4 29	2 0	7 18	4 34	1 59	7 13	4 40	1 58	6 55	4 57	1 54	6 50	5 3	1 53
18	S	7 33	4 22	3 2	7 25	4 29	2 58	7 19	4 35	2 56	7 13	4 40	2 54	6 56	4 57	2 48	6 51	5 3	2 46
19	M	7 33	4 22	4 3	7 25	4 29	3 58	7 19	4 35	3 55	7 14	4 40	3 52	6 56	4 58	3 44	6 51	5 3	3 41
20	Tu	7 34	4 23	5 3	7 26	4 30	4 56	7 20	4 36	4 53	7 14	4 40	4 49	6 57	4 58	4 40	6 52	5 4	4 35
21	W	7 34	4 23	6 4	7 26	4 30	5 56	7 20	4 36	5 53	7 14	4 41	5 49	6 57	4 58	5 37	6 52	5 4	5 32
22	Th	7 35	4 24	rises.	7 27	4 31	rises.	7 21	4 37	rises.	7 15	4 41	rises.	6 58	4 59	rises.	6 53	5 4	rises.
23	Fr	7 35	4 25	5 47	7 27	4 31	5 56	7 21	4 37	6 0	7 15	4 42	6 4	6 58	4 59	6 17	6 53	5 5	6 22
24	Sa	7 36	4 25	6 52	7 28	4 32	7 0	7 22	4 38	7 3	7 16	4 43	7 7	6 59	5 0	7 18	6 54	5 5	7 23
25	S	7 36	4 26	8 1	7 28	4 32	8 7	7 22	4 38	8 10	7 16	4 43	8 13	6 59	5 0	8 22	6 54	5 6	8 26
26	M	7 36	4 26	9 12	7 29	4 33	9 16	7 23	4 39	9 18	7 17	4 44	9 21	7 0	5 1	9 27	6 55	5 6	9 30
27	Tu	7 37	4 27	10 22	7 29	4 34	10 24	7 23	4 39	10 25	7 17	4 45	10 27	7 0	5 2	10 31	6 55	5 7	10 32
28	W	7 37	4 28	11 33	7 29	4 34	11 33	7 24	4 40	11 34	7 18	4 45	11 34	7 1	5 2	11 35	6 56	5 8	11 35
29	Th	7 37	4 29	morn	7 29	4 35	morn	7 24	4 40	morn	7 18	4 46	morn	7 1	5 3	morn	6 56	5 9	morn
30	Fr	7 37	4 30	12 43	7 30	4 36	12 42	7 24	4 41	12 41	7 19	4 47	12 40	7 2	5 4	12 38	6 57	5 10	12 37
31	Sa	7 37	4 30	1 54	7 30	4 37	1 51	7 25	4 42	1 49	7 19	4 48	1 47	7 2	5 5	1 42	6 57	5 10	1 40

Day of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decrease	Day's Length	Day's Decrease	Day's Length	Day's Decrease	Day's Length	Day's Decrease	Day's Length	Day's Decrease	Day's Length	Day's Decrease
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	9 4	6 31	9 19	5 59	9 29	5 31	9 41	5 14	10 11	4 19	10 22	3 43
4	9 0	6 35	9 15	6 2	9 25	5 34	9 37	5 18	10 9	4 22	10 19	3 46
7	8 56	6 39	9 12	6 5	9 22	5 38	9 33	5 22	10 7	4 24	10 17	3 48
10	8 54	6 41	9 9	6 8	9 20	5 40	9 30	5 24	10 4	4 26	10 16	3 50
13	8 51	6 44	9 6	6 11	9 17	5 43	9 27	5 26	10 1	4 28	10 14	3 51
16	8 50	6 45	9 5	6 12	9 16	5 44	9 26	5 27	10 0	4 29	10 13	3 52
19	8 49	6 46	9 4	6 13	9 15	5 45	9 26	5 27	9 59	4 30	10 12	3 53
22	8 49	Incr.	9 5	Incr.	9 16	Incr.	9 27	Incr.	9 59	Incr.	10 12	Incr
25	8 50	0 45	9 5	0 0	9 16	0 0	9 27	0 0	9 59	0 0	10 12	0 0
												0 1
28	8 51	0 43	9 6	0 2	9 17	0 2	9 28	0 2	10 1	0 1	10 13	0 1
31	8 53	0 42	9 7	0 3	9 17	0 3	9 29	0 3	10 3	0 3	10 13	

Day of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 52	6 7	5 29	6 9	5 27	6 11	5 25	6 13	5 17	6 21	5 13	6 25
4	5 44	6 7	5 31	6 8	5 29	6 11	5 27	6 14	5 19	6 22	5 15	6 28
7	5 37	6 7	5 34	6 8	5 32	6 11	5 30	6 14	5 21	6 23	5 17	5 26
10	5 39	6 8	5 36	6 9	5 34	6 12	5 32	6 15	5 23	6 24	5 19	6 27
13	5 41	6 8	5 39	6 9	5 37	6 12	5 34	6 15	5 25	6 25	5 22	6 28
16	5 43	6 9	5 41	6 10	5 39	6 13	5 36	6 16	5 27	6 26	5 24	6 28
19	5 45	6 9	5 43	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 38	6 16	5 29	6 28	5 26	6 29
22	5 46	6 10	5 44	6 13	5 42	6 14	5 39	6 17	5 30	6 29	5 27	6 30
25	5 47	6 10	5 45	6 14	5 43	6 16	5 40	6 19	5 31	6 31	5 28	6 31
28	5 48	6 11	5 47	6 16	5 44	6 18	5 41	6 21	5 32	6 32	5 29	6 33
31	5 50	6 11	5 48	6 19	5 45	6 21	5 43	6 24	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 36

DECEMBER. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

☌ Con. SUN ENTERS CAPRICORNUS. ♑ Sign
Dec. 22, 10.53 A.M. Winter begins.

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN'S Right Ascens'n at Mean Noon. H. M. S.	SUN'S Decl'n at Mean Noon (South) ° ′ ″	SUN'S Meridian Passage or at Noon Mark H. M. S.	MOON'S Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S Southing (for Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M.	MOON'S Place Sign	MOON'S Place Con.	MOON'S Place Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.
1	336	31	16 29 38	21 49 29	11 49 8	24.3	7 1.32	♏		2	
2	337	30	33 58	58 34	31 25.3	7 53.25	♎	♏		16	
3	338	29	38 18	22 7 14	55 26.3	8 45.67				30	
4	339	28	42 38	15 29	50 19 27.3	9 39.03	♏	♎		15	
5	340	27	47 00	23 18	44 28.3	10 33.51	♏	♎		29	
6	341	26	51 22	30 40	51 9 29.3	11 28.86	♐	♏		13	
7	342	25	55 44	37 36	35 0.8	Ev 24.39	♐	♏		26	
8	343	24	17 0 7	44 6	52 1	1.8	1 19.15	♑	♐	10	
9	344	23	4 30	50 9	28	2.8	2 12.19	♑	♐	23	
10	345	22	8 54	55 45	55	3.8	3 2.86			6	
11	346	21	13 18	23 0 53	53 23	4.8	3 50.96	♒	♑	18	
12	347	20	17 43	5 34	51	5.8	4 36.69	♑		30	
13	348	19	22 8	9 48	54 19	6.8	5 20.54	♓	♒	12	
14	349	18	26 33	13 34	48	7.8	6 3.17	♓	♒	24	
15	350	17	30 58	16 52	55 17	8.8	6 45.35			6	
16	351	16	35 24	19 43	46	9.8	7 27.88	♈	♓	17	
17	352	15	39 50	22 5	56 15	10.8	8 11.54			29	
18	353	14	44 16	23 59	45	11.8	8 57.06	♉	♈	12	
19	354	13	48 42	25 25	57 14	12.8	9 45.02	♉	♈	24	
20	355	12	53 8	26 23	44	13.8	10 35.73	□	♉	7	
21	356	11	57 35	26 53	58 14	14.8	11 29.09	♊	□	21	
22	357	10	18 2 1	26 54	44	15.8	morn.	♊	□	4	
23	358	9	6 27	26 27	59 14	16.8	0 24.49	♋	♊	18	
24	359	8	10 54	25 32	11 59 43	17.8	1 20.93			2	
25	360	7	15 20	24 8	12 0 13	18.8	2 17.27	♌	♋	16	
26	361	6	19 46	22 16	43	19.8	3 12.61	♍	♌	30	
27	362	5	24 13	19 56	1 13	20.8	4 6.52	♍	♌	14	
28	363	4	28 39	17 8	42	21.8	4 59.06	♎	♍	29	
29	364	3	33 5	13 52	2 12	22.8	5 50.67	♎	♍	13	
30	365	2	37 30	10 8	41	23.8	6 41.98	♏	♎	27	
31	366	1	18 41 56	23 5 56	12 3 10	24.8	7 33.62	♏	♎	11	

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.
Phenomena and Configurations of Satellites I, II, III and IV.

Most of the Phenomena visible in the U. S. Eastern Standard Time. D. H. M.	Phenomena.	Satellite.	Configuration for inverting telescope at 9.38 PM E. S. T. / 8.38 PM Cen. T. / 7.38 PM Mt. T. / 6.38 PM Pac. T. In Transit.	In Eclipse or Occult. West ♃ East
1 7 8	Tr. Eg.	III		13○24
1 9 16	Tr. Sh. In.	III		3○124
1 11 12	Tr. Sh. Eg.	III		32○4 (I)
2 11 55	Tr. In.	I		312○4
3 9 13	Oc. Dis.	I		○4132
4 0 26	Ec. Re.	I		412○3
4 10 13	Oc. Dis.	II		42○13
6 5 8	Tr. In.	II	(3)	41○2
6 7 21	Tr. Sh. In.	II		43○12
6 7 37	Tr. Eg.	II		4321○
6 9 50	Tr. Sh. Eg.	II	(1)	432○
8 8 42	Tr. In.	III		4○132
8 10 45	Tr. Eg.	III	(2)	14○3
12 0 37	Oc. Dis.	II		2○413
13 7 35	Tr. In.	II		1○324
13 10 0	Tr. Sh. In.	II		3○124
13 10 5	Tr. Eg.	II		321○4
14 0 29	Tr. Sh. Eg.	II		32○14
15 6 41	Ec. Re.	II		○324 (1)
19 7 27	Ec. Dis.	III	(2)	1○34
19 9 4	Ec. Re.	III		2○143
20 10 5	Tr. In.	II		14○32
21 0 35	Tr. Eg.	II		43○12
22 6 49	Oc. Re.	II		4321○
22 6 53	Ec. Dis.	II		432○1
22 9 18	Ec. Re.	II		4○32 (1)
26 5 57	Oc. Dis.	III		41○23
26 8 8	Oc. Re.	III		42○13
26 11 30	Ec. Dis.	III		41○3 (2)
29 6 50	Oc. Dis.	II		34○12
29 9 21	Oc. Re.	II		312○4

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
♑	New Moon...	6 11 46	6 10 46	6 9 46	6 8 46	6 7 46
♒	First Quarter.	14 6 7	14 5 7	14 4 7	14 3 7	14 2 7
♋	Full Moon...	22 2 1	22 1 1	22 0 1	22 11 1	22 10 1
♍	Last Quarter.	29 11 46	29 10 46	29 9 46	29 8 46	29 7 46

MORNING STARS, ETC.

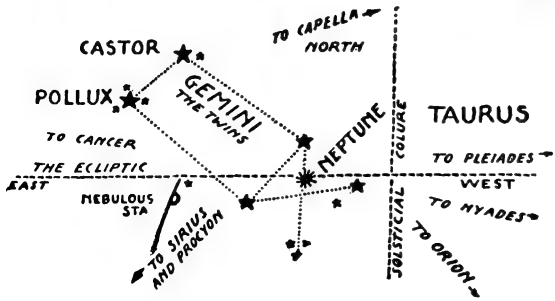
Mars all the month.
Uranus after Dec. 22.
Neptune will be brightest Dec 28, when it passes the Meridian at midnight, and may be seen as located in the sketch below.

EVENING STARS, ETC.

Mercury all the mon.
Venus " "
Jupiter " "
Saturn " "
Uranus until Dec. 22.
Neptune all the mon.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS (♀) SETS South'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) SETS North'n U. S.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS (♂) RISES South'n U. S.	MARS (♂) RISES North'n U. S.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER (♃) SETS South'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) SETS North'n U. S.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN (♄) SETS South'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) SETS North'n U. S.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
1	2 30	7 29	6 58	♐	7 46	1 48	1 50	♏	8 36	2 56	3 3	♓	4 34	9 53	9 32	♑
6	2 35	7 38	7 10	♐	7 37	1 41	1 44	♏	8 16	2 36	2 43	♓	4 16	9 35	9 15	♑
11	2 42	7 47	7 21	♐	7 28	1 35	1 38	♏	7 56	2 16	2 23	♓	3 58	9 17	8 57	♑
16	2 47	7 56	7 31	♑	7 19	1 28	1 33	♏	7 36	1 56	2 3	♓	3 40	9 0	8 40	♑
21	2 53	8 5	7 41	♑	7 9	1 21	1 27	♏	7 16	1 36	1 43	♓	3 22	8 42	8 22	♑
26	2 56	8 15	7 53	♑	7 0	1 14	1 21	♏	6 58	1 17	1 24	♓	3 4	8 24	8 5	♑
31	3 1	8 24	8 5	♑	6 50	1 7	1 15	♏	6 38	0 58	1 5	♓	2 46	8 6	7 47	♑



NOTE.—This month will be the best time to find Neptune. The planet will appear about as an 8th magnitude star in the constellation Gemini, as shown in the annexed cut. Locate the four-sided figures in the legs of the Twins by the directions given to other prominent figures—Pleiades, Orion, Sirius, Capella, Castor and Pollux. The nebulous star located in the cut is a very remarkable nebula or nebulous ring and requires a good power to define it. The two brightest stars are Castor and Pollux, both double stars, Castor being rated as the largest and finest double star in the northern heavens; a binary star with a period of 252 years. Pollux is a triple star. Gemini is on the Meridian at 9 P.M. March 1, 11 P.M. Feb. 1, 12 P.M. Jan. 1, 1 A.M. Dec. 1, 7 P.M. April 1.

The Moon's Age, New and Full, from 1738 to 1946.

BY S. HART WRIGHT, M. D., A. M., PH. D.

The Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, of 19 solar years is the basis of this useful table. The dates of New and Full Moon are affected by slight planetary perturbations.

N means New Moon.

F means Full Moon.

Figures in the same column express the age of the Moon on the dates under each month.

EXAMPLE: On the 26th of May, 1900, the Moon was 29 days old.

MONTHS AND DAYS OF MONTH.

Jan.	Feb. Apr.	Mar.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep. Oct.	Nov Dec.
1 31	29	30	28	27	26	25	23	21
2	30	1 31	29	28	27	26	24	22
3	1	2	30	29	28	27	25	23
4	2	3	1 31	30	29	28	26	24
5	3	4	2	1	30	29	27	25
6	4	5	3	2	1 31	30	28	26
7	5	6	4	3	2	1 31	29	27
8	6	7	5	4	3	2	30	28
9	7	8	6	5	4	3	1 31	29
10	8	9	7	6	5	4	2	30
11	9	10	8	7	6	5	3	1 31
12	10	11	9	8	7	6	4	2
13	11	12	10	9	8	7	5	3
14	12	13	11	10	9	8	6	4
15	13	14	12	11	10	9	7	5
16	14	15	13	12	11	10	8	6
17	15	16	14	13	12	11	9	7
18	16	17	15	14	13	12	10	8
19	17	18	16	15	14	13	11	9
20	18	19	17	16	15	14	12	10
21	19	20	18	17	16	15	13	11
22	20	21	19	18	17	16	14	12
23	21	22	20	19	18	17	15	13
24	22	23	21	20	19	18	16	14
25	23	24	22	21	20	19	17	15
26	24	25	23	22	21	20	18	16
27	25	26	24	23	22	21	19	17
28	26	27	25	24	23	22	20	18
29	27	28	26	25	24	23	21	19
30	28	29	27	26	25	24	22	20

YEARS.

1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756
1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775
1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794
1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813
1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832
1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851
1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946

MOON'S AGE, NEW AND FULL.

10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29
11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	N
12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1
13	24	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2
14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3
F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4
16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5
17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6
18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	7
19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8
20	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9
21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	N	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10
22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	13	24	3	16	27	8	19	N	11
23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12
24	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13
25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14
26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F
27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16
28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17
N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19
1	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20
2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21
3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	24	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22
4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23
5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24
6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25
7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26
8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27
9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28

The Brightest Stars. Epoch 1903. Lat. N. Y. City.

See 1903 edition of this work for the annual variation in R. A. and Dec.

Name. and Greek Symbol (Letter).		Constellation or Group.		Mag.	Right Ascension. Sidereal Time. H.	M.	s.	Declination. °	′	″	For Meridian Passage Mean Time. H.	M.	For Rising and Setting Mean Time. H.	M.
Alpheratz	(α)	Andromeda		2.1	0	3	25	+28	33	38	0	3	7	52
Caph (Var.)	(β)	Cassiopeia		2.4	0	4	3	+58	37	13	0	4	.....	
Algenib	(γ)	Pegasus		2.8	0	8	17	+14	39	0	0	8	6	51
Alpha	(α)	Phœnix		3.0	0	21	24	—43	18	43	0	12	2	25*
Schedir (Var.)	(α)	Cassiopeia		2.3	0	35	3	+56	0	39	0	35	.....	
Diphda	(β)	Cetus (Whale)		2.2	0	38	46	—18	30	48	0	38	4	53
Gamma	(γ)	Cassiopeia		2.3	0	50	54	+60	11	49	0	50	.....	
Mirach	(β)	Andromeda		2.2	1	4	21	+35	6	42	1	4	8	29
Caph	(α)	Ursa Majoris		2.2	1	24	16	+88	47	42	1	24	.....	
Achernar	(α)	Eridanus		0.4	1	34	8	—57	43	28	1	34	*	
Sheratan	(β)	Aries (Ram)	(♈)	2.8	1	49	20	+20	20	20	1	49	7	14
Almaach	(γ)	Andromeda		2.2	1	58	0	+41	52	10	1	57	9	21
Hamel	(α)	Aries		2.1	2	1	46	+23	0	31	2	1	7	20
Mira (Var.)	(ο)	Cetus (Whale)		2–10	2	13	28	— 3	37	9	2	13	5	48
Menkar	(α)	Cetus (Whale)		2.6	2	57	16	+ 3	42	48	2	56	6	13
Algol (Var.)	(β)	Perseus		2–4	3	1	55	+40	35	10	3	0	9	10
Marfok	(α)	Perseus		1.9	3	17	28	+49	31	12	3	18	.....	
Alcyone	(η)	Taurus (Pleiades)	(♉)	3.1	3	41	47	+23	48	31	3	41	7	29
Aldebaran	(α)	Taurus (Hyades)		1.0	4	30	25	+16	19	0	4	29	6	58
Capella	(α)	Auriga		0.1	5	9	36	+45	54	3	5	9	10	14
Rigel	(β)	Orion		0.3	5	9	55	— 8	18	44	5	9	5	31
El Nath	(β)	Taurus		1.8	5	20	13	+28	31	36	5	19	7	52
Mintaka	(δ)	Orion	(Ell and Yard)	2.3	5	27	6	— 0	22	12	5	26	5	59
Al Nilam	(ε)	Orion (Mid. of " ")		1.8	5	31	21	— 1	15	46	5	30	5	56
Phalt	(α)	Columba		2.7	5	36	10	—34	7	30	5	35	3	37*
Siph	(κ)	Orion		2.3	5	43	12	— 9	42	12	5	42	5	26
Betelguese	(α)	Orion (Var.)		0.9	5	49	58	+ 7	23	22	5	49	6	26
Menkalina	(β)	Auriga		2.0	5	52	29	+44	56	17	5	51	9	53
Canopus	(α)	Argus		0.8	6	21	49	—52	38	35	6	21	*	
Al Hena	(γ)	Gemini (Twins)	(♊)	2.0	6	32	10	+16	28	54	6	31	6	59
Sirius (DogStar)	(α)	Canis Major		-1.4	6	40	55	—16	35	3	6	40	5	1
Adara	(ε)	Canis Major		1.5	6	54	51	—28	50	28	6	54	4	7
Castor	(α^2)	Gemini		1.9	7	28	29	+32	5	59	7	27	8	11
Procyon (Var.)	(α)	Canis Minor		0.5	7	34	17	+ 5	28	16	7	33	6	19
Pollux	(β)	Gemini		1.2	7	39	27	+28	15	30	7	38	7	50
Beta	(β)	Cancer (Crab)	(♋)	3.8	8	11	19	+ 9	28	54	8	10	6	33
Alphard	(α)	Hydra		2.1	9	22	52	— 8	14	32	9	21	5	31
Regulus	(α)	Leo (Lion)	(♌)	1.3	10	3	16	+12	26	12	10	1	6	44
Eta	(η)	Argus		1.6	10	41	20	—59	10	47	10	39	*	
Dubhe	(α)	Ursa Major		2.0	10	57	49	+62	16	10	10	56	.....	
Denebola	(β)	Leo (Lion)		2.2	11	44	10	+15	6	32	11	42	6	54
Acrux	(α^1)	So. Cross		0.9	12	21	15	—62	34	1	12	19	*	
Beta	(β)	Corvus (Crow)		2.8	12	29	21	—22	51	57	12	27	4	35
Spica	(α)	Virgo	(♍)	1.1	13	20	8	—10	29	37	13	18	5	23
Agena	(β)	Centaurus		0.7	13	57	3	—59	54	36	13	54	*	
Arcturus	(α)	Bootes		0.2	14	11	17	+19	40	55	14	9	7	12
Bengula	(α^2)	Centaurus		0.2	14	33	5	—60	26	22	14	30	*	
Alpha	(α^2)	Libra (Scales)	(♎)	2.9	14	45	34	—15	38	35	14	43	5	4
Kochab	(β)	Ursa Minor		2.2	14	50	59	+74	32	52	14	48	.....	
Alpecca	(α)	Northern Crown		2.3	15	30	37	+27	2	14	15	28	7	44
Unuk	(α)	Serpent Bearer		2.7	15	39	32	+ 6	43	39	15	37	6	23
Antares	(α)	Scorpion	(♏)	1.2	16	23	31	—26	13	9	16	20	4	20
Rutilicus	(β)	Hercules		2.8	16	26	6	+21	41	54	16	23	7	20
Etamin	(γ)	Dragon		2.5	17	54	23	+51	30	0	17	51	.....	
Vega	(α)	Lyra		0.2	18	33	41	+38	41	39	18	30	8	54
Delta	(σ)	Sagittarius	(♐)	2.3	18	49	19	—26	24	59	18	46	4	19
Altair	(α)	Eagle		0.9	19	46	6	+ 8	36	52	19	43	6	30
Alpha	(α^2)	Capricorn	(♑)	3.7	20	12	44	—12	50	34	20	9	5	55
Deneb	(α)	Cygnus (Swan)		1.4	20	38	10	+44	56	13	20	35	9	59
Alderamin	(α)	Cephus		2.6	21	16	17	+62	10	43	21	12	.....	
Beta	(β)	Aquarius	(♒)	2.9	21	26	30	— 5	59	38	21	23	5	39
Enif	(ε)	Pegasus		2.4	21	39	28	+ 9	26	5	21	36	6	32
Alpha	(α)	The Crane		1.9	22	2	11	—47	25	34	21	58	1	21*
Fomalhaut	(α)	Pisces Australis		1.3	22	52	21	—30	7	52	22	48	4	0
Markab	(α)	Pegasus		2.5	23	0	0	+14	41	19	22	56	6	52
Iota	(τ)	Pisces (Fishes)	(♓)	4.3	23	35	1	+ 5	6	21	23	31	6	17

EXPLANATION: To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper Meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the column "Sidereal Noon," in the "Table for Surveyors and Engineers" for the desired date, interpolating for dates between those given. Note when the figures be Morn. or Eve. If Morn. and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of the same day; if Eve. and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of Meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting," observing the directions as to Morn. and Eve. as given above. Those stars marked (.....) in the last column are circumpolar and do not rise or set in the latitude of New York City. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last column are only to be seen in the far south and when near the Meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will obscure them when near rising or setting. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its Meridian passage subtract the declination of the star from 90° and if the result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern

horizon. Or (90°—Dec.) —Lat.=Alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at Meridian passage for stars of a south declination.

EXAMPLES: Sidereal Noon, Nov. 5, 9 01 P.M.
Fomalhaut in Merid. col. 22 48

31 49
Subtract 24

7 49 P.M. of the 6th=the time of Meridian passage.
Subtract 4 00 in "Rising and Setting" col.

3 49 P.M. = time of rising.

7 49 P.M.
Add 4 00 in "Rising and Setting" col.

11 49 P.M. = time of setting.

Declination of Fomalhaut = 30° South, therefore 90°—30°=60°— 40°= 20° = the altitude of Fomalhaut in Lat. 40° North, at the time of the Meridian passage of that star.

To measure celestial distances with the eye, keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the horizon to the zenith is 30°. For smaller measurements use the "Pointers" in the "Big Dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial unit because always in sight. The "Yard Stick" or "Ell and Yard" in Orion, or the "Kings" is just 3° long or 1½° each side of the central star (ε *Orion* is, see table.) In the case of a star whose Dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to the horizon at Meridian passage, it will be better to use its zenith distance as a means of locating the star. The difference between Lat. and Dec. is the zenith distance. If the Dec. is greater than the Lat. then such difference is to be counted northward; otherwise southward from the zenith.

Table of Movable Feasts, Etc.—1890-1950.

By Berlin H. Wright.

Year.	Septuagesima Sunday.	Ash Wednesday.	Easter. Golden No.	Epact.	Sunday Letter.	Easter Day.	Ascension.	Pentecost Sunday.	Sundays After Trinity (Prot.).	Sundays After Pentecost (Cath.).	First Sunday in Advent.
1890	February 2	February 19	10	9	E	April 6	May 15	May 25	25	26	November 30
1891	January 25	February 11	11	20	D	March 29	May 7	May 17	26	27	November 29
1892	February 14	March 2	12	1	C B	April 17	May 26	June 5	23	24	November 27
1893	January 29	February 15	13	12	A	April 2	May 11	May 21	26	27	December 3
1894	January 21	February 7	14	23	G	March 25	May 3	May 13	27	28	December 2
1895	February 10	February 27	15	4	F	April 14	May 23	June 2	24	25	December 1
1896	February 2	February 19	16	15	E D	April 5	May 14	May 24	25	26	November 29
1897	February 14	March 3	17	26	C	April 18	May 27	June 6	23	24	November 28
1898	February 6	February 23	18	7	B	April 10	May 19	May 29	24	25	November 27
1899	January 29	February 15	19	18	A	April 2	May 11	May 21	26	27	December 3
1900	February 11	February 28	1	29	G	April 15	May 24	June 3	24	25	December 2
1901	February 3	February 20	2	10	F	April 7	May 16	May 26	25	26	December 1
1902	January 26	February 12	3	21	E	March 30	May 8	May 18	26	27	November 30
1903	February 8	February 25	4	2	D	April 12	May 21	May 31	24	25	November 29
1904	January 31	February 17	5	13	C B	April 3	May 12	May 22	25	26	November 27
1905	February 19	March 8	6	24	A	April 23	June 1	June 11	23	24	December 3
1906	February 11	February 28	7	5	G	April 15	May 24	June 3	24	25	December 2
1907	January 27	February 13	8	16	F	March 31	May 9	May 19	26	27	December 1
1908	February 16	March 4	9	27	E D	April 19	May 28	June 7	23	24	November 29
1909	February 7	February 24	10	8	C	April 11	May 20	May 30	24	25	November 28
1910	January 23	February 9	11	19	B	March 27	May 5	May 15	26	27	November 27
1911	February 12	March 1	12	0	A	April 16	May 25	June 4	24	25	December 2
1912	February 4	February 21	13	11	G F	April 7	May 16	May 26	25	26	December 1
1913	January 19	February 5	14	22	E	March 23	May 1	May 11	27	28	November 30
1914	February 8	February 25	15	3	D	April 12	May 21	May 31	24	25	November 29
1915	January 31	February 17	16	14	C	April 4	May 13	May 23	25	26	November 23
1916	February 20	March 8	17	26	B A	April 23	June 1	June 11	23	24	December 3
1917	February 4	February 21	18	6	G	April 8	May 17	May 27	25	26	December 2
1918	January 27	February 13	19	17	F	March 31	May 9	May 19	26	27	December 1
1919	February 16	March 5	1	29	E	April 20	May 29	June 8	23	24	November 30
1920	February 1	February 18	2	10	D C	March 4	May 13	May 23	25	26	November 28
1921	January 23	February 9	3	21	B	March 27	May 5	May 15	26	27	November 27
1922	February 12	March 1	4	2	A	April 16	May 25	June 4	24	25	December 3
1923	January 28	February 14	5	13	G	April 1	May 10	May 20	26	27	December 2
1924	February 17	March 6	6	24	F E	March 5	May 29	June 8	23	24	November 30
1925	February 8	February 25	7	5	D	April 12	May 21	May 31	24	25	November 29
1926	January 31	February 17	8	16	C	April 4	May 13	May 23	25	26	November 28
1927	February 13	March 2	9	27	B	April 17	May 26	June 5	23	24	November 27
1928	February 5	February 22	10	8	A G	April 8	May 17	May 27	25	26	December 2
1929	January 27	February 13	11	19	F	March 31	May 9	May 19	26	27	December 1
1930	February 16	March 5	12	0	E	April 20	May 29	June 8	23	24	November 30
1931	February 1	February 18	13	11	D	April 5	May 14	May 24	25	26	November 29
1932	January 24	February 10	14	22	C B	March 27	May 5	May 15	26	27	November 27
1933	February 12	March 1	15	3	A	April 16	May 25	June 4	24	25	December 3
1934	January 28	February 14	16	14	G	April 1	May 10	May 20	26	27	December 2
1935	February 17	March 6	17	26	F	April 21	May 30	June 9	23	24	December 1
1936	February 9	February 26	18	6	E D	April 12	May 21	May 31	24	25	November 29
1937	January 24	February 10	19	17	C	March 28	May 6	May 16	26	27	November 28
1938	February 13	March 2	1	29	B	April 17	May 26	June 5	23	24	November 27
1939	February 5	February 22	2	10	A	April 9	May 18	May 28	25	26	December 3
1940	January 21	February 7	3	21	G F	March 24	May 2	May 12	27	28	December 1
1941	February 9	February 26	4	2	E	April 13	May 22	June 1	24	25	November 30
1942	February 1	February 18	5	13	D	April 5	May 14	May 24	25	26	November 29
1943	February 21	March 10	6	24	C	April 25	June 3	June 13	22	23	November 28
1944	February 6	February 23	7	5	B A	April 9	May 18	May 28	25	26	December 3
1945	January 28	February 14	8	16	G	April 1	May 10	May 20	26	27	December 2
1946	February 17	March 6	9	27	F	April 21	May 30	June 9	23	24	December 1
1947	February 2	February 19	10	8	E	April 6	May 15	May 25	25	26	November 30
1948	January 25	February 11	11	19	D C	March 28	May 6	May 16	26	27	November 28
1949	February 13	March 2	12	0	B	April 17	May 26	June 5	23	24	November 27
1950	February 5	February 22	13	11	A	April 9	May 18	May 28	25	26	December 3

Other Church Days and Movable Feasts.

Name of Day.	Date.	Name of Day.	Date.
Circumcision	Jan. 1	Trinity Sunday	May 29
Epiphany	Jan. 6	Corpus Christi	June 2
Conversion of St. Paul	Jan. 25	St. Barnabas	June 11
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 31	St. John the Baptist	June 24
Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Feb. 2	Saints Peter and Paul	June 29
Sexagesima Sunday	Feb. 7	St. James	July 25
Quinquagesima Sunday	Feb. 14	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 16	St. Bartholomew	Aug. 24
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 17	St. Matthew	Sept. 21
Quadragesima Sunday (Lent begins)	Feb. 21	Michaelmas (St. Michael and All Angels)	Sept. 29
St. Matthias	Feb. 24	St. Luke	Oct. 18
St. David	March 1	Saints Simon and Jude	Oct. 28
Mid-Lent Sunday	March 13	All Saints' Day	Nov. 1
St. Patrick	March 17	All Souls' Day	Nov 2
Passion Sunday	March 20	Thanksgiving Day	Nov. 24
Annunciation (Lady Day)	March 25	Advent Sunday	Nov. 27
Palm Sunday	March 27	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Maunday Thursday	March 31	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Good Friday	April 1	Christmas Day	Dec. 25
Easter Even	April 2	St. Stephen	Dec. 26
Easter Sunday	April 3	St. John the Evangelist	Dec. 27
Low Sunday	April 10	Holy Innocents	Dec. 28
St. George	April 23		
St. Mark	April 25		
Saints Philip and James	May 1		
Rogation Sunday	May 8		
Ascension Thursday (Holy Thursday)	May 12		
Whit-Sunday (Pentecost)	May 22		

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday,	after	1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 24, 26 and 27
		Pentecost	May 25, 27 and 28
		14th of Sept	Sept. 21, 23 and 24
		13th of Dec	Dec. 21, 23 and 24

HOW TO ASCERTAIN THE DATES OF MOVABLE FEASTS.

The movable feasts or church days all hinge upon Easter, and the date of Easter may be ascertained by the use of the rule known as Gauss's formula, which is as follows:

The year ÷19 gives a remainder=a.
The year ÷ 4 gives a remainder=b.
The year ÷ 7 gives a remainder=c.
Let (19a+A)÷30 give a remainder=d.
Let (2b+4c+6d+B)÷7 give a remainder=e.
Where A=22, from 1582 to 1699.
Where A=23, from 1700 to 1899.
Where A=24, from 1900 to 2119.
Where B= 3, from 1582 to 1799.
Where B= 4, from 1800 to 1899.
Where B= 5, from 1900 to 2099.
Then Easter=22+d+e of March, or Easter=d+e—9 of April.

Easter is always the first Sunday after the 14th day of the calendar (full) Moon, which happens upon or next after the 21st of March; hence, if the 14th day happens on a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after; from which it is apparent Easter may happen as early as March 22 and as late as April 25.

Septuagesima Sunday is 9 weeks before Easter.
Sexagesima Sunday is 8 weeks before Easter.
Quinquagesima Sunday is 7 weeks before Easter.
Ash Wednesday=Quinquagesima+3 days.
Quadragesima Sunday (Lent begins)=Easter—6 weeks.
Palm Sunday=Easter—1 week.
Good Friday=Easter—2 days.
Low Sunday=Easter+1 week.
Rogation Sunday=Easter+5 weeks.
Ascension Day=Rogation+4 days.
Pentecost or Whit-Sunday=Easter+7 weeks.
Trinity Sunday=Easter+8 weeks.
Corpus Christi=Trinity+4 days.

The Ritualistic Calendar.

The Ritualistic calendar changes with each year, and those who desire to follow all the variations of the code may find such detailed information in one of the many church calendars. In general, however, the following is the order in which colors are used on the altar in Ritualistic churches in the United States:

White is used from Christmas Day to the Octave of the Epiphany and from the first service on Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost, except on the days commemorative of martyred saints, when red is the color prescribed. It is also used on several holy days throughout the year—Trinity Sunday, the conversion of St. Paul, the Purification, the Annunciation, the feast of St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints and on days commemorative of saints who are not martyrs.

Red is used from the first Vespers of Pentecost to the first Vespers of Trinity Sunday; on the Day of Holy Innocents, if it falls on a Sunday, and on the feasts of all martyred saints.

Violet is used from Septuagesima to Easter Eve (Maundy Thursday); from Advent Sunday, the beginning of the Church year, until Christmas Eve; on Ember days, except in Whitsun week, on Rogation Days, and on Holy Innocents, if it does fall on a Sunday.

Black is used on Good Friday and at funerals.

Green is the color prescribed for all other days.

Anniversaries Sometimes Celebrated.

Jan. 5. Twelfth Night. The following day is called Twelfth Day (Epiphany).
Jan. 19. Birthday of General Robert E. Lee.
Feb. 12. Birthday of Abraham Lincoln.
Feb. 14. St. Valentine's Day.
Feb. 22. Birthday of George Washington.*
March 15. Birthday of Andrew Jackson.
March 17. St. Patrick's Day.
April 13. Birthday of Thomas Jefferson.*
April 19. Paul Revere Day.
April 19. Primrose Day. In England, in honor of Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield).
April 19. Patriots' Day.
April 23. St. George's Day.
April 27. Birthday of General U. S. Grant.
May 1. Dewey Day. In honor of the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila.
June 14. Flag Day.
June 17. Bunker Hill Day.
July 1. Dominion Day. In Canada.
July 4. Independence Day.
July 12. Orangemen's Day.
July 14. Destruction of the Bastile.
Sept. 29. Michaelmas, Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel.
Oct. 31. Hallowe'en.
Nov. 1. All Saints' Day.
Nov. 2. All Souls' Day.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England.
Nov. 25. Evacuation Day. Evacuation of the British.

* Washington was born on February 11, and his birthday was the first national holiday observed in America. It was first celebrated on February 22, 1790, in New York, where Congress then assembled and Washington lived. It was probably the intention at that time to change the date of the celebration for each new President, making the holiday, in fact, President's Day. In 1790 the new style calendar had been adopted, making the date February 22, instead of February 11, the old sytle date of the first President's birth. The celebration of Jefferson's Birthday is of recent origin, and is observed on April 13, the new style date. On Jefferson's tomb part of the inscription, which is now legible, reads: "Born April 2, O. S. Died July 4, 1826." The change from old style to new style advanced the calendar eleven days.

Holidays in the United States and Canada.

(Arranged for The American Almanac by D. H. G. Penny.)

The holidays gengrally observed in the United States are New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, July 4, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. Massachusetts and New Hampshire do not observe New Year's Day, nor is this holiday "legal" in Kansas, Indian Territory and Colorado, though it is generally observed in these States. The only statutory holidays in Colorado are Labor Day and General Election Day, while in Indian Territory July 4 and Christmas Day are the only holidays mentioned in statutes as affecting the payment of notes, etc.

Thanksgiving Day is set by proclamation of the President and the Governors of the States, and is usually the last Thursday in November. General Election Day is the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and is observed where designated when there is an election throughout the State. Fast days are appointed.

Following are the special holidays in the several States and Territories:

Alabama.—Jan. 19 (Lee's Birthday), Shrove Tuesday, Good Friday, April 26 (Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's Birthday), Labor Day.

Alaska.—May 30.

Arizona.—First Monday in February (Arbor Day), May 30, Election Day.

California.—May 30, Labor Day, Sept. 9 (Admission Day), Election Day.

Colorado.—Labor Day, Election Day.

Connecticut.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Good Friday, May 30, Labor Day.

Delaware.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), May 30, Labor Day.

District of Columbia.—May 30, Labor Day.

Florida.—Jan. 19 (Lee's Birthday), April 20 (Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson's Davis's Birthday), Labor Day, Election Day.

Georgia.—Jan. 19 (Lee's Birthday, April 26 (Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's Birthday), Labor Day.

Hawaii.—Jan. 17 (downfall of the monarchy), Chinese New Year, Good Friday, May 30, June 11 (Kamehameha Day), June 14 (Admission Day), Aug. 12 (Flag-Raising Anniversary), Labor Day, third Saturday in September (Regatta Day), Nov. 28 (recognition of Hawaiian independence).

Idaho.—Friday following May 1 (Arbor Day), Election Day.

Illinois.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), May 30, Labor Day, and in Chicago, Election Days.

Indiana.—May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

Iowa.—May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

Kansas.—May 30, Labor Day, only legal holidays.

Kentucky.—May 30, Labor Day.

Louisiana.—Jan. 8 (Battle of New Orleans), Good Friday, June 3 (Memorial Day), Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day), and, in Parish of Orleans, Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday) and Labor Day.

Maine.—Fast Day, May 30, Labor Day.

Maryland.—Good Friday, May 30, Labor Day, Sept 12 (Defenders' Day), Election Day.

Massachusetts.—April 19 (Patriots' Day), May 30, Labor Day.

Michigan.—May 30, Labor Day.

Minnesota.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Good Friday, May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

Missouri.—May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

Montana.—May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

Nebraska.—April 22 (Arbor Day), May 30, Labor Day.

New Hampshire.—Fast Day, May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

New Jersey.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

New York.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

North Carolina.—Jan. 19 (Lee's Birthday), May 10 (Memorial Day), May 20 (Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence), Labor Day.

North Dakota.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), May 30, Election Day.

Ohio.—May 30, Labor Day.

Oklahoma.—May 30, Election Day.

Oregon.—May 30, Election Day, Labor Day.

Pennsylvania.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), third Tuesday in February (Election), Good Friday, May 30, Labor Day, General Election Day.

Philippine Islands.—Thursday and Friday of what is commonly called Holy Week, Aug. 13, Dec. 30.

Porto Rico.—Good Friday, May 30, July 25 (Landing Day).

Rhode Island.—Second Friday in May (Arbor Day), May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

South Carolina.—Jan. 19 (Lee's Birthday), May 10 (Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's Birthday), Labor Day, Election Day.

South Dakota.—May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

Tennessee.—Good Friday, second Friday in May (Memorial Day), May 30, first Thursday in August (Election Day), Labor Day, General Election Day.

Texas.—March 2 (Texas Independence Day), April 21 (Battle of San Jacinto), Labor Day, Election Day.

Utah.—April 15 (Arbor Day), May 30, July 24 (Pioneer Day), Labor Day.

Vermont.—May 30, Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle Day), Labor Day.

Virginia.—Jan. 19 (Lee's Birthday), May 30, Labor Day.

Washington.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

West Virginia.—May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

Wisconsin.—May 30, Labor Day, Election Day.

Wyoming.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), May 30, Election Day.

Canada.—Jan. 1, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May 24 (Victoria Day), July 1 (Dominion Day), Labor Day, Nov. 9 (King's Birthday), Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25. Province of Quebec in addition—Jan. 6 (Epiphany), Ash Wednesday, Ascension Day, Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day), Dec. 8 (Conception).

Holidays of All Nations.

AFGHANISTAN.—Shabi-Barat; Jum' at-ul-wida, the last Thursday in the month of Ramadan; Id-ul-Fitar, Naoroz, Id-uz-zuha, Muharrasam; Bara-Wafat Akhari-char-Shamba, last Wednesday in the month of Safar.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—May 25, Constitution of the Confederation; July 9, ratification of the Constitution.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. — Aug. 18, the Emperor's birthday.

Hungary.—Aug. 20, St. Stephen's Day; April 4, approval of the laws by Emperor Ferdinand (1848).

BELGIUM.—June 21, 22 and 23, anniversary of the accession of Leopold I., and the proclamation of the Independence of Belgium; Nov. 15, festival of King Leopold II.

BHUTAN.—Saga Daway Tuchhen, from the 1st to the 30th of the 4th month; Nyenay and Nyungnay, the 3d and 4th of the 6th month; Jap Tu, the 9th of the 8th month; Lamay Domchhoy Gurli Tehhecha, the 8th, 9th and 10th of the eighth month; Shapdung Rinpochiyi Tuchlen, the 10th of the 10th month; Lomba, from the 1st to the 7th of the 11th month; Lamay Kuchhoy Kyi Tuchhen, the 11th to the 15th of the 11th month; Nyin Lok, the Winter solstice (Dec. 21); Chhaktchhal Tuchhen, from the 8th to the 15th of the 12th month; Punak Domchhoy, from the 13th to the 15th of the 1st month; Chhotul Daway Tuchhen, from the 1st to the 15th of the 1st month; Paro Tchhechu, the 10th of the 2d month.

BOLIVIA.—Aug. 6, the First Bolivian Congress (1825) and the proclamation of Independence.

BRAZIL.—Jan. 1, New Year's Day, a general festival; Feb. 24, vote on the Constitution; April 21, festival in commemoration of the leaders of the republic; May 3, the discovery of Brazil; May 13, the freeing of slaves; July 14, Jubilee of the Republic, celebrating the liberty and independence of the American people; Sept. 7, independence of Brazil; Oct. 12, the discovery of America; Nov. 2, All Souls' Day; Nov. 15, the formation of the republic.

CHILI. — Sept. 18, proclamation of independence (1870).

CHINA.—Festival of the New Year; the 15th of the 1st month, the Feast of Lanterns; the 5th of the 5th month, Feast of the Dragons; the 15th of the 8th month, the Autumn Festival.

COLOMBIA.—June 20, proclamation of independence; June 7, battle of Boyaca; Oct. 28, birthday of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator.

CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.—July 1, proclamation of the Free State; Nov. 15, festival of the reigning king.

COSTA RICA.—May 1, battle against filibusters; Sept. 15, Independence Day; Oct. 12, discovery of America.

DENMARK.—May 8, the King's Birthday; June 5, Constitution Day (1849).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Feb. 27 and Aug. 16.

ECUADOR.—Aug. 10, proclamation of independence; Oct. 9, independence of Guyaquil.

FRANCE.—July 14, fall of the Bastile; celebrated also in Madagascar and Tunis.

GERMANY.—Jan. 27, the Emperor's birthday, celebrated throughout the Empire; Sept. 2, the battle of Sedan, celebrated generally throughout the Empire.

Baden.—Sept, 9, birthday of the Grand Duke.

Brunswick.—May 8, birthday of the Regent.

Hesse.—Nov. 25, birthday of the Grand Duke.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—April 9, birthday of the Grand Duke.

Oldenburg.—Nov. 16, birthday of the Grand Duke.

Prussia.—Jan. 18, festival of coronation and the Orders; May 6, birthday of the Crown Prince; Oct. 22, birthday of the Empress; Nov. 21, birthday of Empress Fredericka.

Saxe-Altenburg.—Sept. 16, birthday of the Duke.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—Aug. 19, birthday of the Duke.

Saxe-Meiningen.—April 2, birthday of the Duke.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.—June 24, birthday of the Grand Duke.

Schaumburg-Lippe.—Oct. 10, birthday of the Grand Duke.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.—Aug. 21, birthday of the Prince.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.—Aug. 7, birthday of the Prince.

Waldeck.—Jan. 1, birthday of the Prince.

Wurtemburg.—Feb. 25, birthday of the King.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Victoria Day (birthday of the late Queen), May 24. Bank holidays in England, Ireland and Scotland—New Year's Day, Christmas, Good Friday, first Monday in May, first Monday in August. Easter Monday and Whit Monday are bank holidays in Ireland. If New Year's Day or Christmas falls on a Sunday the Monday following is observed as the holiday.

India.—Birthday of the Emperor (King of England).

GREECE.—March 25 (April 6), Independence Day.

GUATEMALA.—March 15, accession of the President; June 30, anniversary of the triumph of the liberal revolution in 1871; Sept. 15, Independence Day.

HAITI.—Jan. 1, Festival of Independence; June 1, Festival of Agriculture.

HONDURAS.—Sept. 15, proclamation of independence (1821).

ITALY.—The first Sunday in June, Constitution Day; Sept. 20, entry of Italian troops into Rome; Nov. 11, birthday of the King.

JAPAN.—Jan. 30, anniversary of the death of Emperor Komei; Feb. 11, accession to the throne of the first Emperor Jimmu; April 3, Anniversary of the death of Emperor Jimmu; Nov. 3, the present Emperor's birthday.

KOREA.—Jan. 1, New Year's Day; 16th day of the 7th month (Chinese), accession of the present dynasty; 25th day of the 7th month (Chinese), birthday of the Emperor.

LIBERIA.—Jan. 1, President's reception day; July 26, Independence Day; Dec. 1, "Mrs. Newport's Day," the capture of Monrovia.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—March 19, St. Joseph's Day; Dec. 3, St. Luce's Day.

LUXEMBURG.—July 24, birthday of the Grand Duke.

MEXICO.—Feb. 5, anniversary of the publication of the Constitution; May 5, battle of Puebla; Sept. 16, proclamation of the independence of Mexico (1810).

MONTENEGRO.—April 23 (May 6), St. George's Day (patron saint of the family of the reigning Prince); June 29 (July 12), St. Peter's Day; Sept. 25 (Oct. 8), birthday of the Prince; Dec. 6 (Dec. 19), festival of the Prince.

MOROCCO.—First to the 7th schoual (about the end of February), the little festival, marking the close of a period of fasting; 10th to 16th dzoul-cadeh (about the first of May), the great festival (festival of the sheep); 10th monharrem (about the last of May), death of Mahomet; 12th to 18th rebi-el-awwel (the last day of July and the first of August), the birth of the Prophet.

NEPAL.—Shivaratri (January), Holi (February), Machindramath Jatra (April); Sawan Sankrati (August); Gal Jatra (August); Indra Jatra (September); Deval (November).

NETHERLANDS.—Aug. 31, birthday of the Queen; Aug. 2, birthday of the Queen mother.

NICARAGUA.—June 11, beginning of the civil war in 1893; Sept. 15, proclamation of independence.

PARAGUAY.—May 14, Independence Day; Nov. 25, Constitution Day.

PERU.—July 28, independence of Peru (1821).

PERSIA.—March 21, Aid i norouz, first day of the solar year; 10th Moharrem, death of Imam Hussein; 20th Safar, forty days after the death of Imam Hussein; 28th Safar, death of the Prophet; 17th Rebbi-el-avval, birth of the Prophet; 14th Djoumada-es-sani, birthday of Chah (1269); 13th Redjeb, birthday of Ali; 15th Chaban, birthday of the 12th Imam (Mehdi); 21st Ramazan, death of Ali; 1st Chaval, end of the period of fasting; 10th Dzoulhedjeh, end of the pilgrimage to Mecca, sacrifices in commemoration of the sacrifice of Ishmail by Abraham; 18th Dzoulhedjeh, the succession of Ali to the Imamate.

PORTUGAL.—Jan. 2, opening of Parliament; March 21, birthday of the Crown Prince; April 29, festival of the Constitution; July 31, ratification of the Constitution; Sept. 24, death of Dom Pedro IV.; Sept. 29, birthday of the King; Oct. 16, birthday of Queen Maria Pia; Oct. 19, death of King Dom Luiz.

ROUMANIA.—March 14 (March 27), anniversary of the proclamation of the kingdom; June 10 (June 23), anniversary of the coronation of King Charles.

RUSSIA.—April 23 (old style), festival of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna; May 6, birthday of the Emperor; May 14, anniversary of the marriage of their Imperial Majesties; May 25, birthday of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna; July 7, festival of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna; Sept. 21, accession to the throne of Emperor Nicholas; Oct. 14, birthday of Empress Marie Feodorovna; Oct. 22, nameday and birthday of the hereditary Grand Duke; Dec. 6, festival of the Emperor.

SALVADOR.—April 29, revolution of Gutierrez (1894); Sept. 15, independence of Salvador (1821).

SAN MARINO.—Feb. 5, Independence Day; April 1 and Oct. 1, inaugurations of the captains and regents; Sept. 3, festival of St. Marino, patron saint of the republic.

SERVIA.—Feb. 22 (March 7), proclamation of the kingdom; Sunday in "Rameaux;" July 15 (July 28), a religious festival in memory of those who died in wars for their faith and their country.

SIAM.—Sept. 20, birthday of the King.

SPAIN.—Jan. 3, festival of the King; May 2, anniversary of 1808; May 17, birthday of the King; July 21, birthday of the Queen mother; Sept. 11, birthday of the Princess of Asturias; Oct. 4, festival of King Francis of Assisi; Oct. 12, discovery of America; Nov. 19, festival of Queen Isabella.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY—

Norway.—Jan. 21, birthday of the Queen; May 17, festival of independence and the Constitution.

SWITZERLAND.—The third day in September, day of public prayer for the Confederation.

TURKEY.—Sixteenth Schaban (about the 10th of December), birthday of the Sultan; 1st Moharrem (about the last of April), festival of the new year; 11th Dchemasi-ul-errel (about the last of August), accession of the Sultan.

Bulgaria.—Feb. 14 (Feb. 27), birthday of the Prince; Feb. 19 (March 3), Independence Day; May 18 (May 31), festival of the Prince; May 2 (May 15), accession to the throne; Sept. 6 (Sept. 19), unification of Northern and Southern Bulgaria.

Egypt.—Grand-Beiram; Jan. 8, accession of the Khedive; Oct. 5, birthday of the Khedive.

Samos.—Aug. 6 (Aug. 19), erection of country into a principality.

URUGUAY.—Feb. 3, festival in commemoration of the battle of Monte Caseros; May 25, independence of the South American republics; July 18, ratification of the Constitution; Aug. 25, proclamation of the independence of the republic.

VENEZUELA.—July 5, anniversary of independence.

A Brief History of the United States.

Date.		Memorable Event.
1492	Aug. 3	Columbus sails from Palos.
	Oct. 12	Columbus discovers America.
1607	May 13	First permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Va.
1609	Sept. 11	Henry Hudson entered New York on the Half Moon.
1620	Nov. 11	Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the Mayflower at Provincetown, Mass.
1682	Oct. 24	William Penn landed at Newcastle.
1690	Sept. 25	First newspaper printed in the United States at Boston.
1732	Feb. 22	George Washington born.
1743	Apr. 13	Thomas Jefferson born.
1765	Mar. 22	Stamp Act passed.
1767	Mar. 15	Andrew Jackson born.
1770	Mar. 5	Boston massacre.
1773	Dec. 16	Boston "Tea Party."
1774	Mar. 31	Boston Port Act.
1775	Apr. 18	Paul Revere's ride.
	Apr. 19	Battle of Lexington and Concord.
	May 20	First Declaration of Independence signed at Mecklenburg, N. C.
	June 17	Battle of Bunker Hill.
1776	Mar. 17	Boston evacuated by the British.
	June 17	Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces.
	July 4	Declaration of Independence signed at Philadelphia.
	Aug. 27	Battle of Long Island.
	Dec. 26	Battle of Trenton.
1777	Aug. 16	Battle of Bennington, Vt.
	Sept. 11	Battle of Brandywine.
	Sept. 22	Nathan Hale hanged by Gen. Howe.
	Sept. 26	Philadelphia occupied by Gen. Howe.
	Oct. 4	Battle of Germantown.
1781	June 5	Surrender of Fort Cornwallis.
	Oct. 19	Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.
1783	Jan. 20	Cessation of hostilities agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain.
	Nov. 25	British evacuated New York.
1789	Apr. 30	Washington inaugurated as first President.
1790	June 28	Washington selected as capital of the United States.
1791	Aug. 30	First patent issued by the United States Government.
1792	Apr. 2	First United States mint established at Philadelphia.
1793	Sept. 18	Cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington laid.
1794	May 8	Post Office Department established by Congress
1796	Sept. 19	Washington issues his farewell address.
1799	Dec. 14	Death of George Washington.
1804	July 11	Hamilton-Burr duel.
1807	Jan. 19	Gen. Robert E. Lee born.
	Aug. 11	Robert Fulton made his first trip up the Hudson on his steamboat.
1809	Feb. 12	Abraham Lincoln born
1813	Sept. 10	Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
1815	Jan. 8	Battle of New Orleans.
1816	Dec. 13	First savings bank in United States opened at Boston.
1819	May 22	The Savannah, the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic, left Savannah.
1844	May 22	First telegraph message sent by Prof. Morse.
1845	Mar. 2	Texas annexed.
1846	Apr. 23	Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, beginning the Mexican War.
1847	Feb. 22	Battle of Buena Vista.
	Sept. 14	City of Mexico captured by the United States Army.
1848	Feb. 24	Gold discovered in California by James W. Marshall.
1848	Nov. 17	First Presidential election in which all States voted the same day.
1851	Aug. 22	Yacht America won international cup race at Cowes, England.
1858	Aug. 16	Cable communication established between the Old World and the New.
1859	Oct. 18	John Brown captured at Harper's Ferry.
1860	Dec. 20	South Carolina seceded from the Union.
1861	Apr. 12	Bombardment of Fort Sumter.
	Apr. 15	President Lincoln issued first call for volunteers.
	July 21	Battle of Bull Run.
1862	Mar. 9	Monitor and Merrimac fight in Hampton Roads.
	Apr. 28	New Orleans evacuated by the Confederates.
	June 6	Memphis (Tenn.) captured.
	Sept. 15	Capture of Harper's Ferry by Stonewall Jackson.
	Sept. 17	Battle of Antietam.
1863	Jan. 1	Proclamation of Emancipation issued by President Lincoln.
	Feb. 25	National Bank Act passed.
	July 1-3	Battle of Gettysburg.
	Sept. 19	Battle of Chickamauga.
1864	Mar. 6-8	Battle of the Wilderness.
	June 19	Confederate warship Alabama sunk by the Kearsarge.
	Sept. 2	Atlanta (Ga.) taken by Gen. Sherman.
1865	Apr. 9	Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox.
	Apr. 14	President Lincoln assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
1867	Mar. 30	Treaty for purchase of Alaska signed.
1869	May 10	Pacific Railroad completed.
1871	Oct. 8	Great fire at Chicago started.
1881	July 2	President Garfield fatally shot by Chas. J. Guiteau.
1886	May 4	Haymarket riot in Chicago.
1889	May 31	The Johnstown (Pa.) flood.
1893	Feb. 14	Hawaiian annexation treaty concluded.
1897	June 14	Venezuela boundary treaty ratified by Congress.
1898	Feb. 15	Battleship Maine blown up in Havana Harbor.
	Mar. 29	Ultimatum on Cuba presented to Spain
	Apr. 11	President McKinley sent Cuban Message to Congress.
	Apr. 21	Spain severed diplomatic relations with the United States.
	Apr. 27	Matanzas (Cuba) shelled by American warships.
	May 1	Spanish fleet at Manila destroyed by Admiral Dewey.
	May 6	Bombardment of Santiago (Cuba) by United States fleet.
	May 11	Ensign Worth Bagley killed in battle at Cardenas—the first officer killed in Spanish-American War.
	May 12	San Juan (Porto Rico) bombarded by Admiral Sampson.
	June 3	Hobson sunk the Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago.
	June 22	First United States troops landed in Cuba.
	July 3	The Spanish fleet destroyed at Santiago.
	July 16	Surrender of Santiago.
	Aug. 13	Surrender of Manila.
	Nov. 28	Spanish-American War peace terms concluded.
1901	Sept. 6	President McKinley fatally shot by Leon Czolgosz at the Buffalo Exposition; died Sept. 14.
	Dec. 16	Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty ratified by Congress.
1902	July 4	Formal declaration of peace with Philippine Islands, and amnesty granted to all insurgents.

Great Events in the World's History.

B. C.
1183—Fall of Troy.
1004—First Temple at Jerusalem dedicated by Solomon.
878—Carthage founded by Dido.
776—Beginning of the Olympic era.
753—Rome founded by Romulus.
623—Birth of Gautama Siddartha, or Buddha.
588—Jerusalem captured by Nebuchadnezzar.
538—Babylon taken by Cyrus.
536—Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509—Expulsion of Tarquinius from Rome.
480—Xerxes defeated the Greeks at Thermopylae.
360—The Carthaginians form settlements in Spain.
332—Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and founded Alexandria.
264—Beginning of the First Punic War (lasting 23 years).
219—Conquest of Spain by Hannibal.
218—Beginning of the Second Punic War (lasting 17 years).
206—Scipio expelled the Carthaginians from Spain.
183—Hannibal exiled and took poison when about to be surrendered to the Romans.
113—Defeat of the Romans by the Teutons and Cymry at Norlia.
55—Conquest of Britain by Caesar.
47—Burning of the Alexandrian Library.
44—Julius Caesar killed (March 15).
4—Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29—Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
64—Nero burned Rome and charged the Christians with the crime.
70—Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

A. D.
79—Pompeii destroyed.
313—Conversion of Constantine to Christianity.
325—Constantine convoked the Council of Nice.
376—Russia invaded by the Huns.
410—Abandonment of Britain by the Romans.
569—Birth of Mohammed at Mecca.
593—Printing invented by the Chinese.
698—Carthage captured and destroyed by Hassan, the Saracen chief.
800—Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West by the Pope (Dec. 25).
827—Egbert proclaimed first King of England.
896—The Germans under Arnold capture Rome.
996—Paris made capital of France.
1066—Norman conquest of England.
1096—Crusades began to the Holy Land.
1099—Jerusalem captured by the Crusaders.
1172—Conquest of Ireland by England.
1215—Magna Charta granted by King John (June 15).
1265—First regular Parliament met in England.
1272—Wales subdued and united to England.
1314—Union of France and Navarre.
1415—France invaded and the battle of Agincourt.
1431—Joan of Arc burnt (May 30).
1453—Constantinople captured by the Turks.
1455—Beginning of the War of the Roses.
1462—The Bible first printed at Mentz.
1471—First printing press set up by William Caxton.
1485—End of the War of the Roses, in which over 100,000 men were killed, by the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth.
1492—Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.
1517—Beginning of the Reformation in Germany.
1519—Cortez began his conquest of Mexico.
1521—Sweden delivered from Denmark by Gustavus Vasa.
1534—Henry VIII. abolished the Pope's authority in England.
1535—The first English Bible printed.
1539—Closing of the monasteries in England.
1558—Queen Elizabeth crowned.
1565—Beginning of the Netherlands revolt.
1572—The St. Bartholomew massacre (Aug. 24) in France, in which 70,000 persons were slain.
1588—Defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English.
1603—Union formed between England and Scotland (March 24).
1616—Death of Shakespeare (April 23).
1618—Beginning of the Thirty Years War in Germany.
1640—Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649—Charles I. of England beheaded (Jan. 30).
1653—Oliver Cromwell proclaimed Protector of England.
1664—The great plague of London.
1666—The great fire in London.
1679—Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1704—Gibraltar captured by the English.
1756—Beginning of the Seven Years' War in France. Black Hole suffocation in Calcutta.
1759—Canada taken from the French by England.
1773—Steam engine perfected by James Watt.
1776—Revolutionary War.
1788—Australia first settled (Jan. 26).
1789—Beginning of the French Revolution (July 14).
1793—The cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney.
1793—Execution of Louis XVI. of France (Jan. 21), and of Queen Marie Antoinette (Oct. 16).
1795—Dismemberment of Poland.
1796—Torture of criminals abolished by Catherine in Russia.
1796—Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1801—Union formed of Great Britain and Ireland.
1804—Bonaparte became Emperor of France.
1805—Battle of Trafalgar.
Battle of Austerlitz.
1807—The first steamboat voyage by Robert Fulton.
1809—Finland ceded to Russia by Sweden.
1812—War declared between Great Britain and the United States.
Invasion of Russia by Napoleon and the burning of Moscow.
1814—Abdication of Napoleon I. (April 5).
1815—Battle of Waterloo (June 18).
1828—First passenger railroad established in the United States.
1835—Invention of the telegraph by Prof. F. B. Morse.
1837—Ascension of Queen Victoria to the throne of England.
1846—The sewing machine perfected by Elias Howe.
Repeal of the British Corn Laws.
Beginning of the war between the United States and Mexico.
1851—Gold discovered in Australia.
1852—Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.
1853—Beginning of the Crimean War.
1854—Battle of Balaklava.
1857—The great mutiny in India.
1861—The Russian serfs emancipated.
1861-1865—Civil War in the United States.
1864—The Geneva Convention held, adopting a code for civilized warfare.
1867—Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed.
Establishment of the Dominion of Canada.
1870—Beginning of the Franco-German War.
1871—Re-establishment of the German Empire.
1881—Assassination of Czar Alexander II. by a bomb.
1882—British occupation of Egypt.
1887—$10,000,000 given by Baron Hirsch for the establishment of Jewish schools in Russia.
1889—Brazil became a republic.
1894—Chinese-Japanese War began.
1897—The Turkish-Greek War.
1898—Spanish-American War.
1899—Peace conference between all civilized nations.
Beginning of the war between England and the South African Republics.
1900—The anti-Christian riots in China and the occupation by all foreign powers.
Assassination of King Humbert of Italy.
1901—Death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII. of England.
1902—Peace established in South Africa by Great Britain.
Tomas Estrada Palma inaugurated as first President of the Cuban Republic.

The Seven Ages of the World.

Those chronologers who have confined themselves to the biblical point of view have generally divided the time between the Creation and the birth of Christ into seven ages:

First Age.—From the Creation to the Deluge, 4004-2349 B. C.

Second Age.—To the coming of Abraham into Canaan, 2348-1922 B. C.

Third Age.—To the exodus from Egypt, 1921-1491 B. C.

Fourth Age.—To the founding of Solomon's Temple, 1490-1014 B. C.

Fifth Age.—To the capture of Jerusalem, 1014-588 B. C.

Sixth Age.—To the birth of Christ, 588-4.

Seventh Age.—To the present time.

Time Calculations and Explanations of Signs and Abbreviations.

All the calculations except the Moon's Phases and seasons are in mean local time. (See table for its conversion into Standard Time). The Sun's rising and setting is for the upper limb and corrected for refraction. The signs used are as follows: ☌ conjunction or near approach; at which time a line from the North Star through one will also pass through the other; ☍, opposition or 180° from the Sun, at which time the Superior Planets are the brightest; □, quadrature or 90° from the Sun; ☉, Sun; ⊕, Earth; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☊, Ascending Node; ☋, Descending Node; ☾, Moon lowest; ☽, Moon highest; ☽, Moon generally; ○, as used in the last column of the second calendar page for each month, Jupiter.

Per.—Perihelion, or nearest to Sun; applied to Planets.

Aph.—Aphelion or farthest from Sun; applied to Planets.

Per.—Perigee, or nearest to Earth; applied to the Moon.

Apo.—Apogee, or farthest from the earth; as applied to the Moon.

So.—Southing, or Meridian Passage.

Tables for Finding the Day of the Week for Known Dates.

BY S. HART WRIGHT, M. D., A. M., PH. D.

Years less than Century.	TABLE 1. Centurial Years, New Style.				TABLE 2. Centurial Years, Old Style.						
			1500	1600		100	200	300	400	500	600
	1700	1800	1900	2000	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
	2100	2200	2300	2400	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
	C	E	G	B A	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B
1 29 57 85	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
2 30 58 86	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3 31 59 87	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
4 32 60 88	F E	A G	C B	D C	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D
5 33 61 89	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
6 34 62 90	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
7 35 63 91	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
8 36 64 92	A G	C B	E D	F E	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F
9 37 65 93	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
10 38 66 94	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
11 39 67 95	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
12 40 68 96	C B	E D	G F	A G	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A
13 41 69 97	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
14 42 70 98	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
15 43 71 99	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
16 44 72 ..	E D	G F	B A	C B	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C
17 45 73 ..	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
18 46 74 ..	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
19 47 75 ..	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
20 48 76 ..	G F	B A	D C	E D	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E
21 49 77 ..	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
22 50 78 ..	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
23 51 79 ..	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
24 52 80 ..	B A	D C	F E	G F	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G
25 53 81 ..	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
26 54 82 ..	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
27 55 83 ..	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
28 56 84 ..	D C	F E	A G	B A	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B

TABLE 3.

Used for Both Styles. The vertical columns show the Sundays.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jan.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oct.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
Feb.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
March	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nov.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
April	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
July	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aug.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sept.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dec.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
May	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
June	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...

The first seven letters of the alphabet, in numerical order, have long been used in almanacs as Dominical letters, or Sunday letters, to indicate what day of the week the year begins on. The days on which consecutive years begin are in the *reverse* order of the Sunday letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and these show the days of the week for Jan. 1 as follows: A, Sunday, B, Saturday, C, Friday, D, Thursday, E, Wednesday, F, Tuesday, and G, Monday.

If the year is a leap-year, there must be two letters for it; the left-hand letter must be used for Jan. and Feb. only, and the other letter used for the other ten months. A table of Dominical letters affords a very simple and ready method of finding the day of the week, of any day of any month, in any year. Table 1 gives the Dominical letters for the Gregorian style, now in general use, beginning in the Catholic States of Europe in 1582. This was not adopted by England until 1752, and by Russia not until 1901. The Julian Calendar, or old style, as now designated, was founded by Julius Cæsar, and began with the year 45 B. C. It assumed the civil year to be just 365¼ days long, which was 11¼ minutes too much, and every fourth year was of 366 days. In 1582 this error amounted to 10 days, and Oct. 5th was counted 15th. The history of the world, from 45 B. C. to 1582, over 1600 years, is very largely recorded in the old style dates. That these dates may be put into week-days for the convenience of students of history, Table 2 is given above. There are no dates in this style prior to 45 B. C. Table 3 can be used in both old and new style. In this table the Sundays in any month are under the Dominical letter for the year given, and in the vertical column opposite to the month given, and, once knowing the Sundays, the other days are mentally obtained.

EXAMPLE: On what day of the week did Columbus discover America (San Salvador), Oct. 12, 1492? This being an old style date, Table 2 must be used. Under the Centurial 1400, and at the right of 92 are the letters AG (a leap-year). In Table 3, under G, the 14th of Oct. is found to be Sunday, and hence the 12th was Friday, the day sought. When the given year has two letters, the first applies only to Jan. and Feb. Therefore G is used in this case.

EXAMPLE: On what day of the week was Abraham Lincoln shot, April 14th, 1865? This is a new style date, and Table 1 must be used. Under the Centurial year 1800, and opposite 65 is A, and in Table 3 under A the 16th of April is found to be Sunday, hence the 14th was Friday, the day wanted, and by a strange coincidence it was "Good Friday" of Church days.

1801—The Twentieth Century Calendar—2000.

Patented for U. S. Verified and Certified as Correct by the U. S. Naval Observatory. Copyright, 1900, by H. W. McAll, Montreal, Can.

		1805		1801	1802	1803	LEAP YEARS:			1812		1808	
1809	1810	11	1806	07	13	14	1804	1816					
15	21	22	17	18	19	25			1828		1824		1820
26	27	33	23	29	30	31	1832					1836	
37	38	39	34	35	41	42		1844		1840			1848
43	49	50	45	46	47	53			1856		1852		
54	55	61	51	57	58	59	1860			1868		1864	
65	66	67	62	63	69	70		1872					1876
71	77	78	73	74	75	81							
82	83	89	79	85	86	87	1888		1884		1880		
93	94	95	90	91	97	98				1896		1892	
99	1900	1901	1902	1903	1909	1910		1912		1908		1904	
1905	06	07	13	14	15	21							1916
11	17	18	19	25	26	27	1928		1924		1920		
22	23	29	30	31	37	38				1936		1932	
33	34	35	41	42	43	49		1940			1948		1944
39	45	46	47	53	54	55	1956		1952				
50	51	57	58	59	65	66		1968		1964		1960	
61	62	63	69	70	71	77					1976		1972
67	73	74	75	81	82	83	1984		1980			1988	
78	79	85	86	87	93	1994		1996		1992			
89	1990	1991	1997	1998	1999								2000
1995													

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	♣	♣	♣	♣

JAN. OCT.	APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	FEB. MAR. NOV.	AUG.	MAY.	JAN. APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	MAR. NOV.	FEB. AUG.	MAY.	OCT.
MAY.	JAN. OCT.	APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	FEB. MAR. NOV.	AUG.	OCT.	JAN. APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	MAR. NOV.	FEB. AUG.	MAY.
AUG.	MAY.	JAN. OCT.	APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	FEB. MAR. NOV.	MAY.	OCT.	JAN. APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	MAR. NOV.	FEB. AUG.
FEB. MAR. NOV.	AUG.	MAY.	JAN. OCT.	APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	FEB. AUG.	MAY.	OCT.	JAN. APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	MAR. NOV.
JUNE.	FEB. MAR. NOV.	AUG.	MAY.	JAN. OCT.	APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	MAR. NOV.	FEB. AUG.	MAY.	OCT.	JAN. APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.
SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	FEB. MAR. NOV.	AUG.	MAY.	JAN. OCT.	APR. JULY.	JUNE.	MAR. NOV.	FEB. AUG.	MAY.	OCT.	JAN. APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.
APR. JULY.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	FEB. MAR. NOV.	AUG.	MAY.	JAN. OCT.	SEPT. DEC.	JUNE.	MAR. NOV.	FEB. AUG.	MAY.	OCT.	JAN. APR. JULY.

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.	MON.
WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.
THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.
FRI.	SAT.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR
SAT.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.

Find the required year in left-hand columns. Follow that column down till the desired month is reached. Trace this line across, when the day of the week will be found under its proper day of the month. To find the 1st of January, 1902: This is in the fourth column of years. Follow this down to January. Trace the same horizontal line. Wednesday is found under the first day of the month. Suppose we want the Sundays of April, 1905. Look for 1905 (in first column) and trace the column down as far as April. Follow this row across, and the Sundays are seen to be 2, 9, 16, 23, 30. In leap years February has twenty-nine days.

Table of High and Low Tides.

CALCULATED FOR NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

(Arranged expressly for The American Almanac for 1904 by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
New York (Governors Island), New York.—1904.

JANUARY.

Moon.	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	F.	1	6.04	12.43	18.30	....
			5.3	—0.5	4.3	....
N	S.	2	0.45	6.55	13.35	19.25
			—0.4	5.5	—0.9	4.5
●	Su.	3	1.38	7.45	14.30	20.16
			—0.6	5.6	—1.0	4.6
P	M.	4	2.28	8.38	15.14	21.08
			—0.6	5.6	—1.1	4.7
	Tu.	5	3.20	9.28	16.05	22.02
			—0.5	5.5	—1.0	4.7
	W.	6	4.15	10.20	16.55	22.55
			—0.4	5.3	—0.9	4.6
	Th.	7	5.11	11.12	17 46	23.52
			—0.3	5.0	—0.7	4.6
E	F.	8	6.10	12.07	18.42	....
			—0.1	4.6	—0.6	....
☾	S.	9	0.50	7.12	13.06	19.35
			4.5	0.0	4.4	—0.4
	Su.	10	1.52	8.18	14.06	20.35
			4.5	0.1	4.1	—0.3
	M.	11	2 50	9.21	15.11	21.32
			4.5	0.1	3.9	—0.3
	Tu.	12	3.48	10.20	16.15	22.27
			4.6	0.1	3.9	—0.3
	W.	13	4.45	11.17	17.13	23.22
			4.7	0.0	3.9	—0.3
	Th.	14	5.37	12.08	18.08	....
			4.8	—0.1	3.9	....
S	F.	15	0.12	6.25	12.56	18.56
			—0.3	4.8	—0.2	4.0
	S.	16	1.00	7.10	13.40	19.38
			—0.3	4.9	—0.3	3.9
●	Su.	17	1.44	7.50	14.20	20.16
			—0.2	4.8	—0.3	3.9
	M.	18	2.24	8.27	15.00	20.52
			0.0	4.7	—0.3	3.9
A	Tu.	19	3.02	9.03	15 34	21.22
			0.1	4.6	—0.2	3.9
	W.	20	3.37	9.32	16 10	21.52
			0.3	4.5	—0.1	3.9
	Th.	21	4.10	10.02	16.43	22.24
			0.5	4.4	0.1	4 0
E	F.	22	4.44	10.33	17.17	23.02
			0.6	4.3	0.2	4.1
	S.	23	5.23	11.08	17 52	23.44
			0.6	4.2	0.3	4.2
	Su.	24	6.10	11.52	18.36	....
			0.6	4.1	0.3	....
☽	M.	25	0 35	7.06	12.42	19.26
			4.3	0.6	4.0	0.4
	Tu.	26	1.34	8.10	13.45	20.24
			4.4	0.5	3.9	0.3
	W.	27	2 36	9.20	14.50	21.28
			4.5	0.4	3.9	0.2
	Th.	28	3.40	10.26	16.02	22.30
			4.7	0.1	3.9	0.0
N	F.	29	4.43	11.25	17.10	23.33
			4.9	—0.2	4.1	—0.2
	S.	30	5.42	12.21	18.12	....
			5.2	—0.6	4.4	....
	Su.	31	0.28	6.37	13 14	19.08
			—0.5	5.4	—0.9	4.6

FEBRUARY.

Moon.	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
●	M.	1	1.25	7.30	14.04	20.02
P			—0.8	5.6	—1.1	4.8
	Tu.	2	2.15	8.22	14.52	20.52
			—0.8	5.6	—1.2	5.0
	W.	3	3.08	9.12	15.42	21.45
			—0.8	5.6	—1.2	5.0
E	Th.	4	4.00	10.02	16.30	22.36
			—0.7	5.4	—1.1	5.0
	F.	5	4.52	10.54	17.20	23.28
			—0.6	5.0	—0.8	4.9
	S.	6	5.50	11.45	18.12	....
			—0.3	4.7	—0.6	....
	Su.	7	0.22	6.50	12.40	19.07
			4.6	—0.1	4.3	—0.3
☾	M.	8	1 20	7.51	13.40	20.04
			4.5	0.1	3.9	—0.1
	Tu.	9	2.21	8.54	14.43	21.04
			4.4	0.2	3.7	0.0
	W.	10	3 21	9.55	15.50	22.02
			4.4	0.3	3.6	0.0
S	Th.	11	4.18	10.52	16.52	22.59
			4.4	0.2	3.7	0.0
	F.	12	5 12	11.42	17.45	23.50
			4.5	0.1	3.8	—0.1
	S.	13	6.00	12.30	18.34	....
			4.6	0.0	3.8	....
	Su.	14	0.37	6.45	13 14	19.14
			—0.1	4.6	—0.2	3.9
A	M.	15	1.20	7.25	13.53	19.50
			—0.1	4.6	—0.2	4 0
●	Tu.	16	2.00	8.00	14.29	20.21
			0.0	4.6	—0.2	4.1
	W.	17	2.36	8.34	15 02	20.55
			0.0	4.6	—0.2	4.1
	Th.	18	3.10	9.02	15.35	21.20
			0.1	4.5	—0.1	4.2
E	F.	19	3.40	9.31	16 07	21.52
			0.2	4.4	0.0	4 3
	S.	20	4.16	10.13	16.38	22.28
			0.3	4.4	0.1	4.5
	Su.	21	4.55	10.38	17.12	23.12
			0.3	4.3	0.2	4.5
	M.	22	5.40	11.22	17 57	....
			0.4	4.2	0.3	....
	Tu.	23	0.00	6.38	12.15	18.48
			4.5	0.4	4.0	0.4
☽	W.	24	0.58	7.40	13.12	19.50
			4.5	0.4	3.9	0.4
	Th.	25	2.04	8.52	14.25	21.00
			4.5	0.3	3.8	0.3
N	F.	26	3.12	10 00	15.42	22.20
			4.6	0.1	3.9	0.1
	S.	27	4.20	11.01	16.55	23.15
			4.8	—0.2	4.1	—0.2
	Su.	28	5.22	12.00	17.56	....
			5.0	—0.6	4.5	....
	M.	29	0.14	6.20	12.52	18.52
			—0.5	5.3	—0.9	4.8

MARCH.

Moon.	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
P	Tu.	1	1.08	7.14	13.41	19.44
●			—0.8	5.5	—1.1	5.1
	W.	2	2.00	8.05	14.30	20.32
			—1.0	5.5	—1.3	5.3
E	Th.	3	2.52	8.54	15.18	21.22
			—1.0	5.5	—1.3	5.3
	F.	4	3.42	9.42	16.05	22.11
			—1.0	5.3	—1.1	5.2
	S.	5	4.34	10 30	16.53	23.00
			—0.7	4.9	—0.8	5.0
	Su.	6	5.25	11.20	17.43	23.55
			—0.4	4.6	—0.5	4.8
	M.	7	6.22	12.14	18.38	....
			—0.1	4.1	—0.2	....
☾	Tu.	8	0.48	7.22	13.10	19.35
			4.5	0.1	3.8	0.1
S	W.	9	1.48	8.24	14 15	20.35
			4.3	0.3	3.6	0.3
	Th.	10	2.48	9.24	15.21	21.35
			4.2	0.4	3.5	0 3
	F.	11	3.47	10.20	16.24	22.34
			4.1	0.3	3.5	0.2
	S.	12	4.42	11.12	17.17	23.25
			4.2	0.2	3.7	0.2
	Su.	13	5.31	11.59	18.02	....
			4.3	0 1	3.8	....
A	M.	14	0.12	6.16	12.40	18.42
			0.1	4.4	—0.1	4.0
	Tu.	15	0.55	6.55	13.20	19.15
			0 0	4.4	—0.2	4.2
	W.	16	1.32	7.28	13.52	19.47
			—0.1	4.5	—0.2	4.3
●	Th.	17	2.08	8.02	14.27	20.18
E			—0.1	4.5	—0.2	4.5
	F.	18	2.41	8.34	14.59	20.47
			—0.1	4.5	—0.1	4.6
	S.	19	3 18	9.06	15.32	21.22
			—0.1	4.5	0.0	4.6
	Su.	20	3.55	9.40	16.07	22.01
			—0.1	4.4	0.1	4.7
	M.	21	4 36	10.16	16.42	22.47
			0.0	4.3	0.2	4.7
	Tu.	22	5.22	11.00	17.28	23.35
			0.1	4.2	0.3	4.6
	W.	23	6 18	11.54	18.20	....
			0.2	4.0	0.4	....
N	Th.	24	0.33	7.22	12.57	19.27
☽			4.5	0.3	3.9	0.5
	F.	25	1.40	8 31	14.13	20.44
			4 4	0.2	3.8	0.4
	S.	26	2.50	9.37	15.30	21.56
			4.4	0.0	3.9	0.2
	Su.	27	4.01	10.40	16.38	23.02
			4.6	—0.2	4.3	—0.2
	M.	28	5.05	11.36	17.40	23.59
			4.8	—0.6	4 6	—0.6
P	Tu.	29	6.02	12.30	18.33	....
			5.1	—0.9	5.0	....
E	W.	30	0.54	6.55	13.18	19.21
			—0.9	5 2	—1.1	5.3
●	Th.	31	1.45	7.45	14.05	20.10
			—1.1	5.3	—1.2	5.5

The tides are placed in the order of occurrence, with their times on the first line and heights on the second line of each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. The time used is Eastern Standard, 75th meridian W.; 0^h is midnight, 12^h is noon; all hours less than 12 are in the morning, all greater are in the afternoon and when diminished by 12 give the usual reckoning; for instance, 15^h is 3 p. m. The heights, in feet and tenths, are reckoned from mean low water, which is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts for this region and which is 2.2 feet below mean sea level. Symbols and abbreviations relating to the moon: ●, new moon; ☽, 1st quarter; ○, full moon; ☾, 3d quarter; E, moon on the equator; N, S, moon farthest north or south of the equator; A, P, moon in apogee or perigee.

The tables on page 52 give time of tides at local points.

Mohammedan Calendar, Year 1322.

The Mohammedan year 1322 is the second of the 45th cycle of thirty years and is a lunar year of 355 days. It begins March 18 and ends March 6, as shown in the following table:

Year.	No.	Month Name.	Begins 1904.	Lasts, Days.	Year.	No.	Month Name.	Begins 1904.	Lasts, Days.
1321	11	Dulkaeda	Jan. 19	30	1322	7	Rajab	Sept. 11	30
1321	12	Dulheggee	Feb. 18	29	1322	8	Shaban	Oct. 11	29
1322	1	Muharrem	Mch. 18	30	1322	9	Ramadan (Fasting)	Nov. 9	30
1322	2	Saphar	April 17	29	1322	10	Schawall (Feast of Bairam)	Dec. 9	29
1322	3	Rabia I	May 16	30				1905.	
1322	4	Rabia II	June 15	29	1322	11	Dulkaeda	Jan. 7	30
1322	5	Jomhadi I	July 14	30	1322	12	Dulheggee	Feb. 6	30
1322	6	Jomhadi II	Aug. 13	29	1323	1	Muharrem	Mch. 7	30

TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES—Continued.
New York (Governors Island), New York.—1904.

Moon.	APRIL. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon.	MAY. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon.	JUNE. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	F.	1	2.34	8.33	14.50	20.58		Su.	1	3.04	9.00	15.12	21.22		W.	1	4.17	10.10	16.20	22.24
			—1.1	5.2	—1.1	5.5				—0.9	4.7	—0.7	5.3				—0.4	4.0	0.1	4.7
	S.	2	3.24	9.20	15.38	21.45		M.	2	3.52	9.46	16.00	22.07		Th.	2	5.00	10.53	17.08	23.05
			—1.0	5.0	—0.9	5.3				—0.7	4.4	—0.4	5.1				—0.2	3.8	0.4	4.4
	Su.	3	4.12	10.08	16.19	22.33	☽	Tu.	3	4.38	10.32	16.47	22.54		F.	3	5.46	11.34	17.52	23.45
			—0.8	4.7	—0.6	5.1				—0.5	4.1	—0.1	4.7				0.1	3.6	0.7	4.1
	M.	4	5.02	10.55	17.15	23.22		W.	4	5.28	11.20	17.37	23.42		S.	4	6 30	12.20	18.42	....
			—0.5	4.4	—0.3	4.7				—0.2	3 9	0.3	4.4				0.2	3.5	0.9	....
	Tu.	5	5 55	11.47	18.07	....		Th.	5	6.18	12.10	18.28	....	A	Su.	5	0.28	7.16	13.08	19.33
			—0.2	4.0	0.1	....				0.1	3.6	0.6	....				3.8	0.4	3.5	1.0
S	W.	6	0.15	6.50	12.42	19.02		F.	6	0.28	7.10	13.06	19.28	♉	M.	6	1.10	8.03	14.00	20.28
			4.5	0.1	3.7	0.3				4.1	0.3	3 5	0.7				3.7	0.5	3.6	0.9
♉	Th.	7	1.10	7.47	13.43	20.02	♉	S.	7	1.22	8.02	14.03	20.25	E	Tu.	7	2.04	8.52	14.50	21.22
			4.2	0.3	3.5	0 5				3.9	0.4	3.4	0.8				3.6	0.4	3.8	0.8
	F.	8	2.08	8.47	14.48	21.07	A	Su.	8	2.15	8.55	15.00	21 21		W.	8	2.57	9.41	15.42	22.17
			4.0	0.4	3.4	0.6				3.7	0.4	3.5	0.8				3.7	0.3	4.0	0.5
	S.	9	3.08	9.42	15.47	22.02		M.	9	3.09	9.44	15.48	22.12		Th.	9	3.57	10 27	16.32	23.07
			3.9	0.4	3.5	0.5				3.7	0.4	3 7	0.6				3.7	0.2	4.4	0.2
A	Su.	10	4.02	10.32	16.38	22.54		Tu.	10	4.00	10.30	16.34	23.00		F.	10	4.48	11.15	17.20	23.55
			3.9	0.3	3 6	0.4				3.7	0.2	4.0	0.4				3.9	0.0	4.7	0 0
	M.	11	4.52	11.18	17.24	23.40	♇	W.	11	4.50	11.15	17.17	23 45		S.	11	5.40	12.00	18.07	....
			4.0	0.1	3.9	0.2				3.9	0.1	4.2	0.2				4.0	—0.1	5.0	....
	Tu.	12	5.38	12.00	18.00	....		Th.	12	5.35	11.58	17.57	....		Su.	12	0.43	6.28	12.48	18 52
			4 1	0,0	4.1	....				4.0	—0.1	4.6	....				—0.3	4.2	—0.2	5.2
E	W.	13	0.22	6.17	12.40	18.37		F.	13	0.28	6.20	12.40	18.38	●	M.	13	1.30	7.20	13.32	19.39
			0.1	4.2	—0.1	4.4				—0.1	4..	—0.2	4.8				—0 6	4.3	—0.3	5.3
	Th.	14	1.00	6.55	13.15	19 12		S.	14	1.10	7.00	13.17	19.17	N	Tu.	14	2.19	8.05	14.20	20.25
			—0.1	4 3	—0.2	4.5				—0.3	4.3	—0.2	5.0				—0.7	4 4	—0.3	5 4
●	F.	15	1.37	7.32	13.50	19.47	●	Su.	15	1.53	7.40	13 56	20.00		W.	15	3.07	8.58	15.10	21 12
			—0.2	4.4	—0.2	4.8				—0.5	4.4	—0.2	5.2				—0.8	4.4	—0.3	5.3
	S.	16	2.17	8.07	14.24	20.22		M.	16	2.37	8.21	14.37	20.40		Th.	16	3.56	9.45	16.00	22.02
			—0 3	4.4	—0.2	4 9				—0.5	4.4	—0.2	5.2				—0.8	4 4	—0.2	5.2
	Su.	17	2.56	8.40	15.00	21.00	N	Tu.	17	3.23	9.05	15.22	21.26	P	F.	17	4.46	10.38	16.53	22.55
			—0.3	4.4	—0.1	5.0				—0.5	4.4	—0.1	5.2				—0.7	4.4	0.0	4.9
	M.	18	3.37	9 18	15.39	21.42		W.	18	4.10	9.54	16.07	22.14		S.	18	5.38	11.33	17.52	23.49
			—0.3	4.4	0.0	5.0				—0.5	4.3	0.1	5.0				—0.6	4.3	0.1	4.7
	Tu.	19	4.22	10.02	16.20	22.27		Th.	19	5 01	10.44	17.00	23.05		Su.	19	6.32	12.34	18.56	....
			—0.2	4.3	0.1	4.9				—0.4	4.2	0.2	4.8				—0.4	4.3	0.2	....
N	W.	20	5 12	10.50	17 05	23.16		F.	20	5.54	11.40	18 02	....	☽	M.	20	0.50	7.27	13.38	20.02
			—0.1	4.2	0.3	4.7				—0.3	4.1	0.3	....	E			4.4	—0.3	4.3	0.2
	Th.	21	6.07	11.45	18.06	....		S.	21	0.00	6.52	12.47	19.10		Tu.	21	1.52	8.26	14.40	21 10
			0.0	4.0	0.5	....				4.5	—0.2	4.0	0.4				4.2	—0.3	4.4	0.1
☽	F.	22	0.15	7.07	12.50	19 17	☽	Su.	22	1.07	7.51	13.54	20.20		W.	22	3.00	9.25	15.42	22.12
			4.5	0.1	3.9	0.5	P			4.4	—0.1	4.1	0.3				4.1	—0 3	4.6	0.0
	S.	23	1.18	8.12	14.05	20.32		M.	23	2.14	8.50	15.02	21.26		Th.	23	4.30	10.22	16.38	23.10
			4.4	0.1	3 9	0 4				4.2	—0.2	4.3	0.2				4.0	—0.5	4.8	—0.2
	Su.	24	2.32	9.16	15.18	21.43	R	Tu.	24	3.21	9.50	16.03	22.30		F.	24	5.04	11.15	17.32	...
			4.3	0.0	4.1	0.2				4.2	—0.3	4.6	0.1				4 1	—0.5	5.0	...
	M.	25	3.44	10.18	16.24	22.47		W.	25	4.24	10.46	17.00	23.28		S.	25	0.05	6.00	12.08	18.22
			4.4	—0.3	4.4	—0.2				4.3	—0.6	4.9	—0.3				—0.3	4.2	—0.6	5.2
P	Tu.	26	4.45	11.12	17.20	23.44		Th.	26	5.24	11.40	17.52	....		Su.	26	0 55	6.52	12.57	19.10
			4.3	—0.3	4.8	—0.5				4.4	—0.7	5.2	....				—0.5	4.2	—0.6	5.2
E	W.	27	5.42	12 03	18.12	....		F.	27	0.20	6.18	12.30	18.42	S	M.	27	1.42	7.40	13.48	19.55
			4.8	—0.8	5.2	....				—0 6	4.5	—0.8	5.3	●			—0.5	4.2	—0.5	5.2
	Th.	28	0.37	6.36	12.53	19.01		S.	28	1.12	7.08	13.17	19.30		Tu.	28	2.26	8.23	14.30	20.38
			—0 8	4.9	—1.0	5.4				—0.7	4.5	—0.8	5.4				—0.6	4.1	—0.3	5.0
●	F.	29	1 28	7.27	13.40	19.50	●	Su.	29	2.00	7.56	14.04	20.14		W.	29	3.10	9.07	15.14	21.17
			—1.0	4.9	—1.0	5.5				—0.8	4 5	—0.7	5.4				—0.5	4.1	—0.1	4.8
	S.	30	2.16	8.13	14.28	20.35	♇	M.	30	2.46	8.44	14.50	21.00		Th.	30	3.52	9.46	15.55	21.55
			—1.0	4.8	—1.0	5.5				—0.7	4.3	—0.5	5.2				—0.4	3.9	0.1	4.6
								Tu.	31	3.31	9.26	15.35	21.42							
										—0 6	4.2	—0.2	5.0							

The tables on page 52 give time of tides at local points.

Mohammedan Fasts and Festivals.

The Mohammedan era begins with the evening of the 16th of July, 622 A. D., the date of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina.

The Mohammedan year is a pure lunar year and does not conform in any way to the solar year of the Christian or Julian and Gregorian calendars. Every month begins with the appearance of the crescent or new moon.

A cycle of thirty years is observed by Arabian astronomers. Of these eleven, namely, the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 26th and 28th years of the cycle, are leap years of 355 days each. The common years have 354 days.

There are twelve months, as in the Gregorian calendar, named Moharrem, Safer, Rebi ul-Evel, Rebi ul-Ahir, Djemasi ul-Evel, Djemasi ul-Ahir, Redsheb, Shaban, Ramadan, Sheval, Zilkide and Zilhidje. The even months have twenty-nine days and the odd months thirty days, except in leap years, when a day is added to the last month.

The months of the Mohammedan calendar are not stationary, but within thirty-three years run through all the seasons, retrograding eleven to twelve days every year. As each year begins with the new moon there are always great variations in the respective lengths of months. Since observations as to the exact time of the advent of a new moon depend for their correctness upon accidents or localities, there is also often great discrepancy in the calculations of two astronomers. It is not infrequently the case that the same month begins later or earlier in one city than in another. The difference is sometimes as much as three days. This fact makes it almost impossible to determine with any degree of exactness the dates of historical events.

The Mohammedan Sabbath is Friday, and, besides this, three great holidays are observed. The entire month of Ramadan, the ninth month of the Turkish year, is a time of abstinence from eating, drinking or physical enjoyment during the hours of sunlight. The close of the time of fasting is indicated by a cannon shot or by the chants of priests. Ramadan is ended by the Bairam feast, the great Bairam occurring the first day of the new moon following the Ramadan. This lasts three days, and it is the time of great public rejoicing and festivities, rich and poor alike giving themselves over to the pleasures of eating. Charity, the chief virtue of Islam, is practised extensively.

The little Bairam, the third great holiday, is celebrated seventy days after and lasts four days. It is a religious holiday and is observed with more solemnity.

TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES—Continued.

New York (Governors Island), New York.—1904.

JULY.							AUGUST.							SEPTEMBER.						
Moon.	Day of		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon.	Day of		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon.	Day of		Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	W.	M.						W.	M.						W.	M.				
	F.	1	4.30	10.21	16.34	22.30	E	M.	1	5.06	10.47	17.10	22.54		Th.	1	5.32	11.35	18.10	23.46
			—0.2	3.8	0.4	4.4				0.2	4.1	0.6	4.2				0.4	4.5	0.5	4.1
	S.	2	5.10	10.55	17.12	23.02		Tu.	2	5.40	11.27	17.52	23.30	☾	F.	2	6.20	12.27	19.08	....
			0.0	3.8	0.7	4.2				0.3	4.1	0.6	4.1				0.5	4.4	0.5	....
A	Su.	3	5.50	11.35	17.52	23.35		W.	3	6.18	12.12	18.42	....		S.	3	0.42	7.20	13.28	20.17
			0.2	3.7	0.8	4.0				0.4	4.2	0.7	....				3.9	0.5	4.4	0.4
E	M.	4	6.27	12.12	18.38	....	☾	Th.	4	0.17	7.05	13.05	19.42	N	Su.	4	1.47	8.28	14.38	21.26
			0.3	3.8	0.9	....				4.0	0.5	4.2	0.6				3.8	0.5	4.4	0.2
☾	Tu.	5	0.15	7.09	13.00	19.32		F.	5	1.12	7.57	14.05	20.48		M.	5	3.04	9.39	15.47	22.30
			3.9	0.4	3.9	0.9				3.9	0.5	4.3	0.5				3.8	0.3	4.5	0.0
	W.	6	1.05	7.56	13.52	20.30		S.	6	2.17	9.00	15.10	21.57		Tu.	6	4.21	10.47	16.42	23.30
			3.8	0.5	4.0	0.8				3.8	0.4	4.5	0.3				4.0	0.0	4.8	—0.1
	Th.	7	1.57	8.46	14.50	21.30		Su.	7	3.28	10.04	16.15	22.57		W.	7	5.26	11.46	17.52	....
			3.7	0.4	4.2	0.6				3.8	0.2	4.7	0.0				4.4	—0.4	5.1	....
	F.	8	3.00	9.42	15.49	22.30	N	M.	8	4.40	11.05	17.15	23.54		Th.	8	0.22	6.24	12.42	18.46
			3.7	0.3	4.4	0.3				4.0	0.0	5.0	—0.4				—0.7	4.7	—0.7	5.3
	S.	9	4.05	10.38	16.47	23.25		Tu.	9	5.42	12.03	18.11	....	P	F.	9	1.12	7.15	13.35	19.38
			3.8	0.1	4.7	0.0				4.2	—0.3	5.2	....	●			—1.0	5.1	—1.0	5.5
	Su.	10	5.05	11.30	17.40	....		W.	10	0.47	6.40	13.00	19.04	E	S.	10	2.02	8.05	14.26	20.28
			4.0	—0.1	5.0	....				—0.7	4.5	—0.6	5.4				—1.2	5.3	—1.0	5.5
N	M.	11	0.18	6.03	12.22	18.31	●	Th.	11	1.37	7.32	13.50	19.56		Su.	11	2.52	8.54	15.16	21.16
			—0.3	4.2	—0.3	5.3				—1.0	4.8	—0.8	5.5				—1.3	5.4	—1.0	5.3
	Tu.	12	1.19	7.00	13.14	19.22	P	F.	12	2.25	8.24	14.42	20.47		M.	12	3.37	9.43	16.07	22.06
			—0.7	4.3	—0.4	5.4				—1.1	5.0	—0.8	5.5				—1.1	5.4	—0.9	5.0
●	W.	13	2.00	7.52	14.05	20.12		S.	13	3.14	9.15	15.34	21.36		Tu.	13	4.25	10.33	17.00	22.57
			—0.9	4.6	—0.5	5.5				—1.2	5.1	—0.8	5.4				—0.9	5.3	—0.6	4.6
P	Th.	14	2.48	8.43	14.57	21.02	E	Su.	14	4.03	10.05	16.25	22.25		W.	14	5.16	11.25	17.57	23.48
			—1.0	4.7	—0.5	5.4				—1.2	5.1	—0.7	5.1				—0.6	5.0	—0.4	4.3
	F.	15	3.37	9.33	15.50	21.52		M.	15	4.50	10.57	17.20	23.14		Th.	15	6.08	12.20	18.54	....
			—1.0	4.7	—0.5	5.3				—0.9	5.0	—0.4	4.8				—0.3	4.7	—0.1	....
	S.	16	4.26	10.24	16.42	22.42		Tu.	16	5.42	11.50	18.17	....	☽	F.	16	0.45	7.07	13.18	19.57
			—0.9	4.7	—0.3	5.1				—0.7	4.9	—0.2	....				4.0	0.0	4.5	0.2
E	Su.	17	5.16	11.18	17.38	23.37	☽	W.	17	0.10	6.35	12.47	19.20	S	S.	17	1.51	8.08	14.22	20.59
			—0.8	4.7	—0.2	4.8				4.4	—0.4	4.6	0.0				3.7	0.2	4.3	0.2
	M.	18	6.07	12.14	18.38	....		Th.	18	1.08	7.33	13.52	20.24		Su.	18	2.58	9.11	15.19	21.57
			—0.6	4.6	0.0	....				4.1	—0.2	4.5	0.1				3.6	0.2	4.2	0.2
☽	Tu.	19	0.30	7.02	13.15	19.42		F.	19	2.14	8.34	14.52	21.27		M.	19	4.04	10.13	16.20	22.52
			4.4	—0.4	4.5	0.1				3.8	—0.1	4.4	0.2				3.6	0.2	4.2	0.1
	W.	20	1.30	8.00	14.15	20.48	S	S.	20	3.22	9.36	15.52	22.27		Tu.	20	5.01	11.06	17.15	23.39
			4.1	—0.3	4.5	0.1				3.7	0.0	4.4	0.2				3.8	0.1	4.3	0.0
	Th.	21	2.37	9.00	15.18	21.51		Su.	21	4.27	10.34	16.50	23.20		W.	21	5.48	11.56	18.07	....
			3.9	—0.2	4.5	0.1				3.7	0.0	4.5	—0.1				3.9	0.0	4.4	....
	F.	22	3.42	10.00	16.16	22.52		M.	22	5.27	11.30	17.42	....		Th.	22	0.25	6.30	12.40	18.42
			3.8	—0.2	4.7	0.0				3.8	—0.1	4.6	....				—0.1	4.1	0.0	4.4
	S.	23	4.46	10.55	17.12	23.45		Tu.	23	0.10	6.17	12.20	18.30	A	F.	23	1.05	7.06	13.22	19.19
			3.9	—0.3	4.8	—0.1				—0.1	3.9	—0.2	4.7				—0.2	4.2	—0.1	4.4
S	Su.	24	5.45	11.48	18.04	....		W.	24	0.57	7.01	13.05	19.10	●	S.	24	1.41	7.38	13.56	19.53
			3.9	—0.3	4.9	....				—0.2	4.0	—0.2	4.7	E			—0.3	4.3	—0.1	4.4
	M.	25	0.35	6.36	12.38	18.52	●	Th.	25	1.37	7.38	13.48	19.49		Su.	25	2.15	8.08	14.30	20.22
			—0.2	4.0	—0.4	5.0				—0.3	4.1	—0.2	4.7				—0.2	4.4	—0.1	4.4
	Tu.	26	1.22	7.22	13.25	19.34	A	F.	26	2.16	8.13	14.25	20.20		M.	26	2.47	8.42	15.05	20.50
			—0.3	4.0	—0.3	5.0				—0.3	4.1	—0.1	4.6				—0.1	4.5	0.0	4.3
●	W.	27	2.05	8.04	14.09	20.15		S.	27	2.52	8.42	14.59	20.52		Tu.	27	3.17	9.08	15.40	21.22
			0.4	4.0	—0.2	4.9				—0.3	4.2	—0.1	4.5				0.0	4.6	0.0	4.3
	Th.	28	2.45	8.41	14.50	20.51	E	Su.	28	3.22	9.11	15.32	21.24		W.	28	3.50	9.42	16.17	21.56
			0.4	4.0	—0.1	4.7				4.2	0.2	4.4					0.1	4.6	0.1	4.3
	F.	29	3.24	9.17	15.28	21.24		M.	29	3.53	9.39	16.04	21.50		Th.	29	4.21	10.23	17.01	22.37
			—0.3	4.0	0.1	4.5				0.0	4.3	0.3	4.3				0.2	4.7	0.2	4.2
A	S.	30	3.59	9.47	16.01	21.55		Tu.	30	4.25	10.11	16.40	22.20		F.	30	5.02	11.08	17.49	23.25
			—0.2	4.0	0.3	4.4				0.1	4.4	0.3	4.3				0.4	4.6	0.2	4.1
	Su.	31	4.32	10.17	16.35	22.26		W.	31	4.58	10.50	17.20	23.06							
			0.0	4.0	0.5	4.2				0.3	4.4	0.4	4.2							

The tables on page 52 give time of tides at local points.

Jewish or Hebrew Calendar, Year 5664-5.

The year 1904 comprises portions of the Jewish years 5664 and 5665. The year 5664 is the second of the 299th cycle of 19 years, and contains 50 Sabbaths and 354 days; but the year 5665 is one of the seven leap years which occur during each cycle of nineteen years, and on these occasions another month is added between Adar and Nisan. The third, sixth, eighth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth years are embolismic, or leap, years, and the added month, which is called Ve-Adar, always consists of thirty days.

Hebrew Year.	No. of Month.	Hebrew Name of Month.	Gregorian Date of Beginning.	Duration (Days).	Hebrew Year.	No. of Month.	Hebrew Name of Month.	Gregorian Date of Beginning.	Duration (Days).
5664	4	Tebeth	Dec. 19-20, 1903	29	5664	12	Elul	Aug. 11-12, 1904	29
5664	5	Sebat	Jan. 18, 1904	30	5665	1	Tishri	Sept. 10, or at sunset	
5664	6	Adar	Feb. 16-17, 1904	29				Sept. 9, 1904	30
5664	7	Nisan	Mch. 17, 1904	30	5665	2	Heshvan	Oct. 9-10, 1904	29
5664	8	Iyar	April 15-16, 1904	29	5665	3	Kislev	Nov. 8- 9, 1904	30
5664	9	Sivan	May 15, 1904	30	5665	4	Tebeth	Dec. 8- 9, 1904	29
5664	10	Tamuz	June 13-14, 1904	29	5665	5	Sebat	Jan. 7, 1905	30
5664	11	Ab or Av	July 13, 1904	30					

When two dates are given for the beginning of a month in the preceding calendar and in the table of fasts and feasts on the next page, the last one is always reckoned as the date of beginning (Rosh-Chodesh), except Tishri, which is always counted from the first.

TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES—Continued.

New York (Governors Island), New York.—1904.

Moon.	OCTOBER. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon.	NOVEMBER. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon.	DECEMBER. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
N	S.	1	5.50	12.00	18.50	....		Tu.	1	1.24	7.52	13.52	20.38	E	Th.	1	2 20	8.52	14.42	21.15
			0.5	4.5	0.3	....				3.9	0.5	4.3	0.0				4.2	0.3	4.2	—0.2
☾	Su.	2	0 22	6.52	13.02	19.55		W.	2	2.36	9.07	15.01	21.40	P	F.	2	3.26	9.56	15.50	22.12
			3.9	0.6	4.4	0.3				4.0	0.3	4.3	—0.1				4.5	0.0	4.2	—0.4
	M.	3	1.32	8.05	14.12	21.00		Th.	3	3.45	10.13	16.10	22.40		S.	3	4.25	10.58	16.50	23.07
			3.8	0.6	4.3	0.2				4.3	0.0	4.4	—0.5				4.8	—0.2	4 3	—0.6
	Tu.	4	2.48	9 20	15.23	22.05	E	F.	4	4.46	11.16	17.10	23.32		Su.	4	5.22	11.55	17.48	....
			3.9	0 3	4.4	—0.1				4.7	—0.3	4.6	—0 7				5.1	—0.5	4.4	....
	W.	5	4.02	10.19	16.30	23 03	P	S.	5	5.42	12.10	18.07	....		M.	5	0.00	6.15	12.47	18 4,
			4.2	0.0	4.6	—0.4				5.1	—0.7	4.8	....				—0.7	5.4	—0.7	4.5
	Th.	6	5.06	11.30	17.32	23.58		Su.	6	0.24	6.32	13.02	18.59	●	Tu.	6	0.52	7.04	13.37	19.32
			4.6	—0.4	4.9	—0.7				—0.9	5 4	—0.9	4.9				—0.9	5.5	—0.9	4 5
	F.	7	6.02	12 26	18.26	....	●	M.	7	1.14	7.22	13.52	19.48		W.	7	1.43	7.52	14.25	20.21
			5.0	—0.7	5.1	....				—1.0	5.6	—1.0	4.8				—0.8	5.5	—0.9	4.5
P	S.	8	0.48	6.54	13.18	19.17		Tu.	8	2.00	8.10	14.42	20.37	S	Th.	8	2.30	8.38	15.12	21 10
E			—1.0	5.3	—1.0	5.2				—1.0	5 7	—1.0	4.8				—0.7	5.4	—0.8	4.3
●	Su.	9	1.37	7 42	14.08	20.08		W.	9	2.50	8.58	15.30	21.25		F.	9	3.16	9.25	15.58	21.55
			—1.2	5.6	—1.1	5.2				—0.9	5.6	—0.9	4.6				—0.5	5.2	—0.7	4 2
	M.	10	2.25	8.32	14.59	20.57	S	Th.	10	3.37	9.45	16.20	22.15		S.	10	4.06	10.09	16.44	22.40
			—1.2	5.6	—1.1	5.1				—0.6	5 3	—0.7	4.3				—0.2	4.9	—0.5	4.0
	Tu.	11	3 12	9.20	15.48	21.45		F.	11	4.27	10.34	17.10	23.06		Su.	11	4.52	10.52	17.30	23.27
			—1.0	5.6	—1.0	4.8				—0.3	5.0	—0.5	4.0				0.1	4.6	—0.2	3.8
	W.	12	4.00	10.08	16.40	22.34		S.	12	5.17	11.23	18.02	23.58		M.	12	5.40	11.35	18.18	....
			—0.8	5.3	—0.7	4 5				0.0	4 5	—0.2	3.8				0.4	4.3	0.0	....
	Th.	13	4.50	10 59	17.32	23.28		Su.	13	6.12	12.11	18.55	....		Tu.	13	0 14	6.30	12.18	19.02
			—0.5	5.1	—0.4	4.2				0.3	4.3	0.0	....				3.7	0.7	4.0	0.2
S	F.	14	5.43	11.52	18.28	....	☽	M.	14	0.53	7.08	13.04	19.45	☽	W.	14	1.02	7.20	13.01	19.50
			—0.1	4.7	—0.1	....				3.6	0.6	4.0	0 2	A			3.6	0.8	3.8	0.3
	S.	15	0.21	6.40	12 47	19.26		Tu.	15	1.50	8 08	14.00	20.38	E	Th.	15	1.50	8 14	13.55	20.37
			3.9	0.2	4.4	0.1				3.6	0.7	3.8	0.3				3.6	0.4	3.6	0.4
☽	Su.	16	1.24	7.40	13.46	20.25		W.	16	2.46	9.05	14.55	21.30		F.	16	2.40	9.07	14.40	21.25
			3.7	0.4	4.1	0.2				3.6	0.7	3.7	0.2				3.7	0.8	3.6	0.3
	M.	17	2.28	8.43	14.47	21.22	A	Th.	17	3.38	10.00	15.48	22.17		S.	17	3.28	10.00	15.37	22.12
			3.6	0.5	4.0	0.2				3.7	0.6	3.7	0 2				3.9	0.7	3.6	0.3
	Tu.	18	3.30	9.44	15.44	22.14	E	F.	18	4.22	10.50	16.35	23.00		Su.	18	4.16	10 50	16.27	23.00
			3.6	0.5	4 0	0.2				3.9	0.5	3.8	0.1				4.2	0.5	3.7	0.1
	W.	19	4.23	10.37	16 38	23.00		S.	19	5.05	11.32	17 20	23.42		M.	19	5 02	11.38	17.24	23.45
			3.7	0.4	4.0	0.1				4.2	0.3	3.9	0.0				4.5	0.2	3.8	0.0
A	Th.	20	5.10	11.25	17.25	23.45		Su.	20	5.47	12.15	18.04	....		Tu.	20	5.50	12.25	18.10	....
			3.9	0.2	4.1	0.0				4.4	0.1	4.0	....				4.7	—0.1	4.0	....
E	F.	21	5.51	12.10	18.05	....		M.	21	0 22	6.24	12.57	18.43		W.	21	0.30	6.35	13 12	18.58
			4.1	0.1	4.1	....				—0.1	4.7	—0.2	4.1				—0.1	5.0	—0.3	4.1
	S.	22	0.26	6.28	12.48	18.44	●	Tu.	22	1.04	7.02	13.37	19.20	●	Th.	22	1.15	7.20	13.58	19.44
			—0.2	4.3	0.0	4.2				—0.1	4.9	—0.3	4.2	N			—0.2	5.2	—0.5	4 3
	Su.	23	1.02	7.03	13.26	19 17		W.	23	1.40	7.42	14.19	20.02		F.	23	2.00	8.05	14.44	20.30
			—0.2	4.5	—0.1	4.2				—0.1	5.0	—0.4	4.2				—0.2	5.3	—0.7	4.4
☾	M.	24	1.38	7.37	14.02	19.51		Th.	24	2.22	8.22	15.02	20.42		S.	24	2.50	8.52	15 31	21.18
			—0.2	4.7	—0.2	4 3				—0.1	5.1	—0.5	4.3				—0.2	5.2	—0.7	4.4
	Tu.	25	2.12	8.07	14.40	20 24	N	F.	25	3.00	9.05	15.47	21.27		Su.	25	3.34	9.37	16.20	22.08
			—0.1	4.8	—0.2	4.3				0.0	5.1	—0.4	4.3				—0.1	5.2	—0.7	4 4
	W.	26	2.45	8.42	15.20	20 57		S.	26	3.42	9.48	16.35	22.15		M.	26	4.25	10.27	17.08	23.00
			0.0	4.9	—0.2	4.3				0.1	5.0	—0.4	4.2				0.0	5.0	—0.6	4.4
	Th.	27	3.19	9.21	16.02	21.40		Su.	27	4.33	10.37	17.25	23.10	P	Tu.	27	5.20	11.18	18.00	23 57
			0.1	4.9	—0.2	4 3				0.2	4.8	—0.3	4.2				0.1	4.7	—0.4	4.4
	F.	28	3.57	10.02	16.47	22.23		M.	28	5.28	11.28	18.18	....		W.	28	6.22	12.13	18.54	....
			0.2	4.9	—0.1	4.2				0.4	4.6	—0.2	....				0.2	4.5	—0.3	....
N	S.	29	4.43	10.50	17.36	23.13		Tu.	29	0 08	6.32	12.27	19.17	E	Th.	29	0.57	7.26	13.18	19.50
			0 3	4.7	0.0	4.1				4.1	0.4	4.4	—0.1	☾			4.4	0.2	4.2	—0.2
	Su.	30	5.33	11.42	18.34	....	☾	W.	30	1.12	7.41	13.33	20.15		F.	30	2.02	8.32	14.20	20.50
			0.5	4.6	0.1	....				4.1	0.4	4.3	—0.1				4.4	0.2	4 1	—0.2
☾	M.	31	0.15	6.42	12.43	19.36									S.	31	3.04	9.39	15.56	21.47
			4.0	0.6	4.4	0.1											4.6	0.1	4.0	—0.3

The tables on page 52 give time of tides at local points.

Jewish Feasts and Fasts, 1904.

Sebat 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Monday, Jan. 18
Adar—Rosh-Chodesh..Tuesday-Wednesday, Feb. 16-17
Adar 13—Fast of Esther.....Monday, Feb. 29
Adar 14—Purim.....Tuesday-Wednesday, March 1-2
Nisan 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Thursday, March 17
Nisan 15—First Day of Passover..Thursday, March 31
Iyar—Rosh-Chodesh.....Friday-Saturday, April 15-16
Iyar 18—Lag B'Omer (33d of Omer)..Tuesday, May 3
Sivan 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Sunday, May 15
Sivan 6—First Day of Pentecost.....May 20
Tamuz—Rosh-Chodesh....Monday-Tuesday, June 13-14
Tamuz 17—Fast of Tamuz.....Thursday, June 30
Av. 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Wednesday, July 13
Av. 9—Fast of Av.....Thursday, July 21
Elul 1—Rosh-Chodesh....Saturday-Sunday, Aug. 11-12
Tishri 1—First Day of New Year..Saturday, Sept. 10
Tishri 3—Fast of Gedaliah.....Monday, Sept. 12
Tishri 10—Yom-Kippoor.....Monday, Sept. 19
Tishri 15—First Day of Tabernacle..Saturday, Sept. 24
Tishri 21—Hoshannah-Rabbah.....Friday, Sept. 30
Tishri 22—Sh' mini-Torah.....Saturday, Oct. 1
Tishri 23—Simchas-Torah.....Sunday, Oct. 2
Heshvan 1—Rosh-Chodesh...Sunday-Monday, Oct. 9-10
Kislev 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Tues.-Wed.. Nov. 8-9
Kislev 25—First Day of Chanukah.....Sat., Dec. 3
Tebeth 1—Rosh-Chodesh....Thursday-Friday, Dec. 8-9
Tebeth 10—Fast of Tebeth.....Sunday, Dec. 18

While the Jewish year is solar-lunar and may consist of 353, 354, 355, 383, 384 or 385 days, its calendar is further complicated in order that the fixed feasts may not fall upon certain days and thus avoid an interference with the peculiar ceremonies of each. Hence the Jewish year must not begin on the first day of the week, Sunday. If the new moon falls on that day the next must be the first day of the year. For instance, Tishri 10 must always be celebrated as a Sabbath, and must not, therefore, fall on the Sabbath (Saturday), as the ceremonies would interfere. For this reason the Jewish New Year's Day must not fall on Sunday, Wednesday or Friday. To keep the year in its place, however, changes are made in the two months, Marchesven (Chesvan) and Cislev (Kislev), in the same manner as we intercalate in February. Sometimes each of these months have 30 and 29 days, and sometimes Chesvan has 29 and Kislev 30. When one of them contains only 29 days, that one is Chesvan, making 14 different kinds of years to keep track of.

TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES—Continued.
San Francisco Entrance (Fort Point), California.—1904.

JANUARY.

Moon.	Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	F.	1	3.08	9.15	16.17	23.24
			2.7	6.1	—1.0	4.6
N	S.	2	3.57	10.00	17.00	....
●			2.6	6.3	—1.2	....
	Su.	3	0.10	4.47	10.48	17.47
			4.8	2.7	6.1	—1.2
P	M.	4	0.55	5.37	11.38	18.31
			4.9	2.7	6.0	—1.1
	Tu.	5	1.38	6.30	12.32	19.17
			5.1	2.7	5.8	—0.7
	W.	6	2.21	7.27	13.30	20.04
			5.1	2.6	5.3	—0.3
	Th.	7	3.05	8.32	14.32	20.50
			5.3	2.4	4.8	0.3
E	F.	8	3.53	9.45	15.42	21.42
			5.4	2.2	4.3	0.9
☾	S.	9	4.40	10.58	17.00	22.42
			5.6	1.9	4.0	1.5
	Su.	10	5.33	12.08	18.26	23.44
			5.6	1.5	3.8	2.1
	M.	11	6.25	13.16	19.47	....
			5.7	0.9	3.7	....
	Tu.	12	0.42	7.17	14.14	21.00
			2.5	5.8	0.4	4.0
	W.	13	1.32	8.08	15.07	22.00
			2.7	5.8	0.0	4.2
	Th.	14	2.28	8.55	15.52	22.52
			2.9	5.9	—0.2	4.4
S	F.	15	3.17	9.37	16.33	23.35
			2.9	5.8	—0.5	4.6
	S.	16	4.00	10.19	17.08	....
			3.0	5.8	—0.8	....
●	Su.	17	0.16	4.42	10.57	17.43
			4.6	3.0	5.5	—0.4
	M.	18	0.53	5.24	11.30	18.16
			4.6	3.0	5.3	—0.2
A	Tu.	19	1.27	6.04	12.16	18.46
			4.6	3.0	5.1	0.1
	W.	20	1.59	6.45	12.42	19.17
			4.7	3.0	4.7	0.4
	Th.	21	2.27	7.30	13.20	19.48
			4.7	2.8	4.5	0.6
E	F.	22	2.55	8.20	14.07	20.26
			4.8	2.7	4.2	1.0
	S.	23	3.24	9.17	15.02	21.07
			4.9	2.6	3.8	1.5
	Su.	24	3.59	10.14	16.07	21.55
			5.0	2.1	3.6	1.9
☽	M	25	4.38	11.18	17.25	22.47
			5.1	1.7	3.4	2.2
	Tu.	26	5.25	12.25	18.58	23.50
			5.3	1.1	3.4	2.5
	W.	27	6.16	13.27	20.20	....
			5.5	0.6	3.7	....
	Th.	28	0.55	7.10	14.17	21.22
			2.6	5.7	0.0	4.0
N	F.	29	1.56	8.04	15.10	22.13
			2.7	5.9	—0.5	4.4
	S.	30	2.51	9.02	15.56	23.00
			2.7	6.1	—0.9	4.7
	Su.	31	3.43	9.51	16.42	23.43
			2.5	6.1	—1.0	5.0

FEBRUARY.

Moon.	Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
●	M.	1	4.35	10.42	17.27	....
P			2.4	6.2	—1.0	....
	Tu.	2	0.26	5.27	11.35	18.09
			5.2	2.3	6.0	—0.7
	W.	3	1.04	6.19	12.28	18.54
			5.3	2.0	5.7	—0.3
E	Th.	4	1.45	7.13	13.23	19.40
			5.4	1.8	5.2	0.2
	F.	5	2.27	8.17	14.27	20.26
			5.6	1.7	4.8	0.9
	S.	6	3.08	9.20	15.34	21.12
			5.5	1.6	4.4	1.5
	Su.	7	3.58	10.27	16.46	22.08
			5.5	1.4	3.9	2.1
☾	M.	8	4.50	11.37	18.12	23.08
			5.5	1.2	3.8	2.5
	Tu.	9	5.47	12.50	19.32	....
			5.5	0.7	3.7	....
	W.	10	0.14	6.46	13.49	20.44
			2.9	5.4	0.4	3.8
S	Th.	11	1.17	7.41	14.40	21.42
			3.0	5.5	0.1	4.3
	F.	12	2.16	8.34	15.27	22.28
			3.1	5.5	0.0	4.4
	S.	13	3.08	9.22	16.08	23.07
			3.0	5.5	—0.1	4.5
	Su.	14	3.52	10.07	16.40	23.43
			3.0	5.4	—0.1	4.7
A	M.	15	4.32	10.44	17.12	....
			2.8	5.3	0.1	....
●	Tu.	16	0.14	5.10	11.18	17.44
			4.8	2.6	5.1	0.2
	W.	17	0.45	5.46	11.53	18.12
			4.8	2.5	5.0	0.5
	Th.	18	1.08	6.23	12.30	18.46
			4.8	2.2	4.7	0.7
E	F.	19	1.30	7.05	13.10	19.18
			4.9	2.0	4.5	1.1
	S.	20	1.56	7.51	13.50	19.53
			5.0	1.8	4.3	1.5
	Su.	21	2.24	8.38	14.46	20.32
			5.0	1.5	4.1	1.9
	M.	22	3.00	9.32	15.50	21.21
			5.1	1.4	3.9	2.2
	Tu.	23	3.47	10.40	17.10	22.17
			5.1	1.1	3.6	2.6
☽	W.	24	4.36	11.47	18.38	23.24
			5.2	0.7	3.6	2.7
	Th.	25	5.36	12.42	19.54	....
			5.3	0.4	3.9	....
N	F.	26	0.36	6.43	13.50	20.53
			2.8	5.5	0.0	4.2
	S.	27	1.43	7.47	14.43	21.47
			2.8	5.7	—0.2	4.5
	Su.	28	2.40	8.48	15.32	22.27
			2.6	5.8	—0.4	4.9
	M.	29	3.36	9.47	16.18	23.10
			2.1	6.0	—0.5	5.2

MARCH.

Moon.	Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
P	Tu.	1	4.26	10.42	17.02	23.48
●			1.8	5.9	—0.3	5.4
	W.	2	5.16	11.35	17.47	....
			1.4	5.8	0.0	....
E	Th.	3	0.24	6.06	12.28	18.31
			5.6	1.1	5.5	0.4
	F.	4	1.03	7.00	13.22	19.13
			5.6	0.9	5.2	1.0
	S.	5	1.43	7.52	14.22	19.58
			5.6	0.9	4.8	1.5
	Su.	6	2.27	8.52	15.27	20.45
			5.5	0.9	4.4	2.2
	M.	7	3.15	9.57	16.37	21.37
			5.4	0.8	4.1	2.6
☾	Tu.	8	4.05	11.03	17.55	22.42
			5.2	0.8	4.0	3.0
S	W.	9	5.06	12.12	19.09	23.52
			5.1	0.7	4.0	3.1
	Th.	10	6.12	13.10	20.17	....
			5.0	0.6	4.2	....
	F.	11	1.06	7.13	14.03	21.07
			3.1	5.0	0.5	4.4
	S.	12	2.05	8.13	14.47	21.50
			3.0	5.0	0.3	4.6
A	Su.	13	2.55	9.03	15.32	22.28
			2.8	5.0	0.4	4.7
	M.	14	3.38	9.50	16.06	23.00
			2.5	5.0	0.5	4.9
	Tu.	15	4.17	10.30	16.38	23.27
			2.2	5.0	0.6	5.0
●	W.	16	4.52	11.09	17.11	23.51
			2.0	4.9	0.8	5.0
E	Th.	17	5.26	11.45	17.42	....
			1.6	4.9	1.2	....
	F.	18	0.14	6.02	12.24	18.12
			5.0	1.4	4.7	1.3
	S.	19	0.38	6.42	13.05	18.44
			5.0	1.1	4.7	1.6
	Su.	20	1.01	7.22	13.52	19.22
			5.0	0.9	4.5	2.0
	M.	21	1.34	8.07	14.47	20.04
			5.1	0.7	4.3	2.3
	Tu.	22	2.12	9.02	15.50	20.53
			5.2	0.6	4.0	2.7
	W.	23	3.02	10.05	17.02	21.58
			5.2	0.5	3.9	2.9
N	Th.	24	4.03	11.13	18.17	23.12
☽			5.1	0.5	4.0	3.0
	F.	25	5.07	12.17	19.22	....
			5.1	0.4	4.3	....
	S.	26	0.27	6.22	13.18	20.20
			2.9	5.1	0.2	4.6
	Su.	27	1.38	7.37	14.13	21.07
			2.6	5.3	0.2	5.0
	M.	28	2.34	8.45	15.02	21.50
			2.0	5.4	0.2	5.3
P	Tu.	29	3.27	9.45	15.54	22.30
			1.5	5.5	0.3	5.5
E	W.	30	4.17	10.41	16.39	23.06
			1.0	5.6	0.6	5.7
●	Th.	31	5.06	11.35	17.20	23.46
			0.5	5.5	0.8	5.7

The tides are placed in the order of occurrence, with their times on the first line and heights on the second line of each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. The time used is Pacific standard, 120th meridian W.; 0^h is midnight, 12^h is noon; all hours less than 12 are in the morning, all greater are in the afternoon and when diminished by 12 give the usual reckoning; for instance, 15^h is 3 p. m. The heights, in feet and tenths, are reckoned from mean low water, which is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts for this region, and which is 3.2 feet below mean sea level. Symbols and abbreviations relating to the moon: ●, new moon; ☽, 1st quarter; ○, full moon; ☾, 3d quarter; E, moon on the equator; N, S, moon farthest north or south of the equator; A, P, moon in apogee or perigee.

The tables on page 52 give time of tides at local points.

Chinese Calendar, Year 4601.

(Computed for Meridian of Pekin.)

Chinese Month (Moons).	Gregorian Date of Beginning.	Duration (Days).	Chinese Month (Moons).	Gregorian Date of Beginning.	Duration (Days).
1	February 16, 1904	30	7	August 11, 1904	29
2	March 17, 1904	29	8	September 9, 1904	30
3	April 15, 1904	30	9	October 9, 1904	29
4	May 15, 1904	30	10	November 7, 1904	29
5	June 13, 1904	29	11	December 6, 1904	30
6	July 13, 1904	30	12	January 5, 1905	..

THE JAPANESE YEAR.

The Japanese year begins at the same time as the Chinese year. There is much uncertainty among English chronologists about the actual time of the beginning of this era, and therefore of the number of the cycles; also as to the time of beginning of the year. The inter-callary month must always begin between the 20th and the 23d of the month, and at about the same time of year, and run until the following new moon.

TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES—Continued.

San Francisco Entrance (Fort Point), California.—1904.

Moon.	APRIL. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon.	MAY. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon.	JUNE. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	F.	1	5.53	12.30	18.00	....		Su.	1	6.25	13.23	18.12	....		W.	1	0.38	7.37	14.51	19.16
			0.3	5.4	1.3	....				—0.4	4.9	2.6	....				5.2	—0.4	4.7	3.2
	S.	2	0.22	6.42	13.28	18.42		M.	2	0.25	7.15	14.17	18.57		Th.	2	1.24	8.19	15.42	20.22
			5.7	0.2	5.0	1.7				5.7	—0.4	4.7	3.0				4.9	0.0	4.7	3.2
	Su.	3	1.04	7.31	14.22	19.26	S	Tu.	3	1.07	8.02	15.12	19.46		F.	3	2.11	9.00	16.27	21.30
			5.6	0.2	4.8	2.2				5.4	—0.2	4.6	3.2				4.8	0.3	4.7	3.2
	M.	4	1.46	8.27	15.22	20.12		W.	4	1.52	8.52	16.07	20.40		S.	4	3.03	9.45	17.09	22.42
			5.5	0.2	4.4	2.7				5.0	0.0	4.6	3.2				4.1	0.6	4.7	3.1
	T.	5	2.30	9.25	16.27	21.12		Th.	5	2.45	9.45	17.05	22.02	A	Su.	5	4.05	10.28	17.48	23.50
			5.3	0.4	4.3	3.1				4.7	0.4	4.6	3.2	C			3.8	1.2	4.9	2.9
S	W.	6	3.21	10.25	17.33	22.17		F.	6	3.42	10.35	18.00	23.20		M.	6	5.12	11.18	18.28	....
			5.0	0.6	4.2	3.2				4.3	0.7	4.6	3.2				3.5	1.5	5.1	....
C	Th.	7	4.22	11.27	18.38	23.42	C	S.	7	4.48	11.29	18.40	....	E	Tu.	7	0.46	6.27	12.10	19.07
			4.7	0.7	4.2	3.2				4.0	1.0	4.6	....				2.4	3.4	1.7	5.1
	F.	8	5.29	12.23	19.37	....	A	Su.	8	0.30	6.05	12.17	19.26		W.	8	1.32	7.37	13.00	19.43
			4.5	0.7	4.4	....				3.0	3.9	1.3	4.9				1.8	3.6	2.0	5.2
	S.	9	0.53	6.37	13.15	20.23		M.	9	1.25	7.12	13.10	20.05		Th.	9	2.14	8.44	13.42	20.16
			3.1	4.4	0.8	4.7				2.7	3.8	1.5	5.0				1.2	3.8	2.2	5.4
A	Su.	10	1.51	7.42	14.01	21.02	E	Tu.	10	2.10	8.14	13.54	20.40		F.	10	2.56	9.41	14.30	20.59
			2.8	4.4	0.8	4.9				2.1	3.9	1.7	5.1				0.6	4.0	2.4	5.0
	M.	11	2.40	8.40	14.46	21.37		W.	11	2.52	9.07	14.35	21.10		S.	11	3.37	10.33	15.14	21.24
			2.4	4.5	1.1	5.0				1.5	4.2	1.9	5.2				0.0	4.2	2.6	5.8
	Tu.	12	3.18	9.30	15.23	22.07		Th.	12	3.29	10.00	15.12	21.40		Su.	12	4.18	11.22	15.55	22.02
			2.0	4.6	1.2	5.1				1.0	4.4	2.0	5.2				—0.5	4.4	2.8	6.0
E	W.	13	3.54	10.16	15.58	22.30		F.	13	4.02	10.47	15.50	22.06	●	M.	13	5.00	12.10	16.40	22.44
			1.5	4.7	1.3	5.1				0.5	4.5	2.2	5.5				—0.8	4.6	2.8	6.0
	Th.	14	4.30	10.58	16.30	22.58		S.	14	4.38	11.34	16.27	22.39	N	Tu.	14	5.44	12.57	17.29	23.28
			1.2	4.8	1.5	5.1				0.0	4.4	2.3	5.5				—1.0	4.6	2.8	6.0
●	F.	15	5.06	11.40	17.03	23.22	●	Su.	15	5.20	12.21	17.06	23.10		W.	15	6.29	13.42	18.20	....
			0.8	4.8	1.7	5.2				—0.3	4.6	2.5	5.6				—1.0	4.8	2.9	....
	S.	16	5.38	12.24	17.38	23.47		M.	16	6.03	13.10	17.47	23.48		Th.	16	0.18	7.15	14.27	19.15
			0.5	4.7	2.0	5.2				—0.5	4.6	2.7	5.7				5.7	—0.8	4.9	2.9
	Su.	17	6.18	13.10	18.14	....	N	Tu.	17	6.45	13.57	18.32	....	P	F.	17	1.12	8.00	15.12	20.18
			0.2	4.7	2.3	....				—0.6	4.6	2.9	....				5.5	—0.6	5.0	2.9
	M.	18	0.18	7.02	14.00	18.54		W.	18	0.36	7.33	14.47	19.27		S.	18	2.10	8.53	15.58	21.30
			5.4	0.1	4.3	2.7				5.6	—0.6	4.7	3.0				5.0	—0.1	5.2	2.6
	Tu.	19	0.55	7.47	14.52	19.41		Th.	19	1.20	8.20	15.38	20.29		Su.	19	3.17	9.42	16.47	22.46
			5.3	0.0	4.3	2.8				5.4	—0.4	4.7	3.1				4.6	0.4	5.4	2.3
N	W.	20	1.38	8.40	15.50	20.37		F.	20	2.16	9.16	16.30	21.42	☽	M.	20	4.37	10.40	17.35	23.54
			5.3	0.0	4.3	3.1				5.1	—0.1	4.7	3.1	E			4.1	1.0	5.5	1.8
	Th.	21	2.32	9.38	16.52	21.50		S.	21	3.22	10.12	17.22	23.00		Tu.	21	5.57	11.40	18.25	....
			5.2	0.1	4.3	3.1				4.8	0.2	4.9	2.7				4.0	1.6	5.6	
☽	F.	22	3.35	10.40	17.53	23.09	☽	Su.	22	4.40	11.12	18.13	....		W.	22	0.58	7.20	12.36	19.14
			5.0	0.3	4.4	3.1	P			4.6	0.7	5.2	....				1.3	4.0	2.0	5.6
	S.	23	4.51	11.44	18.48	....		M.	23	0.14	6.07	12.12	19.02		Th.	23	1.58	8.35	13.32	20.03
			4.7	0.4	4.6	3.1				2.2	4.2	1.1	5.4				0.6	4.0	2.3	5.9
	Su.	24	0.24	6.10	12.43	19.40	E	Tu.	24	1.20	7.26	13.11	19.50		F.	24	2.54	9.46	14.22	20.48
			2.5	4.6	0.6	5.0				1.5	4.3	1.4	5.6				0.0	4.2	2.6	6.0
	M.	25	1.29	7.28	13.45	20.27		W.	25	2.12	8.40	14.00	20.35		S.	25	3.42	10.40	15.10	21.33
			2.0	4.7	0.8	5.4				1.0	4.5	1.6	5.8				—0.4	4.5	2.9	6.0
P	Tu.	26	2.27	8.40	14.37	21.10		Th.	26	3.04	9.47	14.48	21.20		Su.	26	4.28	11.30	15.56	22.16
E			1.4	4.9	1.0	5.5				0.3	4.6	2.1	5.9				—0.7	4.6	2.9	5.9
	W.	27	3.18	9.43	15.22	21.51		F.	27	3.53	10.44	15.35	22.00	S	M.	27	5.11	12.18	16.42	22.57
			0.8	5.1	1.2	5.7				—0.2	4.7	2.4	6.0	◉			—0.8	4.6	2.9	5.8
	Th.	28	4.04	10.43	16.07	22.30		S.	28	4.41	11.38	16.20	22.40		Tu.	28	5.52	13.00	17.22	23.38
			0.3	5.2	1.6	5.9				—0.6	4.8	2.7	6.0				—0.8	4.7	3.1	5.5
◉	F.	29	4.50	11.40	16.48	23.07	◉	Su.	29	5.25	12.28	17.00	23.18		W.	29	6.30	13.44	18.12	....
			—0.1	5.2	1.8	5.8				—0.8	4.7	3.0	5.8				—0.6	4.8	3.2	....
	S.	30	5.38	12.32	17.30	23.47	S	M.	30	6.11	13.19	17.43	....		Th.	30	0.15	7.07	14.25	19.02
			—0.3	5.0	2.2	5.8				—0.8	4.7	3.2	....				5.2	—0.3	4.8	3.2
								Tu.	31	0.00	6.55	14.07	18.33							
										5.6	—0.7	4.7	3.2							

The tables on page 52 give time of tides at local points.

Chinese Fasts and Festivals.

(The information regarding the Chinese year, with its fasts and festivals, was obtained from the Chinese Legation at Washington, D. C.)

The Chinese year 4601, which corresponds most closely to the 1904 of the Christian era, will contain 355 days, 28 days less than were contained in the year 4600. It begins on the first day of the first moon, or February 16.

The Chinese, as do most Eastern people, observe a lunar month, each month beginning with the advent of the new moon. In order to provide for the difference between the lunar and solar year, one month is added in every thirty, so that the Chinese year may begin any time between the 21st of January and the last of February.

New Year's Day is celebrated as a day of great importance by Chinamen throughout the world. Its observance usually lasts three or four days, according to the wealth of the individual. Work is suspended and the time given over to receiving and paying visits. All debts are cleared at that time. When a Chinaman becomes insolvent he appears before his creditors at New Year's time, announces that he has no money, and, by a solemn ceremony, his debts are declared discharged. New Year's is also the time when charity is most practised, and the custom of giving presents is faithfully observed. Among the wealthier classes and in the towns there are usually street celebrations, with parades and fireworks.

The fifth day of the fifth moon, falling in 1904 on June 17, is celebrated as a dragon festival, and upon this occasion in China the day is devoted to water sports and excursions. The holiday usually ends with processions of illuminated boats.

The fifteenth day of the eighth month, falling in 1904 on September 23, is the great mid-Autumn festival, when everybody in China makes "moon cakes" and worships the moon. This is the time of the American harvest moon, which shines with marked brilliancy in the East.

The Winter solstice is an official holiday, and upon this occasion it is the duty of all officials to visit the temple, kneel to the north and worship the Emperor.

The Emperor's birthday is an anniversary which every one is compelled to celebrate as a festival of rejoicing. This festival falls upon the twenty-sixth day of the sixth moon, or, in 1904, on August 7. The birthday anniversary of the Dowager Empress, which falls upon the tenth day of the tenth moon, or, in 1904, on November 16, is also celebrated, but only as an official holiday.

TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES—Continued.
San Francisco Entrance (Fort Point), California.—1904.

Moon.	JULY. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	F.	1	0.59	7.44	15.03	19.52
			4.7	0.1	4.8	3.2
A	S.	2	1.40	8.18	15.38	20.46
			4.3	0.5	4.8	3.2
	Su.	3	2.27	8.58	16.13	21.50
			4.0	0.9	4.9	3.0
E	M.	4	3.22	9.38	16.49	22.58
			3.8	1.3	5.0	2.7
☌	Tu.	5	4.26	10.22	17.26	23.50
			3.5	1.6	5.0	2.1
	W.	6	5.42	11.12	18.02	....
			3.4	1.9	5.2	
	Th.	7	0.45	7.00	12.05	18.44
			1.6	3.4	2.2	5.3
	F.	8	1.38	8.15	13.00	19.25
			0.9	3.5	2.4	5.6
	S.	9	2.27	9.19	13.52	20.10
			0.3	3.8	2.6	5.8
	Su.	10	3.12	10.15	14.45	20.55
			—0.2	4.1	2.7	6.0
N	M.	11	3.57	11.02	15.33	21.40
			—0.7	4.4	2.7	6.0
●	Tu.	12	4.42	11.48	16.24	22.30
			—1.2	4.6	2.7	6.1
	W.	13	5.25	12.33	17.13	23.19
			—1.4	4.8	2.7	6.0
P	Th.	14	6.09	13.18	18.08	....
			—1.2	4.9	2.6	....
	F.	15	0.10	6.54	13.56	19.02
			5.7	—0.7	5.2	2.4
	S.	16	1.09	7.40	14.37	20.02
			5.3	—0.3	5.3	2.2
E	Su.	17	2.08	8.26	15.22	21.12
			4.9	0.3	5.4	2.0
	M.	18	3.14	9.14	16.06	22.20
			4.4	0.9	5.5	1.8
☽	Tu.	19	4.27	10.10	16.56	23.29
			4.1	1.5	5.5	1.4
	W.	20	5.48	11.10	17.47	....
			3.9	2.0	5.6	....
	Th.	21	0.38	7.10	12.07	18.42
			0.9	3.8	2.5	5.6
	F.	22	1.41	8.27	13.07	19.36
			0.4	4.0	2.7	5.7
	S.	23	2.37	9.31	14.01	20.27
			0.0	4.3	2.9	5.9
S	Su.	24	3.28	10.28	14.55	21.18
			—0.4	4.3	3.0	5.9
	M.	25	4.12	11.12	15.45	22.00
			—0.6	4.5	3.1	5.7
	Tu.	26	4.50	11.57	16.30	22.44
			—0.6	4.6	3.1	5.6
●	W.	27	5.28	12.34	17.10	23.22
			—0.5	4.7	3.1	5.3
	Th.	28	6.02	13.10	17.56	....
			—0.3	4.8	3.0	....
	F.	29	0.00	6.35	13.44	18.37
			5.0	0.0	4.7	2.8
A	S.	30	0.39	7.07	14.14	19.29
			4.6	0.4	4.7	2.8
	Su.	31	1.19	7.37	14.41	20.09
			4.2	0.7	4.9	2.8

Moon.	AUGUST. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
E	M.	1	2.04	8.12	15.13	21.02
			4.0	1.2	4.9	2.5
	Tu.	2	2.52	8.50	15.42	21.54
			3.8	1.6	5.0	2.1
	W.	3	3.49	9.34	16.20	22.37
			3.5	2.0	5.0	1.9
☾	Th.	4	5.02	10.25	17.03	....
			3.4	2.2	5.1	
	F.	5	0.00	6.27	11.22	17.52
			1.3	3.3	2.6	5.3
	S.	6	1.00	7.30	12.27	18.46
			0.8	3.5	2.7	5.5
	Su.	7	1.55	8.35	13.28	19.40
			0.3	3.7	2.7	5.6
N	M.	8	2.46	9.47	14.27	20.36
			—0.2	4.1	2.7	5.8
	Tu.	9	3.32	10.35	15.22	21.30
			—0.6	4.5	2.6	6.0
	W.	10	4.17	11.16	16.11	22.21
			—0.8	4.8	2.4	6.0
●	Th.	11	5.02	11.57	17.02	23.15
			—0.8	5.0	2.2	5.9
P	F.	12	5.44	12.36	17.52	....
			—0.6	5.2	1.8	....
	S.	13	0.07	6.29	13.15	18.47
			5.6	—0.2	5.4	1.5
E	Su.	14	1.02	7.14	13.55	19.46
			5.3	0.3	5.5	1.4
	M.	15	2.00	8.02	14.37	20.47
			4.9	0.9	5.5	1.3
	Tu.	16	3.07	8.50	15.25	21.52
			4.5	1.6	5.5	1.1
☽	W.	17	4.21	9.43	16.18	23.02
			4.2	2.2	5.4	0.9
	Th.	18	5.38	10.40	17.14	....
			3.8	2.6	5.3	....
	F.	19	0.13	6.59	11.48	18.12
			0.6	3.9	2.8	5.4
S	S.	20	1.17	8.13	12.54	19.13
			0.3	4.1	2.9	5.4
	Su.	21	2.13	9.13	13.56	20.10
			0.1	4.3	3.1	5.5
	M.	22	3.02	10.02	14.50	21.04
			—0.1	4.5	3.0	5.5
	Tu.	23	8.45	10.45	15.37	21.50
			—0.1	4.7	2.7	5.4
	W.	24	4.22	11.22	16.18	22.33
			—0.1	4.8	2.7	5.3
●	Th.	25	4.57	11.57	17.00	23.12
			0.0	4.8	2.5	5.0
A	F.	26	5.30	12.27	17.36	23.50
			0.3	4.9	2.3	4.8
	S.	27	5.59	12.53	18.14	....
			0.6	4.9	2.2	
E	Su.	28	0.24	6.32	13.17	18.52
			4.5	1.0	4.9	2.0
	M.	29	1.00	7.02	13.42	19.36
			4.3	1.4	4.9	1.8
	Tu.	30	1.43	7.35	14.10	20.20
			4.2	1.7	4.8	1.5
	W.	31	2.32	8.12	14.40	21.11
			4.0	2.1	4.8	1.4

Moon.	SEPTEMBER. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	Th.	1	3.34	8.57	15.20	22.13
			3.8	2.4	4.9	1.1
☾	F.	2	4.47	9.52	16.10	23.18
			3.6	2.6	5.0	0.9
	S.	3	6.07	11.00	17.09	....
			3.6	2.8	5.1	
N	Su.	4	0.22	7.22	12.10	18.15
			0.6	3.8	2.7	5.3
	M.	5	1.22	8.24	13.18	19.20
			0.2	4.1	2.7	5.4
	Tu.	6	2.15	9.14	14.17	20.22
			0.0	4.5	2.5	5.5
	W.	7	3.04	9.57	15.12	21.22
			—0.2	4.9	2.2	5.7
	Th.	8	3.50	10.37	16.00	22.19
			—0.3	5.2	1.7	5.7
P	F.	9	4.36	11.15	16.50	23.12
●			—0.1	5.4	1.3	5.6
E	S.	10	5.22	11.53	17.41	....
			0.1	5.6	0.8	....
	Su.	11	0.07	6.05	12.32	18.33
			5.5	0.5	5.5	0.7
	M.	12	1.02	6.46	13.12	19.22
			5.3	1.0	5.5	0.5
	Tu.	13	2.00	7.32	13.56	20.20
			5.0	1.6	5.4	0.5
	W.	14	3.05	8.20	14.42	21.23
			4.5	2.2	5.3	0.5
	Th.	15	4.15	9.15	15.33	22.32
			4.3	2.6	5.1	0.5
☽	F.	16	5.30	10.22	16.37	23.42
			4.1	3.0	5.0	0.5
S	S.	17	6.43	11.36	17.40	....
			4.1	3.1	4.8	....
	Su.	18	0.43	7.48	12.49	18.48
			0.4	4.4	3.1	4.8
	M.	19	1.40	8.42	13.50	19.51
			0.3	4.6	2.9	4.8
	Tu.	20	2.28	9.27	14.42	20.47
			0.3	4.8	2.6	4.8
	W.	21	3.07	10.06	15.27	21.35
			0.4	4.9	2.3	4.9
A	Th.	22	3.46	10.40	16.05	22.20
			0.6	5.0	2.0	4.8
	F.	23	4.22	11.06	16.43	23.06
			0.8	5.1	1.7	4.8
●	S.	24	4.53	11.34	17.17	23.40
E			1.0	5.0	1.5	4.7
	Su.	25	5.22	11.57	17.52	....
			1.3	4.9	1.3	....
	M.	26	0.15	5.44	12.18	18.26
			4.8	1.6	4.9	1.1
	Tu.	27	0.58	6.23	12.42	19.03
			4.5	1.9	5.0	0.9
	W.	28	1.42	7.00	13.10	19.47
			4.3	2.2	4.9	0.7
	Th.	29	2.32	7.38	13.47	20.38
			4.1	2.4	5.0	0.7
	F.	30	3.30	8.28	14.34	21.37
			3.9	2.7	5.0	0.6

The tables on page 52 give time of tides at local points.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar.

The Russians have never adopted the new style of marking the divisions of the year, but cling to the old style, which brings all their dates thirteen days later than ours. Following is the list of holy days that will be observed during the year 1904, or A. M. 8012:

New Style Dates.	Old Style Dates.	Holy Days.	New Style Dates.	Old Style Dates.	Holy Days.
January 14	January 1	Circumcision.	May 27	May 14	Coronation of Emperor.*†
January 19	January 6	Theophany (Epiphany).	July 12	June 29	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles.
February 14	February 1	Carnival Sunday.	August 14	August 1	First Day of Theotokos.
February 15	February 2	Hypapante (Purification).	August 19	August 6	Transfiguration.
February 17	February 4	Ash Wednesday.	August 28	August 15	Repose of Theotokos.
February 21	February 8	First Sunday in Lent.	September 12	August 30	St. Alexander Nevsky.*
March 27	March 14	Palm Sunday.	September 21	September 8	Nativity of Theotokos.
April 1	March 19	Great Friday (Good Friday).	September 27	September 14	Exaltation of the Cross.
April 3	March 21	Holy Pasch (Easter).	October 14	October 1	Patronage of Theotokos.
April 7	March 25	Annunciation of Theotokos.	November 28	November 15	First Day of Nativity.
May 6	April 23	St. George	December 4	November 21	Entrance of Theotokos.
May 12	April 29	Ascension Thursday.	December 21	December 8	Conception of Theotokos.
May 22	May 9	St. Nicholas.	Jan. 7, 1905	December 25	Nativity (Christmas).

*Peculiar to Russia. †The day set apart for the commemoration of the crowning of the Emperor refers, of course, to the coronation of the present Czar. When his successor is crowned the date will be changed. September 12, the holy day of St. Alexander Nevsky, is in honor of a former ruler of the nation. He was born at Vladimir, Russia, in 1219, and died November 14, 1263. He is a national hero, and was patron saint of St. Petersburg, Prince of Novgorod and Grand Duke of Vladimir. He defeated the invading Swedes in 1240 in a great battle on the Izhova, a southern affluent of the Neva (whence his surname Nevsky), and the Livonian Knights on the ice of Lake Peipus in 1242. His memory is also honored by the cloister or monastery of Alexander Nevsky, a famous foundation of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg.

TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES—Continued.

San Francisco Entrance (Fort Point), California.—1904.

Moon.	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
			OCTOBER.			
N	S.	1	4.40	9.30	15.32	22.40
			3.9	2.9	5.0	0.6
☾	Su.	2	5.48	10.47	16.38	23.46
			4.0	3.0	4.8	0.5
	M.	3	6.52	12.04	17.51	....
			4.2	2.9	4.8	....
	Tu.	4	0.47	7.46	13.10	19.05
			0.4	4.6	2.6	4.9
	W.	5	1.42	8.34	14.10	20.15
			0.4	4.9	2.0	5.1
	Th.	6	2.34	9.17	15.00	21.18
			0.4	5.3	1.4	5.3
P	F.	7	3.26	9.56	15.52	22.16
			0.6	5.4	0.8	5.4
E	S.	8	4.09	10.35	16.40	23.22
●			0.8	5.6	0.4	5.4
	Su.	9	4.52	11.14	17.27	....
			1.1	5.6	0.0	....
	M.	10	0.07	5.34	11.52	18.14
			5.4	1.5	5.7	—0.1
	Tu.	11	1.05	6.17	12.32	19.05
			5.1	1.9	5.7	—0.2
	W.	12	2.00	7.02	13.15	20.00
			4.8	2.4	5.5	—0.1
	Th.	13	3.00	7.50	14.02	20.58
			4.6	2.9	5.3	0.0
S	F.	14	4.05	8.50	14.57	21.59
			4.5	3.1	5.0	0.2
☽	S.	15	5.11	10.00	15.59	23.00
			4.5	3.2	4.6	0.4
	Su.	16	6.15	11.20	17.17	....
			4.5	3.2	4.5	....
	M.	17	0.00	7.15	12.40	18.18
			0.6	4.6	3.1	4.3
	Tu.	18	0.52	8.02	13.38	19.27
			0.8	4.9	2.7	4.2
	W.	19	1.42	8.41	14.28	20.26
			1.0	5.0	2.2	4.2
A	Th.	20	2.27	9.18	15.09	21.19
			1.2	5.2	1.9	4.4
E	F.	21	3.05	9.48	15.47	22.06
			1.3	5.1	1.5	4.6
	S.	22	3.38	10.17	16.21	22.50
			1.5	5.1	1.1	4.6
	Su.	23	4.13	10.42	16.53	23.32
			1.8	5.1	0.8	4.6
☻	M.	24	4.45	11.02	17.25	....
			2.0	5.2	0.5	....
	Tu.	25	0.14	5.17	11.28	18.02
			4.5	2.2	5.2	0.2
	W.	26	0.56	5.50	11.55	18.42
			4.4	2.5	5.3	0.1
	Th.	27	1.44	6.28	12.30	19.27
			4.2	2.7	5.2	0.0
	F.	28	2.32	7.15	13.10	20.13
			4.2	3.0	5.2	0.0
N	S.	29	3.27	8.08	14.00	21.10
			4.2	3.1	5.0	0.2
	Su.	30	4.26	9.16	15.03	22.08
			4.2	3.1	4.8	0.3
☾	M.	31	5.24	10.36	16.16	23.10
			4.4	3.1	4.6	0.6
			NOVEMBER.			
	Tu.	1	6.17	11.54	17.38	....
			4.7	2.6	4.4	....
	W.	2	0.12	7.09	13.02	18.56
			0.8	5.0	2.0	4.4
	Th.	3	1.13	7.54	14.00	20.10
			1.1	5.3	1.4	4.6
E	F.	4	2.05	8.38	14.51	21.16
			1.1	5.4	0.8	4.9
P	S.	5	2.52	9.19	15.37	22.19
			1.5	5.7	0.2	5.0
	Su.	6	3.37	10.00	16.26	23.15
			1.7	5.9	—0.3	5.1
●	M.	7	4.19	10.39	17.13	....
			2.0	6.0	—0.6	....
	Tu.	8	0.10	5.00	11.20	18.00
			5.0	2.3	6.0	—0.7
	W.	9	1.00	5.48	12.00	18.49
			4.9	2.7	5.8	—0.7
S	Th.	10	1.57	6.34	12.43	19.39
			4.8	3.0	5.5	—0.5
	F.	11	2.50	7.24	13.30	20.28
			4.7	3.1	5.2	—0.2
	S.	12	3.46	8.23	14.24	21.20
			4.7	3.2	4.8	0.1
	Su.	13	4.45	9.37	15.24	22.14
			4.7	3.2	4.4	0.5
☽	M.	14	5.38	11.02	16.35	23.06
			4.7	3.1	4.0	0.9
	Tu.	15	6.27	12.17	17.47	23.58
			4.8	2.9	3.9	1.2
A	W.	16	7.09	13.15	19.00	....
			5.0	2.5	3.8	....
	Th.	17	0.52	7.51	14.05	20.05
			1.6	5.2	2.0	3.8
E	F.	18	1.36	8.25	14.47	20.59
			1.7	5.1	1.6	4.0
	S.	19	2.16	9.00	15.17	21.52
			2.1	5.3	1.0	4.1
	Su.	20	2.53	9.28	15.52	22.37
			2.2	5.4	0.6	4.2
	M.	21	3.30	9.53	16.28	23.23
			2.4	5.5	0.2	4.2
☻	Tu.	22	4.07	10.20	17.05	....
			2.5	5.6	—0.2	....
	W.	23	0.08	4.42	10.50	17.43
			4.3	2.6	5.6	—0.5
	Th.	24	0.52	5.24	11.24	18.25
			4.5	2.7	5.6	—0.6
N	F.	25	1.38	6.05	12.07	19.09
			4.5	2.8	5.9	—0.6
	S.	26	2.26	6.56	12.52	19.55
			4.5	3.0	5.4	—0.4
	Su.	27	3.12	7.54	13.46	20.46
			4.6	3.1	5.2	—0.2
	M.	28	4.00	9.02	14.46	21.40
			4.7	3.1	4.8	0.3
☾	Tu.	29	4.50	10.22	16.02	22.35
			4.9	2.7	4.4	0.7
	W.	30	5.40	11.38	17.30	23.37
			5.2	2.3	4.1	1.1
			DECEMBER.			
E	Th.	1	6.30	12.47	18.52	....
			5.3	1.7	4.1	....
P	F.	2	0.37	7.15	13.42	20.08
			1.5	5.5	1.0	4.4
	S.	3	1.32	8.02	14.37	21.18
			1.8	5.8	0.3	4.5
	Su.	4	2.23	8.47	15.30	22.10
			2.1	6.0	—0.2	4.6
	M.	5	3.09	9.30	16.16	23.14
			2.3	6.1	—0.7	4.7
●	Tu.	6	3.53	10.13	17.02	....
			2.6	6.2	—0.9	....
	W.	7	0.06	4.40	10.55	17.47
			4.7	2.9	6.0	—1.1
S	Th.	8	0.56	5.24	11.35	18.31
			4.8	3.0	5.8	—1.0
	F.	9	1.43	6.12	12.17	19.18
			4.8	3.0	5.5	—0.7
	S.	10	2.30	7.02	13.05	20.07
			4.8	3.1	5.2	—0.1
	Su.	11	3.18	8.00	13.56	20.42
			4.8	3.1	4.8	0.2
	M.	12	4.06	9.10	14.46	21.24
			4.9	3.1	4.2	0.6
	Tu.	13	4.50	10.25	15.47	22.07
			5.0	3.0	3.7	1.1
☽	W.	14	5.30	11.37	17.00	22.56
A			5.0	2.8	3.3	1.6
E	Th.	15	6.12	12.35	18.12	23.50
			5.2	2.4	3.2	1.9
	F.	16	6.51	13.27	19.30	....
			5.2	1.9	3.5	....
	S.	17	0.38	7.30	14.07	20.31
			2.2	5.3	1.5	3.5
	Su.	18	1.25	8.05	14.47	21.31
			2.4	5.3	0.8	3.7
	M.	19	2.09	8.37	15.27	22.22
			2.6	5.5	0.2	4.0
	Tu.	20	2.52	9.12	16.06	23.09
			2.7	5.7	—0.3	4.2
	W.	21	3.37	9.48	16.45	23.52
			2.7	5.8	—0.6	4.4
☻	Th.	22	4.21	10.25	17.27	....
N			2.8	5.9	—0.8	....
	F.	23	0.37	5.05	11.05	18.08
			4.5	2.9	5.8	—0.9
	S.	24	1.20	5.52	11.53	18.52
			4.6	3.0	5.7	—0.8
	Su.	25	2.00	6.44	12.46	19.35
			4.7	2.9	5.5	—0.6
	M.	26	2.42	7.43	13.40	20.21
			4.9	2.8	5.1	—0.1
P	Tu.	27	3.25	8.49	14.42	21.10
			5.0	2.5	4.7	0.4
	W.	28	4.12	10.02	15.56	22.04
			5.3	2.3	4.2	1.0
E	Th.	29	5.00	11.12	17.18	23.07
☾			5.4	1.8	3.9	1.6
	F.	30	5.50	12.22	18.42	....
			5.4	1.8	3.9	....
	S.	31	0.02	6.41	13.28	20.05
			2.0	5.7	0.7	4.0

The tables on page 52 give time of tides at local points.

Greek Church Fasts and Festivals.

The Greek Church, being an offshoot of the Roman Catholic Church, its holy days are practically the same as those of the latter. A principal difference is in the time for keeping Easter. The Asiatic Church, deriving its customs from the ceremonies of the Jewish Passover, had originally kept its Easter on the actual day of the full moon, no matter on what day of the week it occurred. The Church of Rome spent her direst anathemas on this practice, for she kept her Easter on the first Sunday between the 16th and 22d days of the moon. Engaging as weapons ridicule and calumny, she styled the Asiatic practice that of quartodecimans, or fortnighter, because they had Easter on the 14th day of the month, and called the members of the church Jews, because their festival coincided in time with the Jewish Passover. The Greeks, however, insisted on their own ideas of Easter, and still, in spite of opposition, retain the date as it has been for many centuries of the past, believing in keeping to the custom of their fathers, whatever force may be brought in opposition. The history of the Roman and Greek Churches is one of growing estrangement from the fifth to the eleventh century, and of a series of abortive attempts at reconciliation since the latter date, Leo IX. having, in 1054, excommunicated the entire Eastern Church. Theotokos, alluded to in the table, is the Virgin Mary. The Council of Ephesus, the third occumenical, had insisted upon applying the term Theotokos to the Virgin Mary, and this was repeated in the symbol of Chaladan, which says that Christ was born of the Virgin Mary, the Theosophons, "according to the manhood." The same symbol also declares that Christ is "to be acknowledged in two natures, individually an inseparably."

There are two holy days which are observed by Russians alone, the members of the church outside that country paying no attention to them. These are the anniversary of the crowning of the Czar and the day of St. Alexander Nevsky, the latter commemorating the victory of Prince Alexander over the Swedish troops on the banks of the Neva, whence the Nevsky.

There have been repeated efforts in recent years to adopt the modern style of rating time to accord with the methods used by all the rest of Europe and America, but owing to the opposition of the more conservative classes it has so far proved unavailing. The change will undoubtedly be made in time, however, greatly to the benefit of the business classes having relations with Russia.

Tides on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.*

Compared to Governors Island.

(Calculated expressly for The American Almanac by Professor Leland P. Shidy, Chief of the Tidal Division of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Place.	Plus or Minus.	Hours.	Minutes.	Place.	Plus or Minus.	Hours.	Minutes.
Bar Harbor, Me.	+	2	27	Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., N. Y.	—	0	08
Booth Bay Harbor, Me.	+	2	37	Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.	—	0	12
Calais, Me.	+	3	04	Tottenville, S. I., N. Y.	—	0	08
Eastport, Me.	+	2	36	West Point, N. Y.	+	2	50
Jonesport, Me.	+	2	27	Asbury Park, N. J.	—	0	41
Northeast Harbor, Me.	+	2	30	Atlantic City, N. J.	—	0	15
Old Orchard, Me.	+	2	48	Avalon, N. J.	—	0	24
Portland, Me.	+	2	46	Barnegat, N. J.	+	1	29
Rockland, Me.	+	2	44	Bayonne, N. J.	+	0	23
Thomaston, Me.	+	2	67	Cape May, N. J.	+	0	16
Portsmouth, N. H.	+	3	06	Culver, N. J.	—	0	14
Isle of Shoals, N. H.	+	3	01	Newark, N. J.	+	0	58
Barnstable, Mass.	+	3	20	Sandy Hook, N. J.	—	0	34
Boston, Mass.	+	3	11	Stoneharbor, N. J.	—	0	25
Cottage City, Mass.	+	3	32	Tom's River, N. J.	+	2	44
Fall River, Mass.	—	0	11	League Island, Pa.	+	5	19
Falmouth, Mass.	+	2	06	Philadelphia, Pa.	+	5	41
Gloucester, Mass.	+	2	45	Newcastle, Del.	+	3	47
Harwichport, Mass.	+	4	09	Goose Point, Del.	+	1	25
Marblehead, Mass.	+	2	52	Annapolis, Md.	+	9	10
Nahant, Mass.	+	2	53	Baltimore, Md.	+	10	58
Nantucket, Mass.	+	4	08	Point Lookout, Md.	+	5	01
New Bedford, Mass.	—	0	19	Washington, D. C.	+	13	15
Newburyport, Mass.	+	3	06	Cape Charles, Va.	+	0	07
Rockport, Mass.	+	2	39	Cape Henry, Va.	+	0	03
Salem, Mass.	+	3	00	Newport News, Va.	+	0	58
Wellfleet, Mass.	+	2	59	Old Point Comfort, Va.	+	0	49
Woods Holl, Mass.	+	0	19	Richmond, Va.	+	9	05
Bristol, R. I.	—	0	13	Beaufort, N. C.	—	0	32
East Greenwich, R. I.	—	0	14	Cape Hatteras, N. C.	—	0	54
Narragansett Pier, R. I.	—	0	40	Cape Lookout, N. C.	—	1	25
Newport, R. I.	—	0	27	Southport, N. C.	—	0	17
New Shoreham, Block Island, R. I.	—	0	41	Wilmington, N. C.	+	2	05
Point Judith, R. I.	—	0	42	Wrightsville, N. C.	+	0	45
Providence, R. I.	—	0	02	Beaufort, S. C.	+	0	34
Watch Hill, R. I.	+	0	36	Cape Romaine, S. C.	—	0	43
Wickford, R. I.	—	0	22	Charleston, S. C.	—	0	19
Bridgeport, Conn.	+	3	02	Georgetown, S. C.	—	0	57
Millford, Conn.	+	2	58	Brunswick, Ga.	+	0	27
Mystic, Conn.	+	1	10	Jekyl Island, Ga.	+	0	18
New London, Conn.	+	1	14	Savannah, Ga.	—	0	26
New Haven, Conn.	+	3	00	Cedar Keys, Fla.	—	7	44
Niantic, Conn.	+	1	20	Fernandina, Fla.	—	0	29
Norwich, Conn.	+	1	55	Jacksonville, Fla.	+	0	20
Southport, Conn.	+	3	05	Key West, Fla.	+	12	37
Stamford, Conn.	+	2	59	Miami, Fla.	+	0	50
Stonington, Conn.	+	0	57	Palm Beach, Fla.	+	0	35
Waterford, Conn.	+	1	20	Pensacola, Fla.	+	14	07
Albany, N. Y.	+	9	33	St. Augustine, Fla.	+	0	13
Bath Beach, N. Y.	—	0	36	Tampa, Fla.	+	7	09
Bayshore, L. I., N. Y.	+	1	43	Mobile, Ala.	+	4	07
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.	+	3	02	Bay St. Louis, Miss.	+	14	25
Fire Island, N. Y.	—	0	48	Scranton, Miss.	+	13	13
Montauk Point, N. Y.	+	0	07	Calcasian Pass, La.	+	6	58
Orient, L. I., N. Y.	+	1	59	Grand Isle, La.	+	13	03
Oyster Bay, N. Y.	+	3	01	Galveston, Tex.	+	12	25
Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	—	0	22	Rockport, Tex.	+	12	00
Sag Harbor, N. Y.	+	2	27	Sabine Pass, Tex.	+	8	00

*To find the time of high tide at any given point on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts find the time of high tide at Governors Island on the date desired and then add or subtract the difference in time as indicated in the above table.

Tides on the Pacific Coast.*

Compared to San Francisco, Cal.

(By Professor Leland P. Shidy, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Place.	Plus or Minus.	Hours.	Minutes.	Place.	Plus or Minus.	Hours.	Minutes.
Blaine, Wash.	+	5	46	National City, Cal.	—	2	34
Cape Flattery, Wash.	+	1	03	Oceanside, Cal.	—	2	26
Granville, Wash.	+	0	36	Point Arena, Cal.	—	0	58
Hoquiam, Wash.	+	1	18	Point Conception, Cal.	—	1	50
Port Townsend, Wash.	—	7	51	Point San Bruno, Cal.	+	0	38
Seattle, Wash.	—	7	14	Point Hartford, Cal.	+	1	29
Tacoma, Wash.	—	7	07	Portrero Point, Cal.	+	0	57
Astoria, Ore.	+	1	06	San Diego, Cal.	—	2	29
Empire, Ore.	+	1	06	San Gregorio, Cal.	—	0	50
Gold Beach, Ore.	+	0	11	San Pedro, Cal.	—	2	21
Newport, Ore.	+	0	21	Sansalito, Cal.	+	0	05
Alameda, Cal.	+	0	40	Santa Barbara, Cal.	—	2	13
Crescent City, Cal.	+	0	01	Santa Cruz, Cal.	—	0	47
Eureka, Cal.	+	0	26	Santa Monica, Cal.	—	2	19
Fort Bragg, Cal.	—	0	34	Vallejo, Cal.	+	1	50
Monterey, Cal.	—	0	59				

*To find the time of high tide at any given point of the Pacific Coast find the time of high tide at Fort Point on the date desired and then add or substract the difference in time as indicated in the above table.

Subdivisions of Geologic Time and Strata.

(Prepared Expressly for The American Almanac by Professor Willard C. Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey.)

The rocks forming the earth's crust are divided into three classes: (a) Sedimentary, including all rocks formed by aqueous, organic, glacial and eolian agencies; (b) Igneous, including all rocks that have been solidified from a molten condition, both volcanic and plutonic; (c) Metamorphic, including altered rocks of either sedimentary or igneous origin, in which the acquired are more prominent than the original characteristics, together with the ancient crystalline schists of uncertain origin.

The sedimentary rocks are subdivided into formations, which are groups of strata of similar composition or containing the same fossils. The formations are grouped into larger aggregates called systems, which correspond to divisions of the time scale called periods. The systems and their corresponding periods are of world-wide occurrence, and standard terms are employed throughout the world. Formations, however, are local, and cannot generally be identified in more than a single geologic province. The following standard column is applicable only to the United States. It represents the most recent usage as adopted by the United States Geological Survey.

Subdivisions of Geologic Time.	Subdivisions of Rock Strata.		
Eras.	Systems.	Series.	Groups and Formations.
			South Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain.
Age of man	Quarternary	Recent Pleistocene	Columbia loam and gravel.
Cenozoic		Pliocene	Lafayette gravel. Shell Creek limestone. Caloosahatchee limestone.
		Miocene	Chesapeake sands.
Age of mammals	Tertiary	Oligocene	Oak Grove beds. Chipola group. Chattahoochee beds. Vicksburg limestone.
		Eocene	Jackson clays. Claiborn limestone. Hatchetigbee clays. Midway limestone.
			Texas Great Plains Region.
	Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous	Montana sandstone. Colorado shales. Dakota sandstone.
		Comanche	Washita group. Fredericksburg group. Trinity sands.
Mesozoic Age of reptiles			**North Atlantic Coastal Plain.**
	Jurassic	Lower Potomac	Arundel sands. Patuxent clays.
	Triassic	Newark	Brunswick sandstone. Lackatong shale. Stockton sandstone and shale.
			New York-Pennsylvania Region.
	Carboniferous	Permian	Dunkard sandstone.
Age of acrogens		Pennsylvanian	Monongahela sandstone and shale. Conemaugh sandstone and shale. Allegheny sandstone and shale. Pottsville—conglomerate.
		Mississippian	Mauch Chunk shale. Pocono sandstone.
	Devonian	Neodevonian	Chemung sandstone. Portage sandstone.
Age of fishes		Mesodevonian	Hamilton shale. Marcellus limestone.
		Eodevonian	Corniferous limestone. Schoharie grits. Oriskany sandstone.
	Silurian	Ontarian	Lower Helderberg limestone. Salina sandstone. Niagara limestone. Clinton sandstone. Medina sandstone.
Paleozoic		Champlainian	Hudson slate. Utica shale. Trenton limestone. Chazy limestone. Calciferous limestone.
Age of invertebrates	Cambrian	Potsdamian	Potsdam sandstone.
		Acadian	Acadia limestone.
		Georgian	Georgia slate.
			Lake Superior Region.
	Algonkian	Keweenawan	Keweenaw slate.
		Upper Huronian	Hanbury slate. Vulcan slate.
		Lower Huronian	Negaunee formation. Randville dolomite. Sturgeon quartzite.
Azoic	Archæan	Laurentian	

Tables for Surveyors and Engineers.

COMPUTED BY BERLIN H. WRIGHT, PENN YAN, N. Y.

AZIMUTH OF POLARIS AT GREATEST ELONGATION EAST OR WEST, 1904.

Month	Day	Lat. 29° N.	Lat. 31° N.	Lat. 33° N.	Lat. 35° N.	Lat. 37° N.	Lat. 39° N.	Lat. 41° N.	Lat. 43° N.	Lat. 45° N.	Polar Distance of Polaris	Upper Meridian Passage of Polaris*	Sidereal Noon or Meridian Passage of the First Point of Aries (Vernal Equinox) (Wash. mean time)	Right Ascension of Polaris	Declination of Polaris
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Jan.	1	1 22 21	1 24 2	1 25 54	1 27 55	1 30 12	1 32 40	1 35 24	1 38 29	1 41 53	1 12 2	6 43 26	5 19 24	1 25 0	88 47 58
	11	20	1	53	54	10	40	25	29	52	1	6 3 49	4 40 5	24 48	59
	21	20	1	53	54	10	40	25	29	52	1	5 24 20	4 0 46	38	59
Feb.	1	20	1	53	54	10	40	25	29	52	1	4 40 54	3 17 31	27	59
	11	21	2	54	55	12	41	26	29	53	2	4 1 26	2 38 12	18	58
	21	22	4	56	1 27 58	14	43	28	32	55	4	3 21 57	1 58 53	8	56
Mar.	1	26	7	1 25 59	1 28 1	17	47	32	36	1 41 58	6	2 46 28	1 23 30	2	54
	11	29	9	1 26 1	4	20	49	35	40	1 42 3	8	2 7 3	0 44 11	23 56	52
	21	33	14	6	8	24	54	41	44	7	12	1 27 18	0 4 51	51	48
Apr.	1	36	17	9	12	30	1 32 58	44	48	11	15	0 4 40	11 21 36	48	45
	11	40	19	11	16	36	1 33 2	48	52	15	18	0 5 2	10 42 18	48	42
	21	44	21	13	19	39	6	52	56	19	21	11 25 44	10 2 58	50	39
May	1	47	25	18	23	41	10	56	1 38 60	24	24	10 46 28	9 23 39	53	36
	11	50	31	23	27	44	14	1 35 60	1 39 4	29	27	10 8 18	8 44 20	58	33
	21	52	33	25	29	46	16	1 36 3	7	31	29	9 28 2	8 5 1	24 5	31
June	1	54	36	28	32	48	19	6	10	34	31	8 44 56	7 21 46	14	29
	11	56	37	29	33	49	20	8	11	35	32	8 5 45	6 42 27	22	28
	21	57	38	31	34	51	21	10	12	37	33	7 26 36	6 3 8	32	27
July	1	57	38	31	34	51	21	10	12	37	33	6 47 27	5 23 49	42	27
	11	57	38	31	34	51	21	10	12	37	33	6 8 19	4 44 30	53	27
	21	56	37	29	33	49	20	8	10	35	32	5 29 10	4 5 11	25 3	28
Aug.	1	53	35	27	30	47	18	5	9	33	30	4 46 6	3 21 56	14	30
	11	52	33	25	29	46	16	1 36 3	7	31	28	4 6 55	2 42 36	23	31
	21	48	30	22	25	43	13	1 35 59	1 39 3	26	26	3 27 45	2 3 17	32	34
Sep.	1	45	24	17	21	40	8	55	1 38 59	22	23	2 44 38	1 20 2	40	37
	11	43	20	12	18	38	5	51	55	18	20	2 5 26	0 40 43	47	40
	21	39	18	10	15	34	1 33 0	47	51	14	17	1 26 13	0 1 24	53	43
Oct.	1	34	15	7	9	25	1 32 55	42	45	8	13	0 46 58	11 22 5	57	47
	11	31	11	1 26 4	6	22	52	38	42	1 42 5	10	0 3 45	10 38 50	59	50
	21	26	7	1 25 59	1 28 1	17	47	32	36	1 41 58	6	11 24 27	9 59 31	60	54
Nov.	1	20	1 24 1	53	1 27 55	10	40	25	29	52	1 12 1	10 41 11	9 16 16	59	59
	11	17	1 23 57	49	52	7	37	22	24	44	1 11 58	10 1 50	8 36 57	57	48 2
	21	13	53	44	47	1 30 3	31	16	19	41	54	9 22 26	7 57 38	52	6
Dec.	1	9	50	40	43	1 29 58	27	12	15	37	51	8 40 1	7 18 19	46	9
	11	7	48	38	40	55	24	9	12	34	49	8 3 35	6 39 0	39	11
	21	5	45	35	38	53	22	7	9	31	47	7 24 8	5 59 41	31	13
	31	1 22	21 23 43	1 25 33	1 27 36	1 29 51	1 32 20	1 35 51	1 38 7	1 41 29	1 11 45	6 44 39	5 20 22	1 25 21	88 48 15

* Sub. or add 11h. 58m. 2s. for the previous or succeeding Meridian passage as required. Add 9.83s. for each hour E. of Wash. and sub. same for each hour W. of Wash. † For intermediate days interpolate.

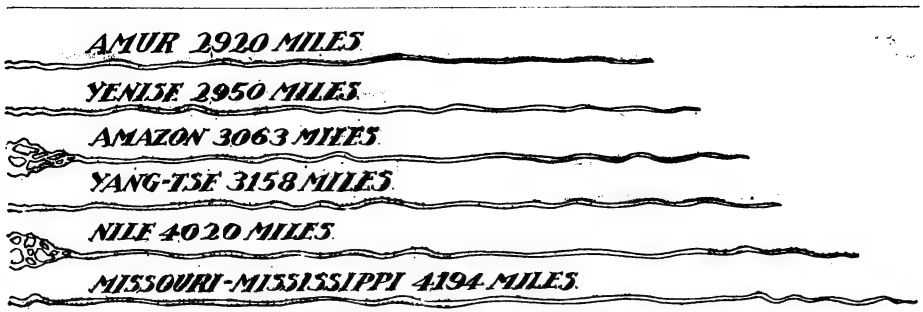
The azimuths, applied to the magnetic bearing of Polaris at the time of its greatest elongation east or west, will give the variation of the magnetic needle from a true north. When the elongation is east the azimuth will be east, and vice versa. At the present time the line of "No Variation" of the needle runs southeasterly from near Toledo, Ohio, to a point on the Atlantic coast about fifty miles southwest of Cape Fear, N. C. East of that line the north end of the needle points west of a true north, and west of that line, east of the true north. In the eastern magnetic region the bearing of Polaris at its western elongation, if eastward, added to the azimuth, gives the desired variation west; but if westward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation west. The bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation will be eastward, and the azimuth subtracted therefrom gives the variation west. In the western region the bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation, if westward, added to the azimuth, gives the variation east; but if eastward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation east. The bearing of Polaris at its western elongation will be westward, and diminished by the azimuth gives the variation east. The azimuths in the table, given for two-degree zones, are practically sufficient for all the United States except Alaska. For intermediate latitudes, and dates, the azimuths may be found by proportion sufficiently correct, or exactly by the formula: log-sine azimuth equal log-sine Polar Distance of Polaris, minus log-cosine latitude. The surveyor or engineer is on the line of "No Variation" when the bearing of Polaris at greatest elongation is the same as the azimuth.

TO FIND THE TIME OF GREATEST ELONGATION OF POLARIS.

LATITUDE NORTH	CONSTANT FOR ELONGATION.*	LATITUDE NORTH	CONSTANT FOR ELONGATION.*	LATITUDE NORTH	CONSTANT FOR ELONGATION.*
° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.
29 00	5 56 14	34 30	5 55 34	40 00	5 54 48
29 30	5 56 11	35 00	5 55 30	40 30	5 54 44
30 00	5 56 07	35 30	5 55 26	41 00	5 54 39
30 30	5 56 03	36 00	5 55 22	41 30	5 54 35
31 00	5 56 00	36 30	5 55 18	42 00	5 54 30
31 30	5 55 56	37 00	5 55 14	42 30	5 54 25
32 00	5 55 53	37 30	5 55 10	43 00	5 54 20
33 00	5 55 46	38 30	5 55 02	44 00	5 54 10
33 00	5 55 46	38 30	5 55 02	44 00	5 54 10
33 30	5 55 42	39 00	5 54 57	44 30	5 54 05
34 00	5 55 38	39 30	5 54 53	45 00	5 54 00

By adding the numbers in the annexed table for any given latitude to the time of the upper meridian passage of Polaris (the Pole Star), given in another table, the time of its great western elongation is found. If the same number be subtracted instead of added, we get the time of greatest eastern elongation. At the time of either elongation the magnetic bearing may be taken with the compass, using that elongation which occurs at night. The eastern elongations occur at night from April 1 to October 11, and the western elongations occur at night all the rest of the year. Correct local time is to be used, and bearings taken on the star promptly on time; but an error of half a minute or even a minute in the timepiece will not invalidate the bearing, as Polaris then moves nearly vertically.

* When the lower transit is used, subtract these constants from 11 hours 58 minutes 2 seconds, reversing the rule of application to the Meridian passage given above for the time of elongations, subtracting the constants obtained from the Meridian passage for western and adding for eastern elongations.



The Earth's Six Longest Rivers.

The Earth and Its People.

A STORY OF FACTS WITH FIGURES.

Scientists and theologians have been in endless conflict since natural science became disassociated with theology in regard to the age of the world. Taking the Biblical story of Genesis as literal, the Earth can be just a few thousands of years old. According to geologists who have striven to read its history in its own formations its age may be millions and millions of years—unmeasurable æons—and the process of creation must have been, rather, re-creation, with constantly and slowly changing types. No matter which theory of the beginning is accepted—whether the Earth and stars were evolved out of nebuleus stuff which itself was the beginning, whether all matter is composed of vortex whoirls that have coalesced from innumerable simple whoirls, or whether in six days the world came into being and was peopled—its size and present condition are not affected.

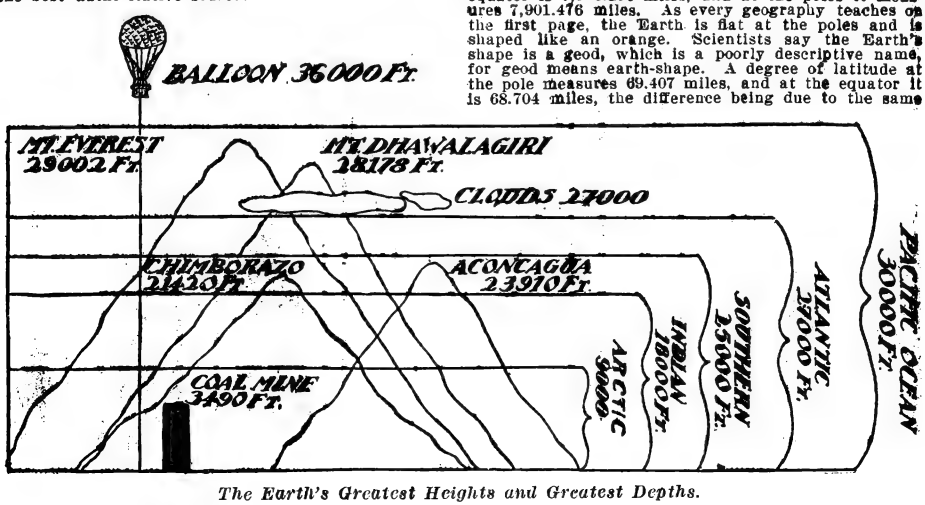
There have been as many theories of the shape and size of the Earth as there are theories of its origin. One would have it a flat plane mounted on pillars which rested upon something unknown; another had it the back of an enormous turtle with a fondness for swallowing the sun each night. Until the Earth was proved round the greatest fear of maritime people was that of falling off the edge of the ocean into space. After the globular shape was discovered people held traditions of outlandish places and peoples upon the other side, of boiling hot seas filled with horrible monsters, and mountains whose summits reached into heaven. There were men who carried their heads under their arms.

The object of this article is to give in brief form some comparisons which will assist in the understanding of the sizes of things in the world and in the United States, and to present graphically some statistics often required. It has been compiled from the best authoritative sources.

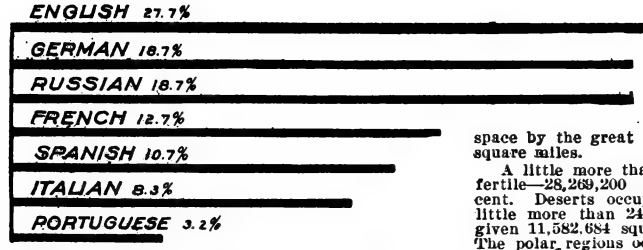
The Earth is the third planet in the solar system, counting from the Sun, and its mean distance from that central body is 93,000,000 miles, varying from 94,524,000 in Summer to 91,406,000 in Winter. It is hotter in Summer than in Winter because the rays of the Sun which reach the Earth are then more nearly vertical. The Sun's diameter is 867,000 miles, and it turns on its axis in 25 days and 8 hours. The Moon is distant from the Earth about 238,849 miles, and has a diameter of 2,160 miles. Its period of rotation is 27 days, 7 hours and 43 minutes, the same time in which it takes her to revolve around the Earth, which accounts for the fact that we never see the other side.

Mercury is the planet nearest the Sun, and has a diameter of 2,957 miles. It is seen only on rare occasions, just before dawn or just after sunset, or during a total eclipse of the Sun. Venus comes next in point of distance, and is seen just after sunset or just before dawn. Venus is the evening star in Summer. She is 67,000.00 miles from the Sun. Beyond the Earth come Mars, the Planetoids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Neptune is 2,794,000,000 miles from the Sun. If the Sun were represented by a globe two feet in diameter Mercury would, on the same scale, be a grain of mustard seed at a distance of 164 feet, Venus a pea at 284 feet, the Earth a somewhat larger pea at 430 feet, Mars a rather large pinhead at 654 feet, the Planetoids grains of sand at from 1,000 to 1,200 feet, Jupiter a moderate-sized orange at half a mile, Uranus a full-sized cherry at one and one-half miles, and Neptune an extra-sized cherry at two and one-half miles distant.

The size of the Earth can be readily determined, and the facts its measurements show are fully as interesting as any information about its age would be. According to Clark, the diameter of the Earth at the equator is 7,926.296 miles, and at the poles it measures 7,901.476 miles. As every geography teaches on the first page, the Earth is flat at the poles and is shaped like an orange. Scientists say the Earth's shape is a geod, which is a poorly descriptive name, for geod means earth-shape. A degree of latitude at the pole measures 69.407 miles, and at the equator it is 68.704 miles, the difference being due to the same



The Earth's Greatest Heights and Greatest Depths.



How the Seven Principal Languages Compare.

flat formation at the two ends—it takes a longer rope to reach over a hill than to stretch through a tunnel in the same hill. The Earth's mass is 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, an unnamable weight and not to be compared with anything known, except, perhaps, another world. The surface area is estimated at 196,971,984 square miles, and the cubic contents at 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

The geography truthfully remarks that the surface of the Earth is divided into land and water, with a subdivision of continents and islands, and oceans, seas, lakes and rivers. Comparatively, the water area amounts to 144,150,300 square miles, to 52,821,684 square miles of land. Of the water 125,272,000 square miles are devoted to oceans, and the remainder includes seas, lakes and rivers. The Pacific Ocean is the largest, with a surface of 50,309,000 square miles. Next is the Southern, or Antarctic Ocean that covers 30,592,000 square miles of the Earth's surface. The Atlantic Ocean is less than one-half the size of the Pacific, having but 24,536,000 square miles. About two-thirds as large as the Atlantic is the Indian Ocean, with 17,084,000 square miles; and the Arctic Ocean, pushed into a small space by the great continents, covers about 4,781,000 square miles.

A little more than one-half of the land surface is fertile—28,269,200 square miles, or about 53 per cent. Deserts occupy 13,901,000 square miles, or a little more than 24 per cent, and to the islands is given 11,582,684 square miles, or about 20 per cent. The polar regions occupy 4,888,800 square miles, and the rest of the land surface comes under the head of steppes, or semi-fertile country, and amounts to about 8 per cent of the whole. By continents, the area is divided so that Asia has the largest share, 14,710,000 square miles, and Africa is second, with 11,514,000 square miles. South America and North America differ in size by only a few thousand square miles, the former having an area of 6,837,000 and the latter 6,446,000 square miles. Europe is given 3,555,000, Australasia 3,288,000, and the polar regions 4,888,800 square miles.

Just as the Pacific Ocean has the largest surface area, it also has the greatest depth—30,000 feet at its deepest point. If Mount Everest were picked up and dropped into this particular part of the Pacific Ocean the top of the mountain would be nearly 1,000 feet below the surface of the water, forming no danger to navigation. If it were dropped into the Atlantic at the deepest point it would form an island 2,000 feet high and make an interesting sight from a steamer's deck. The highest clouds are above the surface of the Atlantic just the same distance as the bottom of that ocean is below. If a man had fallen out of the balloon that reached the greatest height he would have had to fall 66,000 feet to reach the bottom of the Pacific.

If the seven longest rivers in the world—the Mississippi-Missouri, the Nile, the Yang-Tse, the Amazon, the Yenise, the Amur and the Congo—were placed in a straight line, they would form a continuous waterway nearly around the world at the equator. The break would be about 550 miles. The pictures on the preceding page show comparatively the lengths of rivers, the heights of mountains and the depths of seas.

While the actual size of the world has not increased during the ages, its known size has become larger each century. In the picture representing the Earth, with its subdivisions, the large circle is meant to be compared with the small circle in the middle. The latter shows the size, by population, of the known world at the time of the death of Augustine, estimated by Bodio to have been about 54,000,000 people. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the population of Europe could not have been more than 50,000,000. According to Mulhall, the population of the Earth in 1891 was 1,479,729,400, and by later estimates it is calculated to be 1,590,881,467. According to Ravenstein, the population of Europe in 1890 was 380,300,000, an average of 106.9 persons to the square mile. Asia, according to the same authority, had a population of 850,000,000, with 57.7 persons per square mile. Africa comes next, with a population of 127,000,000 and a density of 11.0 to the square mile. The population of North America was 89,250,000, and 13.8 persons per square mile; South America, 36,420,000, or 5.3 per square mile; Australasia, 4,730,000, or 1.4 per square mile, and the polar regions





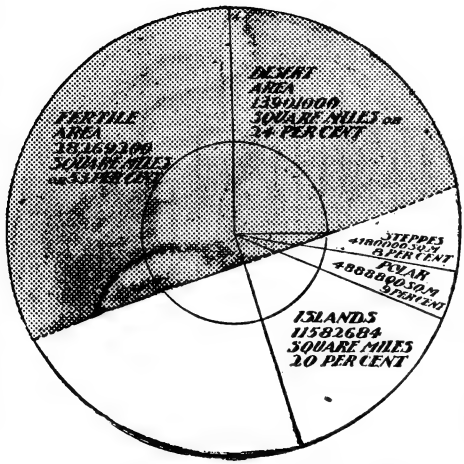






Europe. *Asia.* *Africa.* *No. Am.* *So. Am.*

A Comparison of the Density of Population.



How the Earth's Surface Is Divided.

300,000, or only .07 persons to the square mile, a population rather difficult to find if each individual were compelled to live in the centre of his 700 square miles of territory.

By race the world's population is divided approximately, as follows: Indo-Germanic, or Aryan, 545,500,000; Mongolian, or Turanian, 630,000,000; Semitic, or Hamitic, 65,000,000; Negro and Bantu, 150,000,000; Hottentot and Bush, 150,000; Malay and Polynesian, 35,000,000; American Indian (North and South America), 15,000,000. Classified by form of government, the population might be divided much like this: Absolute monarchies, 873,016,114; limited monarchies, 504,369,507; republics, 191,189,411.

The absolute monarchies are China, Morocco, Persia, Russia, Siam and Turkey; limited monarchies, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Germany, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Servia and Sweden and Norway; republics, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, San Domingo, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. Besides these there are a number of undefined despotisms in Africa and several small independent states. It is of interest that the republican form of government obtains in all the states of North and South America, with the exception of Canada.

It would seem that English is fast becoming the language of Europe. One of the pictures accompanying this article shows graphically the proportion of persons speaking the various European languages at present. In 1804 the figures read quite differently. The French had the first place, with 19.4 per cent; Russian was second, with 19 per cent; German third, with 18.7 per cent; Spanish fifth, with 16.2 per cent; English sixth, with 12.7 per cent, and Italian and Portuguese seventh and eighth, with 9.3 and 4.7 per cent respectively.

In point of population Russia in Europe leads the six great world powers, though China has, of course, the largest population of any nation on the Earth. According to the most recent estimates—those given in the "Almanach de Gotha"—the Emperor of China —or is it the Empress?—rules over 399,680,000 persons, the largest population and the most autocratic of governments. Russia in Europe, including Poland and Finland, had a population in 1897 of 106,159,141. The United States is second of the great powers, with 76,303,387 in 1900. Germany has third place, and Emperor Wilhelm counts as subjects, within the bounds of the empire and not including the colonies, 56,356,246 persons. Austria-Hungary had 45,310,835 in 1900. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland counts 41,605,220, which does not take into consideration the population of India or South Africa, or any of her great colonies. France stands last, with 38,641,333 in 1901. France has shown a gain of but 298,141 in the decade preceding her last census, while in the same length of time the United States has increased by 12,998,609. If it be true that all good Americans go to Paris when they die these figures would show that the proportion of good ones was exceedingly small. The unproportionate increase in the United States has been due largely to immigration.

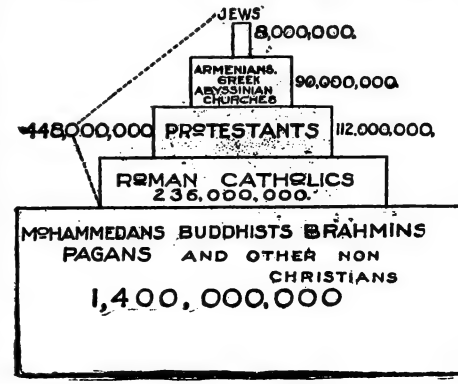
Of the seven great cities of the civilized world London leads in population, while New York—Greater New York—stands second. The increase in the population of New York during the ten years between 1890 and 1900 was 1,921,901. The addition of Brooklyn to the city was like the adoption of an orphan asylum by a man with a large family of his own. Paris is the third city in size, with a population of 2,660,550, and Berlin stands fourth, with 1,884,151. Chicago ranks as No. 5, and has a population of 1,698,575—a growth since 1837 of 1,694,405. Vienna has 1,662,269, and St. Petersburg stands seventh, with 1,267,023.

In the world's religions those who are usually termed heathen have a far larger place, numerically, than all the other religious divisions extant. Mohammedans, Buddhists, Brahmins and all non-Christians, except the Jews, number together about 1,400,000,000, leaving but 448,000,000 to be divided among the Roman Catholics, Protestants of all denominations, Armenian, Greek and Abyssinian Catholics and Jews.

According to Mulhall, the total amount of money in circulation in the world, which includes coined money or its equivalent, but not securities of various sorts, is about $11,016,000,000. If this were divided equally among the people in the world each would have just a little more than $7.50 apiece at the time of division. This would be entirely insufficient to pay off the per capita public debt of the principal countries. In France the public debt amounts to about $155 per head, in Great Britain to about $80, and in the United States to a little more than $25.70. The estimated stock of gold and silver in Europe at the time of the discovery of America was not more than $167,000,000. From that date to 1888—a period of 396 years—the total production of gold alone has been $8,010,000,000, or 11,436 tons of the precious metal. According to Jacob, the Roman Empire at the time of Augustus, A. D. 14, possessed $1,790,000,000 in gold and silver. Cyrus's booty from Asia in 520 B. C. was about $40,000,000, and Alexander's from Persia in 323 B. C. was $410,000,000. In B. C. 44 Julius Caesar seized in the Roman Treasury 520 tons of gold and 700 tons of silver, together worth about $375,000,000. Gold coin in circulation loses about 1 per cent of weight in 50 years, and silver coin 1 per cent in 10 years.

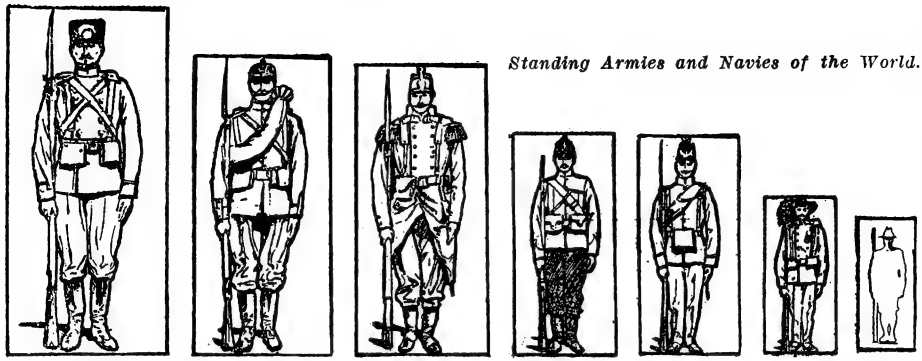
To protect so much money and the industries that make it possible, and incidentally, perhaps, to act the bully when it seems safe, the naval strength of the countries is of prime importance. Great Britain stands first in ocean strength, with France second, Germany third, Russia fourth, the United States fifth, Japan sixth, Italy seventh, Norway and Sweden eighth and Austria ninth. Russia has the fastest cruiser—23 knots—and two more of the same type are being built. Great Britain has four of this speed under construction, but at present has nothing to equal the two fast cruisers owned by France. Germany's fastest ships are three battleships with a speed a little less than 22 knots an hour, not comparable in speed with two fast cruisers of the United States and the same number owned by Japan.

The United States has shown an increase in area during the last decade, due to the acquisition of territory and not to any elasticity on the part of the soil. The area of the United States in the continent



The World's Religions.

Standing Armies and Navies of the World.



Russia. *Germany.* *France.* *Britain.* *Austria-Hungary.* *Italy.* *United States.*

of North America is 3,692,125 square miles, of which 144,379 is water. The insular possessions—Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and so forth—have a surface of 154,470 square miles, making a grand total of 3,846,595 square miles. But two other countries surpass this—Russia, with 8,660,395, and China, with 4,284,910 square miles. Brazil stands next, with 3,218,130 square miles.

The increase in the population of the United States since the first census in 1790 has been 72,377,-173. Since 1821 the increase by immigration has been 16,303,040. The largest increase by immigration was in the decade between 1881 and 1890, when 5,246,613 aliens were welcomed. During this period Germany sent the largest number of strangers, the total number from that country being 1,452,970, and during the same period the Italian immigrants numbered only 307,309, while from Russia and Poland came only 265,088. In the decade following Italy led with 651,899, and Russia and Poland came second, Austria being third and Germany fourth. Reports from the Immigration Department for 1902 and 1903 show that there has been a marked increase in the arrival of natives from the far East, Syria and Armenia, while the influx of Italians has continued to grow. It is noticed in examining census figures that the men from countries where skilled labor is common or where agriculture is an important industry seek the States of smaller cities, while the men from the south of Europe concentrate in the cities.

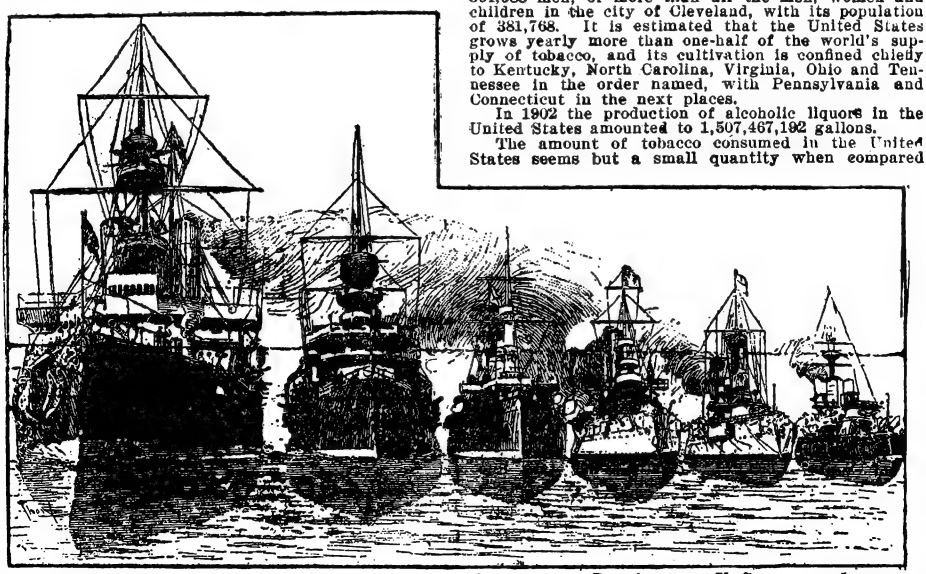
About 9,013,336 of the working population of the United States is engaged in agriculture, using the term in its broadest sense to include mining and fishing; 5,321,087 in manufacturing pursuits and 3,326,122 in commerce in all its branches. The cuts showing the relative size of the three productive classes give an idea of just how they compare. To people living in the large cities the fact that this is an agricultural country seems to be unknown, little consideration being given to the wide expanse of the Western fields and the plantations of the South. Of the non-productive classes those in the professions—medicine, law, religion, teaching and so forth—amount to 944,333, and those engaged in domestic and personal service come to 4,360,577.

Since the organization of the mints in the United States, in 1792, to June 30, 1902, the total coinage in gold, silver and copper has amounted to $3,227,030,-701.97. The largest amount, in value, of gold produced in the United States in any one year was $79,171,000, in 1900. In 1902 the total money in circulation and in reserve in the United States was $2,563,266,658, and in circulation alone, $2,249,390,-551. The per capita circulation was $28.43, an average that comes very close to the estimate given by Mulhall in another part of this article.

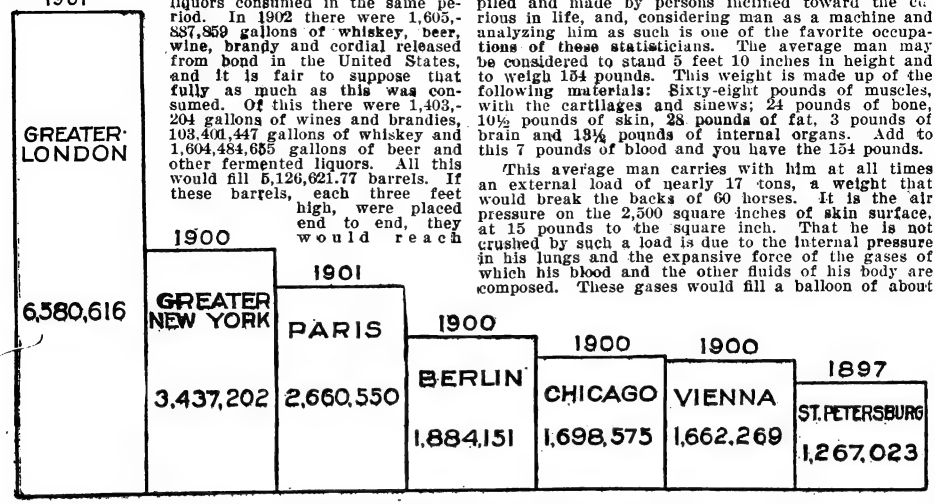
The fact that 6,864,499,636 cigars of all sizes were withdrawn from bond in 1902 shows what a great industry must be that of tobacco culture and manufacture. These cigars would weigh as much as 364,588 men, or more than all the men, women and children in the city of Cleveland, with its population of 381,768. It is estimated that the United States grows yearly more than one-half of the world's supply of tobacco, and its cultivation is confined chiefly to Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio and Tennessee in the order named, with Pennsylvania and Connecticut in the next places.

In 1902 the production of alcoholic liquors in the United States amounted to 1,507,467,192 gallons.

The amount of tobacco consumed in the United States seems but a small quantity when compared



Great Britain. *France.* *Germany.* *Russia.* *U. S.* *Japan.*



The Seven Great Cities of the Earth.

with the amount of alcoholic liquors consumed in the same period. In 1902 there were 1,605,887,859 gallons of whiskey, beer, wine, brandy and cordial released from bond in the United States, and it is fair to suppose that fully as much as this was consumed. Of this there were 1,403,204 gallons of wines and brandies, 103,401,447 gallons of whiskey and 1,604,484,655 gallons of beer and other fermented liquors. All this would fill 5,126,621.77 barrels. If these barrels, each three feet high, were placed end to end, they would reach 2,913 miles, or more than the distance from New York to Prescott, Arizona. This liquor would fill to overflowing the enormous new reservoir being constructed for the city of Boston and outlying towns, or would furnish power sufficient to turn the wheels of a large factory for several weeks.

In the production of spirits in 1902 27,487,351 bushels of grain were used, and 9,788,297 gallons of molasses. The total production of rye in the United States in 1900, as reported in the census of 1903, was 25,566,418 bushels—not enough to supply the demand for the manufacture of spirits. Corn and other grains also enter into the manufacture of spirits, however.

Illinois produces the greatest quantity of whiskey—$38,208,076 worth in a year—while New York produces the greatest quantity of malt liquors—valued at $56,187,854 in 1900. Minnesota leads in the value of flour and grist mill products, the natural or unnatural antithesis of liquors. Ice for preserving and cooling the beer is manufactured to the greatest extent in Pennsylvania, where the value of this product in 1900 was $2,033,504. Patent medicines, which, in some cases, might be considered as attendants upon the liquors, find their greatest value in New York State, where $17,075,937 worth were manufactured in 1900.

The average quantity of liquor for each man, woman and child in the United States is about 20.1 gallons a year.

Interesting as are facts regarding the world and the nations, facts regarding the individual man are of even greater interest. Odd statistics and comparisons have been compiled and made by persons inclined toward the curious in life, and, considering man as a machine and analyzing him as such is one of the favorite occupations of these statisticians. The average man may be considered to stand 5 feet 10 inches in height and to weigh 154 pounds. This weight is made up of the following materials: Sixty-eight pounds of muscles, with the cartilages and sinews; 24 pounds of bone, 10½ pounds of skin, 28 pounds of fat, 3 pounds of brain and 13½ pounds of internal organs. Add to this 7 pounds of blood and you have the 154 pounds.

This average man carries with him at all times an external load of nearly 17 tons, a weight that would break the backs of 60 horses. It is the air pressure on the 2,500 square inches of skin surface, at 15 pounds to the square inch. That he is not crushed by such a load is due to the internal pressure in his lungs and the expansive force of the gases of which his blood and the other fluids of his body are composed. These gases would fill a balloon of about 4,000 cubic feet capacity. Of hydrogen alone there is enough to lift the man from the ground.

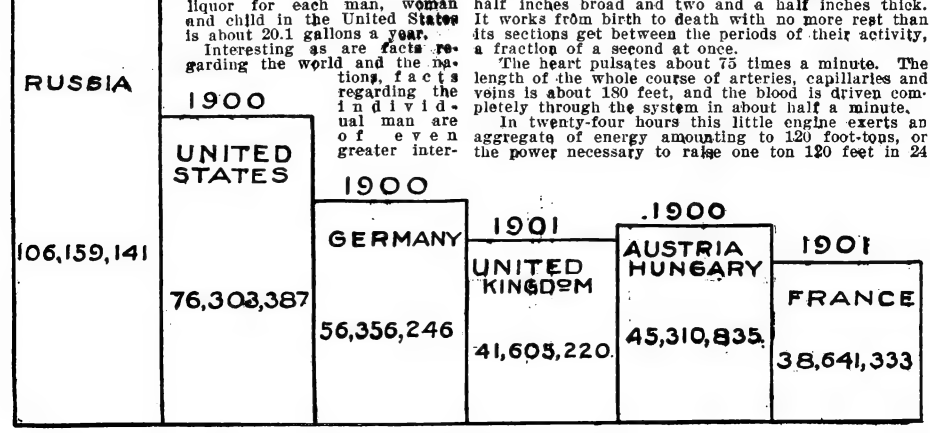
In the course of 24 hours the man breathes out a volume of 12,000 grains of carbonic acid gas, composed of one atom of carbon in combination with two atoms of oxygen. Taking the oxygen away from this, there would be left a piece of pure carbon weighing nearly eight ounces. If this carbon were in the form of a diamond, the man so lucky as to get it would be financially fixed for several lives.

The normal capacity of the lungs of the average man is 230 cubic inches. One hundred of these contain what is called residual air, 100 are complemental, and the remaining 30 inches represent the tidal air—the ebb and flow of breathing. By a very deep inspiration it would be possible to get 100 cubic inches more. The average man breathes from 15 to 17 times a minute, and in 24 hours his inspirations and expirations would fill a balloon of 850 cubic feet capacity. If he were able to concentrate into a single effort the energy expended in drawing the air into the lungs and in overcoming the elasticity of his lungs and the muscles of that part of the body, he would be able to support on his chest a mass of iron weighing 3,960 pounds.

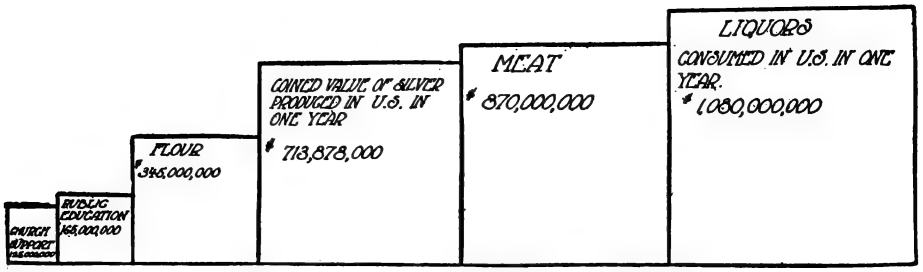
Compared with the work done by the heart, however, the lungs seem weak and incapable. The heart of the average man is about the size of his fist and weighs from 10 to 12 ounces—about 1-196th part of the body weight. It is five inches long, three and a half inches broad and two and a half inches thick. It works from birth to death with no more rest than its sections get between the periods of their activity, a fraction of a second at once.

The heart pulsates about 75 times a minute. The length of the whole course of arteries, capillaries and veins is about 180 feet, and the blood is driven completely through the system in about half a minute.

In twenty-four hours this little engine exerts an aggregate of energy amounting to 120 foot-tons, or the power necessary to raise one ton 120 feet in 24



The World's Six Great Powers.



How the United States Spends Part of Its Wealth.

hours. One horse-power is the amount of energy that will raise 33,000 pounds one foot. This eight or ten ounces of muscle will do the work of eight draught horses in the time between two sunsets.

Nerve impulses travel to and from the brain at the rate of about 30 feet a second. If a human nerve fibre were stretched around the world, connecting two brains very close together, it would be 122 hours before a headache in one would be felt in the other. An electric impulse goes around the world in a little more than one second.

The muscles of the body, in the aggregate, are capable of performing an amazing amount of work as vehicles of body energy, and there is one peculiarity about them which deserves mention: Muscles have the unique power, when stimulated by nerve impulse, of contracting, somewhat as rubber bands might do if they could squeeze themselves up shorter. They are, in fact, the reverse of rubber, for they contract only and cannot stretch out, and their contractile force is considerable. If the muscles in the arm of the average man were put together and a nervous impulse passed into them, their contraction would lift a weight of 224 pounds from the ground.

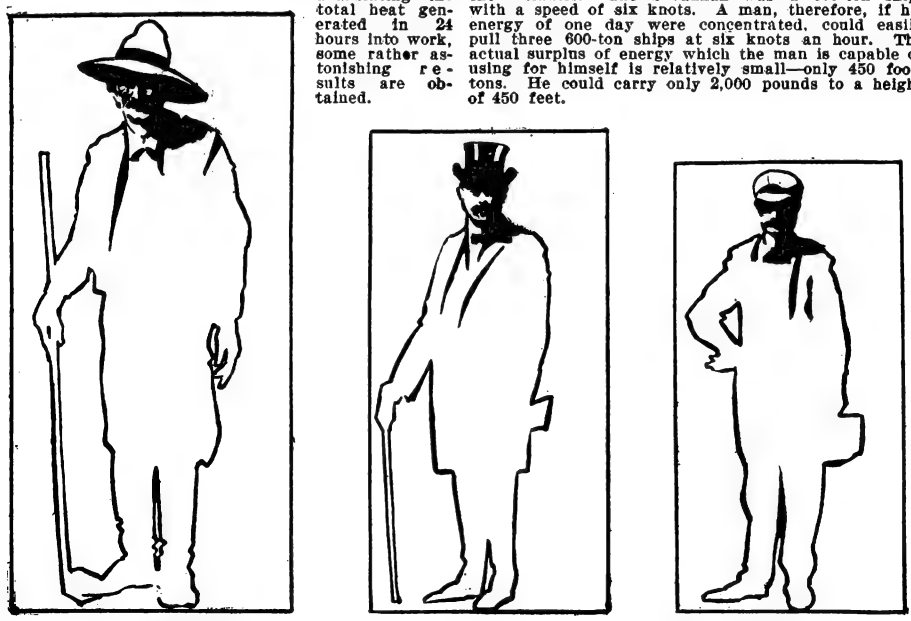
Perhaps the most important work done by the man-machine is heat-production, done unconsciously. Heat is a form of energy, and is convertible into work. This is just as true of a man as of a steam engine. Practically all nourishment, solid and liquid, which is taken into the human system is consumed by it as by a heat engine. Some of this energy remains as heat and some of it is converted into work. Translating the total heat generated in 24 hours into work, some rather astonishing results are obtained.

As heat it would raise 6½ gallons of water instantaneously to the boiling point. If the total heat generated in a day is taken as 100 units, 77 may be considered as being given off unconsciously from the lungs and skin. Translated into work, they would be sufficient to raise a ton weight to the height of 3,500 feet. The other 23 units are used up almost imperceptibly in keeping the air in the lungs and the food in the digestive system at the proper temperature. As work they would raise a ton 1,000 feet.

Man's life practically depends upon the unchangeability of his internal temperature. The heat of the blood may be put at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and that of the body generally at 98 degrees. A few degrees above or below this point means death. Yet the average man possesses a wonderful adaptability to variations of external temperature. He has lived comfortably in an oven, with vegetables cooking beside him, and has spent months in a region where he can use quicksilver for bullets (40 degrees below zero.)

If none of the heat generated in the body were lost, in half an hour the temperature of the whole body would be raised nearly two degrees. It is conceded that a temperature of 106 degrees is fatal. If the facility of insensible adjustment to external changes of heat and cold were suddenly lost, the entire race would die inside of four hours.

The total of potential work may be taken at 4,000 foot-tons, or 272 horse-power—three times the horse-power of the Savannah, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. The Savannah was a 600-ton ship, with a speed of six knots. A man, therefore, if his energy of one day were concentrated, could easily pull three 600-ton ships at six knots an hour. The actual surplus of energy which the man is capable of using for himself is relatively small—only 450 foot-tons. He could carry only 2,000 pounds to a height of 450 feet.



A Comparison of the Three Principal Industries in the United States.

Weights and Measures.

THE INTERNATIONAL METRIC SYSTEM.

By HENRY DAVID HUBBARD, Secretary of the National Bureau of Standards.

More than forty nations have adopted the metric system of weights and measures, so that now more than two-thirds of the civilized world is using the meter, liter and kilogram, instead of the yard, quart and pound. In all non-metric countries the prospect for its early adoption is strong. Russia uses the metric system largely in its departments, statistics and engineering work. A decree making its use universal in Russia has been prepared by the Minister of Finance and awaits the signature of the Czar. In Denmark a bill providing for the exclusive use of the system in that country has passed the Upper House, and it is thought it will soon pass the Lower Chamber. In England the present Premier strongly favors the system, the recent Conference of Colonial Premiers emphatically urged its adoption by the mother country, and nearly three hundred members of Parliament have signified their intention to vote for the adoption of the metric system.

The metric system is legalized in the United States, and is the only legal system in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The metric system is also widely used in the Government departments, in the coinage, the postal service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the scientific work of all departments. The metric system is taught in the schools and colleges of the country, and progressive manufacturers are providing metric-sized tools and other export products, and issuing catalogues giving dimensions of their standard tools and products in metric units. The present indications are that the antiquated British systems will soon follow the tallow dip, the spinning wheel and the flint box, and the international system will replace them.

The Reasons for the Adoption of the Metric System.

The reasons for the adoption of the metric system are:

1. The old systems are ambiguous, unsatisfactory and inadequate for modern needs.

2. The metric system is international—the only complete international system of weights and measures ever adopted.

3. It is the simplest and most perfect system, being decimal throughout, and all its units interrelated.

4. The metric standards are constructed upon the best scientific principles, preserved with the greatest care, and may be copied with the highest precision.

Multiplicity of the Old Systems.

Until the metric system was developed each locality and industry developed its own system of weights and measures independently and unrelated.

In the Different Localities.—Standards were not even of the same size in adjoining localities, and often not even the same on different market days (in Shropshire). About 235 values have been used for the pound, 51 for the mile, 29 for the pint. The German States alone had sixteen different standard feet. At the time of the French revolution even within the limits of a single city wide divergencies existed in the ordinary standards of length. Nor do we need to go back, for three different standards of length are used in the survey of Philadelphia; in Brooklyn at least four were used, and in other cities similarly varying standards exist.

In the Different Industries.—The jewellers use one set of weights to measure gold and another for lead and another for chemicals. The pound avoirdupois is the larger, but the troy is the larger ounce, so that while an ounce of gold is heavier than an ounce of lead, a pound of lead is heavier than a pound of gold. Likewise there are measures for stone and timber, others for drugs, for liquids and for dry commodities. There is the diamond measure, the troy (jewellers' measure), and there are land measures and nautical measures.

Too Many Units in the Old System.

At least sixty-four names are in general use, not including the various technical terms—e. g., dents, beers, porties, runs, cuts, hanks, bolts, lees, spindles and nails—in the textile industry (other industries could furnish similar lists)—in all a bewildering aggregate of terms—an enormous tax on the memory to learn and know well enough for practical use.

Long Names of Old Units.

Long names are needed to be explicit in most cases—i. e., a "pound" may be either an "avoirdupois pound" or a "troy pound;" a "quart" may be either a "United States liquid quart" or a "United States dry quart" or an "English liquid quart;" the fluid ounce may be the "United States fluid ounce" (one-sixteenth United States pint) or "imperial fluid ounce" (one-twentieth imperial pint); the "United States yard" differs from the "British yard" by statutory definition; the "mile" may be either the "geographical mile" or "nautical mile," the latter being 1.158 land miles; and these land miles have many values in various countries, the Greek mile being several times our own. These long names must be used if ambiguity is to be avoided. The metric terms, however, never need explanation, as they are fixed, definite and invariable.

There Are Too Many Ratios in the Old System.

In the weights and measures used in this country over sixty different ratios must be remembered, many of them odd and fractional, making a burden on all using them. Nor are the units simply related. The surveyor's link (7.92 inches) is used in the country, while city surveyors use 12 inches as a link, dividing it into tenths (.833 inch), making still greater confusion. The metric system uses simply the decimal ratio, 10, 100, 1000.

The Units of the Old System Are Ambiguous.

The gallon is measured by weight in the wholesale oil business, and the volume of such weight does not correspond to the capacity measure of which it is supposed to be an equivalent. The United States bushel is a capacity measure, but is usually fixed by weight, and the weights of the legal bushel differ in the various States. These are a few of the many instances of the existing confusion. The pint and quart have each two values in the United States; the line has several values; there is the linear "inch" (1-12th of a foot), and the miner's inch (a unit of water flow 1½ cubic feet per minute); the surveyor's link (7.92 inches), and the engineer's link (12 inches); the linear foot (12 inches); a board foot (144 cubic inches); the timber foot (1,728 cubic inches), and the cord foot (16 cubic feet). The chain may be a surveyor's (66 feet) or the engineer's (100 feet). The perch is a length measure (5½ yards), and a stone measure (24 3-5 cubic feet). The acre has a value in Ireland and Scotland different from the United States acre. There is the avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains), the troy and apothecaries' ounce (480 grains), and the silk troy ounce (360 grains). Besides the three different ounces, we find two different pounds, two hundredweights and at least three tons—the 2,000-pound "short ton," 2,240-pound "long ton" and the 2,260-pound "gross ore ton," besides the "miner's ton," varying from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds. The bushel depends upon the locality, the commodity measured, and when used often differing in adjoining States. It is needless to say the above ambiguities result continually in fraud, deception and loss through misunderstandings and intentional misrepresentations.

The Old System Has Too Many Fractional Relations.

About 20 ratios in old systems are not evenly divisible by 2. Many of them are even fractional—e. g., 5½ yards equal 1 rod; 27 11-237 grains equal 1 avoirdupois dram; the tenth of a gallon used in trade is four-fifths of a pint; a square acre has a side of 69.67 yards. The link (7.92 inches) was devised to measure the acre more conveniently, and yet the side of a square acre is 316.22 links. The troy ounce equals 188-175 avoirdupois ounces, while the avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains.

English System Entirely Different from Our Own.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the United States uses the English system of weights and measures. This is not true in any instance. The legal ratio between the yard and the international meter was fixed by act of Parliament, and independently by Congress. These two legal values refer to the same international meter, the United States yard being longer by at least 2½ microns (250 times the lower limit of length measure). Likewise our statutory avoirdupois pound differs from the English pound by five micrograms, a quantity many times greater than the present limit of accurate weighing. The imperial English bushel of Great Britain is 68 cubic inches larger than ours, and their gallon is 19 per cent. larger than the United States gallon.

These inequalities in the fundamental units extend to all their subdivisions and multiples, and while the differences in the pound and the yard are unimportant in common transactions, they must be recognized in work of precision. In the case of the gallon and bushel, however, the differences are very confusing and a serious obstacle to trade.

Unsatisfactory Standards of the Old System.

The United States has no satisfactory standards of the old system. The brass standard yard, obtained by this country from England, is incapable of precise measurement, as alterations in length have been observed, and the lines indicating the subdivisions are too broad and poorly made. Since 1893 the only yard recognized in this country by the Government has been derived from a copy of the international meter, furnishing a more accurate yard than could be obtained from the old United States yard standard itself.

The Metric System.

In view of the diversity in the world's weights and measures the Constituent Assembly of France invited the various nations to join in establishing an international system of weights and measures. Ten nations joined in passing upon the details of the metric system, so that it had a distinctly international character from its start and is the only system which has been adopted by any two countries. The aim to secure the utmost simplicity, precision of terminology and perfection of standards was successfully attained, and by the convention of 1875 the international custody of the fundamental standards was provided for and accurate copies were prepared for all nations represented.

The Simplest System.

The purposes of our twelve clumsy systems of weights and measures in this country are better served in metric countries by one simple system. Instead of sixty-four terms and units we find three simple names—the meter, gram, liter—with the six numeral prefixes, the entire essential vocabulary of the metric system, with one ratio, viz., the decimal ratio, 10.

The Simplicity of the Metric System.

The entire metric system may be expounded in one sentence: State lengths in meters, weights in grams, volumes in liters, using decimal fractions. If desired, use prefixes—deci- for tenths, centi- for hundredths, milli- for thousandths, deka- for tens, hecto- for hundreds, kilo- for thousands. The above sentence replaces compound or denominate numbers in our arithmetic. The statistician of the United States Department of Education testified that two-thirds of a full school year may thus be saved in the school life of every child.

There need be no special teaching at all, because, being decimal, it is the same as the system of counting, and having but ten or twelve terms to remember, which are already taught, there will be nothing new. For ordinary purposes it will be sufficient to know the approximate value of the principal units—the meter, about 40 inches; the kilogram, about 2 1-5 pounds, and the liter, about a quart.

Advantages of the Metric System.

1. The Decimal Base.—Counting by ten, as in our system of numbers and coinage. With the adoption of the decimal as the sole ratio between weights and measures all commercial calculations will be on the same decimal base, economizing, according to the many estimates, at least 50 per cent in calculation, and often more than this. In the many billion transactions in weights and measures in this country annually the time and effort saved alone will be incalculable.

2. Interrelation of Units.—From the meter the units of capacity and mass are derived. A cubic decimeter of cold water weighs one kilogram and measures one liter. This relates in the simplest possible manner the tables of lengths, weights and volumes, and enables them to be interchanged without calculation.

To illustrate: If the capacity of a tank is 3.04 cubic meters the weight of that much water is 3.04 metric tons.

If the depth of water in a tank is 8 meters the pressure on the bottom is 8 metric tons per square meter.

If a vessel displaces 16,742 cubic meters, then the vessel weighs 16,742 metric tons.

Each of these problems involves considerable calculation in the old system, but the examples illustrate three large classes of problems which need no computation in the metric system.

3. Simple Nomenclature.—Three simple terms—the meter, gram and liter—replace the entire vocabulary (some 5,000 terms) of weights and measures in the world, and the several numeral prefixes enable every one to construct the metric tables with ease. Each term used is a name and a definition, a marked contrast to the ambiguous and meaningless terms inherited from the English system.

4. Perfection of Standards.—Twenty nations joined in establishing the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, which constructed for each country represented two copies of the International Meter and Kilogram. These standards are of material of the highest excellence, iridio-platinum alloy, the heaviest and hardest known, which will not rust or deteriorate, the material alone in each standard being valued at more than $3,000. Years of scientific research were spent to secure the requisite purity of materials, determining the most perfect form to be given to the standards and the most perfect methods of ruling and measuring them, with the result that the International Meter and its copies represent the highest conception of standards of weight and measure.

5. Freedom from Ambiguity.—In place of the twenty ambiguous terms in common use in this country we find that there is no question as to the length of the meter, the volume of a liter or the weight of a gram. Each of these terms can mean but one thing. The many-valued pound, gallon, ton, bushel and mile cause endless confusion, the use of the same names rendering error, fraud and litigation inevitable. The meter, liter and gram are rapidly replacing the bewildering vocabulary of the old weights and measures. As stated above, the foot has many values, the meter but one, and all measures in the world stated in meters refer to the length of the one international meter. Likewise many weights have been denominated "pound," but the kilogram is a definite mass of metal, fixed and invariable.

The units of weight and measure should be absolutely unequivocal; each term should have but one meaning throughout the entire world, and for all time. This freedom from ambiguity is not found in any other system of weights and measures, but is pre-eminently the characteristic of the metric system. Certainty replaces ambiguity wherever it is adopted, as it has already been by almost the entire world, and among progressive manufacturers, engineers and scientific men everywhere.

6. Ease of Learning and Remembering.—The essentials of the metric system can be easily learned in a few minutes. Any length, weight or volume may be expressed in the three simple terms—meter, gram and liter—and as these are interrelated, they can be derived one from the other. A committee of German school teachers testified that their pupils may be taught the entire metric system very well within one hour. In the time thus saved a business course could be given to every school child in the country. Arithmetics would be reduced to two-thirds their present size by omitting the complicated work in denominate numbers. The universal testimony is that the strain on the memory will disappear, as the system is quickly learned, easily applied and persistently remembered.

7. Ease of Computation.—As a labor-saving invention the metric system is unrivalled. Its simple relations make calculation a matter of minutes instead of hours in many cases and entirely avoid many other problems inseparably connected with our present system. Our consuls and boards of trade have long recommended its adoption to simplify commercial computations. Its adoption in scientific work long ago resulted in an incalculable saving of time in the elaborate computations which accompany all kinds of scientific research, and more than any other cause has made science international and free from national boundaries. With our decimal arithmetic and our decimal coinage, the decimal system of weights and measures alone is needed to place all commercial calculations on the decimal basis and place them within the reach of all familiar with the simplest arithmetic.

8. Flexibility and Applicability.—The metric system, with its three fundamental units, furnishes easily convertible and suitable units for every conceivable magnitude in science, industry or ordinary life. The choice of units covers a wider range and affords immediate intercomparisons between any sets of measurements. New units may be created in perfect consonance with the system by continued decimal subdivision. The perfect interrelation of the units further increases its flexibility, the units of weight and capacity being derived from the unit of length. The metric units of length, weight and capacity used in all branches of trade, manufacturing and science may be intercompared without reduction, whereas in our old system the dimensions of wire are given in mils, of pipe in inches, plots in links, depths in fathoms, heights in feet, distances in miles, all units which are compared only after much figuring. The metric units, however, are compared by mere inspection. The millimeter of the physicist may be directly compared with the kilometer of the geodesist, the centimeter of the machinist with the meter of the surveyor, the milligram of the analyst with the metric ton of commerce.

9. The Metric System Is International.—An international system of weights and measures is as

important as an international system of longitude and time and is the next step in the development of international intercourse. The metric system has been from the beginning, in its origin, development and final adoption, essentially an international system, and it is the only one which can be truly called "international." The metric system of weights and measures is already the universal language in scientific work and the standard also for other purposes in more than forty countries. Where it has not yet been fully adopted the necessary legislation is pending which will extend its use around the entire world.

International intercourse has been the keynote of the century, and as railroads facilitate the interchange of commodities, so will the adoption of the international system of weights and measures facilitate the interchange of scientific and engineering knowledge and aid the manufacture of machinery and other products to uniform standard, based upon an international system of interchangeable parts or upon directly comparable dimensions.

Fixing the Meter.

The attempts to fix the length of the international meter as a fraction of the earth's quadrant proved as unsatisfactory as did the attempt to base the yard on the length of a pendulum beating seconds, a better method having been found. The meter is now legally defined as the distance between two lines on the iridio-platinum bar preserved at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, at Sevres, near Paris, France. This is the most perfect standard of length ever made, and its length can be more accurately determined than any geodetical measurement can ever be made. Accurate copies of this standard are deposited at the Bureau of Standards, at Washington.

Summary.

The adoption of the metric system by two-thirds of the world and the practical perfection which it has recently attained render all the more emphatic the words of President John Quincy Adams, written nearly a century ago:

"The single standard, proportional to the circumference of the earth; the singleness of the units for all the various modes of mensuration; the universal application to them of decimal arithmetic; the unbroken chain of connection between all weights, measures, moneys and coins, and the precise, significant, short and complete vocabulary of their denominations, altogether forming a system adapted to the use of all mankind, affords such a combination of the principle of uniformity for all the most important operations of the intercourse of human society—the establishment of such a system so obviously tends to that result, the improvement of the physical, moral and intellectual condition of man upon earth, that there can be neither doubt nor hesitancy in the opinion that the ultimate adoption and universal, though modified, application of that system is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

With the adoption of the metric system certainty will replace ambiguity and ignorance; precision will take the place of inaccuracy; simplicity, uniformity and definiteness will emerge from the present chaotic diversity; scientific and commercial calculations will be simplified; the transactions of every-day life will be made easier; international intercourse will be furthered, and the next grand step in human progress will be taken. This result will be reached as soon as we join hands with the forty nations which have accepted the gift of France to the world—gift which, with sublime faith, they resolved should be "A tous les temps, a tous les peoples."

METRIC SYSTEM.

APOTHECARIES.		LINEAR MEASURE.			
10 milligrams	= 1 centigram.	10 millimeters	= 1 centimeter.	10 deciliters	= 1 liter.
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram	10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter.	10 liters	= 1 decaliter.
10 decigrams	= 1 gram.	10 decimeters	= 1 meter.	10 decaliters	= 1 hectoliter.
10 grams	= 1 decagram.	10 meters	= 1 decameter.	10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter.
10 decagrams	= 1 hectogram	10 decameters	= 1 hectometer.		
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram	10 hectometers	= 1 kilo.	SURFACE MEASURE.	
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram.	CUBIC & CAPACITY MEASURE.		The surface units are the linear units squared, and for land measure 100 square meters are called the "ar" (for area).	
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal	10 milliliters	= 1 centiliter.		
10 quintals	= 1 ton (metric)	10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter.	100 ars	= 1 heetar.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING UNITED STATES WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Prepared by Henry S. Pritchett, of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics.)

Since 1893 the Office of Standard Weights and Measures has been authorized to derive the yard from the meter, using for the purpose the relation legalized in 1866; namely, 1 yard $= \frac{3600}{3937}$ meter.

The customary weights are likewise referred to the kilogramme. This action fixes the values, inasmuch as the reference standards are as perfect and unalterable as it is possible for human skill to make them at this period.

The length of the nautical mile given above and adopted by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey many years ago is defined as that of a minute of arc of a great circle of a sphere whose surface equals that of the earth (Clarke's Spheroid of 1866).

The U. S. gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and the bushel 2150.42 cubic inches.

The value of these tables is based upon the legal equivalents adopted by Congress in 1863.

LINEAR.

	Inches to Millimeters.	Feet to Meters.	Yards to Meters.	Miles to Kilometers.
1 =	25.4001	0.304801	0.914402	1.60935
2 =	50.8001	0.609601	1.828804	3.21869
3 =	76.2002	0.914402	2.743205	4.82804
4 =	101.6002	1.219202	3.657607	6.43739
5 =	127.0003	1.524003	4.572009	8.04674
6 =	152.4003	1.828804	5.486411	9.65608
7 =	177.8004	2.133604	6.400813	11.26543
8 =	203.2004	2.438405	7.315215	12.87478
9 =	228.6005	2.743205	8.229616	14.48412

CAPACITY.

	Fluid Drams to Milliliters or Cubic Centimeters.	Fluid Ounces to Milliliters.	Quarts to Liters.	Gallons to Liters.
1 =	3.70	29.57	0.94636	3.78513
2 =	7.39	59.15	1.89272	7.57087
3 =	11.09	88.72	2.83908	11.35630
4 =	14.79	118.29	3.78543	15.14174
5 =	18.48	147.87	4.73180	18.92717
6 =	22.18	177.44	5.67816	22.71261
7 =	25.88	207.02	6.62452	26.49804
8 =	29.57	236.59	7.57088	30.28348
9 =	33.27	266.16	8.51724	34.06891

SQUARE.

	Square Inches to Square Centimeters.	Square Feet to Square Decimeters.	Square Yards to Square Meters.	Acres to Hectares.
1 =	6.452	9.290	0.836	0.4047
2 =	12.903	18.581	1.672	0.8094
3 =	19.355	27.871	2.508	1.2141
4 =	25.807	37.161	3.344	1.6187
5 =	32.258	46.452	4.181	2.0234
6 =	38.710	55.742	5.017	2.4281
7 =	45.161	65.032	5.853	2.8328
8 =	51.613	74.323	6.689	3.2375
9 =	58.065	83.613	7.525	3.6422

WEIGHT.

	Grains to Milligrammes.	Avoirdupois Ounces to Grammes.	Avoirdupois Pounds to Kilogrammes.	Troy Ounces to Grammes.
1 =	64.7989	28.3495	0.45359	31.10348
2 =	129.5978	56.6991	0.90719	62.20696
3 =	194.3968	85.0486	1.36078	93.31044
4 =	259.1957	113.3981	1.81437	124.41392
5 =	323.9946	141.7476	2.26796	155.51740
6 =	388.7935	170.0972	2.72156	186.62088
7 =	453.5924	198.4467	3.17515	217.72437
8 =	518.3914	226.7962	3.62874	248.82785
9 =	583.1903	255.1457	4.08233	279.93133

CONVERTING U. S. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Continued.

CUBIC.

	Cubic Inches to Cubic Centimeters.	Cubic Feet to Cubic Meters.	Cubic Yards to Cubic Meters.	Bushels to Hectoliters.
1 =	16.387	0.02832	0.765	0.35239
2 =	32.774	0.05663	1.529	0.70479
3 =	49.161	0.08495	2.294	1.05718
4 =	65.549	0.11327	3.058	1.40957
5 =	81.936	0.14158	3.823	1.76196
6 =	98.323	0.16990	4.587	2.11436
7 =	114.710	0.19822	5.352	2.46675
8 =	131.097	0.22654	6.116	2.81914
9 =	147.484	0.25485	6.881	3.17154

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

1 Gunter's chain	=	20.1168	meters
1 square statute mile	=	259.000	hectares
1 fathom	=	1.829	meters
1 nautical mile	=	1853.25	meters
1 foot = 0.304801 meter,		9.4840158	logs
1 avoir. pound	=	453.5924277	grams
15432.35639 grains	=	1	kilogramme

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY.

LINEAR.

	Meters to Inches.	Meters to Feet.	Meters to Yards.	Kilometers to Miles.
1 =	39.3700	3.28083	1.093611	0.62137
2 =	78.7400	6.56167	2.187222	1.24274
3 =	118.1100	9.84250	3.280833	1.86411
4 =	157.4800	13.12333	4.374444	2.48548
5 =	196.8500	16.40417	5.468056	3.10685
6 =	236.2200	19.68500	6.561667	3.72822
7 =	275.5900	22.96583	7.655278	4.34959
8 =	314.9600	26.24667	8.748889	4.97096
9 =	354.3300	29.52750	9.842500	5.59233

CAPACITY.

	Milliliters or Cubic Centimeters to Fluid Drams.	Centiliters to Fluid Ounces.	Liters to Quarts.	Decaliters to Gallons.	Hectoliters to Bushels.
1 =	0.27	0.338	1.0567	2.6417	2.8377
2 =	0.54	0.676	2.1134	5.2834	5.6755
3 =	0.81	1.014	3.1700	7.9251	8.5132
4 =	1.08	1.353	4.2267	10.5668	11.3510
5 =	1.35	1.691	5.2834	13.2085	14.1887
6 =	1.62	2.029	6.3401	15.8502	17.0265
7 =	1.89	2.367	7.3968	18.4919	19.8642
8 =	2.16	2.705	8.4535	21.1336	22.7019
9 =	2.43	3.043	9.5101	23.7753	25.5397

SQUARE.

	Square Centimeters to Square Inches.	Square Meters to Square Feet.	Square Meters to Square Yards.	Hectares to Acres.
1 =	0.1550	10.764	1.190	2.471
2 =	0.3100	21.528	2.392	4.942
3 =	0.4650	32.292	3.588	7.413
4 =	0.6200	43.056	4.784	9.884
5 =	0.7750	53.819	5.980	12.355
6 =	0.9300	64.583	7.176	14.826
7 =	1.0850	75.347	8.372	17.297
8 =	1.2400	86.111	9.568	19.768
9 =	1.3950	96.875	10.764	22.239

WEIGHT.

	Milligrammes to Grains.	Kilogrammes to Grains.	Hectogrammes to Ounces Avoirdupois.	Kilogrammes to Pounds Avoirdupois.
1 =	0.01543	15432.36	3.5274	2.20462
2 =	0.03086	30864.71	7.0548	4.40924
3 =	0.04630	46297.07	10.5822	6.61387
4 =	0.06173	61729.43	14.1096	8.81849
5 =	0.07716	77161.78	17.6370	11.02311
6 =	0.09259	92594.14	21.1644	13.22773
7 =	0.10803	108026.49	24.6918	15.43236
8 =	0.12346	123458.85	28.2192	17.63698
9 =	0.13889	138891.21	31.7466	19.84160

CUBIC.

	Cubic Centimeters to Cubic Inches.	Cubic Decimeters to Cubic Inches.	Cubic Meters to Cubic Feet.	Cubic Meters to Cubic Yards.
1 =	0.0610	61.023	35.314	1.308
2 =	0.1220	122.047	70.629	2.616
3 =	0.1831	183.070	105.943	3.924
4 =	0.2441	244.094	141.258	5.232
5 =	0.3051	305.117	176.572	6.540
6 =	0.3661	366.140	211.887	7.848
8 =	0.4882	488.187	282.516	10.464
9 =	0.5492	549.210	317.830	11.771

WEIGHT—(Continued).

	Quintals to Pounds Avoirdupois	Milliers or Tonnes to Pounds Avoirdupois.	Kilogrammes to Ounces Troy.
1 =	220.46	2204.6	32.1507
2 =	440.92	4409.2	64.3015
3 =	661.39	6613.9	96.4522
4 =	881.85	8818.5	128.6030
5 =	1102.31	11023.1	160.7537
6 =	1543.24	15432.4	225.0552
8 =	1763.70	17637.0	257.2059
9 =	1984.16	19841.6	289.3567

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20	grains	= 1 scruple.
3	scruples	= 1 dram.
8	drams	= 1 ounce.
12	ounces	= 1 pound.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	gills	= 1 pint.
2	pints	= 1 quart.
4	quarts	= 1 gallon.
31½	gallons	= 1 barrel.
2	barrels	= 1 hogshead.

NUMERICAL.

12	articles	= 1 dozen.
13	articles	= 1 dozen (long).
12	dozen	= 1 gross.
12	gross	= 1 great gross.
20	articles	= 1 score.

PAPER MEASURE.

24	sheets	= 1 quire.
20	quires	= 1 ream.
2	reams	= 1 bundle.
5	bundles	= 1 bale.

DRY MEASURE.

2	pints	= 1 quart.
8	quarts	= 1 peck.
4	pecks	= 1 bushel.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

(Short Ton.)

27 11-32	grains	= 1 dram.
16	drams	= 1 ounce.
16	ounces	= 1 pound.
25	pounds	= 1 quarter.
4	quarters	= 1 cwt.
20	cwt.	= 1 ton (2,000 lbs.)

(Long Ton.)

27 11-32	grains	= 1 dram.
16	drams	= 1 ounce.
16	ounces	= 1 pound.
112	pounds	= 1 cwt.
20	cwt.	= 1 ton (2,240 lbs.)

TROY WEIGHT.

24	grains	= 1 pennyweight.
20	pennyweights	= 1 ounce.
12	ounces	= 1 pound.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60	seconds	= 1 minute.
60	minutes	= 1 degree.
30	degrees	= 1 sign.
12	signs	= 1 circle or circumference.

LONG MEASURE.

12	inches	= 1 foot.
3	feet	= 1 yard.
5½	yards	= 1 rod or pole.
40	rods	= 1 furlong.
8	furlongs	= 1 mile.
3	miles	= 1 league.

NAUTICAL MEASURE.

6	feet	= 1 fathom.
608	feet	= 1 cable length.
10	cable lengths	= 1 nautical mile (6,080 feet).

MARINERS' MEASURE.

6	feet	= 1 fathom.
120	fathoms	= 1 cable length.
7½	cable lengths	= 1 mile.

OBSOLETE NAUTICAL MEASURE.

There is an old table of nautical measure which gives 120 fathoms as equivalent to one cable, and 7½ cables as equal to 1 nautical mile, but as this only makes a nautical mile equal to 5,400 feet, it can hardly be used in any computations of measure.

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Continued.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.
128 cubic feet = 1 cord of wood.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches = 1 square foot
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch.
40 square rods = 1 square rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

MEASURES OF TIME.

60 seconds = 1 minute.
60 minutes = 1 hour.
24 hours = 1 day.
7 days = 1 week.
4 weeks = 1 lunar month.
30 days = 1 commercial month.
12 months = 1 year.
365 days = 1 common year.
366 days = 1 leap year.

In 400 years there are 97 leap years. Leap year is omitted every 100 years, as in 1900, to balance the calendar every century.

SURVEYORS AND LAND MEASURE.

7.92 inches = 1 link.
25 links = 1 rod.
4 rods = 1 chain.
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

In California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico the following almost obsolete system of land measure is still used:

26,000,000	square varas	(square of 5,099 varas)	=	1	league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5 acres.
1,000,000	square varas	(square of 1,000 varas)	=	1	labor	= 177.136 acres.
25,000,000	square varas	(square of 5,000 varas)	=	1	league	= 4,428.4 acres.
12,500,000	square varas	(square of 3,535.5 varas)	=	½	league	= 2,214.2 acres.
8,333,333	square varas	(square of 2,886.7 varas)	=	⅓	league	= 1,476.13 acres.
6,250,000	square varas	(square of 2,500 varas)	=	¼	league	= 1,107.1 acres.
7,225,600	square varas	(square of 2,688 varas)				= 1,280 acres.
5,419,200	square varas	(square of 2,328 varas)				= 960 acres.
3,612,800	square varas	(square of 1,900.8 varas)	=	1	section	= 640 acres.
1,806,400	square varas	(square of 1,344 varas)	=	½	section	= 320 acres.
903,200	square varas	(square of 950.44 varas)	=	¼	section	= 160 acres.
451,600	square varas	(square of 672 varas)	=	⅛	section	= 80 acres.
225,800	square varas	(square of 475 varas)	=	1-16	section	= 40 acres.
5,645,376	square varas	(square of 75,137 varas)	=	4,840	square yards	= 1 acre.
				43,560	square feet	= 1 acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or, to be more exact, by 177⅛), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE HOLY BIBLE AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

1 gerah = 12 grams.
1 bekah = 5 dwts.
1 shekel = 10 dwts.
1 maneh (60 shekels) = 2 lbs. 6 oz.
1 talent (50 manehs) = 125 lbs.

LIQUID MEASURE.

1 cuph	= 0.625	pints.	
1 log	= 0.833	pints.	
4 logs (1 cab)	= 3.333	pints.	
3 cabs (1 hin)	= 1	gal. 2 pints.	
2 hins (1 seah)	= 2½	gals.	
3 seahs (1 bath, 1 ephah, 1 firkin)	= 7	gals. 4½	pints.
10 baths (1 kor, 1 choros, 1 homer)	= 75	gals. 5¼	pints.

DRY MEASURE.

1 gachal	= 0.141	pints.	
20 gachals (1 cob)	= 2.833	pints.	
1.8 cobs (1 omer)	= 5.1	pints.	
3.3 omers (1 seah)	= 1	peck, 1	pint.
3 seahs (1 ephah)	= 3	pecks, 3	pints.
3 ephahs (1 letech)	= 4	bushels.	
2 letechs (1 homer, 1 kor)	= 8	bushels, 1	pint.

CAPACITY OF CISTERNS AND WATER TANKS, 10 INCHES IN DEPTH.

25 feet in diameter holds 3,059 gallons.
20 feet in diameter holds 1,958 gallons.
15 feet in diameter holds 1,101 gallons.
12 feet in diameter holds 705 gallons.
10 feet in diameter holds 489 gallons.
7 feet in diameter holds 239 gallons.
5 feet in diameter holds 122 gallons.
4 feet in diameter holds 99 gallons.
3 feet in diameter holds 44 gallons.
2 feet in diameter holds 19 gallons.

MEASUREMENTS FOR TIMBER AND LUMBER.

The number of cubic feet in round timber can be found by adding the circumference of the small and large ends together and dividing by 2; multiply the square of one-fourth of this (average circumference) by the length in feet; the result gives four-fifths of the real contents in cubic feet. One-fifth is customarily allowed for waste in sawing.

For square timber multiply the width by the thickness in inches, and this product by the length in feet, and divide by 12, which will give the result in feet.

To measure sawed boards one inch thick, multiply length in feet by breadth in inches and divide by 12, which gives the number of feet contained.

For 1¼ and 1½ inch thicknesses, calculate the same as for one inch, but add one quarter, for each additional quarter inch in thickness, to the quotient. For 2-inch thickness divide by 6, and for 3-inch, divide by 4, instead of 12.

WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS PRODUCE.

Apples (dried)	26 lbs. to bushel	Flaxseed	56 lbs. to bushel	Potatoes (white)	60 lbs. to bushel
Barley	48 lbs. to bushel	Hair (plastering)	8 lbs. to bushel	Potatoes (sweet)	55 lbs. to bushel
Beans	60 lbs. to bushel	Hemp seed	44 lbs. to bushel	Rye	56 lbs. to bushel
Bran	20 lbs. to bushel	Lime (unslacked)	30 lbs. to bushel	Salt (fine)	55 lbs. to bushel
Buckwheat	48 lbs. to bushel	Malt	38 lbs. to bushel	Salt (coarse)	50 lbs. to bushel
Coal	80 lbs. to bushel	Oats	32 lbs. to bushel	Turnips	55 lbs. to bushel
Corn (shelled)	56 lbs. to bushel	Onions	57 lbs. to bushel	Wheat	60 lbs. to bushel
Corn meal	48 lbs. to bushel	Peaches (dried)	33 lbs. to bushel		
Corn (in ear)	70 lbs. to bushel	Peas	60 lbs. to bushel		

The above table contains the weights established by the United States Government. It varies in a number of States, but is used by the majority of States.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (COMPARED WITH WATER, FIGURED AT 100%).

Alcohol	84	Diamond	353	Lead	1,135
Ash	84	Ebony	133	Mahogany	106
Beech	85	Fir	55	Maple	75
Beer	102	Gunpowder	93	Marble	270
Brass	840	Glass	289	Mercury	1,357
Butter	94	Gold	1,926	Milk (woman's)	102
Cedar	61	Granite	278	Milk (cow's)	103
Cherry	72	Honey	145	Milk (goat's)	104
Cider	61	Ice	92	Platina	2,150
Clay	120	Indigo	77	Poplar	38
Coal	130	Iron (bar)	779	Porter	104
Copper	895	Iron (cast)	721	Oak	117
Cork	24	Ivory	183	Opium	134
				Silver	1,047
				Steel	783
				Sulphur	203
				Tin	729
				Turpentine	99
				Urine	101
				Walnut	67
				Water	100
				Water (sea)	103
				Water (Dead Sea)	124
				Wine	100

LEGAL AND CUSTOMARY WEIGHTS, PER BUSHEL.

State.	Anthracite Coal.	Apples.	Apples, Dried.	Barley.	Beans.	Bluegrass Seed	Buckwheat.	Clover Seed.	Corn on Cob.	Corn, Shelled.	Corn Meal.	Flaxseed.	Oats.	Onions.	Peaches.	Peas.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, Sweet.	Rye.	Salt.	Timothy Seed.	Turnips.	Wheat.
Alabama	..	..	..	47	60	..	48	60	..	56	48	..	32	57	..	..	60	..	56	..	..	55	60
Arkansas	80	..	24	48	60	14	52	60	70	56	48	56	32	57	..	46	60	50	56	50	60	57	60
California	..	..	..	50	..	..	40	..	..	52	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	60
Colorado	..	..	..	48	60	..	52	60	..	56	50	..	32	..	..	..	60	..	56	..	45	..	60
Connecticut	..	..	..	48	60	..	48	..	..	56	50	..	32	50	..	60	60	..	56	..	..	50	60
Delaware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
District of Columbia	..	..	..	47	62	..	48	60	..	56	48	..	32	57	..	..	56	..	56	50	45	55	60
Florida	..	..	..	48	60	..	48	60	..	56	48	..	32	57	..	..	60	..	56	..	45	55	60
Georgia	80	..	24	47	..	14	52	60	70	56	48	56	32	57	38	60	60	55	56	56	45	55	60
Idaho	..	..	..	48	..	..	42	60	..	56	..	..	36	..	..	..	60	..	56	..	..	..	60
Illinois	80	..	24	48	60	14	52	60	70	56	48	56	32	57	33	..	60	55	56	50	45	55	60
Indiana	..	..	25	48	60	14	50	60	68	56	50	..	32	48	33	..	60	..	56	50	45	..	60
Iowa	80	48	24	48	60	14	52	60	70	56	..	56	32	57	33	..	60	46	56	50	45	..	60
Kansas	80	..	24	48	60	14	50	60	70	56	50	54	32	57	33	..	60	50	56	50	45	55	60
Kentucky	76	24	24	47	60	14	56	60	*	56	50	56	32	57	39	60	60	55	56	50	45	60	60
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	50	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	..	44	..	48	62	..	48	..	..	56	50	..	32	52	..	60	60	..	..	..	45	60	60
Maryland	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	40	..	56	..	56	56	..	..	..
Massachusetts	..	48	..	48	60	..	48	60	..	56	50	..	32	52	..	60	60	56	56	..	45	..	60
Michigan	..	48	22	48	60	14	48	60	70	56	50	56	32	54	28	60	60	56	56	56	45	58	60
Minnesota	..	..	28	48	60	..	50	60	..	56	..	..	32	57	28	..	60	..	56	..	45	52	60
Mississippi	..	..	..	48	60	..	..	60	..	56	48	..	32	..	..	..	60	..	56	..	45	..	60
Missouri	..	48	24	48	60	14	52	60	..	56	50	56	32	57	33	..	60	..	56	50	45	42	60
Montana	..	..	..	48	60	..	52	60	..	56	50	..	32	57	..	..	60	..	56	..	45	50	60
Nebraska	..	..	..	48	60	..	52	60	..	56	..	..	32	52	33	..	60	..	56	50	45	55	60
New Hampshire	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	56	50	..	32	..	..	60	60	..	56	..	..	..	60
New Jersey	..	50	25	48	..	..	50	64	..	56	..	55	30	57	..	60	60	54	56	..	45	..	60
New York	..	..	..	48	62	..	48	60	..	58	..	55	32	..	..	60	60	..	56	..	44	..	60
North Carolina	..	..	..	48	..	..	50	64	..	54	46	..	30	..	..	50	..	..	56	..	..	..	60
North Dakota	..	..	..	48	60	..	42	60	..	56	..	..	32	57	..	..	60	..	56	..	42	60	60
Ohio	..	48	22	48	60	..	50	60	70	56	..	56	32	55	48	60	60	50	56	..	45	60	60
Oklahoma	..	..	..	48	..	..	42	60	..	56	..	..	32	52	..	..	60	..	56	..	42	60	60
Oregon	..	45	..	46	..	..	42	60	..	56	..	..	36	..	..	..	60	..	56	..	..	..	60
Pennsylvania	..	..	..	47	..	..	48	62	..	56	48	..	30	50	..	..	60	..	56	85	..	..	60
Rhode Island	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	56	50	..	32	50	..	..	60	..	56	..	..	..	60
South Carolina	..	..	26	48	60	14	56	60	70	56	50	44	32	57	..	60	60	50	56	50	..	..	60
South Dakota	..	..	..	48	60	..	42	60	..	56	..	..	32	52	..	..	60	..	56	..	42	60	60
Tennessee	..	50	26	48	60	14	50	60	72	56	50	56	32	56	50	60	60	50	56	..	45	50	60
Texas	..	..	..	48	60	..	42	60	..	56	..	..	32	57	..	..	60	..	56	..	45	55	60
Vermont	..	46	..	48	62	..	48	60	..	56	..	..	32	52	..	60	60	..	56	70	45	60	60
Virginia	80	..	28	48	60	14	52	64	70	56	50	56	32	57	40	60	60	56	56	..	45	56	60
Washington	..	45	..	48	..	..	42	..	..	56	..	..	32	..	..	..	60	..	56	..	40	..	60
West Virginia	..	..	..	48	60	..	52	60	..	56	..	..	32	..	33	..	60	..	56	..	45	..	60
Wisconsin	..	57	28	48	60	..	48	60	70	56	50	56	32	57	28	..	60	..	56	..	45	42	60

*November 1 to May 1, 70 pounds; remainder of year, 68 pounds.

Foreign Weights and Measures.

(Compiled by the Department of State.)

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Almude	Portugal	4.422 gallons.
Ardeb	Egypt	7.6907 bushels.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arratel or libra	Portugal	1.011 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 pounds.
do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
do	Portugal	32.38 pounds.
do	Spain	25.36 pounds.
do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba, Spain and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Arshine	Russia	28 inches.
Arshine (square)	do	5.44 square feet.
Artel	Morocco	1.12 pounds.
Baril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Barrel	Malta (customs)	11.4 gallons.
do	Spain (raisins)	100 pounds.
Berkovets	Russia	361.12 pounds.
Bongkal	India	832 grains.
Bouw	Sumatra	7,096.5 square meters.
Bu	Japan	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	140 gallons.
Caffiso	Malta	5.4 gallons.
Candy	India (Bombay)	529 pounds.
do	India (Madras)	500 pounds.
Cantar	Morocco	113 pounds.
do	Syria (Damascus)	575 pounds.
do	Turkey	124.7036 pounds
Cantaro (cantar)	Malta	175 pounds.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Catty	China	1.333 1-3 (1 1-3) pounds.
do*	Japan	1.31 pounds.
do	Java, Siam and Malacca	1.35 pounds.

Denominations	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Catty	Sumatra	2.12 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Centner	Bremen and Brunswick	117.5 pounds.
do	Darmstadt	110.24 pounds.
do	Denmark and Norway	110.11 pounds.
do	Nuremberg	112.43 pounds.
do	Prussia	113.44 pounds.
do	Sweden	93.7 pounds.
do	Vienna	123.5 pounds.
do	Zollverein	110.24 pounds.
do	Double or metric	220.46 pounds.
Chetvert	Russia	5.7748 bushels.
Chih	China	14 inches.
Coyan	Sarawak	3,098 pounds.
do	Siam (Koyan)	2,667 pounds.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
do	Paraguay (square)	8,077 square feet
do	Uruguay	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Cwt. (hundredweight)	British	112 pounds.
Dessiatine	Russia	2.6997 acres.
do	Spain	1,599 bushels.
Drachme	Greece	Half ounce.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
do	Chili	2.575 bushels.
do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
do	Morocco	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.; full fanega, 118 lbs.
do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Fanega (liquid)	Spain	16 gallons.
Feddan	Egypt	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 pounds.

*More frequently called "kin." Among merchants in treaty ports it equals 1.33⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Continued.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Frasila	Zanzibar	35 pounds.
Fuder	Luxemburg	264.17 gallons.
Funt	Russia	0.9028 pound.
Garnice	Russian Poland	0.88 gallon.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2,471 acres.
Hectoliter:		
Dry	do	2.838 bushels.
Liquid	do	26.417 gallons.
Joch	Austria-Hungary	1.422 acres.
Ken	Japan	6 feet.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cubic feet.
Koku	Japan	4.9629 bushels.
Korree	Russia	3.5 bushels.
Kwan	Japan	8.28 pounds.
Last	Belgium and Holland	85.134 bushels.
do	England (dry malt)	82.52 bushels.
do	Germany	2 metric tons (4.480 pounds)
do	Prussia	112.29 bushels.
do	Russian Poland	11⅝ bushels.
do	Spain (salt)	4,760 pounds.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Li	China	2,115 feet.
Libra (pound)	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
do	Chili	1.014 pounds.
do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
do	Portugal	1.011 pounds.
do	Spain	1.0144 pounds.
do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (pound)	Greece	1.1 pounds.
do	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Load	England (timber)	Square, 50 cubic feet; unhewn, 40 cubic feet; inch planks, 600 superficial feet.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
do	Nicaragua and Salvador	1.727 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Maund	India	82 2-7 pounds.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Mil	Denmark	4.68 miles.
do	Denmark (geographical)	4.61 miles.
Milla	Nicaragua and Honduras	1.1493 miles.
Morgen	Prussia	0.63 acre.
Oke	Egypt	2.7225 pounds.
do	Greece	2.84 pounds.
do	Hungary	3.0817 pounds.
do	Turkey	2.82838 pounds.
Oke	Hungary and Wallachia	2.5 pints.
Pic	Egypt	21¼ inches.
Picul	Borneo and Celebes	135.64 pounds.
do	China, Japan and Sumatra	133 1-3 pounds.
do	Java	135.1 pounds.
do	Philippine Islands	137.9 pounds.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
do	Spain	0.91407 foot.
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches.
Pood	Russia	36.112 pounds.
Pund (pound)	Denmark and Sweden	1.102 pounds.
Quarter	Great Britain	8.252 bushels.
do	London (coal)	36 bushels.
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 pounds.
do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
do	Castile,† Chili, Mexico and Peru	101.41 pounds.
do	Greece	123.2 pounds.
do	Newfoundland (fish)	112 pounds.
do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
do	Syria	125 pounds.
do	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Rottle	Palestine	6 pounds.
do	Syria	5¾ pounds.
Sagene	Russia	7 feet.
Salm	Malta	490 pounds.
Se	Japan	0.02451 acre.
Seer	India	1 pound 13 ounces.
Shaku	Japan	11.9305 inches.
Sho	do	1.6 quarts.
Standard (St. Petersburg)	Lumber measure	165 cubic feet.
Stone	British	14 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (see cuadra).
Sun	Japan	1.193 inches.
Tael	Cochin China	590.75 grains (troy).
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.
To	do	2 pecks.
Ton	Space measure	40 cubic feet.
Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.94783 bushels.
Tondeland	do	1.36 acres.
Tsubo	Japan	6 feet square.
Tsun	China	1.41 inches.
Tunna	Sweden	4.5 bushels.
Tunnland	Sweden	1.22 acres.
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
do	Central America	32.87 inches.
do	Chili and Peru	33.367 inches.
do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
do	Curacao	33.375 inches.
do	Mexico	33 inches.
do	Paraguay	34 inches.
do	Spain	0.914117 yard.
do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.
Vedro	Russia	2.707 gallons.
Vergees	Isle of Jersey	71.1 square rods.
Verst	Russia	0.663 mile.
Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.

†In Spain the metric system is used officially, but the Castile quintal is employed in commerce in the peninsula and all the colonies, except in Catalonia.

Area and Value of Parks in the United States.

(Statistics Prepared by the United States Government.)

City.	Area.	Valuation.			Expenditures, etc., Parks and Gardens.
	Acreage Owned by City.	Land and Buildings.	Apparatus.	Total.	
New York, N. Y.	6,909.00	$296,235,525.00	$636,266.00	$296,871,791.00	$1,408,830.00
Chicago, Ill.	2,151.49	61,514,900.00	1,500,000.00	63,014,900.00	442,110.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,044.09	(b)	(b)	22,788,344.00	458,202.00
St. Louis, Mo.	2,176.59	8,149,310.00	6,407.00	8,155,807.00	133,122.00
Boston, Mass.	2,618.06	(b)	(b)	53,023,400.00	233,444.00
Baltimore, Md.	1,136.01	(b)	(b)	(b)	302,168.00
Cleveland, Ohio.	1,326.19	6,908,846.00	15,000.00	6,923,846.00	71,975.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,025.50	3,637,255.00	12,000.00	3,649,255.00	173,751.00
San Francisco, Cal.	1,192.67	(b)	(b)	12,000,000.00	208,361.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	539.00	1,499,000.00	1,000.00	1,500,000.00	43,996.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	880.00	3,319,959.00	25,000.00	3,344,959.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	552.66	5,000,000.00	50,000.00	5,050,000.00	9,655.00
Detroit, Mich.	1,055.61	(b)	(b)	6,255,000.00	91,900.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	435.03	(b)	(b)	2,493,776.00	82,992.00
Washington, D. C.	(a) .98	300,000.00	.....	300,000.00	22,050.00
Newark, N. J.	19.18	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00	4,601.00
Jersey City, N. J.	18.00	483,500.00	2,000.00	485,500.00	3,550.00
Louisville, Ky.	1,350.00	1,000,000.00	15,000.00	1,015,000.00	56,752.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,553.26	4,564,340.00	(b)	4,564,340.00	99,450.00
Providence, R. I.	543.68	1,146,439.00	48,933.00	1,195,372.00	47,885.00
New Haven, Conn.	1,100.00	451,000.00	20,000.00	471,000.00	21,504.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,720.04	597,175.00	2,500.00	599,675.00	53,819.00
Lynn, Mass.	2,463.75	(b)	(b)	393,825.00	6,139.00

(a) Washington, D. C.; 3,596.27 acres owned by the United States Government. (b) Not given.

Interest Tables.

SIMPLE INTEREST.*

Time.		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 Days.	10 Days	20 Days	1 Mo.	2 Mos.	3 Mos.	4 Mos.	5 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Year.
Amt.	Int.																		
$1.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	1	2	4
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	2	2	3	5
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	3	6
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
$2.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	10
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	14
$3.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	15
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	18
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	9	11	21
$4.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	6	8	16
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	20
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	24
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	9	12	14	28
$5.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	10	20
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	13	25
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	30
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	35
$10....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	16	20	40
	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	13	17	21	25	50
	6	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	60
	7	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	12	18	23	29	35	70
$25....	4	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	8	16	25	33	41	50	1.00
	5	....	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	7	10	21	31	42	52	63	1.25
	6	....	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	1.50
	7	....	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	10	15	29	44	58	73	88	1.75
$50....	4	....	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	11	16	33	50	67	83	1.00	2.00
	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	14	21	42	63	83	1.04	1.25	2.50
	6	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	17	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	19	29	58	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	3.50
$100...	4	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	9	10	11	22	33	66	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	4.00
	5	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	28	42	83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	5.00
	6	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	33	50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00
	7	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	39	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	7.00
$200...	4	2	4	6	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	44	67	1.33	2.00	2.66	3.33	4.00	8.00
	5	3	6	8	11	14	17	19	22	25	28	56	83	1.67	2.50	3.33	4.17	5.00	10.00
	6	3	7	10	13	17	20	23	27	30	33	67	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	12.00
	7	4	8	12	16	19	23	27	31	35	39	78	1.17	2.33	3.50	4.67	5.83	7.00	14.00
$300...	4	3	6	10	13	16	20	23	26	30	33	66	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	12.00
	5	4	8	13	17	21	25	29	33	38	42	83	1.25	2.50	3.75	5.00	6.25	7.50	15.00
	6	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	1.00	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	18.00
	7	6	12	18	23	29	35	41	47	53	58	1.17	1.75	3.50	5.25	7.00	8.75	10.50	21.00
$500...	4	5	11	16	22	28	33	39	44	50	56	1.11	1.66	3.33	5.00	6.66	8.33	10.00	20.00
	5	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	69	1.39	2.08	4.17	6.25	8.33	10.42	12.50	25.00
	6	8	17	25	33	42	50	58	67	75	83	1.67	2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	30.00
	7	10	19	29	39	49	58	68	78	88	97	1.94	2.92	5.83	8.75	11.67	14.58	17.50	35.00
$1,000.	4	11	22	33	44	55	66	78	89	1.00	1.11	2.22	3.33	6.67	10.00	13.33	16.66	20.00	40.00
	5	14	28	42	56	69	83	97	1.11	1.25	1.39	2.78	4.17	8.33	12.50	16.67	20.83	25.00	50.00
	6	17	33	50	67	83	1.00	1.17	1.33	1.50	1.67	3.33	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	60.00
	7	19	39	58	78	97	1.17	1.36	1.56	1.75	1.94	3.89	5.83	11.67	17.50	23.33	29.17	35.00	70.00

*In order to find the amount of interest at 1½, 2½, 3½ per cent, etc., divide the amount given at twice the interest (i. e., 3, 5, 7 per cent, etc.) by 2.

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING THE RATE AT WHICH $1 WILL INCREASE WHEN AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1.....	1.0300	1.0400	1.0500	1.0600	1.0700	11.....	1.3842	1.5394	1.7103	1.8983	2.1048
2.....	1.0609	1.0816	1.1025	1.1236	1.1449	12.....	1.4258	1.6010	1.7959	2.0122	2.2522
3.....	1.0927	1.1249	1.1576	1.1910	1.2250	13.....	1.4685	1.6650	1.8856	2.1329	2.4098
4.....	1.1255	1.1699	1.2155	1.2624	1.3108	14.....	1.5126	1.7316	1.9799	2.2609	2.5783
5.....	1.1592	1.2166	1.2763	1.3382	1.4025	15.....	1.5580	1.8009	2.0789	2.3966	2.7590
6.....	1.1940	1.2653	1.3401	1.4185	1.5007	16.....	1.6047	1.8730	2.1828	2.5403	2.9522
7.....	1.2299	1.3159	1.4071	1.5036	1.6058	17.....	1.6528	1.9480	2.2926	2.6928	3.1588
8.....	1.2668	1.3686	1.4774	1.5938	1.7182	18.....	1.7034	2.0258	2.4060	2.8513	3.3790
9.....	1.3048	1.4233	1.5513	1.6984	1.8384	19.....	1.7535	2.1068	2.5269	3.0256	3.6165
10.....	1.3439	1.4802	1.6289	1.7908	1.9671	20.....	1.8061	2.1911	2.6533	3.2071	3.8697

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE NO. 2

SHOWING THE INCREASE OF $1 IF INVESTED AT COMPOUND INTEREST FOR 100 YEARS.

Investment.	Per Cent.	Amount in 100 Years.	Investment.	Per Cent.	Amount in 100 Years.	Investment.	Per Cent.	Amount in 100 Years.	Investment.	Per Cent.	Amount in 100 Years.
$1.....	1	$2.75	$1.....	5	$131.25	$1.....	9	$5,513.00	$1.....	15	$1,174,405.00
1.....	2	7.25	1.....	6	340.00	1.....	10	13,809.00	1.....	18	15,145,000.00
1.....	3	19.25	1.....	7	868.00	1.....	12	84,675.00	1.....	24	2,551,799,404.00
1.....	4	50.50	1.....	8	2,203.00						

YEARS IN WHICH MONEY WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate of Int.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.	Rate of Int.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.
1 %	100 years	69 years and 245 days	5%	20 years	14 years and 75 days.
2 %	50 years	35 years	6%	16 years and 243 days.	11 years and 327 days.
2½ %	40 years	28 years and 26 days	7%	14 years and 104 days.	10 years and 89 days.
3 %	33 years and 4 months	23 years and 164 days	8%	12 years and 183 days.	9 years and 2 days.
3½ %	28 years and 208 days.	20 years and 54 days	9%	11 years and 40 days.	8 years and 16 days.
4 %	25 years	17 years and 246 days	10%	10 years	7 years and 100 days.
4½ %	22 years and 81 days.	15 years and 273 days			

Tables of Wages.

MONTHLY WAGE TABLE.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
16	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31
17	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08
18	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85
19	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
21	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15
22	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94
23	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69
24	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46
25	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140 00
8	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220.00
1 year	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

YEARLY WAGE TABLE.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
$20 is	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is	$15.00	$3.45	$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.57	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.58	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.25	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

WEEKLY WAGE TABLE.

Hours.	$1.00.	$2.00.	$3.00.	$4.00.	$5.00.	$6.00.	$7.00.	$8.00.	$9.00.	$10.00.	$11.00.	$12.00.	$13.00.	$14.00.
½	.01	.01⅔	.02½	.03⅓	.04½	.05	.06	.06⅔	.07½	.08⅓	.09	.10	.11	.12
1	.01⅔	.03⅓	.05	.06⅔	.08⅓	.10	.11⅔	.13⅓	.15	.16⅔	.18⅓	.20	.22	.23⅓
2	.03⅓	.06⅔	.10	.13⅓	.16⅔	.20	.23⅓	.26⅔	.30	.33⅓	.36⅔	.40	.43⅓	.46⅔
3	.05	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50	.55	.60	.65	.70
4	.06⅔	.13⅓	.20	.26⅔	.33⅓	.40	.46⅔	.53⅓	.60	.66⅔	.73⅓	.80	.86⅔	.93⅓
5	.08⅓	.16⅔	.25	.33⅓	.41⅔	.50	.58⅓	.66⅔	.75	.83⅓	.91⅔	1.00	1.08⅓	1.16⅔
6	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40
7	.11⅔	.23⅓	.35	.46⅔	.58⅓	.70	.81⅔	.93⅓	1.05	1.16⅔	1.28⅓	1.40	1.52	1.63⅓
8	.13⅓	.26⅔	.40	.53⅓	.62⅔	.80	.93⅓	1.06⅔	1.20	1.33⅓	1.46⅔	1.60	1.73⅓	1.86⅔
Days.														
1	.16⅔	.33⅓	.50	.66⅔	.83⅓	1.00	1.16⅔	1.33⅓	1.50	1.66⅔	1.83⅓	2.00	2.17	2.33⅓
2	.33⅓	.66⅔	1.00	1.33⅓	1.66⅔	2.00	2.33⅓	2.66⅔	3.00	3.33⅓	3.66⅔	4.00	4.34	4.66⅔
3	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.51	6.99⅔
4	.66⅔	1.33⅓	2.00	2.66⅔	3.33⅓	4.00	4.66⅔	5.33⅓	6.00	6.66⅔	7.33⅓	8.00	8.68	9.33
5	.83⅓	1.66⅔	2.50	3.33⅓	4.16⅔	5.00	5.83⅓	6.66⅔	7.50	8.33⅓	9.16⅔	10.00	10.85	11.66⅔
6	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00

Weather Bureau Flags.

Storm warnings are displayed by the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture at 141 stations situated on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, from Eastport, Me., to Brownsville, Tex. The stations at Capes Henry and Jupiter are equipped for signalling by the international code and are prepared to transmit by telegraph the messages of passing vessels.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "forecasts" which are prepared daily at the central office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White flag. Clear or fair weather.



No. 2 Blue flag. Rain or snow.



No. 3. White and blue flag. Local rain or snow.



No. 4. Black triangular flag. Temperature.



No. 5. White flag with black square in centre. Cold wave.



When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late Spring and early Fall the cold-wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

WIND DIRECTION AND STORM WARNINGS.

The following flags denoting wind directions and storm warnings are in use on the coast and the great lake ports:

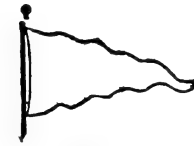
Storm warning. Red flag, black centre.



Easterly winds. Red pennant.



Westerly winds. White pennant.



These are cautionary against a wind velocity that will be dangerous to all classes of vessels.

EXPLANATIONS.

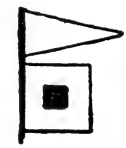
The appearance of the storm warning alone indicates that a storm of great violence may be expected. If the red pennant is hoisted above the storm flag it indicates that the wind will be easterly, probably from the northeasterly quadrant; if it is displayed below the storm flag it indicates that the wind will be southeasterly. The white pennant hoisted above the storm flag indicates a northwesterly wind; below the storm flag, a southwesterly wind. Thus:



Northeasterly winds.



Southeasterly winds.



Northwesterly winds.



Southwesterly winds.

By night the warnings are given by means of lights, a red light indicating easterly winds, a red and white light westerly winds.

In cases of the approach of a hurricane or of particularly severe and dangerous storm winds in the vicinity of the lakes or coast the warning is indicated by two red flags, with black centres, hoisted one above the other. Thus:



Hurricane Signal.

EXPLANATION OF WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

WEATHER SIGNALS.		TEMPERATURE SIGNALS.	
Blasts.	Indicates.	Blasts.	Indicates.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau, but if this is impracticable they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case will the forecasts be sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the climate and crop service of their respective States, the central stations of which are as follows:

Montgomery, Ala.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boise, Idaho; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New England); Grand Rapids, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Carson City, Nev.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. Dak.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla. (for Oklahoma and Indian Territories); Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. Dak.; Nashville, Tenn.; Galveston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

How to Foretell the Weather.*

By PROF. WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

It is the dream of the meteorologist that some day he will be able to accurately forecast the weather weeks and months in advance, but so far this much-to-be-desired object is only a dream. What a wonderful conservation of human energy would result, however, were it possible to tell the farmer when the great corn and wheat belts would have abundant rain during the next growing season, or when drouths would parch the vegetation, or truthfully to inform the planter of the South that the approaching season would be favorable or unfavorable to the production of cotton. Effort would then be withheld in one section of the country and prodigious energy exerted in another.

When our extensive system of daily observations has been continued for another generation a Kepler or a Newton may discover such fundamental principles underlying weather changes as will make it possible to foretell the character of the coming seasons, but if this discovery be ever made it will doubtless be accomplished as the result of a comprehensive study of meteorological data of long periods covering some great area like the United States. At the present time I believe it to be impossible for any one to make a forecast based fairly upon any principles of physics or upon any empiric rule in meteorology for a greater period than two or three days in Winter, or for more than three or four days in Summer, and there are times in Winter when the movement of air conditions are so rapid that it is extremely difficult to forecast even for the space of one day. Ordinarily, however, to foretell the weather is not such a serious problem, for any intelligent person by studying the daily weather maps which are issued by the United States Weather Bureau, and by mastering the few simple principles upon which they are founded, can make a reasonably correct estimate of the general character of the weather for his region several days in advance.



Prof. Willis L. Moore.

To accomplish this he must obtain and preserve the weather charts each day and must carefully note the movement of the high and low pressure areas, always remembering that the lows as they drift toward him from the west will bring warmer weather and sometimes rain or snow, and that, as they pass his place of observation, the highs following in the tracks of the lows will bring cooler and probably fair weather.

He can closely forecast the temperature for his region by remembering that the weather will be cool so long as the centre of the predominating high, that is, the high inclosing the greatest area within the 30-inch insobar, is north of his latitude—either northeast or northwest—and that it will be warm so long as the high is south of latitude.

If the student of the weather map will pay close attention to it each day he will find that the highs and the lows move across the country from the west in almost regular succession. If the high be a decided one it will cover a territory one or two thousand miles in width, the weather within its influence will be cold and clear and the winds will have a general tendency spirally outward from the centre. The low is the opposite of the high in almost all of its characteristics. It is usually attended by clouds, rain or snow and high winds. The winds within the influence of a low blow spirally inward. The lower the barometer and the steeper the gradient the more rapid is the whirl of the storm eddy. Storms of a like class take nearly the same course and produce about the same results, but they do not always move with the same rapidity.

It would be impossible to lay down a set of rules for the making of forecasts that would fit the details of all cases. There are a few cases that govern all this work, and some that apply only to particular localities. The change in the barometer during the past twenty-four hours should be the constant study of the forecaster. The changes in pressure will generally show whether the storm is increasing or decreasing in energy, and often will point out the future track of the storm centre. Low-pressure areas which approach from the southwest are reasonably sure to cause precipitation, while many from the northwest will pass with little or no rainfall.

When the weather is foul any considerable rise in the barometer during the past twenty-four hours over a region five to eight hundred miles to the southwest of the observer is the most reliable indication known of fair weather on the morrow; or, if a marked fall be shown, foul weather may, with equal certainty, be predicted.

A twelve-hour barometer fall at the storm centre indicates that the storm is "filling" and losing its energy as a storm condition. The same rule conversely applied will be found applicable to high-pressure or cold-wave areas, but it is difficult for the layman to determine the twelve-hour changes, as but one of the twice-daily charts is issued to the public. In many cities, however, the barometer readings of twelve hours before are published in the morning newspapers, and they are available in determining the twelve-hour changes in pressure on the map published each morning at 10 o'clock.

The approach of a storm centre from the west is attended by warmer, easterly winds and usually precipitation, and its passage is followed by colder, westerly winds and fair weather. Between April 1 and July 1, if you be in the southeast quarter of a low-pressure area, and about 300 to 500 miles southeast from the centre of the cyclone, and the temperature of your region as shown by the morning map be above 70 degrees, and the air feels sultry and unusually oppressive, the conditions are favorable for destructive thunder storms, if not for tornadoes. It is then well to watch between noon and sundown for dark clouds in the west, with ragged and stringy under surfaces.

Trough-like or V-shaped lows are quite sure of precipitation, and if the barometer be five to seven-tenths of an inch below the outer limits of the depression, heavy precipitation and destructive local storms may be expected.

Barometric Observations.

The Rules Used by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The following rules are those which are used by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in their very successful attempts to forecast the weather with the aid of the barometer.

A Rising Barometer.—A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather. A gradual rise indicates settled weather. A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward: and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected. A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward. A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A Steady Barometer.—With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A Falling Barometer. — A rapid fall indicates stormy weather. A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward. A fall with northerly wind indicates a storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter. A fall with increased moisture in the air and heat increasing indicates wind and rain from the southward. A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow. A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather. The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail or snow comes from the northward with strong wind. The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

*By the courtesy of Rand, McNally & Co., publishers of Moore's Meteorological Almanac.

The Record of Weather in the United States.

(Compiled expressly for The American Almanac by the United States Weather Bureau, under the direction of Professor Willis L. Moore.)

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

Average hourly velocity of the wind at stations of the Weather Bureau and the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes:

Station.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Station.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Station.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.
Abilene, Tex.	11	66	Galveston, Tex.	10	84*	Palestine, Tex.	8	60
Albany, N. Y.	6	70	Grand Haven, Mich.	11	66	Parkersburg, W. Va.	6	52
Alpena, Mich.	9	72	Greenbay, Wis.	8	52	Pensacola, Fla.	8	72
Amarillo, Tex.	17	80	Harrisburg, Pa.	7	72	Philadelphia, Pa.	10	75
Atlanta, Ga.	9	56	Hatteras, N. C.	13	105	Pierre, S. Dak.	9	67
Atlantic City, N. J.	10	64	Havre, Mont.	11	76	Pittsburg, Pa.	6	48
Augusta, Ga.	4	52	Helena, Mont.	6	60	Port Huron, Mich.	10	72
Baker City, Oreg.	6	50	Huron, S. Dak.	10	69	Portland, Oreg.	5	55
Baltimore, Md.	6	70	Indianapolis, Ind.	6	66	Pueblo, Colo.	8	64
Bismarck, N. D.	8	74	Jacksonville, Fla.	6	70	Raleigh, N. C.	6	45
Block Island, R. I.	15	84	Jupiter, Fla.	9	60	Rapid City, S. Dak.	9	63
Boise, Idaho.	4	55	Kansas City, Mo.	9	55	Redbluff, Cal.	7	60
Boston, Mass.	11	72	Keokuk, Iowa.	8	60	Rochester, N. Y.	11	78
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	90	Key West, Fla.	10	88	Roseburg, Oreg.	3	48
Cairo, Ill.	7	84	Kittyhawk, N. C.	15	100	Sacramento, Cal.	7	62
Carson City, Nev.	4	70	Knoxville, Tenn.	5	84	St. Louis, Mo.	11	80
Canby, Fort, Wash.	11	104	La Crosse, Wis.	7	63	St. Paul, Minn.	7	60
Charleston, S. C.	8	96	Lander, Wyo.	5	60	Salt Lake City, Utah.	5	60
Charlotte, N. C.	5	55	Leavenworth, Kan.	7	66	San Antonio, Tex.	6	70
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	60	Little Rock, Ark.	6	60	St. Vincent, Minn.	9	72
Cheyenne, Wyo.	11	72	Los Angeles, Cal.	5	48	San Diego, Cal.	6	40
Chicago, Ill.	9	84	Louisville, Ky.	7	58	Sandusky, Ohio.	11	69
Cincinnati, Ohio.	7	59	Lynchburg, Va.	4	50	San Francisco, Cal.	9	60
Cleveland, Ohio.	9	73	Marquette, Mich.	9	68	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	6	51
Columbus, Ohio.	7	59	Memphis, Tenn.	6	75	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	8	60
Concordia, Kan.	8	60	Miles City, Mont.	6	62	Savannah, Ga.	7	80†
Custer, Mont.	7	72	Milwaukee, Wis.	11	60	Shreveport, La.	5	60
Corpus Christi, Tex.	12	80	Mobile, Ala.	6	72	Sioux City, Iowa.	11	84
Davenport, Iowa.	8	72	Montgomery, Ala.	5	54	Spokane, Wash.	4	52
Denver, Colo.	7	75	Moorhead, Minn.	10	75	Springfield, Ill.	9	48
Des Moines, Iowa.	7	64	Nantucket, Mass.	12	72	Springfield, Mo.	10	63
Detroit, Mich.	9	76	Nashville, Tenn.	6	75	Tampa, Fla.	6	45
Dodge, Kan.	11	75	New Haven, Conn.	8	60	Toledo, Ohio.	9	72
Dubuque, Iowa.	5	60	New Orleans, La.	7	60	Vicksburg, Miss.	6	60
Duluth, Minn.	7	78	New York, N. Y.	9	80	Walla Walla, Wash.	6	65
Eastport, Me.	9	78	Norfolk, Va.	8	60	Washington, D. C.	5	66
El Paso, Tex.	5	78	Northfield, Vt.	8	60	Wichita, Kan.	9	54
Erie, Pa.	11	64	North Platte, Neb.	9	96	Wilmington, N. C.	7	68
Eureka, Cal.	6	50	Omaha, Neb.	8	60	Winnemucca, Nev.	9	75
Fort Smith, Ark.	5	64	Oswego, N. Y.	10	56	Yuma, Ariz.	6	54
Fresno, Cal.	6	36						

*It is believed the wind blew stronger after the cups were blown away. †Estimated.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

(Prepared for The American Almanac by the United States Weather Bureau.)

Wind.	Miles.	Feet Per Second.	Meters Per Second.	Pounds Pressure Per Sq. Ft. as Per Indicated Velocity.	Wind.	Miles.	Feet Per Second.	Meters Per Second.	Pounds Pressure Per Sq. Ft. as Per Indicated Velocity.
Calm from 0 to 3 miles.	1	1.47	0.4	.004	Strong Breeze, 29 to 34 miles	30	44.0	13.4	2.64
	2	2.93	0.9	.016	Moderate gale, 35 to 40 miles	35	51.3	15.6	3.50
	3	4.4	1.3	.036	Fresh gale, 41 to 48 miles.	40	58.6	17.9	4.44
Light air, 4 to 8 miles.	4	5.87	1.8	.064		45	66.0	20.1	5.51
	5	7.33	2.2	.104	Strong gale, 49 to 56 miles.	50	73.3	22.4	6.66
Light breeze, 9 to 13 miles.	10	14.67	4.5	.369	Whole gale, 57 to 65 miles.	60	88.0	26.8	9.22
Gentle breeze, 14 to 18 miles.	15	22.0	6.7	.762	Storm, 66 to 75 miles.	70	102.7	31.3	12.2
Moderate breeze, 19 to 23 m.	20	29.3	8.9	1.27	Hurricane, 76 and over.	80	117.3	35.8	15.5
Fresh breeze, 24 to 28 miles.	25	36.6	11.2	1.90		100	146.6	44.7	22.8

Name.	Miles Per Hour.	Apparent Effect.	Name.	Miles Per Hour.	Apparent Effect.
Calm.	0	No visible horizontal motion to inanimate matter.	Brisk.	15 to 24	Good sailing breeze and makes whitecaps.
Light.	1 to 2	Causes smoke to move from the vertical.	High.	25 to 39	Sways trees and breaks small branches.
Gentle.	3 to 5	Moves leaves of trees.	Gale.	40 to 59	Dangerous for sailing vessels.
Fresh.	6 to 14	Moves small branches of trees and blows up dust.	Storm.	60 to 79	Prostrates exposed trees and frail houses.
			Hurricane.	80 or more	Prostrates everything.

Highest Temperatures in the United States.

THE HIGHEST TEMPERATURES (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT) RECORDED AT VARIOUS WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS.

(Compiled from the beginning of observations at each to the end of December, 1902.)

Station.	No. Years' Record	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Abilene, Tex.	17	83	85	93	99	105	109	110	104	104	94	86	81
Albany, N. Y.	29	62	60	75	88	93	99	100	98	97	90	70	66
Alpena, Mich.	30	52	59	77	83	95	97	98	95	94	87	67	56
Amarillo, Tex.	11	73	75	85	90	98	105	98	97	95	89	82	75
Atlanta, Ga.	24	75	78	83	89	94	98	100	98	97	91	82	72
Atlantic City, N. J.	27	64	71	77	84	90	95	99	98	94	86	74	68
Augusta, Ga.	30	80	84	89	93	100	103	105	105	101	94	85	78
Baker City, Oreg.	13	51	59	66	83	88	97	101	101	93	85	65	54
Baltimore, Md.	30	73	78	82	94	96	99	104	100	101	90	79	73
Binghamton, N. Y.	6	58	56	68	86	89	93	96	96	93	87	72	65
Bismarck, N. Dak.	28	52	64	72	90	94	99	160	105	102	89	73	64
Block Island, R. I.	22	59	58	59	71	82	86	88	89	86	75	70	60
Boise, Idaho.	25	62	67	77	92	100	105	111	106	100	91	72	62
Boston, Mass.	32	70	64	72	85	97	98	101	97	102	90	75	66
Buffalo, N. Y.	30	66	64	72	84	89	93	95	94	95	86	70	64
Cairo, Ill.	31	73	75	84	89	92	98	106	103	97	90	80	74
Carson City, Nev.	15	63	68	74	82	88	93	100	100	92	85	74	67
Charleston, S. C.	30	80	80	86	89	98	100	104	100	95	93	83	78
Charlotte, N. C.	24	77	79	85	94	97	102	102	100	99	92	80	76
Chattanooga, Tenn.	24	75	78	85	90	93	100	101	101	98	91	79	73
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30	64	63	77	80	88	97	100	96	90	83	75	64
Chicago, Ill.	30	65	63	80	88	94	98	103	98	98	87	75	68
Cincinnati, Ohio.	32	71	73	84	87	94	98	105	101	99	94	78	72
Cleveland, Ohio.	31	70	72	76	87	92	96	97	99	98	87	74	68
Columbia, Mo.	13	74	76	85	90	92	104	111	105	104	95	80	75
Columbia, S. C.	15	78	82	90	96	101	103	105	106	104	92	85	77
Columbus, Ohio.	24	67	72	79	89	96	99	104	98	98	90	77	67
Corpus Christi, Tex.	16	82	88	96	92	96	97	98	98	97	91	89	86
Davenport, Iowa.	30	63	67	82	87	90	98	106	98	99	90	78	65
Denver, Colo.	31	76	77	81	85	92	99	102	105	97	90	77	74
Des Moines, Iowa.	24	64	70	88	90	94	101	109	103	99	91	76	69
Detroit, Mich.	32	66	64	75	85	95	96	101	99	97	88	70	65
Dodge, Kan.	28	74	78	90	93	101	106	108	105	101	94	84	79
Dubuque, Iowa.	29	63	67	86	88	94	99	106	100	97	89	74	67
Duluth, Minn.	30	51	58	64	81	91	92	99	95	94	80	65	54
Eagle, Alaska.	3	32	28	56	54	71	87	85	79	68	53	33	32
Eastport, Me.	30	54	50	54	71	85	88	82	90	89	83	64	54
Elkins, W. Va.	4	64	74	72	88	90	92	94	91	92	87	74	66
El Paso, Tex.	24	77	82	89	98	105	113	112	110	104	94	85	76
Erie, Pa.	29	73	70	78	86	91	92	94	94	92	87	74	70
Escanaba, Mich.	27	49	52	58	77	84	96	95	94	89	78	65	48
Eureka, Cal.	16	77	72	75	73	78	75	73	79	82	84	73	70
Evansville, Ind.	6	68	73	86	90	92	99	107	100	99	93	78	68
Fort Smith, Ark.	20	80	82	87	94	98	101	106	107	102	95	86	79
Fresno, Cal.	15	69	83	87	101	104	112	114	113	111	100	84	72
Galveston, Tex.	31	75	76	85	85	91	97	98	98	94	91	85	77
Grand Haven, Mich.	30	61	59	71	84	87	92	94	92	92	82	72	61
Grand Junct'n, Colo	10	55	64	78	84	94	104	103	103	98	86	68	66
Greenbay, Wis.	16	51	59	69	84	91	96	99	98	95	84	68	51
Hannibal, Mo.	10	71	68	84	89	91	100	108	100	101	91	78	69
Harrisburg, Pa.	14	67	74	76	92	95	97	101	98	95	88	75	66
Hatteras, N. C.	22	73	73	75	76	88	91	92	92	90	90	79	73
Helena, Mont.	23	63	65	72	82	89	102	103	98	90	80	71	58
Huron, S. Dak.	21	64	68	79	94	96	99	108	108	103	94	77	65
Independence, Cal.	6	69	75	78	87	89	101	105	104	97	88	81	70
Indianapolis, Ind.	29	70	72	82	87	96	100	106	101	98	89	76	68
Jacksonville, Fla.	31	81	86	88	92	98	100	104	101	98	92	86	81
Jupiter, Fla.	15	83	87	89	88	93	95	95	96	93	94	87	86
Kansas City, Mo.	14	68	76	88	90	90	100	106	103	101	91	79	70
Keokuk, Iowa.	31	69	70	84	89	92	100	108	102	99	92	79	69
Key West, Fla.	32	90	87	89	91	93	100	100	100	97	92	91	88
Knoxville, Tenn.	32	74	79	83	90	94	99	100	100	99	94	80	75
La Crosse, Wis.	30	59	65	78	87	96	98	104	101	97	88	72	61
Lander, Wyo.	11	57	64	70	78	86	95	99	94	88	79	72	57
Lewiston, Idaho.	18	59	67	78	86	92	98	105	107	94	84	65	64
Lexington, Ky.	15	71	72	83	88	92	98	102	99	98	88	78	68
Little Rock, Ark.	23	78	78	87	94	94	102	106	105	100	93	82	78
Los Angeles, Cal.	25	87	88	99	99	103	105	109	106	108	102	96	89
Louisville, Ky.	30	72	78	86	91	94	100	107	105	102	91	79	74
Lynchburg, Va.	30	77	75	86	95	97	98	102	100	99	92	81	73
Marquette, Mich.	28	56	69	70	87	98	98	108	98	97	87	69	59
Memphis, Tenn.	30	79	79	87	90	96	100	104	102	99	92	82	76
Meridian, Miss.	13	79	80	86	90	96	100	104	103	98	92	82	78
Miles City, Mont.	11	60	68	77	90	100	106	111	106	99	88	76	58
Milwaukee, Wis.	32	59	60	70	86	92	95	100	98	95	88	70	63
Minneapolis, Minn.	12	49	64	63	86	92	96	102	99	96	86	73	54
Mobile, Ala.	32	78	80	85	90	98	101	102	101	96	93	83	79
Montgomery, Ala.	30	79	83	87	92	98	106	107	103	99	96	85	79
Moorhead, Minn.	22	52	59	68	91	96	101	102	100	98	90	72	55
Mt. Tamalpais, Cal.	4	69	71	71	77	82	93	100	92	93	88	75	66
Nantucket, Mass.	16	57	55	57	70	86	89	87	86	86	75	66	59
Narragansett, R. I.	21	63	65	65	81	92	92	93	94	90	82	72	59
Nashville, Tenn.	32	75	77	85	90	93	99	102	104	99	92	81	75
Neahbay, Wash.	16	65	60	65	69	71	78	80	88	77	72	62	63
New Haven, Conn.	30	65	67	69	85	93	96	97	98	100	86	72	68
New Orleans, La.	32	82	82	84	88	94	98	102	99	96	91	85	81
New York, N. Y.	31	67	69	72	90	95	97	99	96	100	88	74	68
Norfolk, Va.	32	80	81	88	95	98	102	102	100	100	89	80	75
Northfield, Vt.	16	61	56	66	85	90	98	95	92	90	83	70	61
North Platte, Neb.	28	70	74	83	93	97	102	107	103	101	90	81	70
Oklahoma, Okla.	12	78	80	90	95	94	101	104	104	101	97	86	75
Omaha, Neb.	30	63	78	85	92	97	100	106	105	102	92	80	71
Oswego, N. Y.	32	64	61	72	85	94	98	100	98	93	84	71	66
Palestine, Tex.	21	79	82	88	92	93	100	103	104	104	97	87	81
Parkersburg, W. Va.	14	70	76	86	93	94	99	102	97	99	90	78	72
Pensacola, Fla.	23	79	78	83	92	93	101	103	97	95	95	81	76

HIGHEST TEMPERATURES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Station.	No. Years' Record	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Philadelphia, Pa....	32	72	75	77	93	96	98	103	101	102	88	77	70
Phœnix, Ariz.....	21	87	92	97	105	113	119	116	116	114	105	97	95
Pierre, S. Dak.....	11	60	70	84	94	98	103	108	110	104	98	80	67
Pittsburg, Pa.....	30	75	77	80	90	95	98	103	100	102	91	79	73
Pt. Crescent, Wash.	8	58	66	67	78	85	93	90	93	82	75	64	60
Port Huron, Mich...	28	64	60	73	84	93	97	99	99	97	87	69	65
Portland, Me.....	31	62	58	71	78	94	96	97	95	94	84	69	60
Portland, Oreg.....	30	62	68	79	89	99	99	102	97	93	83	73	65
Pueblo, Colo.....	14	71	72	82	86	93	103	103	104	98	88	81	74
Raleigh, N. C.....	16	76	80	89	95	98	102	103	99	100	89	82	75
Rapid City, S. Dak.	17	69	72	78	89	92	103	106	106	100	96	79	75
Redbluff, Cal.....	25	77	82	86	96	110	110	115	114	108	97	88	76
Rochester, N. Y....	31	69	65	77	90	93	95	99	97	98	87	73	70
Roseburg, Oreg.....	25	71	74	81	90	102	98	102	104	99	91	74	68
Sacramento, Cal....	25	72	80	80	89	98	106	107	110	106	98	81	69
St. Louis, Mo.....	32	74	78	85	91	94	102	107	106	102	91	82	74
St. Paul, Minn.....	30	51	61	76	87	94	96	104	100	96	87	74	58
Salt Lake City, Utah	29	57	68	77	84	93	101	102	101	93	86	74	61
San Antonio, Tex...	24	82	90	97	99	104	103	106	108	103	99	89	86
San Diego, Col.....	31	81	85	99	93	98	94	88	92	101	93	91	82
Sandusky, Ohio.....	25	69	70	76	89	93	96	100	98	96	90	76	70
San Francisco, Cal..	32	78	80	80	88	97	100	93	92	94	94	83	72
San Luis Obispo, Cal	9	83	86	90	97	98	105	99	106	102	98	94	84
Santa Fe, N. Mex...	29	76	75	82	84	89	92	96	97	90	85	77	65
Savannah, Ga.....	32	80	84	88	90	101	100	105	102	97	92	83	80
Seattle, Wash.....	10	63	67	81	85	90	93	95	92	87	81	64	62
Shreveport, La.....	30	80	81	90	96	101	104	107	106	101	95	86	79
Sioux City, Iowa....	13	63	75	83	93	95	100	107	102	103	90	74	68
Spokane, Wash.....	22	55	59	74	86	95	96	102	104	98	86	69	57
Springfield, Ill.....	23	68	72	84	88	92	98	107	99	99	91	77	67
Springfield, Mo.....	17	74	76	86	89	90	98	106	100	102	90	79	74
Tacoma, Wash.....	6	61	65	74	80	88	88	94	92	84	80	64	61
Tampa, Fla.....	13	82	86	88	90	93	95	96	95	94	92	87	83
Toledo, Ohio.....	32	71	67	75	88	95	99	99	102	95	90	74	70
Topeka, Kan.....	15	70	78	91	97	94	101	106	105	104	93	83	74
Valentine, Neb.....	16	68	66	81	91	95	102	106	103	99	94	80	68
Vicksburg, Miss.....	30	82	83	87	92	95	101	100	100	98	94	86	79
Walla Walla, Wash.	17	67	69	74	89	100	105	108	113	100	86	76	65
Washington, D. C..	32	76	78	83	93	96	102	103	101	104	92	80	73
Wichita, Kan.....	14	72	78	91	98	96	104	104	106	104	95	83	74
Williston, N. Dak..	9	52	56	71	91	101	102	102	104	99	93	69	49
Wilmington, N. C..	32	80	81	87	90	97	100	103	99	96	92	83	78
Winnemucca, Nev..	24	57	69	82	83	96	98	104	102	94	87	73	65
Yankton, S. Dak....	30	67	75	87	92	95	102	107	105	104	89	79	67
Yuma, Ariz.....	27	81	91	100	107	112	117	118	115	113	108	92	83

Lowest Temperatures in the United States.

THE LOWEST TEMPERATURES (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT) RECORDED AT VARIOUS WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS.

(Compiled from the beginning of observations to the end of December, 1902.)

Station.	No. Years' Record	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Abilene, Tex.....	17	— 5	— 6	17	25	42	48	61	55	42	30	13	1
Albany, N. Y.....	29	—18	—18	— 8	13	29	40	48	45	33	23	—10	—17
Alpena, Mich.....	30	—27	—27	—19	— 2	22	34	40	39	28	15	— 4	—15
Amarillo, Tex.....	11	— 4	—16	7	22	30	42	54	52	37	26	8	— 1
Atlanta, Ga.....	24	— 2	— 8	8	25	38	39	58	55	43	30	16	1
Atlantic City, N. J..	27	— 4	— 7	8	19	33	45	52	48	37	29	10	— 7
Augusta, Ga.....	30	6	3	14	29	41	46	57	58	41	29	23	7
Baker City, Ore.....	13	—14	—20	— 6	18	24	27	36	35	24	18	— 8	— 6
Baltimore, Md.....	30	— 6	— 7	5	23	34	47	55	35	39	30	15	— 3
Binghamton, N.....	6	—11	—15	—11	17	30	38	40	42	31	21	11	— 9
Bismarck, N. D.....	28	—44	—43	—36	— 3	20	31	32	32	10	— 2	—28	—38
Block Island, R. I...	22	— 4	— 4	6	25	31	46	52	49	42	33	14	— 3
Boise, Idaho.....	25	—28	—12	7	18	26	30	40	32	28	16	—10	— 7
Boston, Mass.....	32	—13	—11	— 8	11	31	42	46	47	34	25	— 2	—12
Buffalo, N. Y.....	30	—14	—13	— 4	11	28	39	47	44	35	24	2	— 9
Cairo, Ill.....	31	—16	—14	6	24	37	46	57	52	36	24	7	— 7
Carson City, Nev....	15	—22	—14	10	16	22	27	38	34	18	17	7	— 7
Charleston, S. C....	30	10	7	25	32	45	51	64	62	49	39	28	13
Charlotte N. C.....	24	— 1	— 5	14	26	38	45	55	53	38	30	18	— 5
Chattanooga, Tenn..	24	— 7	—10	2	25	40	39	56	54	38	27	16	3
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	30	—38	—28	—17	2	20	28	38	30	19	— 5	—20	—24
Chicago, Ill.....	30	—20	—21	—12	17	27	40	50	47	32	14	— 2	—23
Cincinnati, Ohio....	32	—12	—17	1	18	33	39	53	51	35	26	5	— 8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	31	—17	—16	— 4	15	28	38	48	46	36	24	0	—12
Columbia, Mo.....	13	—16	—26	— 6	18	32	42	45	42	26	19	5	—12
Columbia, S. C.....	15	10	— 2	20	28	40	47	54	56	42	32	21	9
Columbus, Ohio.....	24	—20	—20	0	15	33	41	50	42	32	20	— 5	—12
Corpus Christi, Tex..	16	16	11	28	44	44	64	70	65	55	42	30	20
Davenport, Iowa....	30	—27	—23	— 8	14	29	39	49	44	28	17	—10	—22
Denver, Col.....	31	—29	—22	—11	4	27	36	42	43	27	1	—18	—25
Des Moines, Iowa...	24	—30	—24	— 8	11	28	37	48	40	26	14	—10	—20
Detroit, Mich.....	32	—16	—20	— 7	8	29	38	48	45	30	22	0	—24
Dodge, Kan.....	28	—20	—26	— 8	13	24	40	50	46	30	10	—13	—15
Dubuque, Iowa.....	29	—32	—31	—12	14	26	39	40	41	24	15	—12	—24
Duluth, Minn.....	30	—41	—36	—26	3	25	33	45	40	29	8	—29	—34
Eagle, Alaska.....	3	—68	—65	—49	—26	16	27	31	21	8	—22	—42	—57
Eastport, Me.....	30	—20	—20	— 8	2	29	30	45	45	35	24	—13	—21
Elkins, W. Va.....	4	—18	—21	0	18	25	36	45	47	26	22	8	— 6
El Paso, Tex.....	24	5	5	21	29	40	49	56	52	42	28	11	— 5
Erie, Pa.....	29	—15	—16	— 1	11	31	40	47	47	36	23	6	—11

LOWEST TEMPERATURES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Station.	No. Years' Record	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Escanaba, Mich.	27	—29	—32	—27	0	20	29	41	34	24	11	— 9	—23
Eureka, Cal.	16	20	24	29	31	35	40	43	45	36	38	27	30
Evansville, Ind.	6	— 1	—15	4	26	38	48	56	54	33	32	14	— 6
Fort Smith, Ark.	20	— 7	—15	14	28	40	49	56	45	37	28	17	2
Fresno, Cal.	15	20	24	28	34	38	46	50	51	44	36	27	23
Galveston, Tex.	31	11	8	30	43	54	61	67	68	56	44	29	18
Grand Haven, Mich.	20	—12	—25	— 5	9	28	37	40	42	30	20	0	—12
Grand Junct'n, Colo.	10	—16	—12	13	16	30	37	48	48	32	26	7	—11
Greenbay, Wis.	16	—36	—33	—23	11	26	34	43	40	25	8	—12	—21
Hannibal, Mo.	10	—14	—20	3	19	36	44	47	47	32	22	4	—18
Harrisburg, Pa.	14	— 4	—13	5	22	36	43	50	50	36	28	14	4
Hatteras, N. C.	22	14	11	25	31	47	56	61	62	50	42	28	8
Helena, Mont.	23	—42	—41	—20	6	22	31	36	34	20	3	—22	—40
Huron, S. Dak.	21	—43	—37	—25	7	22	31	41	33	18	3	—28	—34
Independence, Cal.	6	10	11	19	28	34	38	40	46	34	29	24	15
Indianapolis, Ind.	29	—25	—18	0	19	31	39	48	46	30	22	— 5	—15
Jacksonville, Fla.	31	15	10	26	34	46	54	66	64	49	40	26	14
Jupiter, Fla.	15	31	27	33	39	53	64	68	68	61	48	42	24
Kansas City, Mo.	14	—17	—22	2	22	36	48	54	46	35	26	4	—13
Keokuk, Iowa.	31	—24	—22	— 6	14	29	43	50	47	30	20	— 3	—22
Key West, Fla.	32	41	44	48	54	63	69	68	68	69	56	52	44
Knoxville, Tenn.	32	—16	—10	5	24	34	43	52	50	35	25	12	— 5
La Crosse, Wis.	30	—43	—34	—23	10	29	33	46	39	24	6	—21	—37
Lander, Wyo.	11	—36	—35	—22	2	17	26	35	33	7	10	—31	—29
Lewiston, Idaho.	8	—14	—18	12	29	35	39	47	45	34	28	4	—16
Lexington, Ky.	15	—12	—20	1	22	32	43	51	51	32	23	6	— 8
Little Rock, Ark.	23	— 5	—12	16	28	44	51	60	52	41	32	10	6
Los Angeles, Cal.	25	30	28	31	36	40	46	49	49	44	40	34	30
Louisville, Ky.	30	—20	—14	3	21	33	44	54	52	30	26	4	— 7
Lynchburg, Va.	30	— 6	— 3	14	25	34	45	53	47	35	28	13	— 5
Marquette, Mich.	28	—26	—27	—16	3	22	31	38	38	28	12	— 9	—20
Memphis, Tenn.	30	— 8	— 9	15	27	41	50	58	53	41	27	16	3
Meridian, Miss.	13	12	— 6	17	28	41	46	58	49	39	29	18	9
Miles City, Mont.	11	—45	—49	—26	— 7	24	35	42	39	22	14	—26	—31
Milwaukee, Wis.	32	—25	—24	— 8	12	25	38	47	42	30	15	—14	—22
Minneapolis, Minn.	12	—26	—33	—12	12	28	36	44	42	29	16	—13	—27
Mobile, Ala.	32	11	— 1	25	32	46	50	64	57	48	34	25	14
Montgomery, Ala.	30	5	— 5	21	30	35	48	61	58	45	31	21	8
Moorhead, Minn.	22	—48	—47	—32	—13	14	28	39	32	17	3	—26	—36
Mt. Tamalpais, Cal.	4	32	28	32	32	33	41	46	45	43	35	34	30
Nantucket, Mass.	16	— 4	— 1	6	22	35	43	48	53	41	35	15	— 1
Narragansett, R. I.	21	—11	—12	3	12	28	40	42	41	32	25	6	— 9
Nashville, Tenn.	32	—10	—13	3	26	37	42	56	51	38	27	10	— 2
Neahbay, Wash.	16	8	5	22	27	33	36	39	40	36	27	25	18
New Haven, Conn.	30	—14	—11	0	16	30	41	49	45	32	24	2	—10
New Orleans, La.	32	15	7	30	38	53	58	67	63	55	40	30	20
New York, N. Y.	31	— 6	— 6	3	20	34	47	50	51	36	31	7	— 6
Norfolk, Va.	32	6	2	14	24	38	49	57	56	40	31	20	6
Northfield, Vt.	16	—26	—32	—18	— 1	22	30	34	33	24	12	—14	—24
North Platte, Neb.	28	—35	—35	—21	12	25	33	42	40	21	9	—25	—30
Oklahoma, Okla.	12	—11	—17	9	22	38	48	56	49	36	27	9	— 2
Omaha, Neb.	30	—32	—26	— 7	6	28	42	48	45	33	20	15	— 8
Oswego, N. Y.	32	—23	—18	—11	13	28	39	45	44	36	24	— 1	—18
Palestine, Tex.	21	0	— 6	20	36	43	52	62	54	43	34	20	8
Parkersburg, W. Va.	14	—11	—27	4	20	31	42	48	45	33	20	15	— 5
Pensacola, Fla.	23	15	7	25	34	44	55	54	51	40	38	28	18
Philadelphia.	32	— 5	— 6	5	18	36	47	54	51	40	31	8	— 5
Phœnix, Ariz.	18	12	18	24	30	35	33	46	49	39	34	24	18
Pierre, S. Dak.	11	—30	—39	—15	5	30	39	45	39	27	4	—16	—19
Pittsburg, Pa.	30	—12	—20	1	14	27	39	49	45	35	20	4	— 9
Pt. Crescent, Wash.	8	9	8	20	24	31	35	35	26	22	27	15	18
Port Huron, Mich.	28	—15	—25	—14	7	26	35	42	41	30	19	— 6	—14
Portland, Me.	31	—15	—15	— 7	14	30	42	48	46	33	26	— 6	—17
Portland, Oreg.	30	— 2	7	20	28	32	39	45	43	36	31	11	3
Pueblo, Colo.	14	—23	—27	— 9	15	24	38	43	41	28	19	—17	—18
Raleigh, N. C.	16	2	— 2	16	30	38	46	54	52	39	31	17	9
Rapid City, S. Dak.	17	—37	—40	—17	— 2	20	35	37	42	25	10	— 9	—25
Redbluff, Cal.	25	18	22	26	30	37	44	53	52	45	32	26	25
Rochester, N. Y.	31	—12	—12	— 7	11	28	36	45	43	34	19	1	—11
Roseburg, Oreg.	25	— 6	3	18	26	30	36	40	40	35	22	14	7
Sacramento, Cal.	25	19	21	29	35	39	44	47	48	44	36	27	24
St. Louis, Mo.	32	—22	—16	8	22	32	44	55	52	37	24	5	—17
St. Paul, Minn.	30	—41	—33	—22	7	24	36	45	40	28	12	—24	—39
Salt Lake City, Utah	29	—20	—13	0	18	25	33	45	44	29	22	— 2	—10
San Antonio, Tex.	24	6	4	21	35	46	53	58	57	46	37	21	10
San Diego, Cal.	31	32	34	36	39	45	50	54	54	50	44	38	32
Sandusky, Ohio.	25	—16	—15	— 3	14	34	40	52	52	36	24	0	—13
San Francisco, Cal.	32	29	33	33	40	43	47	47	47	47	45	38	34
S. Luis Obispo, Cal.	9	22	25	28	32	34	37	43	40	41	38	28	24
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	29	—13	—11	0	11	24	33	43	40	27	16	—11	—13
Savannah, Ga.	32	12	8	24	33	44	50	63	61	46	37	22	12
Seattle, Wash.	10	16	12	20	32	37	42	48	46	36	31	15	27
Shreveport, La.	30	1	— 5	22	32	46	55	62	54	45	31	18	10
Sioux City, Iowa.	13	—28	—31	—14	13	29	39	41	40	25	12	— 9	—22
Spokane, Wash.	22	—30	—25	—10	22	29	34	41	38	26	12	—13	—18
Springfield, Ill.	23	—22	—21	2	19	34	40	49	48	31	20	2	—14
Springfield, Mo.	17	—17	—29	3	22	34	46	53	44	37	21	6	—11
Tacoma, Wash.	6	14	9	24	30	36	40	47	45	39	32	16	22
Tampa, Fla.	13	27	22	32	38	53	64	65	66	54	44	34	19
Toledo, Ohio.	32	—16	—16	— 3	12	30	41	49	44	30	21	5	—15
Topeka, Kan.	15	—23	—25	— 1	20	30	36	50	40	33	22	— 5	—10
Valentine, Neb.	16	—38	—37	—26	0	22	32	38	36	21	3	— 3	—34
Vicksburg, Miss.	30	3	— 1	24	31	46	52	62	54	42	34	22	12
Walla Walla, Wash.	17	—17	—15	2	29	35	40	45	44	36	24	— 9	— 2
Washington, D. C.	32	—14	—15	4	22	34	43	52	49	38	26	12	—13
Wichita, Kan.	14	—14	—22	3	21	34	44	53	45	34	26	7	—10
Williston, N. Dak.	9	—36	—41	—35	— 4	18	32	37	34	17	— 3	—26	—32
Wilmington, N. C.	32	9	5	20	28	38	51	58	56	42	32	20	10
Winnemucca, Nev.	24	—28	—22	— 3	12	17	29	33	26	16	10	— 9	—20
Yankton, S. Dak.	30	—32	—30	—18	— 3	23	38	44	41	24	9	—18	—34
Yuma, Ariz.	27	20	25	31	38	44	52	61	60	50	41	31	24

Mean Monthly and Mean Annual Temperatures.

(Degrees Fahrenheit.)

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'u'l.
Abilene, Tex.	43	46	54	65	72	78	83	80	75	64	52	48	63
Albany, N. Y.	23	24	32	46	59	69	72	70	63	51	39	29	48
Alpena, Mich.	18	18	24	37	49	60	65	64	57	45	33	25	41
Amarillo, Tex.	32	36	45	55	64	72	76	73	67	56	44	36	55
Astoria, Oreg.	41	42	46	49	55	58	62	62	59	54	47	44	52
Atlanta, Ga.	42	48	52	62	69	76	78	76	72	62	52	45	61
Atlantic City, N. J.	32	34	38	47	57	67	72	72	67	56	45	36	52
Augusta, Ga.	47	50	56	64	72	79	81	79	74	64	53	48	64
Baker City, Oreg.	23	25	36	45	53	57	66	66	56	48	37	28	45
Baltimore, Md.	34	36	42	53	64	74	77	75	68	57	45	38	55
Bismarck, N. Dak.	4	10	23	42	54	64	70	68	57	44	26	15	40
Block Island, R. I.	31	31	35	43	52	62	68	68	64	54	45	36	49
Boise, Idaho	27	35	44	51	58	66	73	72	61	49	38	33	51
Boston, Mass.	27	28	34	45	56	66	71	69	62	52	41	31	49
Bridgetown, W. I.	75	75	76	77	78	79	79	79	79	78	77	77	77
Buffalo, N. Y.	24	24	30	42	54	65	70	68	62	50	38	30	46
Cairo, Ill.	35	39	47	59	67	75	79	77	70	59	46	39	58
*Canby, Fort, Wash	41	42	45	48	53	56	58	59	57	53	48	44	50
Cape Henry, Va.	40	44	45	55	64	73	77	76	72	62	52	44	59
Cape May, N. J.	34	36	40	48	59	68	74	73	68	59	47	38	54
Carson City, Nev.	32	36	41	48	54	61	68	67	60	50	41	34	49
Charleston, S. C.	50	53	57	65	72	79	82	80	76	67	58	52	66
Charlotte, N. C.	41	45	50	60	68	76	78	76	71	60	50	44	60
Chattanooga, Tenn.	41	46	50	61	68	75	78	76	71	60	50	44	60
Cheyenne, Wyo.	25	27	33	41	51	61	67	65	56	45	34	28	44
Chicago, Ill.	23	27	34	46	56	67	72	71	64	52	38	29	48
Cincinnati, Ohio.	32	36	42	55	65	74	77	75	68	56	44	37	55
Cleveland, Ohio.	26	28	34	46	58	68	72	70	64	52	40	31	49
Columbia, Mo.	31	35	41	56	64	74	76	76	70	58	43	35	55
Columbia, S. C.	46	48	54	64	72	79	81	80	75	64	55	48	64
Columbus, Ohio.	28	32	38	51	62	71	75	72	66	54	41	33	52
Corpus Christi, Tex	56	59	63	71	75	80	82	81	79	72	63	59	70
Davenport, Iowa.	20	25	35	50	61	71	75	73	65	52	37	28	49
Denver, Colo.	28	32	39	47	56	66	72	70	62	50	38	32	49
Des Moines, Iowa.	18	23	35	50	60	70	74	72	64	52	36	27	48
Detroit, Mich.	24	26	32	46	58	68	72	70	63	51	38	30	48
Dodge, Kan.	27	32	42	54	63	73	78	75	68	55	40	33	53
Dubuque, Iowa.	17	23	33	49	60	70	74	72	63	51	35	26	48
Duluth, Minn.	10	14	24	38	48	58	66	65	56	45	29	18	39
Eastport, Me.	20	22	29	39	48	55	60	61	56	47	37	26	42
El Paso, Tex.	44	49	56	64	72	80	82	79	73	63	52	46	63
Erie, Pa.	27	28	32	44	57	67	71	70	64	52	41	32	49
Escanaba, Mich.	14	16	22	36	49	60	67	65	57	45	31	21	40
Eureka, Cal.	46	46	49	50	54	55	56	56	54	52	50	49	51
Fort Smith, Ark.	36	42	50	62	68	76	80	78	72	61	49	43	60
Fresno, Cal.	44	50	54	61	68	74	82	82	74	65	55	46	63
Galveston, Tex.	53	57	62	70	76	82	84	83	80	72	62	57	70
Grand Haven, Mich	24	25	31	44	54	64	69	67	61	50	37	30	46
Grand Junc'n, Col.	27	31	43	53	62	72	78	76	67	53	40	28	52
Greenbay, Wis.	14	16	27	43	54	67	70	67	60	47	32	24	43
Hannibal, Mo.	26	30	40	54	63	72	77	74	67	55	40	32	52
Harrisburg, Pa.	30	32	36	50	60	70	73	72	64	52	42	34	52
Hatteras, N. C.	46	47	50	57	66	74	78	77	74	64	56	48	61
Havana, Cuba.	70	72	73	76	79	81	82	82	81	78	75	71	77
Helena, Mont.	17	22	33	44	52	59	67	66	56	45	32	25	43
Huron, S. D.	7	12	28	46	55	67	71	68	60	46	30	19	42
*Idaho Falls, Idaho	16	20	31	44	52	60	68	68	58	45	30	23	43
Independence, Cal.	38	43	50	57	65	75	80	78	70	59	48	39	59
Indianapolis, Ind.	28	32	40	53	63	72	76	74	66	54	41	33	53
Jacksonville, Fla.	55	58	62	69	75	80	82	81	78	70	61	56	69
Jupiter, Fla.	66	67	68	72	76	79	81	81	80	75	72	67	74
Kansas City, Mo.	25	31	40	54	64	73	78	76	68	56	41	32	53
*Keeler, Cal.	40	45	52	59	67	74	82	81	73	63	51	44	61
Keokuk, Iowa.	23	28	38	52	63	72	77	74	66	54	39	30	51
Key West, Fla.	70	71	73	76	79	82	84	84	82	78	74	70	77
Kittyhawk, N. C.	42	46	47	56	66	74	78	78	73	64	54	46	60
Knoxville, Tenn.	38	42	48	58	66	74	76	75	69	58	47	40	57
La Crosse, Wis.	15	20	31	47	59	69	73	70	62	50	33	24	46
Lander, Wyo.	20	23	30	42	51	60	66	65	56	44	32	21	42
Lansing, Mich.	22	25	31	46	58	67	72	69	62	50	37	28	47
Lexington, Ky.	33	36	43	56	63	74	75	74	69	56	44	39	55
Lincoln, Neb.	18	23	38	51	61	71	77	74	66	54	38	30	50
Little Rock, Ark.	41	45	52	63	69	77	80	78	73	62	51	45	62
Los Angeles, Cal.	53	54	56	59	62	66	69	70	68	64	59	55	61
Louisville, Ky.	34	38	44	56	66	75	78	76	69	58	45	38	57
Lynchburg, Va.	37	40	45	56	66	74	78	75	69	57	46	39	57
Marquette, Mich.	16	17	23	37	49	59	65	64	57	45	31	23	40
Memphis, Tenn.	40	45	52	62	70	78	81	79	72	62	50	44	61
Meridian, Miss.	47	54	54	66	70	78	79	78	73	62	53	50	64
Miles City, Mont.	11	16	31	47	56	67	74	72	60	46	31	19	44
Milwaukee, Wis.	19	23	30	43	53	63	69	68	61	49	35	26	45
Mobile, Ala.	50	55	59	67	74	80	81	80	77	67	58	52	67
Montgomery, Ala.	48	53	57	65	73	79	82	80	76	65	55	50	65
Moorhead, Minn.	1	4	20	41	53	65	68	65	56	43	24	12	38
Nantucket, Mass.	31	31	35	43	52	61	67	68	63	53	45	36	49
Nashville, Tenn.	38	43	49	60	68	77	79	78	71	60	48	42	59
Neahbay, Wash.	41	41	44	48	52	56	59	59	55	50	46	43	50
New Haven, Conn.	28	29	35	46	58	67	72	70	64	52	41	32	49
*N. Brunswick, N.J.	30	32	36	49	60	70	73	72	65	52	42	34	51
New Orleans, La.	54	58	62	69	75	80	82	82	78	70	61	56	69
New York, N. Y.	30	32	37	48	60	69	74	72	66	55	43	34	52
Norfolk, Va.	40	43	47	56	66	75	78	77	71	61	50	43	59
Northfeld, Vt.	16	16	25	39	54	64	65	63	56	43	33	21	41
North Platte, Neb.	20	25	35	49	58	68	74	71	62	50	35	27	48
Oklahoma, Okla.	37	40	49	61	68	76	79	79	74	62	48	40	59
*Olympia, Wash.	38	40	45	49	55	60	62	62	57	51	45	41	50
Omaha, Neb.	19	25	36	51	62	72	76	74	65	53	37	27	50
Oswego, N. Y.	24	25	30	42	54	64	69	68	62	50	38	29	46
Palestine, Tex.	46	51	58	67	71	78	82	80	76	66	56	51	65
Parkersburg, W. Va	33	36	41	54	63	72	75	74	68	55	44	37	54

MEAN MONTHLY AND MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURES—Continued.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'u'l.
Pensacola, Fla.....	52	57	60	68	74	79	81	80	78	69	59	54	68
Philadelphia, Pa...	32	34	39	50	62	72	76	74	67	56	44	36	53
Phoenix, Ariz.....	50	54	61	67	74	84	90	88	81	70	58	52	69
Pierre, S. D.....	13	15	29	49	56	68	75	73	64	49	32	25	46
Pittsburg, Pa.....	31	33	39	51	62	72	75	73	67	55	43	35	53
P't Crescent, Wash	36	38	42	45	50	54	56	57	53	48	42	39	47
Port Huron, Mich..	22	23	29	42	53	64	68	67	61	49	36	28	45
Portland, Me.....	22	25	32	43	54	63	68	67	60	49	38	27	46
Portland, Oreg....	38	41	47	52	57	62	66	66	61	53	46	41	52
Pueblo, Colo.....	29	30	40	50	59	68	74	72	65	52	39	34	51
Raliegh, N. C.....	41	44	48	59	68	76	77	76	70	58	50	44	59
Rapid City, S. Dak.	20	21	31	47	53	64	71	70	61	49	35	30	46
Redbluff, Cal.....	45	49	54	59	67	75	82	81	74	64	54	47	62
Rochester, N. Y....	24	24	30	44	56	66	70	68	62	50	37	29	47
Roseburg, Oreg....	40	42	48	51	57	61	66	66	61	53	45	42	53
Sacramento, Cal...	46	50	55	58	64	69	73	73	70	62	54	47	60
St. Louis, Mo.....	30	35	43	56	66	75	79	77	69	58	44	36	56
St. Paul, Minn....	11	16	28	45	58	67	72	69	60	47	30	19	43
Salt Lake City, Utah	28	33	42	50	58	67	76	75	64	52	40	33	51
San Antonio, Tex..	52	56	62	70	75	81	83	82	78	70	59	55	68
San Diego, Cal....	54	55	56	58	60	64	67	69	67	63	59	56	61
Sandusky, Ohio....	26	29	35	47	58	69	73	71	65	53	40	32	50
San Francisco, Cal.	50	52	54	55	57	58	58	59	60	59	56	51	56
San Luis Obispo, Cal	51	54	55	57	59	62	65	65	63	62	57	63	59
Santa Fe, N. Mex..	28	32	40	47	56	65	68	66	60	50	38	31	48
Savannah, Ga.....	51	54	58	66	73	79	82	80	76	66	58	52	66
Seattle, Wash.....	41	41	45	50	55	60	64	64	58	52	45	43	52
Shreveport, La.....	46	51	58	66	73	80	82	81	76	65	55	50	65
Sioux City, Iowa...	16	19	32	51	58	70	74	72	65	51	34	28	48
Spokane, Wash....	24	28	40	48	57	62	69	69	58	48	38	31	48
Springfield, Ill.....	26	30	39	53	62	72	76	73	66	55	41	33	52
Springfield, Mo....	32	35	44	58	65	72	76	74	68	56	44	39	55
Tacoma, Wash.....	38	39	44	49	54	58	62	62	56	51	44	41	50
Tampa, Fla.....	59	66	66	72	76	80	82	81	80	73	65	63	72
*Tatoosh Is,, Wash.	41	41	44	46	50	54	56	56	54	50	46	43	48
Toledo, Ohio.....	26	28	35	48	59	70	73	71	64	52	39	31	50
Topeka, Kan.....	27	31	41	57	63	73	77	75	69	56	41	35	54
Valentine, Neb....	17	22	31	47	56	67	73	70	62	49	34	27	46
Vicksburg, Miss....	47	53	58	66	73	79	81	80	75	65	55	51	65
*Viney'd Ha'n, Mass	33	32	37	46	57	66	71	71	64	54	46	38	51
Walla Walla, Wash	30	35	46	53	61	66	74	74	64	54	43	38	53
Washington, D. C..	33	36	41	53	64	73	77	75	68	56	44	36	55
Wichita, Kan.....	31	32	44	58	64	74	78	76	70	58	43	38	55
Williston, N. Dak..	4	8	24	43	53	63	68	66	56	43	26	13	39
Wilmington, N. C..	47	50	54	62	70	77	80	78	74	64	55	48	63
Winnemucca, Nev..	27	32	41	47	54	62	71	71	60	48	37	31	46
*Woods Holl, Mass.	30	30	35	43	54	62	68	68	63	53	43	35	49
Yankton, S. Dak...	14	19	30	47	58	69	74	72	62	50	33	22	46
Yuma, Ariz.....	54	59	64	70	77	85	92	91	86	73	62	56	72

*Station not now in operation.

Mean Monthly and Mean Annual Precipitation.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'u'l
Abilene, Tex.....	1.93	1.38	1.17	2.72	3.57	3.25	1.70	2.66	2.44	2.34	1.38	1.48	25.02
Albany, N. Y.....	2.89	2.66	2.66	2.49	3.18	3.65	3.96	4.05	3.42	3.22	2.95	2.73	37.86
Alpena, Mich.....	2.48	2.04	1.96	2.16	3.46	3.75	2.92	3.45	3.78	3.80	2.81	2.47	35.08
Amarillo, Tex.....	0.69	0.87	0.40	1.71	3.18	3.06	3.34	2.36	2.57	1.66	0.73	0.99	21.56
Astoria, Ore.....	10.73	7.93	6.97	6.26	3.80	3.10	1.02	1.10	4.16	6.13	10.08	12.21	73.49
Atlanta, Ga.....	5.71	4.63	5.80	3.70	3.19	3.93	4.90	4.74	3.72	2.32	3.55	4.19	50.38
Atlantic City, N. J..	3.80	3.33	3.92	3.31	2.77	3.20	3.43	4.78	3.50	3.29	3.50	3.88	42.71
Augusta, Ga.....	4.47	3.96	5.19	3.34	3.45	4.60	5.26	5.18	3.93	3.48	3.05	3.41	48.32
Baker City, Ore.....	1.64	1.73	1.80	1.21	1.90	1.54	0.61	0.18	0.75	1.11	0.94	1.74	15.15
Baltimore, Md.....	3.33	3.50	4.10	3.43	3.78	4.02	4.70	4.05	3.88	2.98	3.03	3.15	43.95
Bismarck, N. D.....	0.56	0.57	1.07	2.29	2.49	3.55	2.39	1.96	1.16	1.03	0.66	0.65	18.38
Block Island, R. I.....	4.20	4.36	4.03	3.41	3.77	2.58	3.17	3.46	2.91	4.43	4.20	3.67	44.19
Boise, Idaho.....	2.31	1.60	1.82	1.15	1.63	0.81	0.19	0.22	0.43	1.01	1.30	1.95	14.42
Boston, Mass.....	4.10	3.51	4.10	3.43	3.61	3.08	3.44	4.43	2.91	4.31	4.56	3.48	44.96
Bridgetown, W. I.....	2.70	1.93	1.29	1.23	3.03	4.85	5.05	6.44	6.90	7.60	6.22	3.09	50.33
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2.98	2.84	2.56	2.49	3.43	3.51	3.18	3.17	3.32	3.65	3.54	3.37	38.04
Cairo, Ill.....	3.81	3.96	3.76	3.88	3.83	4.44	3.45	2.84	2.56	2.75	4.22	3.33	42.83
Canby, Fort, Wash.....	8.51	6.29	6.45	5.48	3.16	2.62	1.13	1.07	3.70	5.40	8.53	9.93	62.27
Cape Henry, Va.....	4.24	3.56	5.13	4.46	4.07	3.95	5.63	5.45	4.55	3.77	3.57	3.87	52.34
Cape May, N. J.....	3.85	3.78	4.38	3.15	3.10	3.17	3.33	4.77	3.58	3.58	3.36	3.83	43.88
Carson City, Nev.....	2.56	1.49	1.33	0.87	0.61	0.43	0.17	0.13	0.28	0.41	1.50	2.19	11.97
Charleston, S. C.....	4.01	3.32	3.94	3.58	4.02	5.65	7.59	7.62	6.59	4.18	3.00	3.24	56.74
Charlotte, N. C.....	5.14	4.51	4.74	3.54	4.34	4.59	5.54	5.33	3.37	3.67	3.05	4.10	51.92
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	6.19	5.32	5.95	4.52	3.89	4.49	4.22	3.80	3.70	2.71	3.79	4.32	52.90
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	0.37	0.40	0.70	1.39	2.25	1.53	1.79	1.56	0.88	0.72	0.33	0.28	12.20
Chicago, Ill.....	2.15	2.26	2.44	3.08	3.70	3.84	3.48	2.95	2.83	2.93	2.75	2.35	34.76
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3.46	3.69	3.30	3.20	3.41	4.40	3.38	3.72	2.42	2.44	3.30	3.15	39.87
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2.53	2.85	2.77	2.26	3.62	3.80	3.49	3.10	3.47	2.87	2.90	2.63	36.29
Columbia, Mo.....	2.26	2.41	3.01	2.98	4.95	4.87	4.27	2.52	3.29	2.09	2.29	1.84	36.78
Columbia, S. C.....	3.80	4.18	4.53	2.78	3.86	4.16	5.60	6.85	4.12	2.39	2.34	2.94	47.55
Columbus, Ohio.....	3.31	3.73	2.98	3.18	4.24	3.51	3.22	3.25	2.61	2.65	3.29	2.92	38.89
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	2.88	2.45	1.67	1.58	3.26	2.67	1.32	3.09	4.75	2.20	3.01	1.32	30.20
Davenport, Iowa.....	1.67	1.57	2.16	2.78	4.32	4.39	3.66	3.58	3.18	2.62	2.06	1.73	33.72
Denver, Col.....	0.56	0.52	0.96	2.04	2.83	1.40	1.71	1.49	0.78	0.91	0.63	0.66	14.49
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1.34	1.28	1.46	2.79	4.70	5.36	3.53	3.26	3.20	3.04	1.71	1.44	33.11
Detroit, Mich.....	1.94	2.33	2.29	2.24	3.51	3.69	3.36	2.71	2.47	2.53	2.69	2.57	32.33
Dodge, Kan.....	0.44	0.63	0.98	1.58	3.19	3.34	3.11	2.86	1.35	1.24	0.49	0.63	19.84
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1.68	1.46	2.27	2.79	3.99	5.20	4.28	3.15	4.09	2.71	2.10	1.81	35.53
Duluth, Minn.....	1.07	1.11	1.66	2.42	3.68	4.59	3.72	3.34	3.86	2.59	1.61	1.36	31.01
Eastport, Me.....	3.95	3.71	4.40	3.04	3.69	3.53	3.90	3.48	3.18	4.08	4.24	3.98	45.18
El Paso, Tex.....	0.53	0.42	0.40	0.15	0.49	0.39	2.08	1.80	1.11	0.92	0.50	0.54	9.33
Erie, Pa.....	3.34	3.45	2.74	2.50	3.85	3.93	2.77	3.29	3.96	4.10	4.13	3.22	41.28
Escanaba, Mich.....	1.60	1.58	1.78	2.00	3.37	3.90	3.21	3.82	3.57	3.31	2.30	1.93	32.46
Eureka, Cal.....	7.59	6.72	6.18	4.28	2.83	1.18	0.09	0.14	1.38	2.90	5.32	7.28	46.89
Fort Smith, Ark.....	2.37	3.61	3.25	5.07	4.73	4.34	4.44	3.75	3.54	2.82	3.69	3.13	44.74
Fresno, Cal.....	1.32	1.17	1.32	1.34	0.36	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.53	1.17	1.50	9.00
Galveston, Tex.....	3.69	3.00	2.91	2.88	3.83	4.87	3.11	5.54	6.21	4.23	4.40	4.01	48.68

MEAN MONTHLY AND MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION—Continued.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'u'l
Grand Haven, Mich	2.66	2.21	2.29	2.53	3.42	3.87	2.71	2.67	3.55	3.22	2.99	2.65	34.77
Grand Junction, Col	0.61	0.59	0.83	0.66	0.63	0.35	0.55	1.15	0.93	1.16	0.63	0.41	8.50
Green Bay, Wis	1.88	1.84	2.17	2.57	3.37	3.66	3.39	2.62	3.35	2.72	2.07	1.94	31.58
Hannibal, Mo	2.23	2.02	2.71	2.76	5.37	3.96	4.52	2.32	3.09	1.42	2.08	1.64	33.52
Harisburg, Pa	3.62	2.70	3.47	3.46	4.70	4.26	4.25	4.51	4.07	3.06	2.82	3.04	44.06
Hatteras, N. C	5.91	4.47	6.10	4.72	4.60	4.57	6.43	6.35	6.44	6.17	5.18	5.47	66.41
Havana, Cuba	2.71	2.27	1.83	2.83	4.47	7.16	5.06	6.02	6.71	7.42	3.08	2.15	51.71
Helena, Mont	1.35	0.75	0.59	1.12	1.59	2.43	1.12	0.63	1.15	0.86	0.68	0.91	13.18
Huron, S. D	0.49	0.57	0.89	2.94	3.01	3.55	3.10	2.58	1.41	1.28	0.61	0.60	21.03
*Idaho Falls, Idaho	2.04	1.85	2.20	1.51	1.17	1.09	0.45	0.42	0.66	1.06	1.29	1.53	15.27
Independence, Cal	1.22	0.57	0.48	0.20	0.29	0.04	0.11	0.22	0.07	0.32	0.21	2.00	5.73
Indianapolis, Ind	2.98	3.59	3.59	3.73	4.13	4.66	4.26	3.28	2.94	2.80	3.85	3.15	42.96
Jacksonville, Fla	3.27	3.13	3.43	2.87	4.00	5.45	6.48	6.49	8.43	5.19	2.52	2.86	54.12
Jupiter, Fla	3.88	2.77	2.49	2.76	5.29	6.49	5.21	5.56	9.52	9.60	2.85	2.81	59.68
Kansas City, Mo	1.18	1.81	2.18	2.93	4.63	4.97	4.20	3.90	3.45	3.38	2.18	1.53	36.34
*Keeler, Cal	0.31	0.45	0.23	0.23	0.13	0.05	0.18	0.25	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.41	2.80
Keokuk, Iowa	1.72	1.71	2.18	3.21	4.07	4.54	4.10	2.88	3.52	2.76	2.12	1.96	34.72
Key West, Fla	2.09	1.63	1.19	1.21	3.16	4.00	3.84	4.77	7.43	5.25	2.27	1.62	38.46
Kittyhawk, N. C	5.20	3.75	5.16	4.45	3.74	4.60	5.84	6.84	4.65	3.70	4.04	4.16	56.13
Knoxville, Tenn	5.58	5.32	5.37	4.95	3.92	4.10	4.82	4.07	2.70	2.79	3.81	4.11	50.99
La Crosse, Wis	1.28	1.11	1.58	2.26	3.29	4.47	4.07	3.27	4.22	2.24	1.45	1.44	30.60
Lander, Wyo	0.38	0.76	1.61	2.70	2.24	1.17	0.93	0.64	0.86	0.99	0.65	0.78	13.71
Lansing, Mich	1.87	2.09	2.53	2.36	3.10	4.12	3.84	2.77	3.05	2.60	2.26	1.93	32.02
Lexington, Ky	3.82	3.70	4.90	3.72	3.49	4.25	5.10	3.52	2.54	2.22	3.72	3.40	44.88
Lincoln, Neb	0.66	0.96	1.37	2.62	4.38	4.23	3.82	3.26	2.04	2.03	0.68	0.75	26.80
Little Rock, Ark	4.87	5.34	5.21	4.76	5.75	4.34	4.03	4.14	3.15	2.47	5.27	4.30	53.63
Los Angeles, Cal	2.93	3.27	2.98	1.36	0.43	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.74	1.38	3.98	17.30
Louisville, Ky	4.02	4.34	4.03	4.46	3.72	4.32	3.76	3.55	2.82	2.81	4.06	3.87	45.76
Lynchburg, Va	3.95	3.53	3.67	3.36	3.91	3.46	3.90	4.01	3.81	3.26	2.94	3.05	42.85
Marquette, Mich	2.04	1.78	1.84	2.01	2.98	3.51	3.00	2.89	3.88	3.26	2.72	2.46	32.87
Memphis, Tenn	5.52	5.31	5.86	5.52	4.52	4.08	3.51	3.01	3.12	2.79	4.67	4.17	53.28
Meridian, Miss	5.15	5.81	5.53	4.37	4.79	4.24	5.43	4.46	2.83	1.65	3.09	5.29	54.66
Miles City, Mont	0.56	0.51	0.54	1.10	2.26	3.03	1.37	1.05	0.74	0.86	0.38	0.31	12.71
Milwaukee, Wis	2.17	1.85	2.47	2.86	3.56	4.09	3.09	2.76	2.86	2.34	1.95	1.97	32.06
Mobile, Ala	5.11	4.71	7.57	4.71	4.34	5.90	6.53	6.90	5.15	3.41	3.82	4.46	62.61
Montgomery, Ala	5.37	5.34	6.47	4.80	4.05	4.67	4.53	4.13	2.95	2.36	3.38	4.67	52.72
Moorhead, Minn	0.73	0.83	0.87	2.23	2.50	4.36	3.91	2.68	2.09	1.92	0.92	0.73	23.77
Nantucket, Mass	3.73	2.88	3.54	3.58	3.51	2.82	2.44	3.17	3.31	3.97	3.55	4.23	40.73
Nashville, Tenn	5.09	5.29	5.20	4.79	3.59	4.30	4.31	3.41	4.06	2.48	3.85	3.73	50.10
Neahbay, Wash	15.32	10.26	10.51	8.53	5.29	4.84	2.25	2.28	7.34	10.36	13.94	16.38	107.25
*New Brunswick, N. J	3.82	3.64	3.79	3.68	4.02	3.80	4.92	4.93	3.94	3.45	3.93	3.55	47.47
New Haven, Conn	4.31	4.12	4.21	3.50	3.65	2.95	4.94	5.12	3.71	4.05	3.94	3.41	47.91
New Orleans, La	5.17	4.54	5.29	5.17	4.89	6.62	6.47	6.08	5.49	3.17	4.17	4.36	60.52
New York, N. Y	4.04	3.80	3.99	3.38	3.18	3.13	4.26	4.70	3.72	3.51	3.80	3.29	44.80
Norfolk, Va	3.83	3.85	4.59	4.07	4.28	4.23	5.92	6.11	4.56	3.87	3.10	3.67	52.08
Northfield, Vt	2.74	2.43	2.88	2.07	2.81	3.09	3.69	3.99	2.76	2.27	3.12	2.75	34.60
North Platte, Neb	0.47	0.42	0.75	2.17	2.70	3.42	2.74	2.42	1.28	0.98	0.35	0.57	18.27
Oklahoma, Wash	1.47	0.98	2.08	2.66	5.48	2.78	3.71	2.71	2.63	2.07	2.50	2.05	31.12
*Olympia, Wash	7.96	6.69	5.10	3.86	2.57	1.60	0.68	0.66	2.80	4.51	7.94	10.13	54.50
Omaha, Neb	0.69	0.79	1.50	3.13	4.37	5.07	4.75	3.34	2.91	2.47	1.06	1.01	31.69
Oswego, N. Y	2.97	2.54	2.62	2.08	2.83	3.40	3.12	2.64	2.80	3.26	3.37	3.39	35.02
Palestine, Tex	4.31	3.51	3.98	4.62	5.84	4.25	2.59	2.68	3.25	3.22	4.45	3.81	46.51
Parkersburg, W. Va	3.50	3.79	3.63	2.95	3.40	4.92	4.66	3.34	2.89	2.12	3.06	2.71	40.97
Pensacola, Fla	4.68	3.90	5.46	3.48	3.35	5.36	6.73	8.36	4.80	3.33	3.77	3.89	57.09
Philadelphia, Pa	3.38	3.19	3.26	3.01	3.22	3.13	4.17	4.35	3.28	2.90	3.21	2.74	39.84
Phoenix, Ariz	0.80	0.70	0.58	0.30	0.13	0.10	1.03	0.88	0.64	0.37	0.54	0.86	6.93
Pierre, S. D	0.51	0.38	0.86	1.95	2.31	3.41	2.18	1.65	0.97	0.65	0.46	0.44	15.77
Pittsburg, Pa	3.15	2.82	2.73	2.80	3.42	3.47	4.75	3.18	2.56	2.43	2.49	2.88	36.68
Port Crescent, Wash	7.06	4.70	4.69	4.07	2.50	1.60	0.54	0.75	3.44	3.64	6.39	6.90	46.28
Port Huron, Mich	2.07	2.44	2.92	2.13	3.37	3.49	2.39	2.55	2.60	2.78	2.84	2.32	31.60
Portland, Me	3.62	3.48	3.35	3.03	3.10	3.36	3.57	3.75	3.06	3.90	4.03	3.51	42.26
Portland, Ore	7.13	6.12	5.54	3.30	2.39	1.85	0.58	0.55	1.75	4.06	5.78	7.78	46.83
Pueblo, Col	0.40	0.45	0.52	1.43	1.84	1.28	2.17	2.07	1.38	0.71	0.33	0.53	12.11
Raleigh, N. C	3.59	3.74	4.06	3.28	4.44	3.94	4.99	6.17	3.21	3.36	2.18	3.13	46.09
Rapid City, S. D	0.36	0.62	1.10	2.28	3.61	3.89	1.68	1.32	0.56	0.66	0.38	0.25	16.71
Redbluff, Cal	4.67	3.70	3.27	2.16	1.33	0.49	0.03	0.02	0.67	1.36	3.10	5.31	26.11
Rochester, N. Y	3.14	2.73	2.86	2.48	3.34	3.22	2.97	3.06	2.34	2.92	2.85	2.91	34.82
Roseburg, Ore	6.20	4.89	3.54	2.61	1.96	1.30	0.46	0.22	1.07	2.77	3.69	6.45	35.16
Sacramento, Cal	3.82	3.15	2.94	2.28	0.96	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.90	2.15	4.14	20.87
St. Louis, Mo	2.18	2.78	3.49	3.79	4.58	5.08	3.76	3.50	3.12	2.89	3.10	2.81	41.08
St. Paul, Minn	0.97	0.92	1.43	2.47	3.40	4.35	3.34	3.30	3.00	1.89	1.12	1.28	27.47
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.44	1.28	2.03	2.21	1.72	0.79	0.53	0.72	0.93	1.54	1.36	1.64	16.19
San Antonio, Tex	1.70	1.96	2.05	2.98	3.23	2.67	2.21	3.84	3.41	1.67	2.07	1.91	29.70
San Diego, Cal	2.02	2.26	1.54	0.76	4.37	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.06	0.40	0.78	2.13	10.51
Sandusky, Ohio	2.21	2.93	2.53	2.49	3.48	3.91	3.13	3.14	2.83	2.76	3.05	2.45	34.91
San Francisco, Cal	4.75	3.69	3.08	1.97	0.75	0.24	0.02	0.01	0.27	1.22	2.68	5.03	23.71
San Luis Obispo, Cal	4.64	3.78	3.02	1.97	0.32	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.04	2.01	4.50	21.52
Santa Fe, New Mex	0.60	0.80	0.64	0.72	1.06	0.94	2.78	2.61	1.48	1.06	0.78	0.84	14.25
Savannah, Ga	3.27	3.08	3.78	3.47	2.92	6.61	5.81	7.74	6.12	3.62	2.28	3.21	51.91
Seattle, Wash	4.56	3.70	3.12	2.81	2.37	1.58	0.66	0.54	1.78	2.98	5.66	6.14	35.90
Shreveport, La	4.60	4.16	4.64	5.20	4.19	3.79	3.53	2.19	3.73	3.11	4.78	4.68	48.60
Sioux City, Iowa	0.63	0.55	1.24	3.02	3.67	3.80	3.37	3.19	2.09	1.70	0.82	0.88	24.96
Spokane, Wash	2.54	2.02	1.40	1.38	1.39	1.67	0.71	0.32	1.00	1.59	1.67	2.56	18.25
Springfield, Ill	2.06	3.39	2.70	3.71	4.98	4.45	2.76	2.35	3.19	2.70	2.97	2.75	38.01
Springfield, Mo	2.48	3.15	3.72	3.84	5.97	4.46	4.33	3.65	3.76	3.06	3.11	2.64	44.17
Tacoma, Wash	6.39	5.35	3.93	3.48	2.51	1.78	0.78	0.73	2.18	4.00	6.11	7.39	44.63
Tampa, Fla	2.69	3.14	2.83	2.33	2.43	9.23	8.19	8.75	7.93	3.73	1.80	1.86	54.91
*Tatoosh Island, Wash	12.73	8.50	9.14	7.36	4.58	4.04	2.08	2.41	6.56	8.55	12.17	14.46	92.58
Toledo, Ohio	2.08	2.06	2.07	2.22	3.37	3.42	2.96	2.69	2.37	2.44	2.86	2.39	30.93
Topeka, Kan	0.89	1.71	2.15	2.72	4.99	4.81	4.94	3.91	3.33	1.90	1.08	0.93	33.54
Valentine, Neb	0.60	0.74	1.49	2.84	2.82	3.45	2.50	2.05	0.98	0.90	0.41	0.37	19.15
Vicksburg, Miss	5.54	4.65	6.45	5.86	4.94	4.31	4.47	3.52	3.49	2.62	4.85	4.96	55.66
*Vineyard Haven, Mass	3.25	3.35	4.68	2.75	3.16	2.33	2.74	4.54	4.31	3.38	3.17	3.28	41.32
Walla Walla, Wash	2.43	1.36	1.83	1.59	1.67	1.39	0.30	0.17	0.92	1.53	1.41	2.17	16.77
Washington, D. C	3.50	3.37	4.16	3.34	3.93	4.00	4.59	3.98	3.71	3.08	2.81	2.99	43.46
Wichita, Kan	0.92	1.24	1.87	2.95	4.27	4.97	3.21	3.02	2.91	2.39	0.91	1.00	29.66
Williston, N. D	0.62	0.39	0.46	1.40	2.07	3.47	2.13	1.14	0.80	0.98	0.55	0.69	14.70
Wilmington, N. C	3.94	3.23	3.95	2.96	4.16	5.70	7.24	7.47	6.42	3.84	2.45	2.98	54.34
Winnemucca, Nev	1.11	0.93	0.88	0.96	0.96	0.78	0.15	0.08	0.33	0.43	0.57	1.30	8.48
*Woods Holl, Mass	3.79	3.68	4.67	4.07	3.33	2.51	3.07	3.95	3.15	4.05	4.87	3.47	44.61
Yankton, S. D	0.57	0.73	1.16	3.07	4.34	4.28	3.82	3.10	2.85	1.44	0.66	0.80	26.82
Yuma, Ariz	0.42	0.51	0.26	0.07	0.04	....	0.14	0.35	0.15	0.28	0.29	0.46	2.97

*Station not now in operation.

Highest and Lowest Altitudes in the United States.

(From the latest reports of the United States Geological Survey.)

State or Territory.	Highest.		Lowest.	
	Place.	Altitude, Feet.	Place.	Altitude, Feet.
Alabama	Pulpit Rock	2,018	Union Depot, Mobile	4
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,464	Circle City	500
Arizona	San Francisco Mt	12,794	Yuma	137
Arkansas	Fourche Mt	2,800	Arkansas City	95
	Magazine Mt	2,800		
California	Whitney Mt	14,898	Jones Butte	665
Colorado	Massive Mt	14,424	Flowing Well	2
Connecticut	Bear Mt., Salisbury	2,355	Union Depot, Bridgeport	6
Delaware	Dupont	282	Holly Oak	7
Dist. of Columbia	Foot of Tower, Soldiers' Home	330	Pier in front of Navy Yard	4
Florida	Brooksville	328	Cleveland	3
Georgia	Sitting Bull Mt	5,046	Brunswick	14
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	12,078	Lewiston	647
Illinois	Silver Creek	1,145	Geodetic Station, Claremont	7
Indiana	Carlos	1,208	Deeds	83
Indian Territory	Sugar Loaf Mt	2,600	Cherokee	409
Iowa	Waneta	1,562	Burlington	435
Kansas	Wheeler	3,841	Kalloch	726
Kentucky	Frazier Knob	1,540	Shawneetown	301
Louisiana	New Arcadia	362	Baton Rouge	0
			Carrollton	0
			College Point	0
			Plaquemine	0
Maine	Mt. Katahdin	5,200	Leavitt's Wharf, Eastport	5
Maryland	Sampson Rock	2,942	Ferry Wharf, Annapolis	2
Massachusetts	Greylock	3,535	City Beach, Boston	5
Michigan	Porcupine Mt	2,023	Gratiot	468
Minnesota	Mesabi Range	2,400	City Base, Duluth	602
	Misquah Hills	2,400		
Mississippi	Hollywood	600	Claiborne	4
Missouri	Mansfield	1,697	Maywood	140
Montana	Mt. Douglas	11,300	Yakt	1,848
Nebraska	Niobrara Summit	5,323	Rulo	842
Nevada	Wheeler Peak	13,058	Saratoga Springs	264
New Hampshire	Mt. Washington	6,293	Hampton Falls	14
New Jersey	High Knob	1,799	Crystal Lake	2
New Mexico	Cerro Blanco	14,269	Eddy	3,122
New York	Mt. Marcy (Adirondacks)	5,344	Rondout	4
North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell	6,711	Bellhaven	4
North Dakota	Fryburg Spur	2,766	Bowesmont	791
Ohio	Bellefontaine	1,540	Cincinnati, L. W. Ohio River	432
Oklahoma	Goodwin	2,528	Red Rock	889
Oregon	Mt. Hood	11,225	North Sands	5
Pennsylvania	North Knob	2,684	Philadelphia (port of)	9
Rhode Island	Durfee Hill	805	Newport Depot	6
South Carolina	Rich Mountain	3,569	Port Royal	5
South Dakota	Harney Peak	7,216	McCook	11.08
Tennessee	Mt. Guyat	6,636	Memphis	117
Texas	Chinati Peak	7,730	Aransas Pass	5
Utah	Emmons Peak	13,624	Washington	2,720
Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,364	Lake Champlain	96
Virginia	Rogus Mt	5,719	Northwest	8
Washington	Mt. Rainier	14,526	Coupeville	2
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	4,860	Harpers Ferry	272
Wisconsin	Sumnit Lake	1,729	Michigan Lake	581
Wyoming	Fremont Peak	13,790	Alger	3,649

Cornado Losses in the United States.

There is a distinct difference between cyclones, tornadoes and hurricanes, although the terms are often confounded by persons who should know the difference. The ordinary wind storms which visit the United States are properly cyclones and come usually from the northwest or southwest. Hurricanes never come from the northwest, but usually enter the United States from the south or southeast. They occur late in Summer or in early Autumn, and are very violent, the wind often reaching a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

The tornado is the most violent of all storms, and is characterized by a pendant, funnel-shaped cloud, with a rapid rotary motion. It moves over a well-marked and narrow path. The forward motion varies from 15 to 60 miles an hour, but the rotary velocity is enormous, which is from 100 to 500 miles an hour. In some cases a tornado may last for but a few minutes, while in others its duration may be several hours. A tornado never fails to leave behind a trail of death and destruction. So great is the velocity of a tornado that straws have been shot through the bark of trees, locomotives lifted from the rails and large buildings ground to dust.

Efforts are being made by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture to accurately forecast the direction taken by tornadoes, and to give timely warning of their approach. Warnings sent ahead of the tornado which did great damage in St. Louis, Mo., in 1896, were so well heeded that schools were dismissed before it hit the city.

Numerous attempts have been made to construct a list of tornadoes and tornado losses in the United States for a long period of years, but with only little success. The difficulty of obtaining data and the general disregard or ignorance of the difference between a tornado and an ordinary wind storm have made most of the lists of but little value. The Pacific Coast has suffered least from these violent rotary storms, while the Middle States stand first in the list of losses. In a period covering fifteen years the Weather Department had reported 830 days with tornadoes. The greatest number of days for one month (June) during that period was 151, while July shows the largest number for a single year—16 in 1884. During the period from 1889 to 1898, the total property loss reported was $25,878,600, and of this amount $14,348,350 came in 1896, the year of the destruction in St. Louis. The loss of life by tornadoes was greatest in 1893, when 279 deaths were reported.

There seems to be no efficient protection against the loss of property by tornadoes. The stanchest buildings are whirled from their foundations, and even strongly-built walls are overturned. The approach of a tornado is heralded by an indescribable roar that is said to resemble the noise that might be made by hundreds of railroad trains approaching at high speed. Often the funnel-shaped cloud can be seen at a distance. A person in the track of a tornado may find safety by running a few yards to one side of the evident path of the storm, or by seeking refuge in a cellar. It has been found that very few deaths have occurred in the cellars of wooden houses. On the south side of the path of a tornado there are strong indrafts that extend some distance, and it is safer to run to the north or northwest, but never to the east or northeast, as tornadoes follow these directions. The idea of firing cannon at the approaching funnel with the hope of breaking it up has been found to be entirely erroneous.

Table of Latitudes and Longitudes.

(Prepared expressly for The American Almanac for 1904 by Commodore W. H. H. Sutherland, of the United States Hydrographic Office.)

City.	Country or State.	Latitude.				Longitude.				Taken at—
		°	′	″		°	′	″		
Aberdeen	Scotland	57	08	33	N.	2	04	06	W.	Lighthouse.
Acapulco	Mexico	16	50	56	N.	99	55	28	W.	Fort.
Adelaide	Australia	34	46	50	S.	138	30	39	E.	Snapper Point.
Aden	Arabia	12	46	40	N.	44	58	58	E.	Telegraph Station.
Alexandria	Egypt	31	11	43	N.	29	51	40	E.	Lighthouse.
Algiers	Algeria	36	47	23	N.	3	03	30	E.	Lighthouse.
Amsterdam	Holland	52	22	30	N.	4	53	04	E.	Church.
Antwerp	Belgium	51	12	28	N.	4	24	44	E.	Observatory.
Apia	Samoa	13	49		S.	171	45		W.	
Aspinwall or Colon	Colombia	9	22	09	N.	79	54	45	W.	Lighthouse.
Astrakhan	Russia	46	15	00	N.	45	30	00	E.	Approx.
Athens	Greece	37	58	20	N.	23	43	55	E.	Observatory.
Auckland	Australia	36	50	05	S.	174	48	14	E.	Depot Point.
Bagdad	Turkey	33	21		N.	44	28		E.	
Bahia	Brazil	13	00	37	S.	38	32	06	W.	Lighthouse.
Baku	Russia	46	35		N.	26	53		E.	
Baltimore	Maryland	39	17	48	N.	76	36	59	W.	Mon.
Bangor	Maine	44	48	23	N.	68	46	59	W.	Thomas Hill.
Bangkok	Siam	13	44	20	N.	100	28	42	E.	Old Factory.
Barcelona	Spain	41	22	10	N.	2	10	55	E.	Mole Head.
Batavia	Java	6	07	40	S.	106	48	25	E.	Observatory.
Beirut	Syria	33	54	10	N.	35	30	35	E.	Lighthouse.
Belfast	Ireland	54	40	35	N.	5	44	20	W.	Greypoint.
Berlin	Germany	52	30	17	N.	13	23	44	E.	Observatory.
Bermuda Isl. Dock Yard	Bermuda	32	19	24	N.	64	49	35	W.	Tower.
Bogota	Colombia	4	43		N.	74	12		W.	
Bologna	Italy	44	30		N.	11	20		E.	
Bombay	India	18	53	45	N.	72	48	58	E.	Observatory.
Bordeaux	France	44	50	19	N.	0	34	42	W.	St. Andre.
Boston	Massachusetts	42	21	28	N.	71	03	50	W.	State House.
Bremen	Hanover	53	5		N.	8	48		E.	
Bridgetown	Barbados	13	9		N.	59	35		W.	
Brisbane	Australia	27	32		S.	153	2		E.	
Bristol	England	51	27	24	N.	2	35	55	W.	Cathedral.
Brunswick	Maine	43	54	29	N.	69	57	44	W.	College spire.
Brussels	Belgium	50	51	11	N.	4	22	18	E.	Observatory.
Buda Pesth	Austria	47	30		N.	19	2		E.	
Buenos Ayres	Argentine	34	36	30	N.	58	22	14	W.	Custom House.
Cairo	Egypt	30	3		N.	31	21		E.	
Calcutta	India	22	33	25	N.	88	20	11	E.	Fort William.
Canton	China	23	06	35	N.	113	16	34	E.	Dutch Folly light.
Cape Cod	Massachusetts	42	02	21	N.	70	03	39	W.	Lighthouse.
Cape of Good Hope	Cape Colony	34	21	12	S.	18	29	30	E.	Lighthouse.
Cape Prince of Wales	Alaska	65	33		N.	167	59		W.	
Charleston	South Carolina	32	41	44	N.	79	52	58	W.	Lighthouse.
Cherbourg	France	49	38	54	N.	1	38	08	W.	Observatory.
Chicago	Illinois	41	53		N.	87	40		W.	
Christiania	Norway	59	54	44	N.	10	43	35	E.	Observatory.
Cincinnati	Ohio	39	3		N.	84	24		W.	
Cologne	France	43	43		N.	0	59		E.	
Colombo	India	6	55	40	N.	79	50	29	E.	Governm't flagstaff.
Constantinople	Turkey	41	00	30	N.	29	00	55	E.	Lighthouse.
Copenhagen	Denmark	55	41	14	N.	12	34	47	E.	Observatory.
Damascus	Turkey	33	31		N.	36	14		E.	
Dantzig	Germany	54	21	18	N.	18	39	46	E.	Observatory.
Demerara	British Guiana	6	49	20	N.	58	11	30	W.	Georgetown L'thouse.
Dresden	Germany	51	3		N.	13	45		E.	
Dublin	Ireland	53	23	13	N.	6	20	30	W.	Observatory.
Dundee	Scotland	56	28		N.	2	58		W.	
Edinburgh	Scotland	55	57	23	N.	3	10	54	W.	Observatory.
Esquimault	British Columbia	48	25	40	N.	123	26	46	W.	Lighthouse.
Fayal	Azores	38	34	30	N.	28	44	00	W.	Mount Caldesa.
Fernandina	Florida	30	40	18	N.	81	27	47	W.	Observatory.
Florence	Italy	43	46	04	N.	11	15	22	E.	Observatory.
Foo-Chow	China	39	37		N.	121	37		E.	
Funchal	Madeira	32	38	04	N.	16	53	54	W.	Fort.
Galveston	Texas	29	22	03	N.	94	46	01	W.	Lighthouse.
Genoa	Italy	44	24	17	N.	8	54	20	E.	Lighthouse.
Gibraltar	Spain	36	07	10	N.	5	21	17	W.	Dockyard.
Glasgow	Scotland	55	52	43	N.	4	17	39	W.	Observatory.
Greenwich	England	51	28	38	N.	0	00	00		Observatory.
Halifax	Nova Scotia	44	39	38	N.	63	35	17	W.	Observatory.
Hamburg	Germany	53	33		N.	10	00		E.	
Havana	Cuba	23	09	21	N.	82	21	30	W.	Lighthouse.
Havre	France	49	29	16	N.	0	6	34	E.	Steeple.
Hiroshima	Japan	34	25		N.	132	30		E.	Approx.
Hobart Town	Tasmania	42	53	25	S.	147	20	07	E.	Observatory.
Hong Kong	China	22	16	52	N.	114	09	31	E.	Cathedral.
Honolulu	Hawaii	21	17	55	N.	157	52	00	W.	Lighthouse.
Hull	England	53	45		N.	0	20		W.	
Key West	Florida	24	32	58	N.	81	48	04	W.	Lighthouse.
Kill	Germany	54	20	30	N.	10	08	56	W.	Observatory.
Kingston	Jamaica	17	57	41	N.	76	47	40	W.	Statue.
Leghorn	Italy	43	32	33	N.	10	17	22	E.	Lighthouse.
Lisbon	Portugal	38	42	31	N.	9	11	10	W.	Observatory.
Liverpool	England	53	24	04	N.	3	04	16	W.	Observatory.
London	England	51	32		N.	0	5		W.	
Madras	India	13	04	06	N.	80	14	51	E.	Observatory.
Madrid	Spain	40	25		N.	3	43		W.	
Malaga	Spain	36	42	39	N.	4	25	07	E.	Lighthouse.
Manila	Philippines	14	35	31	N.	120	58	03	E.	Cathedral.
Marseilles	France	43	18	22	N.	5	23	43	E.	Observatory.
Melbourne	Australia	37	49	53	S.	144	58	32	E.	Observatory.
Messina	Sicily	38	11	33	N.	15	34	19	E.	Tower.
Mexico City	Mexico	19	26	01	N.	99	06	39	W.	Observatory.
Montevideo	Uruguay	34	54	33	S.	56	12	15	W.	Cathedral.
Montreal	Canada	45	30	24	N.	73	33	04	W.	Cathedral.
Moscow	Russia	55	42		N.	37	39		E.	

TABLE OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.—Continued.

City.	Country or State.	Latitude.				Longitude.				Taken at—
		°	′	″		°	′	″		
Munich	Germany	48	08	45	N.	11	36	32	E.	Observatory.
Nagasaki	Japan	32	44	28	N.	129	51	18	E.	Minage Point.
Nagoya	Japan	35	7		N.	136	56		E.	
Nain	Labrador	56	32	51	N.	61	40	41	W.	Observatory.
Naples	Italy	40	51	46	N.	14	14	44	E.	Observatory.
Nassau	Bahamas	25	05	37	N.	77	21	58	W.	Lighthouse.
New Orleans	Louisiana	29	57	46	N.	90	03	28	W.	U. S. Mint.
New York	New York	40	42	44	N.	74	00	24	W.	City Hall.
Nice	France	43	41	58	N.	7	16	46	E.	Tower.
Norfolk	Virginia	36	50	47	N.	76	17	22	W.	City Hall.
Odessa	Russia	46	28	36	N.	30	45	34	E.	Observatory.
Oporto	Portugal	41	09	09	N.	8	38	15	W.	Lighthouse.
Osaka	Japan	34	40	00	N.	135	27	00	E.	Lighthouse.
Palermo	Sicily	38	06	44	N.	13	21	16	E.	Observatory.
Panama	Colombia	8	57	06	N.	79	32	12	W.	Cathedral.
Para	Brazil	1	26	59	S.	48	30	01	W.	Custom House.
Paris	France	48	50	11	N.	2	20	14	E.	Observatory.
Pekin	China	39	53		N.	116	29		E.	
Pensacola	Florida	30	20	49	N.	87	16	06	W.	Navy yard.
Plymouth	England	50	20	02	N.	4	09	27	W.	Lighthouse.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	39	56	53	N.	75	09	03	W.	State House.
Point Barrow	Alaska	71	27	00	N.	156	15	00	W.	Observatory.
Portland	Maine	43	39	28	N.	70	15	18	W.	Custom House.
Port Louis	Mauritius Island	20	08	46	S.	57	29	26	E.	Tower.
Port Said	Egypt	31	15	45	N.	32	18	53	E.	Lighthouse.
Port-of-Spain	Trinidad	10	38	39	N.	61	30	38	W.	Flagstaff.
Port au Prince	Haiti	18	33	54	N.	72	22	01	W.	Fort Islet.
Portsmouth	England	50	48	03	N.	1	05	58	W.	Observatory.
Posen	Germany	52	24		N.	16	51		E.	
Providence	Rhode Island	41	49	26	N.	71	24	19	W.	Unitarian Church.
Quebec	Canada	46	48	32	N.	71	12	19	W.	Citadel.
Recife	Brazil	8	0		S.	35	53		W.	
Riga	Russia	56	56	36	N.	24	08	25	E.	Cathedral.
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	22	54	24	S.	43	10	21	W.	Observatory.
Rome	Italy	41	53	54	N.	12	28	40	E.	Observatory.
St. Helena Island	Africa	15	55	00	S.	5	43	03	W.	Observatory.
St. John's Harbor	New Foundland	47	34	02	N.	52	40	54	W.	Battery.
St. Louis	Missouri	38	36		N.	90	18		W.	
St. Petersburg	Russia	59	56	30	N.	30	19	22	E.	Observatory.
Salonica	Turkey	40	37	28	N.	22	58	00	E.	S. Bastion.
San Diego	California	32	43	06	N.	117	09	40	W.	Observatory.
Sandy Hook	New Jersey	40	27	40	N.	74	00	09	W.	Lighthouse.
San Francisco	California	37	47	55	N.	122	24	32	W.	C. S. station.
San Juan	Porto Rico	18	28	56	N.	66	07	28	W.	Lighthouse.
Santiago	Cuba	20	00	16	N.	75	50	30	W.	Blanca Battery.
Santiago	Chili	33	26	42	N.	70	41	32	W.	Observatory.
Savannah	Georgia	32	04	52	N.	81	05	26	W.	Exchange spire.
Seattle	Washington	47	35	54	N.	122	19	59	W.	C. S. Station.
Seoul	Korea	37	45		N.	126	35		E.	Approx.
Shanghai	China	31	14	42	N.	121	28	55	E.	Eng. Consulate.
Smyrna	Asia Minor	38	25	40	N.	27	09	10	E.	Eng. Consulate.
Singapore	India	1	17	11	N.	103	51	15	E.	Fullerton battery.
Southampton	England	50	53	42	N.	1	24	23	W.	Lighthouse.
Stockholm	Sweden	59	20	35	N.	18	03	30	E.	Observatory.
Suakim	Africa	19	07	00	N.	37	19	09	E.	Lighthouse.
Sydney	Australia	33	51	41	S.	151	12	23	E.	Observatory.
Tien-tsin	China	39	09	00	N.	117	11	44	E.	Observatory.
Tokio	Japan	35	39	17	N.	139	44	30	E.	Observatory.
Toulon	France	43	07	17	N.	5	56	05	E.	Arsenal.
Trieste	Austria	45	38	51	N.	13	46	00	E.	Observatory.
Tunis	Africa	36	48	36	N.	10	18	37	E.	Lighthouse.
Utrecht	Holland	52	05	10	N.	5	07	50	E.	Observatory.
Valparaiso	Chili	33	01	30	S.	71	39	22	W.	Lighthouse.
Venice	Italy	45	25	58	N.	12	20	29	E.	Site of St. Mark's
Vera Cruz	Mexico	19	12	29	N.	96	07	57	W.	Lighthouse.
Warsaw	Russia	52	14		N.	21	7		E.	
Washington	District of Columbia	38	53	20	N.	77	00	36	W.	Capitol.
Wellington	New Zealand	41	16	57	S.	174	46	'22	E.	Observatory.
Yokohama	Japan	35	26	24	N.	139	39	13	E.	English S. H.

Loss of Life by Lightning in the United States.

Statistics of the loss of life by lightning have been compiled by the United States Weather Bureau for the past eleven years, and such statistics have also been gathered by various insurance companies making a specialty of protection against danger to property from lightning strokes. It has been shown that in the United States thunder storms occur with considerable frequency over the territory east of the 100th meridian, except for a strip in the extreme northeast. West of this meridian, except in the Rocky Mountains, the frequency steadily diminishes until it reaches nearly zero on the Pacific Coast. The greatest mortality by lightning, considering both area and population, is in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States.

In the Gulf States, though the frequency of thunder storms is high, the average of deaths by lightning per unit area is but one. In the New England States, where the frequency is lower, but the population is denser, the rate is two. The greatest mortality, considering density of population only, is in the upper Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain region.

By statistics carefully compiled it has been shown that the greatest proportion of deaths by lightning occur during the month of July. The total number of deaths reported for the years from 1890 to 1898 inclusive, during the month of July, was 738. No deaths were reported for January in any year. There was a total of 2,496 deaths by lightning during the period mentioned, and the mean for that time was 312. These figures must be considered low, as there were undoubtedly a number of deaths by lightning which were not reported beyond the community in which they occurred. The largest proportion of deaths is among persons engaged in outdoor pursuits.

The loss to property by lightning has been more accurately tabulated during the last ten years, owing to the number of insurance companies which carry lightning risks. It is shown that barns, warehouses and outbuildings suffer most; and dwellings, office buildings, stores, etc., are in second place in regard to danger. It would seem that the danger from lightning is least in the larger cities. Tall buildings with metal roofs and ornaments, telephone, telegraph and electric light wires and the steel structure of the buildings themselves act as conductors and convey harmlessly away the fluid that might otherwise act with disruptive force.

To avoid danger from lightning stroke it is safer during a thunder storm to remain away from trees, the doorways of barns, the proximity of cattle, the terminus of a wire clothesline or the proximity of chimneys or fireplaces. No one need fear lightning when there is an interval between the flash and the first sound of the thunder. One never sees the flash that kills him.

Declaration of Independence of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these Colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton. North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn. South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton. Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thos. Jefferson, Benj. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton. Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benj. Rush, Benj. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, Jas. Wilson, Geo. Ross. Delaware—Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read. New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris. New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fra's Hopkins, John Hart, Abraham Clark. Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry. New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton. Rhode Island and Providence, etc.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery. Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Saml. Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

Constitution of the United States.

Preamble.—We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative Powers.—Section I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.—Section II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.—2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives. — 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies.—4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers.—5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate.—Section III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators.—2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.—3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of Senate.—4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Other Officers.—5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate to Try Impeachments.—6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

*See Article XIV., Amendments.

Judgment Upon Conviction.—7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Elections.—Section IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress.—2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress.—Section V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of Proceedings.—2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of Each House.—3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall at the desire of one-fifth of those present be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress.—4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Compensation and Privileges.—Section VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Other Offices Prohibited.—2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of ether House during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills.—Section VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Bills and Laws.—2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Approval and Veto Powers of the President.—3. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President

of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers Vested in Congress.—Section VIII. The Congress shall have power

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers, vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, How Admitted.—Section IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas Corpus.—2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.—3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct Taxes.—4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations Regarding Customs Duties.—5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

Moneys, How Drawn.—7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of Nobility Prohibited.—8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state.

Powers of States Defined.—Section X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net product of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive Power, in Whom Vested.—Section I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.—2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of Electors and House of Representatives.—[3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

Time of Choosing Electors.—4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Qualifications of the President.—5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of

*This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision for Disability.—6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary.—7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath.—8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties.—Section II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May Make Treaties, Appoint Officials, Etc.—2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May Fill Vacancies.—3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May Convene Congress and Make Recommendations.—Section III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

May Be Impeached.—Section IV. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial Power.—Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To What Cases It Extends.—Section II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.—2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules Respecting Trials.—3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason Defined.—Section III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How Punished.—2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States.—Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of Citizens.—Section II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive Requisitions.—2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws Regulating Labor.—3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulationn therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, How Admitted.—Section III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Disposal of Public Lands.—2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican Government Guaranteed.—Section IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, How Amended.—The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and

fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain Debts Valid.—1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme Law Defined.—2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of Whom Required.—3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of Constitution.—The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

(Declared in force December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE I.

Religion and Free Speech.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Bear Arms.—A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in Time of Peace.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of Search.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Arrest for Capital Crimes.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to Speedy Trial.—In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by Jury.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive Bail.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Constitutional Rights.—The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Rights of States.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

(Declared in force January 8, 1798.)

Judicial Power.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

(Ratified by all States, with the exception of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Declared in force September 25, 1804.)

Method of Choosing President and Vice-President.—The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

(Ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; Texas refrained from taking action. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.)

Slavery Abolished.—1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

(Ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and 10 Southern States; California refrained from taking action. The amendment was subsequently ratified by the Southern States and was proclaimed July 28, 1868.)

Citizenship.—1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Representation.—2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced to the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion Against the United States.—3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Public Debt.—4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

(Ratified by 30 States; rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and Oregon; Tennessee refrained from taking action. On January 5, 1870, New York rescinded its ratification. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.)

Right of Suffrage.—1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The thirteen original States ratified the Constitution in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, by vote of 46 to 23; New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously; Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously; Connecticut, January 9, 1788, by vote of 128 to 40; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, by vote of 187 to 168; Maryland, April 28, 1788, by vote of 63 to 12; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, by vote of 149 to 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, by vote of 57 to 46; Virginia, June 25, 1788, by vote of 89 to 79; New York, July 26, 1788, by vote of 30 to 28; North Carolina, November 21, 1789, by vote of 193 to 75; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, by vote of 34 to 32.

Platform Adopted by the Democratic Party.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 9, 1896.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the General Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

The Money Question.—Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

Demonitization Act of 1873 Condemned.—We declare that the Act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

Opposed to Gold Monometallism.—We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution.

Free Silver Coinage.—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

The Bond Issues.—We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

National Bank Currency Opposed. — Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and

private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

The Tariff.—We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

The Supreme Court Criticised.—Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained Constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

Regulation of Immigration.—We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

Arbitration in Railway Labor Disputes.—We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

Trusts and Pools.—The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Economy in Public Expenditures.—We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Intervention in Local Affairs.—We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

The Pacific Railroad.—No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Soldiers' Pensions.—Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

Admission of Territories.—We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union of States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

The Monroe Doctrine.—The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

Sympathy for Cuba.—We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

Rotation in Office.—We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

Presidential Third Term.—We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

Improvement of Waterways.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Platform Adopted by the Republican Party.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 18, 1896.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidentially address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

The Democratic Administration.—For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an increasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned

American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the Administration of President Harrison.

The Tariff.—We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

Reciprocity and Protection.—We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

Protection for Sugar Growers.—We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

Wool and Woollens.—To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woollens of the mills, we promise the most ample protection.

The Merchant Marine.—We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

The Currency Question.—The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Liberal Pensions for Soldiers.—The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Foreign Relations.—Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we would secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

The Armenian Massacres.—The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

The Monroe Doctrine.—We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeal of any American States for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but these possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Sympathy for Cuba.—From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Enlargment of the Navy.—The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

Foreign Immigration.—For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service Reform.—The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Free and Unrestricted Ballot.—We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lynchings.—We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well

known as lynching or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

Labor Arbitration.—We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

Free Homesteads.—We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of a satisfactory free homestead measure such as has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

Admission of Territories.—We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Alaska in Congress.—We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

The Liquor Traffic.—We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Woman's Rights.—The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

Platform Adopted by the Democratic Party.

KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY 5, 1900.

Declaration of Principles.—We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in National Convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the Republic. We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our Government, of which the Constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the Constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an Executive or Congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

Porto Rican Law Denounced.—Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rican law, enacted by a Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent, and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It dooms to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions.

Pledge to the Cubans.—We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world, that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island, and still the Administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Republican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

The Philippine Question.—We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present Administration. It has embroiled the Republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization: they cannot be subjects without imperilling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America. The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican Administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

Territorial Expansion.—We are not opposed to territorial expansion, when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the Republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influnce should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The Paramount Issue.—The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in nowise diminished, and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them; but the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involving the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions, we regard as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The Monroe Doctrine.—The declaration of the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party, in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern Hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on those continents and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

Opposition to Militarism.—We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army, an unnecessary burden of taxation, and would be a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This Republic has no place for a vast military establish-

ment, a sure forerunner of compulsory military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The National Guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and unrepublican, and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Trusts and Monopolies.—Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of raw material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked, all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the Republic destroyed. The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in its State and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws and that they are protected by the Republican Administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support. We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise; and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection. The failure of the present Republican Administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the National Government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books, proves the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the Republican platform. Corporations should be protected in all their rights, and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible. We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure skilfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the Inter-State Commerce law as will enable the Commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

American Financial System.—We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

Currency Law Denounced.—We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the National Government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by Government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is, therefore, a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of national bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them. We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable. We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

Department of Labor.—In the interest of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman as the cornerstone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor, in charge of a Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad. We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents; and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

Nicaraguan Canal.—We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican National platform for an Isthmian canal, in the face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in Congress. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people. We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges to grant Statehood to the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those Territories immediate Statehood, and home rule during their condition as Territories; and we favor home rule and a Territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico. We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for the purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers. We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Alliance with England.—Jefferson said: "Peace commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing in Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

South African Republics.—Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claims of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African Republics. Speaking, as we believe, for the entire American nation, except its Republican office-holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathy to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Republican Appropriations.—We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the Shipping Subsidy bill, which, under the false pretence of fostering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes, and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Appeal to the People.—Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional Republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

Platform Adopted by the Republican Party.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 20, 1900.

Party Achievements. — The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National Convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations: The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a Republican Chief Magistrate and a Republican Congress has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away, and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legitimate measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligation. Every American dollar is a gold dollar, or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means in the country than this—that while during the whole period of one hundred and seven years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only $383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican Administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,537,094. And while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted, and in victory concluded, a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship.

The Administration Indorsed.—We indorse the Administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American Nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen. In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles, and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the Government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned, and the country's prosperity when its success at the polls is announced halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

Gold Standard Upheld.—We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the LVIth Congress, by which the parity of all our money and stability of our currency upon a gold basis have been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met, in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

Trade Conspiracies Condemned.—We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

Protection.—We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity for the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

Reciprocity.—We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

Immigration.—In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor, and an effective system of labor insurance.

Shipping.—Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleet of the world.

Pensions.—The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the Government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal, and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Civil Service. — We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the Civil Service. The Administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training or experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

Fifteenth Amendment.—It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of State governments to avoid the purpose of this amendment, are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Public Works.—Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the Legislatures of the

several States. We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified. In further pursuance of the policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective States and Territories. We favor home rule for and the early admission to Statehood of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

War Taxes.—The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of $40,000,000. So ample are the Government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

Isthmian Canal.—We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the Administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China. In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that Congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the Cabinet.

Consuls. — The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade. The American Government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

Women in War.—We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the Volunteer Aid Association, and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaign of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

Foreign Affairs.—President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded. We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our Government in the Peace Conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine. The provisions of The Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American Government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington and imposed upon us by The Hague Treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them. In accepting by the Treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world, and, with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge will be performed. The Republican party, upon this history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

The States in the Presidential Elections, 1860 to 1900.

States.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.
Alabama	Dem.	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Arkansas	Dem.	No vote	Rep.	Rej.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
California	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Colorado	....	....	....	....	[1]	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Peo.	Dem.	Dem.
Connecticut	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Delaware	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Florida	Dem.	No vote	[1]	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Georgia	Dem.	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dem.	Dem.
Illinois	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Indiana	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Iowa	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Kansas	....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Peo.	Dem.	Dem.
Kentucky	Amer.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Split[2]	Dem.
Louisiana	Dem.	No vote	Dem.	Rej.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Maine	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Maryland	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Massachusetts	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Michigan	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split[3]	Rep.	Rep.
Minnesota	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Mississippi	Dem.	No vote	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Missouri	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Nebraska	....	....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Nevada	....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Peo.	Dem.	Dem.
New Hampshire	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
New Jersey	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
New York	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
North Carolina	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Split[4]	Rep.	Rep.
Ohio	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split[5]	Rep.	Rep.
Oregon	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split[6]	Rep.	Rep.
Pennsylvania	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Rhode Island	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
South Carolina	[1]	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Tennessee	Amer.	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Texas	Dem.	No vote	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dem.	Rep.
Vermont	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Virginia	Amer.	No vote	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
West Virginia	....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Wisconsin	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.

[1] Electors chosen by the Legislature. [2] Rep., 12; Dem., 1. [3] Rep., 9; Dem., 5. [4] Rep., 1; Dem., 1: [5] Rep., 22; Dem., 1. [6] Rep., 3; People, 1.

Presidential Elections, 1789 to 1900.

Year.	Presidential Candidates.	State.	Party.	Vote. States Voting	Vote. Total Vote.	Vote. Electoral Vote.	Vote. Popular Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President. Name.	State.	Electoral Vote.
1789*	George Washington.	Va.	.....	10†	73	69	.....	John Adams.	Mass.	34
	John Adams.	Mass.	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Jay.	N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	...
	R. H. Harrison.	Md.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Rutledge.	S. C.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Hancock.	Mass.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...
	George Clinton.	N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...
	Samuel Huntington.	Conn.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Milton.	Ga.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	James Armstrong.	Ga.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
	Benjamin Lincoln.	Mass.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
	Edward Telfair.	Ga.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
	Vacancies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...
1792	George Washington.	Va.	Fed.	15	135	132	.....	John Adams.	Mass.	77
	John Adams.	Mass.	Fed.	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	...
	George Clinton.	N. Y.	Rep†	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	...
	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...
	Aaron Burr.	N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
	Vacancies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...
1796	John Adams.	Mass.	Fed.	16	138	71	.....	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	68
	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	Rep.	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	...
	Thomas Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	...
	Aaron Burr.	N. Y.	Rep.	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	...
	Samuel Adams.	Mass.	Rep.	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	...
	Oliver Ellsworth.	Conn.	Ind.	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	...
	George Clinton.	N. Y.	Rep.	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Jay.	N. Y.	Fed.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	...
	James Iredell.	N. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...
	George Washington.	Va.	Fed.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Henry.	Md.	Fed.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	S. Johnson.	N. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	C. C. Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
1800	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	Rep.	16	138	73§	.....	Aaron Burr.	N. Y.	73
	Aaron Burr.	N. Y.	Rep.	.....	.....	73§	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Adams.	Mass.	Fed.	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	...
	C. C. Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Jay.	N. Y.	Fed.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
1804	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	Rep.	17	176	162	.....	George Clinton.	N. Y.	162
	C. C. Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	14	.....	Rufus King.	N. Y.	14
1808	James Madison.	Va.	Rep.	17	176	122	.....	George Clinton.	N. Y.	113
	C. C. Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	47	.....	Rufus King.	N. Y.	47
	George Clinton.	N. Y.	Rep.	.....	.....	6	.....	John Langdon.	N. H.	9
	Vacancy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
								James Madison.	Va.	3
								James Monroe.	Va.	3
1812	James Madison.	Va.	Rep.	18	218	128	.....	Elbridge Gerry.	Mass.	131
	De Witt Clinton.	N. Y.	Fed.	.....	.....	89	.....	Jared Ingersoll.	Pa.	86
1816	James Monroe.	Va.	Rep.	19	221	183	.....	D. D. Tompkins.	N. Y.	183
	Rufus King.	N. Y.	Fed.	.....	.....	34	.....	John E. Howard.	Md.	22
	Vacancies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...
								James Rose.	Pa.	5
								John Marshall.	Va.	4
1820	James Monroe.	Va.	Rep.	24	235	228	.....	Robert G. Harper.	Md.	3
	John Q. Adams.	Mass.	Rep.	.....	.....	1	.....	D. D. Tompkins.	N. Y.	215
	Vacancy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
								Richard Stockton.	N. J.	8
								Daniel Rodney.	Del.	4
								Robert G. Harper.	Md.	1
								Richard Rush.	Pa.	1
1824	John Q. Adams.	Mass.	Rep.	24	261	84§	108,740	John C. Calhoun.	S. C.	182
	Andrew Jackson.	Tenn.	Dem.	.....	.....	99§	153,544	Nathan Sanford.	N. Y.	30
	Henry Clay.	Ky.	Rep.	.....	.....	37	47,136	Nathaniel Macon.	N. C.	24
	W. H. Crawford.	Ga.	Rep.	.....	.....	42	46,618	Andrew Jackson.	Tenn.	13
								Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	9
								Henry Clay.	Ky.	2
	Vacancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1828	Andrew Jackson.	Tenn.	Dem.	24	261	178	647,286	John C. Calhoun.	S. C.	171
	John Q. Adams.	Mass.	Nat. Rep.	.....	.....	83	508,064	Richard Rush.	Pa.	83
								William Smith.	S. C.	7
1832	Andrew Jackson.	Tenn.	Dem.	24	288	219	687,502	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	189
	Henry Clay.	Ky.	Nat. Rep.	.....	.....	49	530,189	John Sergeant.	Pa.	49
	John Floyd.	Ga.	Ind.	.....	.....	11	.....	Henry Lee.	Mass.	11
	William Wirt.	Md.	Anti-M.	.....	.....	7	.....	Amos Ellmaker.	Pa.	7
	Vacancies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	William Wilkins.	Pa.	30
1836	Martin Van Buren.	N. Y.	Dem.	26	294	170	762,678	R. M. Johnson.	Ky.	147
	Wm. H. Harrison.	O.	Whig	.....	.....	73	} 735,651	Francis Granger.	N. Y.	77
	Hugh L. White.	Tenn.	Whig	.....	.....	26		John Tyler	Va.	47
	Daniel Webster.	Mass.	Whig	.....	.....	14		William Smith.	Ala.	23
	W. P. Mangum.	N. C.	Whig	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	...
1840	Wm. H. Harrison.	O.	Whig	26	294	234	1,275,016	John Tyler	Va.	234
	Martin Van Buren.	N. Y.	Dem.	.....	.....	60	1,129,102	R. M. Johnson.	Ky.	48
	James G. Birney.	N. Y.	Lib.	.....	.....	.....	7,069	L. W. Tazewell.	Va.	11
								James K. Polk.	Tenn.	1
								Thomas Earle	Pa.	...
1844	James K. Polk.	Tenn.	Dem.	26	275	170	1,337,243	George M. Dallas.	Pa.	170
	Henry Clay.	Ky.	Whig	.....	.....	105	1,299,062	T. Frelinghuysen.	N. J.	105
	James G. Birney.	N. Y.	Lib.	.....	.....	.....	62,300	Thomas Morris.	Ohio	...
1848	Zachary Taylor.	La.	Whig	30	290	163	1,360,099	Millard Fillmore.	N. Y.	163
	Lewis Case.	Mich.	Dem.	.....	.....	127	1,220,544	Wm. O. Butler.	Ky.	127
	Martin Van Buren.	N. Y.	F. S.	.....	.....	.....	291,263	Chas. F. Adams.	Mass.	...
1852	Franklin Pierce.	N. H.	Dem.	31	296	254	1,601,274	William R. King.	Ala.	254
	Winfield Scott.	N. J.	Whig	.....	.....	42	1,386,580	Wm. A. Graham.	N. C.	42
	John P. Hale.	N. H.	F. D.	.....	.....	.....	155,825	George W. Julian.	Ind.	...
	Daniel Webster.	Mass.	Whig	.....	.....	.....	1,670	.....	.....	...
1856	James Buchanan.	Pa.	Dem.	31	296	174	1,838,169	J. C. Breckenr'ge.	Ky.	174
	John C. Fremont.	Cal.	Rep.	.....	.....	114	1,341,264	Wm. L. Dayton.	N. J.	114

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1789 TO 1900—Continued.

Year.	Presidential Candidates.	State.	Party.	Vote. States Voting	Vote. Total Vote.	Vote. Electoral Vote.	Vote. Popular Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President. Name.	State	Electoral Vote.
1856	Millard Fillmore..	N. Y.....	Amer.....	.....	.....	8	874,534	A. J. Donelson..	Tenn .	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln..	Ill.....	Rep.....	33	303	180	1,866,452	Hannibal Hamlin.	Me ...	180
	J. C. Breckenridge.	Ky.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	72	847,953	Joseph Lane.....	Ind ...	72
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill.....	Union D..	.....	.....	39	1,375,157	H. V. Johnson...	Ga ...	39
	John Bell.....	Tenn.....	Amer.....	.....	.....	12	590,631	Edward Everett..	Mass ..	12
1864	Abraham Lincoln..	Ill.....	Rep.....	36	314	212	2,213,665	Andrew Johnson.	Tenn .	212
	Geo. B. McClellan.	N. J.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	21	1,802,237	G. H. Pendleton.	O	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant...	Ill.....	Rep.....	37	317	214	3,012,833	Schuyler Colfax..	Ind ...	214
	Horatio Seymour...	N. Y.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	80	2,703,249	F. P. Blair, Jr..	Mo ...	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant..	Ill.....	Rep.....	37	366	286	3,597,132	Henry Wilson ...	Mass ..	286
	Horace Greeley....	N. Y.....	D. & L....	.....	.....	‖	2,834,125	B. Gratz Brown..	Mo ...	47
	Charles O'Conor...	N. Y.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	.....	29,489	John Q. Adams..	Mass ..	...
	James Black.....	Pa.....	Temp.....	.....	.....	.....	5,608	John Russell.....	Mich ..	...
	Thos. A. Hendricks.	Ind.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	42	.....	Geo. W. Julian..	Ind ...	5
	B. Gratz Brown...	Mo.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	18	.....	A. H. Colquitt..	Ga ...	5
	Charles J. Jenkins.	Ga.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	2	.....	J. M. Palmer....	Ill	3
	David Davis.....	Ill.....	Ind.....	.....	.....	1	.....	T. E. Bramlette..	Ky ...	3
	Not counted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	W. S. Grosbeck..	O	1
								W. B. Machen ..	Ky	1
								N. P. Banks....	Mass ...	1
1876	Ruth'd B. Hayes..	O.....	Rep.....	38	369	185	4,036,298	Wm. A. Wheeler.	N. Y...	185
	Samuel J. Tilden..	N. Y.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	184	4,300,590	T. A. Hendricks..	Ind ...	184
	Peter Cooper.....	N. Y.....	Grb.....	.....	.....	.....	81,737	Samuel F. Cary..	O	...
	Green Clay Smith.	Ky.....	Pro.....	.....	.....	.....	9,522	G. T. Stewart....	Ohio ...	...
	James B. Walker..	Ill.....	Amer.....	.....	.....	.....	2,636	D. Kirkpatrick...	N. Y....	...
1880	James A. Garfield.	O.....	Rep.....	38	369	214	4,454,416	Ches'r A. Arthur.	N. Y....	214
	Win'd S. Hancock.	Pa.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	155	4,444,952	Wm. H. English..	Ind ...	155
	James B. Weaver..	Iowa.....	Grb.....	.....	.....	.....	308,578	B. J. Chambers..	Tex ...	...
	Neal Dow	Me.....	Pro.....	.....	.....	.....	10,305	H. A. Thompson..	O	...
	John W. Phelps...	Vt.....	Amer.....	.....	.....	.....	707	S. C. Pomeroy....	Kan ...	...
1884	Grover Cleveland..	N. Y.....	Dem.....	38	401	219	4,874,986	T. A. Hendricks..	Ind ...	219
	James G. Blaine..	Me.....	Rep.....	.....	.....	182	4,851,981	John A. Logan..	Ill	182
	John P. St. John.	Kan.....	Pro.....	.....	.....	.....	150,369	William Daniel..	Md ...	...
	Ben'min F. Butler.	Mass.....	People's..	.....	.....	.....	175,370	A. M. West.....	Miss ..	...
	P. D. Wigginton..	Cal.....	Amer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
1888	Benjamin Harrison	Ind.....	Rep.....	38	401	233	5,439,853	Levi P. Morton..	N. Y...	233
	Grover Cleveland..	N. Y.....	Dem.....	.....	.....	168	5,540,309	A. G. Thurman..	O	168
	Clinton B. Fisk..	N. J.....	Pro.....	.....	.....	.....	249,506	John A. Brooks..	Mo ...	...
	Alson J. Streeter..	Ill.....	U. L.....	.....	.....	.....	146,935	C. E. Cunningha	Ark ..	...
	R. H. Cowdry.....	Ill.....	N'd L....	.....	.....	.....	2,808	W. H. Wakefield.	Kan ..	...
	James L. Curtis...	N. Y.....	Amer.....	.....	.....	.....	1,591	James B. Greer..	Tenn .	...
1892	Grover Cleveland..	N. Y.....	Dem.....	44	444	277	5,554,437	A. F. Stevenson..	Ill	277
	Benjamin Harrison.	Ind.....	Rep.....	.....	.....	145	5,175,287	Whitelaw Reid...	N. Y...	145
	James B. Weaver..	Iowa.....	People's..	.....	.....	22	1,041,028	James G. Field..	Va ...	22
	John Bidwell	Cal.....	Pro.....	.....	.....	.....	264,133	James R. Cranfill.	Tex ...	..
	Simon Wing.....	Mass.....	S. L.....	.....	.....	.....	21,164	C. H. Matchett..	N. Y...	...
1896	William McKinley.	O.....	Rep.....	45	447	271	7,102,272	Garret A. Hobart.	N. J...	271
	William J. Bryan.	Neb.....	Dem. ?	.....	.....	176	6,273,624	(Arthur Sewall...	Me ...	176
	William J. Bryan.	Neb.....	Peop'le (					? Th. E. Watson..	Iowa ..	...
	John M. Palmer..	Ill.....	Nat. Dem.	.....	.....	.....	133,148	Sim. B. Buckner.	Ky	...
	Joshua Levering..	Md.....	Pro.....	.....	.....	.....	132,007	Hale Johnson ..	Ill	...
	Chas. H. Matchett.	N. Y.....	So. L.....	.....	.....	.....	36,274	Matthew McGuire.	N. J...	...
	Chas. E. Bentley.	Neb.....	Nat.....	.....	.....	.....	13,969	J. H. Southgate..	N. C...	...
1900	William McKinley.	O.....	Rep.....	45	447	292	7,219,101	Theo. Roosevelt..	N. Y....	292
	William J. Bryan.	Neb.....	Dem. & P.	.....	.....	155	6,357,054	A. E. Stevenson..	Ill	155
	James G. Woolley.	Ill.....	Pro.....	.....	.....	.....	208,187	Henry B. Metcalf.	R. I....	...
	Eugene V. Debs....	Ind.....	S. D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Job Harriman ...	Cal ..	...
	Wharton Barker..	Pa.....	M. R. P...	.....	.....	.....	51,585	Ignatius Donnelly.	Minn ..	...
	Jos. F. Malloney..	Mass.....	S. L.....	.....	.....	.....	99,613	Val. Remmel	Pa	...
	Seth H. Ellis....	O.....	U. R.....	.....	.....	.....	33,413	Sam T. Nicholson.	Pa	...
	J. F. R. Leonard.	Iowa.....	U. C.....	.....	.....	.....	1,059	John G. Woolley.	Ill	...

*Prior to 1804 each elector was entitled to vote for two candidates for President. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes was declared elected, while the candidate receiving the next highest vote was declared Vice-President. †Three States not voting. ‡It is claimed that the first Republican party was the progenitor of the present Democratic party. §As there was no election the choice was decided by the House of Representatives. ‖Owing to the death of Horace Greeley the Democratic electors scattered their vote.

Territorial Expansion of the United States.

(Prepared for The American Almanac for 1904 by the United States Land Office.)

Territory.	Year.	Square Miles.	Price.
Territory of the original Thirteen States as recognized by Great Britain	1783	909,050	....
Louisiana purchase	1803	875,025	$15,000,000
Oregon*	1819	288,689	....
Florida, ceded to Spain	1819	70,107	5,499,768†
Texas, annexed	1845	389,795	....
Mexico, ceded	1848	523,802	18,250,000‡
Gadsden purchase, from Mexico	1853	36,211	10,000,000
Alaska, ceded by Russia	1867	599,446	7,200,000
Hawaii	1897	6,740	....
Porto Rico	1898	3,600	....
Pine Island	1898	882	....
Guam Island	1898	175	....
Tutuila group of the Samoan Islands	1899	73	....
Philippine Islands, ceded by Spain	1899	143,000	20,000,000
Totals	....	3,846,595	$75,949,768

*Oregon was acquired by discovery in 1792; exploration, 1805; by Antonia Settlement, 1811, and by Florida Treaty, in 1819. †Includes all interest payments. ‡$3,250,000 was expended in payment of claims of American citizens against Mexico.

Legal-Tender Currency.

Legal-tender is a term used to designate currency which may lawfully be used in the payment of debts. Gold coin is the one element in the currency of the United States which is legal-tender under all circumstances. It may be lawfully used at the nominal value of each piece when such piece is not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law, in which case it is still legal-tender at a value determined by its actual weight. Of silver coinage the dollar of 412½ grains is legal-tender for all debts and dues, public or private, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract. The trade dollar, although containing 420 grains of silver, is not legal-tender; nor is any of the commemorative coinage, such as the Columbian and Lafayette issues. Silver half-dollars, quarter-dollars and dime coins are legal-tender in sums not exceeding ten dollars, in payment of public or private dues. All United States coins of smaller denominations are legal-tender for single payments not exceeding twenty-five cents. United States notes issued under the legal-tender law of 1862, authorizing the issue of greenbacks, are legal-tender for all debts and dues, public or private, except duties on imports, interest on the public debt, and obligations contracted prior to the enactment of the law, with an expressed stipulation for payment in gold or silver. The interest-bearing treasury notes, under the act of March 3, 1863, were legal-tender for their face value only, and not for the accrued interest, in the payment of all public and private obligations, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; those issued under the act of June 30, 1864, are further restricted, and are not legal-tender in redemption of bank notes or bankers' notes circulated as money; those issued under the act of July 14, 1890, are a legal-tender in payment of public and private debts, except when contracts stipulate otherwise; when received for customs, taxes and other public dues they may be reissued. Gold and silver certificates are legal tender under the same conditions as noted in regard to the coinage, and when received in payment of any public dues they may be reissued. Notes issued for circulation by national banks are legal-tender in payment of taxes, excises, purchase of public lands and all other dues to the United States to individuals, corporations and also for all salaries and other debts and dues owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency; nor are they legal-tender for any debt or liability to any national banking association, except gold-note banks.

The Latin Union.

The Latin Union, consisting of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, was formed December 22, 1865, in order to remedy evils resulting from the substitution of gold for silver coins, and to establish a uniform metallic currency system for these countries. The contracting States maintained the double standard and the then existing ratio of 1 to 15½, but limited the silver coins to be stamped to the 5-franc pieces. By the convention of 1865 each of the contracting countries obligated itself to receive into its treasury coins manufactured by the others, without limitation as to value in the case of gold coins and 5-franc silver pieces and to the amount of 100 francs in the case of other silver pieces in any one payment. It was further stipulated that the latter should be legal-tender in the country that issued them to the amount of 50 francs between private parties in any one payment, and that they should be taken back by such country and exchanged for gold or 5-franc silver pieces.

The convention of 1865 expired in 1880. A new convention in 1878 prolonged the duration of the Latin Union for five years. The convention now in force is dated November 6, 1885. By its terms the suspension of the coinage of the 5-franc piece is maintained in the countries of the Union, but any of the contracting States may resume the free coinage of silver on condition of exchanging, during the entire duration of the convention, the 5-franc silver pieces bearing its stamp and circulating in other States of the Union, for gold or silver on demand. It was also stipulated that the Union might be terminated at any time after January 1, 1891, by giving one year's notice.

The coins of the Latin Union are: Gold pieces, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 francs; silver pieces, 5, 2 and 1 francs, 50 and 20 centimes.

The last meeting of the Union was held in 1897 to grant permission to the several countries to increase the coinage of subsidiary coins.

The Presidential Election of 1904.

A general election will be held in all the States of the United States on Tuesday, November 8, 1904, for the choice of electors upon whom will devolve the duty of naming two citizens who are to serve respectively as President and Vice-President of the United States for a term of four years, beginning on March 4, 1905. The number of electors to be thus chosen in each State will correspond with the representation of that State in the two branches of Congress. No Senator, Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States Government at the time of such election will be eligible as an elector.

The choice of electors will be made by the people direct, voting a general State ticket. In the earlier years of the Government the choice was made by the Legislatures in most of the States, and South Carolina adhered to the practice until the beginning of the Civil War. This matter has been adjusted by the people themselves, acting through their State Legislatures, the Constitution of the United States prescribing that the method of choice shall be determined by those bodies and requiring only that in all the States the choice shall be made on the same day. The Constitution also directs, in Article XII, the manner in which the electors shall perform the duty for which they are chosen.

A law passed by the Forty-ninth Congress and known as the "Electoral Count" act directs that the time for the meeting of the electors, styled in some States the "Electoral College," shall be the second Monday in January next following their election. The same act specifies the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors as the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots cast at the meeting. The manner in which this shall be done is provided for as follows in Article XII of the Constitution:

"The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice."

Under the Constitution only a native-born citizen who shall have attained the age of thirty-five years is eligible for the office of President or Vice-President. It is a curious fact, however, that the language of this provision opened both offices to any foreign-born resident of the country who was a citizen at the time when the Constitution was adopted. While it is no longer possible that the United States should ever have any but a native ruler, the possibility existed in the early days of the Republic.

Voting Population and Qualifications of Each State and Territory.

(The population figures are based upon the results of the 1900 census.) Revised by JEROME H. BUCH, of the New York Bar.

State or Territory.	Total.	Native White.	Colored.	Naturalized.	1st Papers Filed Before 1900.	Requirements as to Voters.[1]	Excluded from Suffrage.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Prec't.
Alabama[6]	413,862	224,212	181,568	4,935	619	Those who can read or write, unless physically disabled and who have worked in lawful employment for 12 mos. prior to registration and who have paid taxes, or who have paid taxes on 40 acres of land, or other property to the value of $300. Payment of poll tax also required.	Idiots, the insane, vagrants, or those convicted of treason, felonies or election frauds unless pardoned.	2 yrs.	1 year	3 mos.	3 mos.
Arizona[6]	44,081	22,750	9,170	4,801	661	Citizen of the United States by nativity, one who has declared intentions, or one who has elected to become a citizen under the 1848 and 1854 treaties with Mexico.	Same as Alabama	1 year	30 days	30 days	30 days
Arkansas	313,836	218,319	87,239	4,754	528	Same as Alabama, upon payment of poll tax.	Same as Arizona	1 year	6 mos.	30 days	30 days
California[6]	544,087	309,251	54,542	114,545	9,547	Citizenship by nativity, treaty or naturalization effected 90 days prior to election.	Idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, persons convicted of infamous crimes, or those unable to read the Constitution in English and write their names	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days
Colorado[6]	185,708	130,454	4,092	29,730	7,326	Citizen by nativity or treaty, or one who has resided in the State one year.	Idiot, insane, while confined in prison or under guardianship	1 year	90 days	.....	10 days
Connecticut[6]	280,340	168,723	5,214	52,766	4,979	Citizens who can read English and are of good moral character.	Those convicted of heinous crime and not pardoned	1 year	.....	6 mos.	.....
Delaware[6]	54,018	38,845	8,426	4,116	277	Citizens who have paid the county tax, except those under 22 years old.	Paupers, insane or felons	1 year	3 mos.	.....	30 days
District of Columbia	83,823	50,718	23,505	6,437	508	.....	Residents do not vote	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida[6]	139,601	68,237	61,639	5,297	653	Citizens by nativity or naturalization, who have paid poll tax.	Idiots, persons convicted of felony or heinous crime, or duelists, or those interested in a bet on elections	1 year	6 mos.	.....	.....
Georgia[6]	500,752	270,793	233,256	4,008	374	Same as Florida, and all taxees, but no soldier, sailor or marine.	Idiots, insane, and those convicted of felony, treason, bribery or larceny, unless pardoned*	1 year	6 mos.	.....	.....
Hawaii	12,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	Male citizen, 21 years old, able to read and write in English or Hawaiian language, he having registered.	Idiots, insane, convicts, or those expelled from Legislature for bribery	1 year	.....	.....	3 mos.
Idaho[6]	53,932	36,837	3,604	9,129	1,402	Citizen, whether male or female	Idiots, insane, those convicted of felony, of buying and selling votes, or those under guardianship	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	.....
Illinois[6]	1,401,456	903,086	31,247	326,709	16,211	Same as Florida	Those convicted of felony or bribery at elections and not restored to citizenship*	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days
Indiana	720,206	628,674	18,445	44,397	9,840	Citizen or one who has declared intention and resided not less than one year in the United States.	Same as Georgia. Those imprisoned for crime shall be disfranchised while under imprisonment.	6 mos.	60 days	60 days	30 days
Iowa[11]	635,298	472,759	4,633	117,524	5,634	Same as Florida	Same as Georgia. Additional: Dishonorably discharged soldiery*	6 mos.	60 days	.....[5]	.....
Kansas[14]	413,786	331,614	15,234	41,293	7,327	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama. Additional: Those under guardianship, and those who have ever voluntarily borne arms against the United States[2]*	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	30 days

State or Territory.	Total.	Native White.	Colored.	Naturalized.	1st Papers Filed Before 1900.	Requirements as to Voters.[1]	Excluded from Suffrage.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Prec't.
Kentucky[13]	543,996	444,067	74,790	18,754	685	Same as Florida, poll tax omitted.	Same as Alabama	1 year	6 mos.	60 days	60 days
Louisiana[6]	325,943	152,538	148,065	12,979	980	Citizens who can read and write, or who pay taxes on $300 worth of property, assessed in their own names, or whose father or grandfather was qualified to vote on Jan. 1, 1867.	Idiots, insane, those under indictment for felony, or inmates of prisons or any charitable institution, except the Soldiers' Home	2 yrs.	1 year	.....	6 mos.
Maine[16]	217,663	178,341	807	13,271	784	Citizens by nativity or naturalization or those who had the right to vote on Jan. 4, 1893, who were 60 years of age on that date, and who can read the Constitution.					
Maryland[6]	321,903	218,968	60,924	28,605	1,295	Same as Florida	Insane, paupers and untaxed Indians*	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.
							Idiots, insane and unpardoned felons and those who gave money for casting or refraining from a vote.	1 year	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....
Massachusetts[6]	843,465	486,527	13,416	151,285	14,808	Citizens by nativity or naturalization who can read and write. Women may vote on school questions.	Paupers or those under guardianship, except veterans of the Civil War.	1 year	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
Michigan[6]	719,478	450,830	7,233	153,662	31,154	Citizen by nativity, or one who declared intentions prior to May 8, 1894. Women may vote on school questions.	Indians still under tribal rule; duelists or accessories*	6 mos.	20 days	20 days	20 days
Minnesota[6]	506,797	241,631	4,410	166,418	35,694	Citizens, or those who have declared their intention of becoming such.	Same as Kansas. Additional: Uncivilized Indians*	1 year	10 days	10 days	10 days
Mississippi[7]	349,177	145,815	198,647	2,704	142	Citizen by nativity or naturalization who can read and understand the Constitution.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, bigamists, persons who have not paid taxes and untaxed Indians	2 yrs.	1 year	1 year	1 year[2]
Missouri[19]	856,684	697,314	46,887	78,889	5,226	Citizen by nativity, or one who has declared intentions not less than one or more than five years prior to election.	Persons in charitable institutions, except inmates of soldiers' homes, and persons convicted of felony or election fraunds*	1 year	60 days	60 days	.....
Montana[6]	101,931	54,890	7,058	26,335	4,035	Same as Florida, except that women may vote on school questions.	Idiots, insane, unpardoned felons, and Indians*	1 year	30 days	30 days	30 days
Nebraska[12]	301,091	206,892	3,274	54,267	14,372	Citizen by nativity or one who has declared intentions at least 30 days before election.	Same as Maryland. Additional: U. S. soldiers, sailors and marines	6 mos.	40 days	10 days	10 days
Nevada[6]	17,710	8,855	3,058	3,759	256	Same as Florida, except for payment of poll tax.	Same as Maryland. Additional: Indians, Chinese and those convicted of treason; unless pardoned.	6 mos.	30 days	.....	.....
New Hampshire	130,987	95,879	339	14,028	959	Same as Florida. Women may vote upon school questions.	Paupers and those excused from paying taxes at their own request	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
New Jersey[6]	555,608	336,152	22,858	109,571	12,784	Citizen by nativity or naturalization.	Paupers, idiots, insane persons and those convicted of crime specified by laws of 1844	1 year	5 mos.	.....	.....
New Mexico[6]	55,067	43,553	4,263	3,585	441	Same as Florida, except as to poll taxes.	Unpardoned felons, Indians or U. S. soldiers, sailors or camp followers.	6 mos.	3 mos.	30 days	30 days
New York[8]	2,184,965	1,315,583	39,908	482,058	59,923	Same as California, except that women may vote at village elections on questions relating to tax or assessment if they own property.	Persons convicted of bribery or any infamous crime and not pardoned; persons betting on elections, or any offender against the franchises.	1 year	4 mos.	30 days	30 days
North Carolina[6]	417,578	286,812	128,315	1,466	71	Same as Florida	Same as Maryland	1 year	6 mos.	4 mos.	4 mos.
North Dakota[17]	95,217	37,679	1,980	31,549	5,226	Citizens by nativity or naturalization and civilized Indians. Women may vote upon school questions.					
Ohio[18]	1,212,223	954,911	31,624	150,457	7,080	Same as Montana	Same as Kansas*	1 year	6 mos.	.....	90 days
Oklahoma	109,191	92,946	7,648	5,239	1,237	Same as North Dakota	Same as Nebraska	1 year	30 days	20 days	20 days
Oregon[21]	146,446	99,775	13,185	21,856	3,589	Citizen by nativity or naturalization, or one who has declared intentions at least one year prior to election.	Same as Alabama	6 mos.	60 days	60 days	30 days
							Same as Alabama. Additional: Chinese	6 mos.	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania[9]	1,817,239	1,278,697	53,757	234,709	27,615	Citizen by nativity or by naturalization at least one month prior to election. If 22 years old or more, must have paid taxes in two years	Persons convicted of perjury and election frauds or bribery	1 year	.....	.....	2 mos

Rhode Island[18]	127,144	70,233	3,143	27,885	2,075	Same as Florida	Idiots, insane, paupers; those under guardianship, or those convicted of bribery or other infamous crime.*	1 yr.[3]	.....	6 mos.	.....
South Carolina[6]	283,325	127,390	152,950	1,833	82	Citizens by nativity or naturalization, who can read and write any section of the Constitution, and who has paid all taxes, including the tax on property assessed at $300, which must be paid six months before election.	Idiots, insane, paupers, felons, unless pardoned, or those convicted of crimes against the election laws.*	2 yrs.[4]	1 year	4 mos.	4 mos.
South Dakota[21]	112,681	61,907	5,328	26,720	7,927	Citizens by nativity or naturalization; those who have declared intentions, or civilized Indians. Women may vote upon school questions.	Same as Nevada. Additional: Those under guardianship	6 mos.	30 days	10 days	10 days
Tennessee[6]	487,380	365,537	112,334	5,766	282	Citizen by nativity or naturalization who has paid poll tax of preceding year.	Persons convicted of bribery or other felony	1 year	6 mos.	.....	.....
Texas[20]	737,768	514,188	137,807	37,577	15,588	Citizens by nativity or naturalization, or those who have declared intentions prior to election.	Idiots, insane, paupers, those convicted of felony, or U. S. soldiers, sailors and marines	1 year	6 mos.	.....	.....[5]
Utah[6]	67,172	40,799	1,967	15,828	1,334	Males and females over 21 who have been citizens for 90 days.	Idiots, insane, and those convicted of treason or crimes against the election laws, unless pardoned	1 year	4 mos.	.....	60 days
Vermont[10]	108,356	87,181	329	9,564	639	Same as Florida, except as to poll taxes.	All who have not obtained the approbation of the local board of civil authority	1 year	.....	3 mos.	.....
Virginia[6]	447,815	290,294	146,436	6,848	488	Same as Florida, except as to poll taxes.	Idiots, insane, or those convicted of treason, bribery, embezzlement of public funds, duelling or abetting duelling, unless pardoned by act of Legislature	1 year	3 mos.	3 mos.	30 days
Washington[22]	195,572	122,254	11,573	39,562	5,544	Citizens by nativity or naturalization and all electors prior to Statehood. Women may vote upon school questions.*	Idiots, insane, untaxed Indians and those convicted of infamous crimes.	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days
West Virginia	247,970	220,251	14,841	6,437	508	Citizens of the State	Same as South Carolina	1 year	60 days	.....	.....[5]
Wisconsin[13]	570,715	309,909	3,502	121,085	77,270	Citizens by nativity or naturalization, or those who have declared intentions. Women may vote upon school questions.	Idiots, insane, those convicted of treason or other crimes, or of betting on election; those under guardianship	1 year	.....	10 days	10 days
Wyoming[6]	37,898	25,651	1,636	6,260	1,114	Same as Idaho*	Idiots, insane, unpardoned felons, or those unable to read the State Constitution in English	1 year	60 days	.....	.....

[1] While naturalization is conferred by the United States the right to vote is the gift of the State, and, as the result, in many States aliens who have declared their intentions to become citizens and enjoy the right to vote.

The Australian ballot law, or some modification of it, is in force in all the States and Territories except New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina and parts of Georgia.

Women are permitted equal suffrage with men in four States: Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. In New York they may vote at village elections upon questions of local taxation, providing they are property owners in the village affected, while in Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Washington and Wisconsin women may vote at school elections.

[2] Clergymen are required to reside but six months in the precinct. [3] Owners of real estate secure the voting right by one year's residence in the State. [4] Pastors of organized churches and teachers in the public schools require but six months' residence in the State. [5] Only actual residence required by law. [6] The registration of voters is required. [7] Registration required at least four months before election. [8] Registration required in cities or in villages containing a population of more than 5,000. [9] Voters registered by the assessors, but a voter missed by the assessors may swear in his vote. [10] A freeman's oath required before first vote. [11] Registration required in cities of more than 3,500 population. [12] Registration required in cities of more than 7,000 population. [13] Registration required in cities of 3,000 or more population. [14] Registration required in cities of the first and second class, and in Sumner and Montgomery Counties. [15] Registration required in cities of the first and second class only. [16] Registration required in all cities and towns having 500 or more voters. [17] Registration required in cities, towns or villages having a population of 800 or more. [18] Non-taxpayers must register on or before December 31 of the year preceding election. [19] Registration required in cities of 100,000 or more population. [20] Registration required in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants. [21] If a voter has not registered he must establish his qualifications before he can vote. [22] Registration required in towns or precincts containing 250 or more voters. [23] If a voter proves that he was ill on the day of registration, he may register on election day. [24] Unless disability to be removed by two-thirds vote of Legislature.

* A residence of one year for general elections and three months in town for town elections is required. Residence is neither gained nor lost by military or naval service for the United States, when stationed in the State, nor by attendance on an institution of learning, nor by those engaged in navigation, nor those in an almshouse or public asylum. In all States persons must be 21 years old before they can vote.

Every-Day Law.

By CHARLES GOLDZIER, of the firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

[Note.—The following facts are based upon the laws of the State of New York and may differ in many particulars from those in force in other parts of the United States.—Ed.]

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

(a) A lease for not more than one year need not be in writing. Where nothing is stated as to the term of the hiring such hiring is either at will or by the month, in which case a notice of one month must be given to terminate the contract; but in the city of New York where no term is specified the hiring is until the 1st of May following.

(b) Taxes are payable by the landlord, unless otherwise agreed upon.

(c) The tenant is bound to leave the premises in the same state of repair in which he received them, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

(d) Where the tenant agrees to repair he must rebuild the premises if they are destroyed.

(e) A landlord has no lien upon the property of his tenant for rent due.

(f) The landlord does not guarantee that the premises are tenantable, and the tenant is bound to pay rent even though the house should be destroyed; but where the premises become untenantable in case of fire the tenant may move and the lease becomes abrogated.

(g) The landlord is not liable for damages sustained by one tenant through the negligence of another; but if any part of the premises is retained by the landlord, such as halls, the roof, entries and stairs, he is liable for negligence in not keeping them in proper repair.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

(a) The real estate of the wife is her own property, free from every claim of her husband, and she can dispose of it without her husband. The husband's property is subject to the wife's right of dower, which is one-third interest after his death during her lifetime. The personal property of the wife is her own, and can be disposed of without the husband. The wife can enter into contracts to the same effect as if unmarried.

(b) The husband is not liable for the debts of his wife incurred prior to her marriage, nor for any debts incurred by her in any separate business carried on by her, but he is liable for reasonable debts incurred by her for her support if he fails to furnish it.

(c) The wife is entitled to the control of the children equally with the husband.

(d) In case of death without a will, the husband takes all of the wife's personal property; the wife takes one-third where there are children and one-half where there are none.

(e) If there are children the husband is entitled to a life estate in his wife's real property upon her death, but if there are no children he has no rights to real estate.

(f) Either wife or husband may be disinherited by will, except that the wife cannot be deprived of her dower.

FINDING.

(a) Property which is found belongs to the person who finds it, unless the real owner is discovered and claims it. The finder need not search for the owner or advertise the property.

(b) Property found in a store or public conveyance may be retained by the finder until the owner claims it, irrespective of any regulation to the contrary.

(c) If property is found under such circumstances that the finder has knowledge as to who the real owner is, and the owner is present, it would be larceny not to return it.

(d) The finder is not entitled to a reward unless it was offered before the surrender of the property, but he is entitled to reasonable expenses incurred in taking care of the property.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(a) It is the duty of any physician or midwife attending at a birth, or if none attends, of the parent or custodian of the child within 30 days to file in the office of the local health board a certificate showing the name of the child, the date of birth and the names of the parents.

(b) Bodies may not be removed from one city to another or buried without leave from the Board of Health, which can be had only upon the certificate of the Coroner or an attending physician, or upon an affidavit of some credible person as to the name of the deceased and the time and circumstances attending his death.

Failure to comply with these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor.

(c) It is a crime for a mother to conceal the birth and death of a child.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) It is the duty of every doctor attending a patient affected with an infectious disease to report to the Board of Health the nature of such disease. The Board of Health may quarantine any person affected with such disease, and may destroy any property thus affected without compensation.

(b) Where a landlord lets premises knowing them to be infected without disclosing that fact to the tenant he is liable for damages sustained by reason of such infection.

(c) Persons infected may be forcibly removed to a hospital and there detained.

(d) It is a misdemeanor for a person wilfully to expose himself or another in any public place when infected with a contagious disease, except to be removed in a manner not dangerous to the public.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination is not compulsory, but persons who are not vaccinated may be quarantined if they attempt to enter the State, and children may be prevented from attending school unless they are vaccinated.

DOING BUSINESS UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.

It is necessary for the person or persons who desire to do business under assumed names to file in the office of the clerk of the county where the principal place of business is conducted a certificate acknowledged before a Notary or Commissioner of Deeds, stating the name of the person or persons who intend to carry on the business, their residence and post office address, the name under which the assumed business is to be carried on and the place of business. It is a penal offense to carry on such business without these prerequisites.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

(a) A contract of employment not to be performed within one year from its date must be in writing; where no time of employment is specified the employe may leave or be discharged at any time, even though the compensation be at so much a year or a week; eight hours constitute a day's labor, but a longer or shorter time may be fixed by express agreement; an employer is liable to arrest upon execution in an action brought in the Municipal Court of the city of New York for wages amounting to $50 or less; if an employe is discharged for cause he is entitled to his wages to the day of his discharge.

(b) An employer is bound to furnish his employes with a safe place to labor, with safe appliances and sufficient instructions in their use, and is liable for damages for injury sustained by his failure in that regard, but he is not liable for the negligence of a co-employe, unless he employs him with notice of his incompetency; where the employe stands in the position of a foreman or superintendent in directing work or furnishing appliances the employer is liable in that case; notice of the accident must be given within 120 days, and the action must be brought within one year.

(c) An employer is liable to a stranger for negligent acts of his employe within the scope of his employment, but not for wilfully malicious acts; an employer is bound by the contracts of his employe made within the scope of his employment; a contract made by an employe may be satisfied by the employer, although originally not made in his behalf.

The Process of Naturalization.

According to the census of 1900 there were 2,862,546 naturalized foreigners in the United States, as compared with 2,545,753 in 1890. The total number of foreign born of the voting age in 1900 was 5,102,334, and in 1890 the number was 4,348,459. This apparent lack of proportion between those naturalized before 1890 and those made citizens during the decade ending with 1900 is explained by the large increase in immigration during the last few years of the decade just passed. This is shown by the fact that in 1900 316,793 foreign born had taken out first papers. The record for speedy declaration of intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States was made in 1901 by a young Irishman who appeared to declare his intentions within ten minutes after landing in New York.

The process by which an alien may become a citizen of the United States is prescribed by Sections 2165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Who May Apply for Citizenship.—Any alien of good moral character and who is attached to the principles of the Constitution is entitled to declare his intentions to become a citizen of the United States.

The Declaration of Intentions.—To declare his intentions an alien must appear before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record in any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, two years, at least, prior to his admission, and there he must make declaration under oath that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Time Required for Citizenship.—No person may become a citizen of the United States unless he has resided continuously within this country for at least five years, and within the State or Territory in which he files his application for at least one year. At least two years must also elapse between the filing of the first declaration and the taking of the final oath of citizenship.

The Oath for Admission to Citizenship.—On the occasion of his application to be admitted as a citizen of the United States the alien must appear before one of the courts already designated and there must take oath "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly (by name) to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject." This oath must be recorded by the Clerk of the Court.

Conditions for Citizenship.—Before the rights of citizenship are granted the alien must prove to the satisfaction of the court that he made a declaration of intentions (that is, obtained his first papers) at least two years prior to the filing of the present application; that he has resided within the United States continuously for at least five years, and within the particular State or Territory in which the court may be held for at least one year. He must also prove that during this time he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, and that he not only fully understands the principles of the Constitution of the United States and is acquainted with its various provisions, but that he is attached to these principles and is "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." If all these conditions are satisfactorily complied with, and the alien formally expresses his renunciation of any hereditary title or order of nobility that he may have borne at the time of the filing of his application, he will be admitted to citizenship and will receive his final papers from the court.

Soldiers Who Desire to Become Citizens. — Any alien who is twenty-one years of age or more, who has been in the armies of the United States and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, may become a citizen of the United States upon the filing of his application and without any prior declaration, provided that he can prove that he is of good moral character and that he has resided within the United States at least one year prior to the filing of the application. The Supreme Court has decided that the residence for one year within one particular State is a condition that does not apply to soldiers desiring to become citizens.

Chinese Not Admitted.—The naturalization of Chinese persons is positively and expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, of the Laws of 1882.

Aliens Who Are Minors.—Any alien who is less than twenty-one years of age, and who has resided within the United States for at least three years preceding his arrival at that age, and who may continue to reside therein up to the time of the filing of his application for citizenship, may, after his arrival at the age of twenty-one, and upon proof that he has resided for five years in the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted to citizenship; but he must make declaration under oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years prior to the filing of his application it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall in all respects comply with the naturalization laws.

Children of Naturalized Citizens.—The naturalization of an alien applies equally to his children, provided they are under the age of twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of the parent and that they continue to dwell in the United States.

Children Who Are Born Abroad.—The fact that a child of a citizen of the United States is born abroad does not affect his citizenship in the United States.

Citizenship of American Women Marrying Aliens.—The question of the citizenship of an American woman who marries an alien is by no means clearly settled. Courts have decided that a wife's political status follows that of her husband and that in marrying a foreigner she loses her citizenship and domicile in this country, while there have been other decisions which have assumed directly to the contrary. However, it is generally regarded as extremely doubtful if an American woman is entitled to the protection of the United States Government as its citizen against the exercise of jurisdiction over her by some foreign government which claims her as its subject because of her marriage to one of its subects and her continued residence within its boundaries with him, and while it may be admitted that, so long as the authority of the foreign government is not involved, this Government may hold that such a woman is entitled to the rights of citizenship here, as, for example, in respect to the inheritance of property, it is questioned if the theory that expatriation cannot be accomplished without the consent of the sovereign goes to the extent of justifying the original sovereign in interfering or taking any action in the case of a person who has chosen to become a citizen of another country, even if that choice has been indicated through marriage.*

Protection to Citizens When Abroad.—It is provided by Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native born citizens." Naturally, however, there is a limit to the protection which even a great nation like the United States may offer its naturalized citizens when abroad, as may be seen by reference to the "Passport Regulations."

Citizenship as Applied to the Insular Possessions.—The Act of 1900, under which Hawaii became a Territory of the United States, distinctly provided that the inhabitants of Hawaii became citizens of the United States by virtue of annexation. In regard to the inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico, the Supreme Court has decided that while they are entitled to the protection of the United States under the Constitution they cannot enjoy the privileges of citizenship until Congress sees fit to admit them to the Union as States, or organizes them under a territorial form of government.

Citizenship and Suffrage.—Under the Constitution the right of citizenship and the right of suffrage are two distinctly different privileges, neither of which is dependent upon the other. Naturalization is a Federal gift and the National Government possesses the right to say who may and who may not be naturalized. On the other hand, the right of suffrage is a matter between the voter and the State, and, as the right to vote is distinctly a State gift, each State has the authority to stipulate who may and who may not vote at its elections. As the result, therefore, there is little harmony between the election laws of various States and the Union. In some States, for example, an alien who has been but six months in the country may vote if he has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen, while, despite the fact of naturalization and the five years' residence which it requires, no person can vote if the laws of the State in which he resides do not confer that privilege upon him. (For further particulars see the table of "Voting Qualifications.")

*"Case and Comment."

Rules Governing the Granting of Passports in the United States.

(Prepared by the Department of State.)

1. By Whom Issued.—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States.—Revised Statutes, secs. 4075, 4078.

A citizen of the United States desiring to procure a passport while he is temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the Consul-General of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the Consul of the United States. The necessary statement may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States.

2. To Citizens Only.—The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who is not a citizen of the United States.—Revised Statutes, sec. 4076.

A person who has only made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States cannot receive a passport.

3. Applications.—A citizen of the United States in this country in order to procure a passport must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark two attesting witnesses to his signature are required.

The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation and the place of his permanent residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, —— years; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. Native Citizens.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens.

5. A Person Born Abroad Whose Father Was a Native of the United States.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, has resided therein and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. Naturalized Citizens.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what part he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in the naturalization paper, which the Department follows.

7. The Wife or Widow of a Naturalized Citizen.—In addition to the statement required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's naturalization certificate, must state that she is the wife or widow of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

8. The Child of a Naturalized Citizen Claiming Citizenship Through the Naturalization of the Father.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the naturalization certificate, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. Expiration of Passport.—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and if the applicant be a naturalized citizen the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a naturalized certificate if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the emigration, residence and naturalization of the applicant.

10. Wife, Minor Children and Servants.—When an applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children or servant, being an American citizen, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the citizenship of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions.

11. Professional Titles.—They will not be inserted in passports.

12. Fee.—By act of Congress, approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application. Orders should be payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be received.

13. Blank Forms of Application.—They will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports upon their stating whether they are native or naturalized citizens, or claim to be such through the naturalization of husband or father. Forms are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

14. Rejection of Application.—The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to any one who, he has reason to believe, desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules.

Passport Regulations of Foreign Countries.

The following summary, which contains both the passport regulations of foreign countries and the laws relating to the return of naturalized American citizens to their native land, was specially prepared for the The American Almanac from information furnished by the Department of State:

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A former subject now a naturalized citizen of the United States is treated upon his return as a citizen of the United States. If he violated any criminal laws before the date of emigration he remains liable to trial and punishment, unless the right to punish has been lost by lapse of time, as provided by law. A naturalized American citizen formerly a subect of Austria-Hungary may be arrested and punished under the military laws: (1) If he was accepted and enrolled as a recruit in the army before the date of emigration, although he had not been put in service; (2) if he was a soldier when he emigrated, either in active service or on leave of absence; (3) if he was summoned before his emigration to serve in the reserve or militia, and failed to obey the call; (4) if he emigrated after war had broken out. A naturalized American citizen of Austro-Hungarian origin on arriving in that country should at once show his passport to the proper authorities, and if it is found that his name is on the military rolls, he should request that it be struck off, calling attention to the treaty of September 20, 1870, between this country and Austria-Hungary. The laws require every stranger to produce a passport. They do not ordinarily require to be vised or indorsed.

BELGIUM.

Under the terms of the convention between the United States and Belgium a Belgian naturalized as a citizen of the United States is considered as a citizen of the United States, but upon return to Belgium he may be prosecuted for crime or misdemeanor committed before naturalization, saving such limitations as are established by law. A naturalized American formerly a Belgian, who has resided five years in this country, cannot be held to military service in Belgium, or to incidental obligation resulting therefrom, in the event of his return, except in cases of desertion from organized or embodied military or naval service. Passports are not usually required.

DENMARK.

When one whose name has been, or should have been, entered on the conscription lists emigrates without reporting his intended departure to the local au-

thorities he is liable to a fine of from 25 to 100 kroner. A person above the age of twenty-two years entered for military service must obtain a permit from the Minister of Justice to emigrate. Non-compliance with this regulation is punishable by a fine of from 20 to 200 kroner. The treaty of naturalization between the United States and Denmark provides that a former subject of Denmark naturalized in the United States shall, upon his return to Denmark, be treated as a citizen of the United States; but he is not thereby exempt from penalties for offenses committed against Danish law before his emigration. A naturalized American, formerly a Danish subject, is not liable to perform military service on his return to Denmark, unless at the time of emigration he was in the army and deserted, or, being twenty-one years old at least, had been enrolled for duty and notified to report and failed to do so. He is not liable for service which he was not actually called upon to perform. Passports are not required to secure admission to Denmark.

FRANCE.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and France. If released from all military obliations in France, or if the authorization of the French Government was obtained beforehand, naturalization of a former French citizen in the United States is accepted by the French Government; but a Frenchman naturalized abroad without the consent of his Government, and who at the time of his naturalization was still subject to military service in the active army or the reserve, is held to be amenable to the French military laws. Long absence from France and old age do not prevent this action. A Frenchman naturalized abroad, after having passed the age of service in the active army and the reserve, nevertheless continues on the military list until he has had his name struck from the rolls, which may usually be done by his sending his naturalization certificate through the United States Embassy to the proper French authorities. The French Government rarely gives consent to a Frenchman of military age to throw off his allegiance. Application on the subject may, however, be addressed to the Minister of Justice at Paris, accompanied by a full statement of the particulars and a fee of 675 francs. If the request is granted the name of the person concerned is erased from the military list and he may return.

GERMANY.

A German who emigrates before he is seventeen years old, or before he has been actually called upon to appear before the military authorities, may, after a residence in the United States of five years and after due naturalization, return to Germany on a visit, but his right to remain in his former home is denied by Germany, and he may be expelled after a brief sojourn on the ground that he left Germany merely to evade military service. A person who has completed his military service and has reached his thirty-first year and become an American citizen may safely return to Germany. But a naturalized American of German birth is liable to trial and punishment upon return to Germany for an offense against German civil or military law committed before emigration, saving always the limitations of the laws of Germany. He may, however, petition the sovereign of his native state for relief, but the United States Government cannot act as intermediary.

ALSACE-LORRAINE AND WURTEMBERG.

Alsace-Lorraine having become a part of Germany since our naturalization treaties with the other German States were negotiated, American citizens, natives of that province, under existing circumstances, may be subjected to inconvenience and possible detention by the German authorities if they return without having sought and obtained permission to do so from the Imperial Governor at Strassburg.

The authorities of Wurtemberg require that the evidence of the American citizenship of a former subject of Wurtemberg which is furnished by a passport shall be supplemented by a duly authenticated certificate showing five years' residence in the United States.

GREECE.

There is no treaty on the subject of naturalized citizens between the United States and Greece. The Greek Government does not, as a general statement, recognize a change of nationality on the part of a former Greek without the consent of the King, and a former Greek who has not completed his military service and who is not exempt therefrom under the military code may be arrested upon his return to Greece. The practice of the Greek Government is not, however, uniform, but American citizens of Greek origin are advised to find out before returning what status they may expect to enjoy. Information should be sought directly from the Greek Government.

ITALY.

There is no treaty between the United States and Italy defining the status of former Italian subjects who have become American citizens. Naturalization of an Italian subject in a foreign country without consent of the Italian Government is no bar to liability to military service. A former Italian subject may visit Italy without fear of molestation when he is under the age of twenty years; but between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine he is liable to arrest and forced military service, if he has not previously reported for such service. After the age of thirty-nine he may be arrested and imprisoned, but will not be compelled to do military duty unless he has been pardoned. Such pardons may only be obtained by direct petition to the Italian Government.

Passports are not required from foreign travellers, but they are useful in establishing identity and often prevent interference with departure from Italy. They need not be vised or indorsed.

NETHERLANDS.

No military service is required of one who became a citizen of the United States before the calendar year in which he became nineteen years of age, and a Netherlands subject who becomes a citizen of the United States when he is nineteen and between January 1 and August 31 may have his name removed from the register by applying to the Queen's commissioner of the province in which he was registered. If he does not have his name removed from the register, or if he becomes a citizen of the United States after the register is closed (August 31), and his name is drawn for enlistment, his naturalization does not affect his military obligations to the Netherlands, and if he returns he is liable (1) to be treated as a deserter, if he did not respond to the summons for service, or (2) to be enlisted if he is under forty. Former Netherlands subjects are advised to ascertain by inquiry from the Netherlands authorities what status they may expect to enjoy if they return to the Netherlands.

PERSIA.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Persia. Permission to be naturalized in a foreign country is not granted by the Persian Government to a Persian subject if he is under charge for a crime committed in Persia, or is a fugitive from justice, or a deserter from the Persian army, or is in debt in Persia, or fled to avoid pecuniary obligations. If a Persian subject becomes a citizen of another country without the permission of the Government he is forbidden to re-enter Persian territory, and if he had any property in Persia he is ordered to sell or dispose of it.

Passports are required of foreigners desiring to enter Persia, and they should bear the vise or indorsement of a Persian consular officer.

PORTUGAL.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Portugal. If a Portuguese leaves Portugal without having performed the military duty to which he was liable and becomes naturalized in a foreign country, his property is subject to seizure, and that of the person who may have become security for him when he left the kingdom is equally liable.

Passports are not required to enter Portuguese dominions. Travellers are, however, required to establish their nationality when they depart, and for this purpose a passport is the most effective document.

ROUMANIA.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Roumania. American citizens formerly Roumanian subjects are not molested upon their return to Roumania unless they infringed Roumanian law before emigrating. One who did not complete his military service in Roumania, and cannot prove that he performed military service in the United States, is subject to arrest, or fine, or both, for evasion of military duty.

Passports are absolutely necessary in Roumania and must be vised by a Roumanian consul. If not so vised the holder may be sent back from the frontier to the nearest place where there is a Roumanian consul. An American who intends to remain in Roumania for a longer period than eight days must have his passport vised by the United States consul at Bucharest and obtain a permit of residence, valid for one year, from the prefecture of police.

RUSSIA.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Russia. A Russian who becomes a citizen of another country without imperial consent

is liable under Russian laws to the loss of all his civil rights and to perpetual banishment from the empire. If he returns he is liable to deportation to Siberia. When a Russian emigrates before he is fifteen years old, and subsequently becomes a citizen of another country, he is equally liable to punishment, unless when he attained the age of twenty-one years he took steps necessary to obtain the consent of the Emperor to his expatriation.

Naturalized Americans of Russian birth, of the Jewish race, are not allowed to enter Russia except by special permission. For this they may apply to the Minister of the Interior.

No one is admitted to Russia without a passport. It must be vised by a Russian diplomatic or consular representative. Upon entering Russia it should be shown at the first Government house, and the holder will be given another passport or permit of sojourn. At least twenty-four hours before departure from Russia this permit should be presented and a passport of departure will be granted and the original passport returned. A fresh permit to remain in Russia must be obtained every six months.

SERVIA.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Servia. If a subject of Servia emigrates before he has fulfilled his military obligations the Servian Government does not recognize a change of nationality made without the consent of the King, and upon his return he may be subject to molestation. If, however, he performed his military service before emigration his acquisition of naturalization in the United States is recognized by the Servian Government.

Passports are rigorously required of all persons who desire to enter Servia.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Under the treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway a naturalized citizen of the United States formerly a subject of Norway is recognized as an American citizen upon his return. He is liable, however, to punishment for an offense against the laws of Norway committed before his emigration, saving always the limitations established by law. Emigration itself is not an offense, but non-fulfillment of military duty and desertion from a military force or ship are offenses. A naturalized American who performed his military service or emigrated when he was not liable to it and who infracted no laws before emigrating may safely return to Norway, but he must report to the conscription officers in order to prove his American citizenship. If he remains as long as two years in Norway he is obliged, without being summoned, to present himself for enrollment since he is then deemed by Norway to have renounced his American citizenship.

SWITZERLAND.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Switzerland. If a Swiss citizen renounces Swiss allegiance in the manner prescribed by the Swiss law of July 3, 1876, and his renunciation is accepted, his naturalization in another country is recognized, but without such acceptance it is not recognized, and is held to descend from generation to generation. Before he returns to Switzerland an American citizen of Swiss origin should file with the Cantonal authorities his written declaration of renunciation of his rights to Communal, Cantonal and in general Swiss citizenship, with documents showing that he has obtained foreign citizenship for himself, wife and minor children, and receive the sealed document of release from Swiss citizenship through the Direction of Justice of the Canton of his origin. If he neglects this and is within the ages when military service may be required, he is liable to military tax, or to arrest and punishment in case of non-payment of the tax.

Passports are not required for admission to Switzerland, but are usually demanded from persons sojourning in that country. They need not be vised or indorsed.

TURKEY.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey, and the Turkish Government denies the right of a Turk to become a citizen of any other country without the authority of the Government. His naturalization is, therefore, regarded by Turkey as void with reference to himself and his children, and he is forbidden to return to Turkey. The consent of the Turkish Government to the naturalization in another country of a former Turk is given only upon condition that the applicant shall stipulate either never to return, or, returning, to regard himself as a Turkish subject. Therefore, if a naturalized American citizen of Turkish origin returns to Turkey he may expect arrest and imprisonment or expulsion.

Jews are prohibited from colonizing in Turkish dominions.

Passports are required from all persons entering Turkish dominions (Egypt excepted), and persons who enter without passports are liable to fine or imprisonment. The passports should, if possible, be vised by a Turkish consular officer in the United States.

The Military Service Term of Europe.

The laws governing military service in Europe are as follows:

Austria-Hungary.—All male subjects are liable between the ages of nineteen and forty-two years.

Belgium.—Every male subject must register during the calendar year in which he reaches the age of nineteen years to take part in the drawing of lots for the raising of the necessary military contingent. Any one who has drawn a number which designates him for military service, or, in case of his absence, has had a number drawn for him by the proper authority, is punishable if he does not answer the call.

Denmark.—Military service becomes compulsory to a subject of Denmark during the calendar year in which he reaches the age of twenty-two years. In November or December of the year in which he becomes seventeen years old, he is expected to report for enrollment on the conscription lists. If he neglects to do so he may be fined from 2 to 40 kroner; but if his neglect arises from a design to evade service he may be imprisoned.

France.—All Frenchmen who are not declared unfit or excused may be called upon for military duty between the ages of twenty and forty-five years. They are obliged to serve three years in the active army, ten in the reserve of the active army, six in the territorial army and six in the reserve of the territorial army.

Germany.—A German subject is liable to military service from the time he has completed the seventeenth year of his age until his forty-fifth year, active service lasting from the beginning of his twentieth year to the end of his twenty-sixth year.

Great Britain.—Military service is not compulsory.

Italy. — Italian subjects between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine years are liable for the performance of military duty under Italian law, except in the case of an only son; or where two brothers are so nearly of the same age that both would be serving at the same time, in which event only one is drafted; or where there are two sons of a widow, when only one is taken.

Netherlands.—A subject of the Netherlands is liable to military service from his nineteenth to his fortieth year. He must register to take part in the drawing of lots for military service between January 1 and August 31 of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of nineteen. He is exempt, however, from service if he is an only son or is physically disabled; and in the case of a family, half of the brothers are exempt, or the majority if the number is uneven.

Portugal.—All male subjects who are not disqualified by age or conditions of health are liable to be called upon for military service, which is obligatory.

Roumania.—All male inhabitants, if not disqualified by age or conditions of health, are liable to military duty between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years.

Russia.—A Russian is enrolled for military service at the beginning of the twenty-first year of his age, and remains on the rolls to the end of his forty-third year; but at the age of fifteen he is considered to be among those who are liable to military duty, and he cannot, after reaching that age, ask for permission to become a citizen of a foreign country, unless he has performed such service.

Servia.—Ordinarily all subjects of Servia are expected to perform at least two years' military service.

Spain.—Three years' service is ordinarily required.

Sweden and Norway.—Subjects of Norway are liable to performance of military duty in and after the calendar year in which they reach their twenty-second year.

Switzerland.—Every Swiss citizen is liable, under Swiss law, to military service from the beginning of the year in which he becomes twenty years of age until the end of the year when he becomes forty-four.

Chinese Exclusion Act.

In spite of the efforts of Chinese ministers in the United States, diplomats of that country who used all their abilities for the benefit of their people, and in spite of the eloquence of Wu Ting Fang, the Fifty-seventh Congress re-enacted the Chinese Exclusion law, keeping from this country Chinese laborers who might compete with American workmen. When the question of the re-enactment of this law, which was about to become null by statute, came before Congress, the old cry of "The Chinese must go" was raised with a new emphasis, for the colonies of Hawaii and the Philippines had to be considered. In these latter the Chinese laborer seemed to be a factor almost necessary to the cultivation of the products indigenous to the soil, and the Governor of Hawaii, in his report for 1901, asked that the law be made inactive in Hawaii, at least until commercial conditions were placed on a firmer basis. Minister Wu Ting Fang brought all his diplomatic powers to bear on the question, arguing the right of his people to have as free entry into the United States as those of any other nation. From the Pacific Coast, however, there came a demand that could not be resisted for the re-enactment of the exclusion law and for the preservation of American labor. The Governor of California was particularly strong in opposing any change in the conditions, claiming that a free entry of Chinese coolie labor would mean a fatal competition for the American who demanded and deserved higher wages for ordinary work. After some debate, in which several of the most prominent statesmen of Congress took active part, the exclusion law was re-enacted by a large vote.

While there seemed to be but little question as to the unique aptitude of Chinese coolies for the sort of field work demanded in Hawaii, there was thought to be no constitutional way of preventing laborers in these islands from becoming citizens, or their children being born into suffrage rights.

The Chinese Exclusion Act provides "that from and after the passage of this act . . . . . the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended, and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come from any foreign port or place, or, having so come, to remain in the United States."

Those Who Are Exempt and Those Who Are Not.—Any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife (to whom he has been married at least one year), child or parent, in the United States, or property of the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement, may return to this country, provided that, before leaving the United States, he shall have deposited with the Collector of Customs of the district from which he departed a full description, in writing, of the qualifications entitling him to return. This right of return must be exercised within one year, except in cases when, by reason of sickness or other cause of disability, he was unable to avail himself of the privilege; but these facts must be fully reported to the Chinese Consul at the port of departure and by him certified to the satisfaction of the Collector at the proposed port of arrival. In order to enjoy the benefits of these conditions a Chinese person who proposes to leave the country must apply to the Collector of Customs of the district from which he wishes to depart at least one month prior to the time of his departure, and if the certificate be obtains be transferred it shall not only become void, but the person to whom it was issued shall forfeit his right to return to the United States.

Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants or travellers for curiosity or pleasure, may still come to the United States and may continue in this country, but even those of the exempt classes, and their wives and children, must present the certificates prescribed by law. Such certificates must be issued by the Chinese Government, or the Government under which the subject last resided, and must be vised by the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in the country or port whence they departed. Mexican functionaries and Chinese consular officials, either here or in China, have no right to issue such certificates.

The word "laborer" is legally construed to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling; laundrymen, or those engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation. Similarly, the term "merchant" has a mandatory meaning, which is: "A person engaged in buying and selling merchandise, at a fixed place of business, which business is conducted in his name, ... and who does not engage in the performance of any manual labor, except such as is necessary in the performance of his business."

No law on the Federal Statutes is more rigidly enforced than that which applies to Chinese exclusion, and in 1898 the Attorney-General decided that the true theory of the law was not that all Chinese persons might enter this country who were not specifically forbidden, but that only those are entitled to enter who are expressly permitted to do so. As the result, Chinese persons known as "traders" have been forbidden to enter this country, even when they presented the prescribed certificates, and admission has been denied to all persons described as "salesmen," "clerks," "buyers," "bookkeepers," "accountants," "managers," "storekeepers," "apprentices," "agents," "cashiers," "interpreters," "physicians," "proprietors of restaurants," etc. The law definitely provides that only "officials, teachers, students, merchants or travellers for curiosity or pleasure" may be admitted to the country, and all persons not coming under one of these classifications are excluded, while the fact that a man may be the employer of a large number of persons, as in the case of the owner of several laundries, does not change his status as a laborer. Chinese persons entering the United States as "students" or "merchants" and soon becoming laborers have no right to remain, and the fact that a Chinese person is naturalized under the laws of another country does not entitle him to enter the United States. Long residence in this country does not entitle a Chinaman to visit China, even for a short period, but a merchant in this country may return to China without loss of rights in this country provided he establishes by the testimony of two credible witnesses other than Chinese the fact that he has conducted the business of a "merchant" as defined by law, and has not engaged in the performance of manual labor for at least one year before his departure. The requirement that a "merchant" must conduct his business in his own name is fulfilled if the Chinaman can prove that he is, or was, an actual bona fide partner of a legitimate mercantile firm, even if his name is not a part of the firm name.

Chinese laborers who left the country prior to the promulgation of this treaty with China cannot now return, and those who go out of the country under the present treaty cannot be permitted, upon their return, to bring their wives with them.

Chinese persons employed on board American or other vessels, whether in the United States Navy or in the merchant service, may enter port, but they cannot land in the United States; but Chinese persons shipping at a United States port on an American vessel and returning in the same capacity on the same vessel are not affected by the provisions of the Exclusion Act.

The Supreme Court has decided that children born in this country of Chinese parents are of right citizens of the United States, and as such are entitled to return to this country after a temporary absence, provided the fact of their birth here is established.

Naturalization papers obtained by Chinese subjects subsequent to May 6, 1882, were illegally issued and cannot be recognized.

A Chinese laborer possessing a return certificate may be admitted only at the port from which he departed, and no Chinese person, except diplomatic or consular officers and their attendants, are permitted to enter the United States except at the ports of San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Boston, New York, New Orleans, Port Townsend, Richford, St. Albans, Plattsburg, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Key West, Tampa, Mobile, Eagle Pass, Laredo, El Paso, Nogales, San Diego, Astoria, Pembina and Honolulu.

A Chinese person who has clandestinely entered this country cannot acquire a right to remain here, or to return to the United States, by qualifying as a "merchant," and any Chinese person found unlawfully in the United States will be imprisoned at hard labor for a period not exceeding one year, and afterward deported, while any person who aided in bringing him into the United States will be held liable for all necessary expenses incurred in the investigation and removal. If any Chinaman is found who is unable to produce his certificate of registration, or satisfactory evidence of his status, as prescribed by law, he must be reported to the proper authorities for the determination of his right to remain in the country.

The importation of opium into the United States is forbidden to Chinese subjects, and all opium so imported will be seized and forfeited.

Marriage Laws of the United States.

State or Territory.	Prohibited Marriages.	Voidable Marriages.	Criminal Marriages.	Age Limit	
				Male.	Female.
Alabama	Between ascendants and descendants, brothers and sisters, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, step-mother, step-daughter, daughter-in-law; bigamous marriages; marriages between blacks and whites.	Physical disability; prenuptial pregnacy without husband's knowledge.	Bigamous marriages and those prohibited, and marriage of female compelled by menace, force or duress.	17	14
Arizona	Between lineal ascendants and descendants, brothers and sisters, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, first cousins, whites and Indians; or Chinese; bigamous marriages.	Mental or physical incapability at time of marriage.	Marriage of female entered into by force or fraud; marriages contracted within one year after divorce; marriage within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages.	18	16
Arkansas	Same ar Arizona, with additional prohibition of marriage between whites and negroes or mulattoes.	Same as California	Same as California	17	14
California	Between whites and negroes, Mongolians or mulattoes; parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, uncles and aunts with nieces and nephews, whether legitimate or not.	Where obtained by fraud or force; if either party be under age of consent, bigamous marriages, physical incapacity, or insanity before marriage.	Marriage under false personation; bigamous or compelled by force, menace or duress, those prohibited by statute.	18	15
Colorado	Same as California, except as to Mongolians, and marriage one year after divorce.	Same as California	Same as California	21	18
Connecticut	Same as Arkansas, except as to daughters-in-law, and race prohibitions.	*——	Those prohibited, and marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress.	21	21
Delaware	Ascendants and descendants, their wives or husbands; step-ascendants and descendants; uncles and nieces or grandnieces; aunts and nephews or greatnephews; whites with negroes or mulattoes; marriage of paupers; bigamous marriages.	Marriage between whites and blacks; bigamous marriages innocently contracted; insanity.	Those prohibited	21	18
District of Col	Same as South Carolina	Idiocy; consent obtained by force or fraud; physical disability; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Those prohibited	21	18
Florida	Ascendants and descendants; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; whites and colored persons; bigamous marriages.	*Permanent insanity or physical disability.	Those prohibited	21	16
Georgia	Same as Alabama, with the addition that no man shall marry the granddaughter of his wife, nor woman the grandson of her husband.	Physical or mental disability; under age limit; marriage entered into fraudulently.	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by threats or force	17	14
Hawaii	Within fourth degree of consanguinity, or bigamous marriages.	Physical disability at time of marriage, insanity and all prohibited marriages.	Marriages involving bigamy, adultery or abduction	17	14
Idaho	Between ascendants and descendants; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; whites and colored; bigamous marriages.	Physical disability; insanity; when either party is under age limit; marriage entered into fraudulently.	Marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress, or marriage entered into by falsely impersonating another; those prohibited	18	18
Illinois	Same as Arizona, except in regard to race prohibition.	Insanity or idiocy at time of marriage.	Bigamous marriages; those prohibited	17	14
Indiana	Same as Illinois, except that marriage between whites and negroes is prohibited.	Between whites and blacks; physical or mental disability of either party; either party below age limit; prenuptial pregnancy without husband's knowledge.	Same as Illinois	18	16
Iowa	Same as Arizona, except as to first cousins and race prohibition.	Physical or mental disability or insanity of either party at time of marriage; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force	16	14
Kansas	Same as Arizona, except as to race prohibition.	Physical disability at the time of marriage; marriage entered into fraudulently; prenuptial pregnancy without husband's knowledge.	Same as Iowa	21	21
Kentucky	Same as Delaware	Those contracted by force or fraud; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Those prohibited; marriage of a female against her will.	14	14

MARRIAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Prohibited Marriages.	Voidable Marriages.	Criminal Marriages.	Age Limit	
				Male.	Female
Louisiana	Same as Alabama, except as to those persons related by affinity.	Below age limit; want of understanding; marriages by fraud or force.	Those prohibited; those contracted by force	14	12
Maine	Same as Kentucky, with additional prohibition against whites and Indians	Below age limit; idiocy; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Bigamous marriages; those prohibited, except as to race prohibition	21	18
Maryland	Same as Alabama and wives or husbands of ascendants or descendants.	*——	Those prohibited and those contracted by force	21	16
Massachusetts	Same as Kentucky, except as to race prohibition.	Marriage of lunatics or idiots; marriage of those under age limit; provided they do not later live together.	Those prohibited because of relationship; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person from whom divorce was granted within two years; or of woman under 16 years without parents' consent	18	16
Michigan	Same as Alabama, with additional prohibition against marrying step-grandmother or step-grandfather, grandson-in-law or grand-daughter-in-law, and except race prohibition.	Physical disability, insanity, idiocy; below age limit; marriage induced by fraud.	Marriage after divorce within a certain time fixed by court, not exceeding two years; those prohibited	18	16
Minnesota	Those between persons nearer than first cousins; bigamous marriages; marriage of women under 45 or of a man of any age, except to a woman over 45, who is epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded, or insane.	Below age limit; want of understanding; marriage induced by fraud when parties do not live together afterward.	Those prohibited; marriage within six months after divorce; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress	18	16
Mississippi	Same as Tennessee, and additional prohibition of whites with Mongolians.	*——	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress	21	18
Missouri	Same as Arizona, except marriage between whites and negroes; no other race prohibition exists.	*Physical disability at time of marriage.	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress	21	18
Montana	Same as Alabama, except as uncles and nieces and aunts and nephews; no race prohibition.	Physical disability; marriage induced by force or fraud.	Those prohibited; innocent party marrying two years after divorce, others three years after; marriage of female by force	18	16
Nebraska	Same as Alabama, except as to those related by affinity, except uncle and niece, aunt and nephew. Marriage of insane.	*When either party is insane or weak minded.	Those prohibited; marriage with insane female knowing her condition	18	....
Nevada	Same as California, except for law prohibiting marriage within one year of divorce.	Insanity, physical disability at time of marriage; below age limit; marriage entered into by fraud.	Incestuous and bigamous marriages, between first cousins, or between whites and negroes, Mongolians or Indians	18	16
New Hampshire	Same as Kentucky, except as to race prohibition.	*——	Those prohibited	14	13
New Jersey	Same as Arizona, except as to first cousins and race prohibitions.	Below the age limit; mental or physical disability; marriage induced by force.	Marriage within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriage	21	18
New Mexico	Same as Nebraska, and marriage of males under 18 and females under 15. No prohibition against blacks and whites.	*——	Those prohibited, except by age; marriage of female by force, menace or duress.	21	18
New York	Same as New Jersey and marriage of persons divorced in this State for his or her fault during life of the other.	Same as New Jersey; also want of understanding; marriages induced by fraud; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Same as New Jersey; also marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress	18	18
North Carolina	Those between persons related nearer than first cousins; marriage between whites and negroes; bigamous marriages.	*——	Marrying a woman under age; those prohibited	....	14
North Dakota	Same as Illinois.	Below age limit; mental and physical disability; marriage induced by fraud or force, unless the parties live together afterward.	Those prohibited; marriage compelled by force, menace or duress, or without consent	18	15
Ohio	Same as Illinois.	*Physical disability and common law causes.	Those prohibited; marriage of a woman compelled by force	18	16
Oklahoma	Same as Illinois, and marriage with step-father or step-mother, step-son or step-daughter; marriage within six months after divorce.	Physical disability; below age limit; marriage induced by fraud or force.	Those prohibited, except as to relatives by affinity; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress.	18	15
Oregon	Nearer relatives than first cousins; whites with negroes, Indians or Chinese; bigamous marriages.	Below age limit; marriage induced by fraud or force.	Marriage of a female under 16 without parents' consent; those prohibited	18	15
Pennsylvania	Ascendants and descendants, their wives or husbands, their descendants; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; first cousins; bigamous marriages.	*——	Those prohibited; marrying a female under 16 without parents' consent; marrying an intoxicated person	21	21

MARRIAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Prohibited Marriages.	Voidable Marriages.	Criminal Marriages.	Age Limit	
				Male.	Female.
Rhode Island.....	Same as Pennsylvania; except as to cousins; marriage with lunatics.	*——	Those prohibited.....	21	21
South Carolina...	Ascendants or descendants by consanguinity and affinity, brothers and sisters, step-parents and step-children; whites with negroes or with Indians; marriage of lunatics or idiots, and bigamous marriages.	*——	Those prohibited.....	21	16
South Dakota....	Same as Illinois. Marriage with step-relatives.	Physical or mental disability; marriage induced by force or fraud; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Those prohibited, except those of step-relatives; marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress.....	18	15
Tennessee.....	Ascendants and descendants; their wives or husbands; ascendants and descendant of wife or husband; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews. Marriage of whites with negroes; bigamous marriages.	*——	Those prohibited; marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress.....	16	16
Texas.....	Same as New York, except marriage of whites and colored persons; ascendants or descendants of wife.	*Physical disability.....	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress.....	16	14
Utah.....	Ascendants and descendants; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; first cousins; uncles and great-nieces; aunts and great-nephews; parents by adoption or their children; bigamous marriages; marriage between whites and negroes or whites and Mongolians; marriage of lunatics or idiotic persons.	*Under 16 for male and 14 for female; under 21 and 18 without parents' consent.	Those prohibited; marriage by false impersonation; marriage of a female compelled by force.....	21	18
Vermont.....	Ascendants and descendants, their wives or husbands; ascendants or descendants of wife or husband; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; bigamous marriages; affinity bars through marriages dissolved.	Below age limit; mental or physical disability; marriage induced by force or fraud.	Those prohibited; marriage within three years of person from whom divorce has been granted	21	18
Virginia.....	Same as West Virginia....	Physical disability; below age limit; pre-nuptial pregnancy without husband's knowledge.	Those prohibited; marriage compelled by force.....	14	12
Washington.....	Marriage of those nearer than second cousins; ascendants or descendants of wife or husband; wife or husband of ascendants or descendants; bigamous marriages.	*——	Those prohibited.		
West Virginia....	Same as Alabama, with the additional prohibition of daughter of wife's daughter or son of husband's son.	Those prohibited; insanity; physical disability; below age limit.	Those prohibited and those compelled by force.....	18	16
Wisconsin.....	Ascendants or descendants; brothers and sisters; marriages contracted less than one year after divorce of either party; bigamous marriages.	Below age limit; marriage induced by fraud or force; when the parties do not live together afterward; physical disability.	Those prohibited.....	18	15
Wyoming.....	Same as Illinois.....	Insanity; mental or physical disability at time of marriage; below the age limit.	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force.	21	18
Philippines.....	Ascendants and descendants; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; first cousins; uncles and great-nieces; aunts and great-nephews; parents by adoption or their children; murderers of the spouse of either; bigamous marriages.	Below age limit; mental or physical disability at time of marriage; compulsion or intimidation.	Those prohibited; marriage of a minor without consent of parents; marriage of a widow before 30 days after the death of her husband; marriage of a woman by false impersonation.....	14	12
Porto Rico.....	Same as Philippines.....	Same as Philippines.....	Same as Philippines.....	20	17

*At common law, consent was necessary for marriage, and this is the rule to-day in the various States and Territories. Thus when a person is under age or is insane, or consent is obtained by force or fraud, there is, in the eyes of the law, no consent, and the marriage entered into under these conditions is voidable.

The Divorce Laws of the United States.

State or Territory.	Residence required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.[7]
Alabama[1]	1-3 years	Violation of marriage vow[2]; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; conviction for felony for ten years; cruel and abusive treatment; the commission of any crime against nature. To husband when wife pregnant at time of marriage without his knowledge or consent.
Arizona	1 year	Same as Alabama; additional cause, failure of husband to provide (2 years); desertion for 6 months.
Arkansas	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty sufficient to render their living together insupportable; former husband or wife living.
California	1 year[12]	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion or neglect (1 year); habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty.
Colorado	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for one year; physical incapacity; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure of husband to provide (1 year); former husband or wife living.
Connecticut	3 years	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for three years with total neglect of duty; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud and fraudulent contract; absence without being heard from (7 years).
Delaware		Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity at time of marriage; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide (3 years); fraud.
District of Columbia	2 years	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness (3 years); felony; cruelty; insanity or idiocy at time of marriage; former husband or wife living.
Florida	2 years[9]	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; cruelty; violent temper; insanity (4 years).
Georgia[3]	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud; insanity or idiocy at time of marriage; consanguinity; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage unknown to husband.
Idaho	6 months	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide (1 year); insanity or six years' confinement in an asylum.
Illinois	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; felony; cruelty; attempt to murder the wife or husband; former husband or wife living.
Indiana	2 years	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity at time of marriage; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide (2 years).
Iowa	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage unknown to husband.
Kansas	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud, any gross neglect of duty; impotency.
Kentucky	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud; ungovernable temper; outrages or excess sufficient to "render living together insupportable;" both parties living apart five years; membership in religious society that teaches marriage relation is unlawful.
Louisiana		Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for five years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; outrages or excesses; attempt to murder wife or husband; public defamation.
Maine	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; intoxication from the use of opium or other drugs; felony; cruelty; failure to support.
Maryland	2 years	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; desertion for three years; sexual intercourse of wife before marriage unknown to husband.
Massachusetts	3 years[4]	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; "three years with any religious society that believes the marriage relation unlawful."
Michigan	1 year[10]	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; failure to provide.
Minnesota	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty.
Mississippi	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; insanity or idiocy at time of marrage.
Missouri	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony after marriage, or before marriage, if committed without the knowledge of the other party; cruelty; outrages or excesses; "vagrancy of the husband;" indignities sufficient "to render life burdensome;" pregnancy of wife at time of marriage without knowledge of husband.
Montana	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion or neglect for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty.
Nebraska	6 months	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; failure to provide (2 years).
Nevada	6 months	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; failure to provide (1 year).
New Hampshire	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide (3 years); absence without being heard from (3 years); adopting any religious opinions that prevent the marriage relation.
New Jersey	2 years[13]	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; cruelty; consanguinity; another husband or wife living.[13]
New Mexico	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage; abandonment; neglect to support wife.
New York	1 year	Violation of marriage vow.
North Carolina	2 years	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; "refusal of wife to cohabit for twelve months;" pregnancy of wife at time of marriage.
North Dakota	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; insanity.
Ohio	1 year[11]	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud; absence without being heard from (3 years); any gross neglect of duty; former husband or wife living.

THE DIVORCE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Residence Required	Causes for Absolute Divorce.[7]
Oklahoma[8]	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; former husband or wife living; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage without husband's knowledge.
Oregon	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; indignities sufficient "to render life burdensome."
Pennsylvania	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud; indignities sufficient "to render life burdensome," or "where wife by cruel and barbarous treatment renders condition of husband intolerable."
Rhode Island	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for five years[9] living apart (10 years); habitual intoxication from liquor or drugs; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; gross misbehavior or wickedness.
South Carolina		Has no divorce laws.
South Dakota	6 months	Violation of marriage vows; physical incapacity; wilful desertion or neglect for one year; felony; cruelty; habitual intemperance.
Tennessee	2 years	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; outrages or excesses; attempt to murder wife or husband; turning wife out of doors; cruel and inhuman treatment; pregnant at time of marriage without husband's knowledge.
Texas	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for three years; felony; cruelty; excesses; impotency.
Utah	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; incurable insanity.
Vermont	1-2 years	Violation of mariage vow; wilful desertion for three years; felony with confinement of three years or more; cruelty; failure to provide; absence without being heard from (7 years).
Virginia	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; felony; fugitive from justice; insanity; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage.
Washington	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; fraud; indignities sufficient "to render life burdensome;" insanity (10 years); any cause that may seem sufficient to the court.
West Virginia	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; "husband notoriously immoral before marriage unknown to wife;" cruelty; abandonment.
Wisconsin	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to support; fraud; voluntary living apart of husband and wife for 5 years.
Wyoming	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to support (1 year); indignities sufficient to make life burdensome; vagrancy of the husband; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage without husband's knowledge.
Alaska	6 months	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; indignities sufficient to render life intolerable.
Hawaii	2 years	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for three years; Chinese leprosy; imprisonment for more than seven years. May also be granted absolute divorce or separation for extreme cruelty, habitual intemperance, or failure to provide when able, at the option of the moving party.
Philippines[6]		Violation of marriage vow; grave insults or personal violence actually inflicted; violence to wife to force her to change her religion; proposal to prostitute wife or to corrupt or prostitute children; condemnation of either party to chains or hard labor.
Porto Rico		Same as Philippines.

[1]It is the decision of the courts of Alabama that the Legislature cannot grant divorces. [2]Condonation of a violation of the marriage vow, or any collusion or connivance bar a divorce. [3]The concurrent verdict of two juries, at different terms of court, must be obtained before an absolute divorce can be secured in Georgia. [4]If both parties to the action are not residents of the State, five years are required. [5]It is within the discretion of the court to issue a decree for desertion of a shorter period. [6]Article 104, of statutes, provides: "Divorce only procures the suspension of the life in common of the spouses." [7]Limited divorce is also granted in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and, in favor of the wife only, in Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. [8]Divorces granted by the Probate Court prior to 1895 have been legalized, but they can now be had only through the District Court. [9]Except in cases of adultery. [10]If the cause for divorce occurred out of the State, two years' residence is required. [11]In case of desertion two years. [12]County, three months. [13]The New Jersey law specifies many conditions under which divorces are granted and, as in almost every case these conditions depend upon the place of residence of either plaintiff or defendant or upon the fact that the marriage was solemnized within the State, it is impossible to cite all exceptions and the laws themselves shoud be consulted.

FEDERAL DIVORCE LAW.

Of late years the question of a Federal divorce law, or some unification of State divorce laws, has been agitated by churchmen, judges, lawyers and legislators. Bills have been presented to Congress on this subject and amendments to the Federal Constitution have been suggested. So far nothing definite has been done, either toward settling upon a satisfactory code to be adopted by the several States, or in obtaining legislation upon the subject. The present conflicting laws in force in the several States have the effect, it is said, of affording opportunity for fraud and abuse of privileges and often result in serious legal difficulties for persons innocent of any ill intent.

In some States, South Carolina in particular, it is almost impossible for one to secure a legal divorce without being in danger of arrest and conviction for bigamy if a second marriage takes place. Again, in other States, the divorce laws are so lax that it is possible to receive an absolute decree on the simplest grounds and with but a few months' residence in the State.

A few years ago a commission on uniform State laws, meeting in Buffalo, adopted a divorce code to be submitted to the Legislatures of the various States. It amounted to nothing, however, for each State felt that it has its right to decide on the question as seemed best, and, there being so much difference of opinion as to what constituted grounds for divorce, no unification could be reached.

Commercial Laws of the States and Territories.*

TABLE NO. 1.—DEBT AND INTEREST.

State or Territory.	Interest Laws.			Statute of Limitations.			Arrest for Debt.
	Legal Rate, Per Cent.	Allowed by Contract, Per Cent.	Penalty for Usury.	Accounts, Years.	Notes and acceptances Years.	Judgments, Years.	
Alabama	8	8	Forfeit interest	3	6†	20	No
Alaska	8	10	Forfeit double interest.	6	6†	10	No†
Arizona	7	Any rate.	No provision	3	5	5	No§
Arkansas	6	10	Forfeit principal and interest	3	5	10	No§
California	7	Any rate.	No provision	2	4[1]	5	No§
Colorado	8	Any rate.	No provision	6	6	10[2]	No
Connecticut	6	Any rate.	No penalty	6	6[3]	No limit.	No§
Delaware	6	6	Principal forfeited	3	6[4]	20	No§
District of Columbia.	6	10	Forfeit interest	3	3[3]	12	No
Florida	8	10	Forfeit interest	2	5[4]	20	No
Georgia	7	8	Forfeit excess of int.	4	6[4]	7[10]	No
Hawaii	6	12	Forfeit interest	6	4	.....	No
Idaho	10	18	Forfeit interest, 10% of principal[23]	4	5	6	No§
Illinois	5	7	Forfeit interest	5	10	20[13]	No
Indiana	6	8	Excess int. forfeited	6	10	20	No.
Indian Territory	6	10	Forf. principal and int	3	5	10	No§
Iowa	6	8	Forf. int. and cost[22]	5	10	20[14]	No¶
Kansas	6	10	Forfeiture of double amt. usurious int.	3	5	5	No§
Kentucky	6	6	Forf. of excess interest.	2	5	15[15]	No†‡
Louisiana	5	8	Forfeit interest	3	5	10	No††
Maine	6	Any rate.	No provision	6	6[4]	20	No†‡
Maryland	6	6	Forfeit interest	3	3[5]	12	No
Massachusetts	6	Any rate [21]	No provision	6	6	20	Yes
Michigan	5	7	Forfeit interest	6	6†	10[2]	No‡
Minnesota	7	10	Forf. principal and int	6	6	10	No
Mississippi	6	10	Forfeit interest	3	6	7	No
Missouri	0	8	Forfeiture of lien	5	10	10	No
Montana	10	Any rate.	No provision	4	8	10	No§
Nebraska	7	10	Forfeit interest	4	5	5	No‖
Nevada	7	Any rate.	No provision	4	6	6	No§
New Hampshire	6	6	Forfeit 3 times excess.	6	6[4]	20	No†‡
New Jersey	6	6	Forfeit int. and costs.	6	6[2]	20	No‖
New Mexico	6	12	Forfeit of twice amt. of interest	4	6	7	No**§
New York	6	6[24]	Forf. principal and int.	6	6[4]	20[2]	No‡
North Carolina	6	6	Forfeit interest	3	3(g)	10	No‡
North Dakota	6	8	Forfeit excess interest.	6	6	20	No‡
Ohio	6	8	Forfeit int. over 6%	6	15	5[20]	No
Oklahoma	7	Any rate.	No penalty	3	5	.....	No
Oregon	6	10	Forf. principal and int	6	6†	10	No(a)
Pennsylvania	6	6	Forfeit of excess int.	6	6[4]	.....	No§
Rhode Island	6	Any rate.	No provision	6[11]	6[4]	20	Yes**
South Carolina	7	8	Forfeit interest(c)	6	6	20	
South Dakota	7	12	Forfeit interest(d)	6	6[4]	20[17]	No§
Tennessee	6	6	Forfeit of excess int.	6	6	10	No
Texas	6	10	Forfeit interest	2[12]	4	10[2]	No
Utah	8	Any rate.	No provision	4	6	8	No‡‡
Vermont	6	6	Forfeit of excess int.	6	6[7]	8	No§§
Virginia	6	6	Forfeit interest	2	5	10[18](h)	No‡‡
Washington	7	12	Forfeiture of double accrued int. and costs.	3[12]	6†	6	No§
West Virginia	6	10	Forfeit of excess int.	5	10	10[18]	No§
Wisconsin	6	6	Forfeit treble amt. of usurious int. paid	6	6[8]	20[16]	No§
Wyoming	8	12	Forfeit interest	8[9]	5[9]	5[9]	Yes**

TABLE NO. 2.—BILLS AND DRAFTS.

State or Territory.	Days of Grace.			Damage in Protested Bills.
	Time Drafts.	Sight Drafts.	Demand Drafts.	
Alabama	3	3	.....	5% on foreign and inland bills.
Alaska	3	None	None	In U. S., but outside Territory, 5%; if outside U. S., 10%.
Arizona	3	3	3	If outside Territory, 10%.
Arkansas	3	3	3	In State, 2%; in Ala., La., Miss., Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mo., etc., 4%; elsewhere in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., 10%. Non-payment after acceptance: In State, 2%; in U. S., 6%; outside U. S., 10%.

COMMERCIAL LAWS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Days of Grace.			Damage in Protested Bills.
	Time Drafts.	Sight Drafts.	Demand Drafts.	
California	None	None	None	In State, 2%; in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., 15%.
Colorado	None	None	None	Inland and foreign, 10%.
Connecticut	None	None	None	In N. Y. City, 2%; in Middle Atlantic States, Dist. of Col., or New England (except Conn.), 3%; in N. C., S. C., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Ga., Ky., Mich., 5%; elsewhere in U. S., 8%.
Delaware	None	None	None	If "beyond seas," 20%.
District of Columbia	None	None	None	
Florida	None	None	None	5% on foreign bills.
Georgia	3	None	None	Outside State, but in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., 10%.
Hawaii	3	3	3	
Idaho	None	None	None	Same as California.
Illinois	None	None	None	Same as Georgia.
Indiana	3	3	3	Same as Georgia.
Indian Territory	3	3	.....	Same as Arkansas.
Iowa	3	3	None	If not in State, but in U. S., 3%; outside U. S., 5%.
Kansas	None	None	None	If outside State, 6%.
Kentucky	3	3	None	No damage except when drawn on person outside U. S. within 18 months; then 10%.
Louisiana	None	None	None	Same as Georgia.
Maine	None	3	None	1% if 75 miles distant; if in N. Y. or any State north of N. Y. (except Maine), 3%; south of N. Y. and north of Fla., 6%; elsewhere, 9%.
Maryland	None	None	None	If outside State, but in U. S.,8%; outside U. S., 15%.
Massachusetts	None	3	None	If bill is $100, payable in Mass., not over 75 miles distant, 1%; elsewhere in New England or N. Y., 2%; in N. J., Pa., Del., Md., 3%; in Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., D. C. or Ga., 4%; elsewhere in U. S., or outside U. S., 5%.
Michigan	3	3	None	If in Wis., Ill., Ind., Pa., Ohio, N. Y., 3%; in Mo., Ky., Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., Va., N. C., S. C., D. C. or Ga., 4%; elsewhere U. S., 10%; outside U. S., 5%.
Minnesota	3	3	None	Same as Georgia.
Mississippi	3	3	3	Same as Georgia.
Missouri	3	None	3	If in State, 4%; in U. S., 10%; outside U. S., 20%.
Montana	None	None	None	If in State, 2%; in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., but in North America or Europe, 10%; elsewhere 15%.
Nebraska	3	3	None	If outside State, but in U. S., 6%; outside U. S., 12%.
Nevada	3	None	3	If in any State east of Rocky Mountains, 15%; outside U. S., 20%.
New Hampshire	3	3	None	
New Jersey	None	None	None	
New Mexico	3	3	3	If in U. S., 6%; outside U. S., 12%.
New York	None	None	None	
North Carolina	3	3	None	If outside State, but in U. S., 3%; in North America (except N. W. Coast), West India or Bahama Islands, 10%; Europe or South Am., 15%; elsewhere, 20%.
North Dakota	None	None	None	If in State, 2%; in Neb., Ia., Minn., Wis., Ill., Mo., Mont., S. Dak., 3%; elsewhere in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., 10%.
Ohio	None	None	None	
Oklahoma	3	3	3	Same as North Dakota.
Oregon	None	None	None	Same as Georgia.
Pennsylvania	None	None	None	Anywhere in U. S., except Cal., N. M. or Ore., 5%; elsewhere in North Am., Europe or east coast of So. Am., 10%; west coast So. Am., 15%; Asia or Africa, 20%.
Rhode Island	3	3	3	Same as Georgia.
South Carolina	3	3	None	Outside State, but in U. S., 10%; any part North Am. or West Indies, 12½%; elsewhere, 15%.
South Dakota	3	3	3	Same as North Dakota, except read "N. Dak." for "S. Dak."
Tennessee	None	None	None	Outside of State, but in U. S., 3%; in North Am., West Indies or countries on Gulf of Mexico, 15%; elsewhere, 20%.
Texas	3	3	None	Same as Arizona.
Utah	None	None	None	In State, 1%; outside State, but in U. S., 2½%; outside U. S., 5%.
Vermont	None	None	None	
Virginia	None	None	None	Same as Iowa.
Washington	None	None	None	Same as Georgia.
West Virginia	None	None	None	Outside the State, in U. S., 3%; outside U. S., 10%.
Wisconsin	None	None	None	Outside the State, 5%.
Wyoming	3	3	3	

*While the facts contained in this tabulation were obtained from the most reliable sources, the commercial laws are liable to be amended by legislatures. The State laws themselves should, therefore, be consulted, that any such changes may be noted. †Under seal 10 years. ‡Except in case of fraud and breach of trust. §Except in case of fraud. ‖Unless debtor is disposing of or secreting property. ¶Except in cases of fraud and in supplementary proceedings. **Except females. ††Except to secure person of debtor to answer suit. ‡‡Except absconding debtor. §§Except absconding debtor; female exempt. (a) Except in case of fraud or absconding debtor. (c) And liable to separate action for double usury received. (d) Usury a misdemeanor. (e) Forfeiture of double accrued interest and costs. (f) Treble amount of usurious interest paid. (g) If under seal 10 years. (h) 20 years if execution issues within year from judgment; otherwise 10 years. [1]If made outside of State, 2 years. [2]May be revived after becoming dormant. [3]If under seal, 17 years. [4]If under seal, 20 years. [5]If under seal, 12 years. [6]If under seal, 16 years. [7]If under seal, 14 years. [8]If under seal, 20 years; 10 years if made outside the State. [9]To sue for debts contracted before residence action must be brought within 2 years from time such residence was obtained. [10]Foreign, 5 years. [11]Between merchants, 20 years. [12]Between merchants, 4 years. [13]In justice court, 10 years; foreign, 5 years. [14]In justice court, 10 years. [15]From date of last execution. [16]In justice court, 6 years; foreign, 10 years. [17]Foreign, 10 years. [18]Foreign, same as State in which rendered, if not over 10 years. [19]Foreign, 1 year. [20]May be revived within 21 years. [21]Not more than 18% can be collected on loans of less than $1,000. [22]Defendant also forfeits 10% to the school fund. [23]The 10% forfeit applies to the school fund. [24]On call loans of $5,000 or upward any rate of interest may be collected.

Deeds.

The following table specifies some of the important legal requirements of the various States and Territories relating to the acknowledgment of deeds:

LAWS REGARDING THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

State or Territory.	Acknowledgment. Before Whom Made.	Without the State but in U. S.*	Forms of Deeds Prescribed.	Seals Required.	Separate Acknowledgment by Wife.	No. of Witnesses Required.
Alabama	Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace; Judges and Clerks Supreme, Probate and Circuit and County Recorder Courts; Registers in Chancery; all, however, within their territorial jurisdiction.	Notaries Public, Judges and Clerks of Courts of Record, Commissioners appointed for that purpose and other persons empowered to take acknowledgements within their States.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1
Arizona		Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	No.	
Arkansas	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	Yes.	1
California	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	No.	
Colorado	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama. Also Sec. of State	Yes.	No.	No.	
Connecticut	Same as Alabama. Also Commissioner of the School Fund	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	No.	2
Delaware	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama. Also Mayors of cities.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1
Dist. of Columbia.	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1
Florida	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	2
Georgia	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	Yes.	1
Hawaii	Judges Courts Record, Registrars of Conveyances, agents to take acknowledgment	Judges Courts Record, Notaries Public	No.	No.	Yes.	
Idaho	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1
Illinois	Same as Alabama	Same as Delaware. Also Commissioners of Deeds and Justices of the Peace	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
Indiana	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	No.	
Indian Territory	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	No.	
Iowa	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	No.	
Kansas	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	No.	
Kentucky	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	Yes.	
Louisiana	Same as Alabama. Also Parish Recorders and their deputies	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	Yes.	2
Maine	Same as Alabama. Also women appointed by Governor for that purpose	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	No.	1
Maryland	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	Yes.	No.	1
Massachusetts	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	No.	
Michigan	Same as Alabama. Also Members of Legislature.	Same as Alabama. Also Masters in Chancery	Yes.	Yes.	No.	2
Minnesota	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	No.	2
Mississippi	Same as Alabama. Also members of County Board of Supervisors	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	No.	
Missouri	Same as Alabama. Also Federal Judges and Commissioners	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.†	No.	
Montana	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Nebraska	Same as Alabama. Also Secretary of State.	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	No.	1
Nevada	Same as Arizona, except that Mayors may not acknowledge	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	Yes.	
New Hampshire	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	No.	2
New Jersey	Chancellors, Justices of Supreme Court, Masters in Chancery, Attorneys at Law, Judges or Clerks of Court of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Deeds, Deputy County Clerks, Surrogates, Deputy Surrogates, Registers of Deeds.	Same as Alabama, except that when acknowledgements are taken out of the State they must be acknowledged by a certificate under seal of State in which taken and proof of power of officer taking same. Also Chief Magistrates	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
New Mexico	Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace Clerks of Supreme, District or Probate Courts, U. S. Commissioners	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	No.	
New York	Same as Alabama. Also Recorders of cities and Commissioners of Deeds	Same as New Jersey	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
North Carolina	Same as Alabama	Same as New Jersey	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
North Dakota	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	No.	
Ohio	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	No.	2
Oklahoma	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	No.	1
Oregon	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	No.	2
Pennsylvania	Same as Alabama. Also Mayors, Recorders and Aldermen of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny and Carbondale	Same as New Jersey	No.	Yes.	No.	
Rhode Island	Same as Alabama. Also State Senators	Same as New Jersey	No.	No.	No.	
South Carolina	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	2
South Dakota	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	No.	
Tennessee	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	Yes.	
Texas	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	No.	Yes.	2
Utah	Judges or Clerks of Courts of Record, Notaries Public, County Clerks or Recorders.	Notaries Public, Judges and Clerks Courts of Record, Commissioners	No.	Yes.	No.	

LAWS REGARDING THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS—Continued.

State or Territory.	Acknowledgment, Before Whom Made.	Without the State but in U. S.*	Forms of Deeds Prescribed.	Seals Required.	Separate Acknowledgement by Wife.	No. of Witnesses Required.
Vermont	Same as Alabama. Also Registers of Probate	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	No.	2
Virginia	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
Washington	Same as Alabama. Also County Auditors	Same as Alabama	No.	No.	No.	2
West Virginia	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
Wisconsin	Same as Alabama. Also Police Justices	Same as Michigan	Yes.	Yes.	No.	2
Wyoming	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1

*Without the United States acknowledgments may be taken by the following officials: Mayors, or chief magistrates of cities, towns, boroughs or counties; notaries public, judges of courts of record and such diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States as may be accredited to the country in which the acknowledgement is to be taken. †Personal seal not required.

Letters of Administration of Personal Property.

State or Territory.	To Whom Granted.	Time Limit on Claims.
Alabama	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) largest resident creditor; (4) court appointee	1 year.
Alaska	(1) Consort or next of kin, or both; (2) principal creditor; (3) court appointee	6 mos.
Arizona	(1) Consort; (2) children; (3) father or mother; (4) brothers; (5) sisters; (6) grandchildren; (7) next of kin; (8) creditor; (9) any competent person	4-10 mos.
Arkansas	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) creditor; (4) court appointee	2 years.
California	(1) Consort or person requested to be appointed by consort; (2) children; (3) father; (4) mother; (5) brother; (6) sister; (7) grandchildren; (8) next of kin; (9) Public Administrator; (10) creditor; (11) any competent person	4-10 mos.
Colorado	Same as Arkansas	1 year.
Connecticut	(1) Consort or next of kin, or both; (2) court appointee	6-12 mos.
Delaware	(1) Next of kin; (2) creditor; (3) any competent person	1 year.
Dist. of Col.	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) creditor	1 year.
Florida	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) creditor; (4) any competent person; (5) Sheriff	2 years.
Georgia	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) principal creditor	1 year.
Idaho	(1) Consort; (2) children; (3) parents; (4) brothers; (5) sisters; (6) grandchildren; (7) next of kin; (8) Public Administrator; (9) creditor; (10) any competent person	4-10 mos.
Illinois	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) creditor; (4) court appointee—in case of non-residents, the Public Administrator	6 mos.
Indiana	Same as Alabama	1 year.
Iowa	Same as Arkansas	1 year.
Kansas	(1) Consort, next of kin, or both (2) principal creditor; (3) any competent person	3 years.
Kentucky	Same as Arkansas	6 mos.
Louisiana	(1) Beneficiary heir; (2) his or her guardian or attorney; (3) creditors	6 mos.
Maine	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin or son-in-law; (3) court appointee	6 mos.
Maryland	(1) Consort; (2) child; (3) grandchild; (4) father; (5) brothers and sisters; (6) mother; (7) next of kin	6 mos.
Massachusetts	(1) Consort or next of kin, or one designated by them; (2) Public Administrator; (3) principal creditor; (4) court appointee	1 year.
Michigan	(1) Consort or next of kin, or both, or one designated by them; (2) principal creditor; (3) court appointee	18 mos.
Minnesota	(1) Consort or next of kin, or both, or one designated by them; (2) principal creditor; (3) any competent person—in case of foreigners, a foreign consul	6-12 mos.
Mississippi	(1) Consort; (2) children; (3) grandchildren; (4) brothers or sisters; (5) nephews or nieces; (6) father; (7) mother; (8) next of kin; (9) creditor; (10) any competent person	1 year.
Missouri	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin	2 years.
Montana	Same as California	4-10 mos.
Nebraska	Same as Michigan	6-18 mos.
Nevada	(1) Consort or one designated by consort; (2) children; (3) father or mother; (4) brothers; (5) sisters; (6) grandchildren; (7) next of kin; (8) Public Administrator; (9) competent person	3 mos.
N. Hampshire	(1) Executor named in will; (2) consort, next of kin or person designated by them; (3) devisee or creditor; (4) court appointee	1 year.
New Jersey	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) any competent person	9 mos.
New Mexico	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) creditor; (4) court appointee	1 year.
New York	(1) Consort; (2) children; (3) father; (4) mother; (5) brothers; (6) sisters; (7) grandchildren; (8) next of kin; (9) executor or administrator of sole legatee; (10) creditors. In New York County Public Administrator precedes the creditors	6 mos.
N. Carolina	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) most competent creditor; (4) any competent person	1 year.
N. Dakota	Same as California (excepting Public Administrator)	4-6 mos.
Ohio	Same as Alaska	2 years.
Oklahoma	Same as North Dakota	4-6 mos.
Oregon	Same as Alaska	6 mos.
Pennsylvania	Same as Georgia	1 year.
Rhode Island	Same as Missouri	6 mos.
S. Carolina	(1) Consort; (2) children or their representatives; (3) father; (4) mother; (5) brothers; (6) sisters; (7) next of kin; (8) largest creditor; (9) court appointee	1 year.
S. Dakota	Same as North Dakota	4-6 mos.
Tennessee	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) Public Administrator	2 years.
Texas	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) creditor; (4) resident of county	1 year.
Utah	(1) Consort; (2) children; (3) father or mother; (4) brothers or sisters; (5) grandchildren; (6) next of kin; (7) creditors; (8) any competent person	4-10 mos.
Vermont	Same as Michigan	6 mos.
Virginia	(1) Consort; (2) next of kin; (3) court appointee	None.
Washington	(1) Consort or one designated by consort; (2) children; (3) father or mother; (4) brother or sister; (5) grandchildren; (6) principal creditor; (7) court appointee	1 year.
W. Virginia	Same as Virginia	None.
Wisconsin	Same as Michigan	6 mos.
Wyoming	(1) Consort or one designated by consort; (2) children; (3) father or mother; (4) brother; (5) sister; (6) grandchildren; (7) next of kin; (8) creditors; (9) any competent person	6 mos.

Succession to Real Property in Absence of Will, Subject to Dower or Courtesy Rights.

State or Territory.	Rights of Succession.
Alabama	Consort receives child's share. If no descendants, to parents, or, if either dead (1) one-half to survivor, one-half to brothers and sisters; (2) next of kin; (3) consort.
Alaska	If no descendants, (1) to consort; (2) father; (3) mother, brothers and sisters; (4) next of kin.
Arizona	If no descendants, (1) to father and mother; (2) if only one survive, one-half to survivor, one-half to brothers and sisters; (3) brothers and sisters; (4) grandparents; (5) descendants of grandparents.
Arkansas	If no descendants, (1) to father; (2) mother; (3) brothers and sisters; (4) lineal grandparents; (5) uncles; (6) aunts.
California	Consort and one descendant divide estate equally; if more than one descendant, consort takes one-third, descendants two-thirds; if no descendants, consort takes one-half, the other half going (1) to parents or parent; (2) brothers and sisters; if neither, consort takes entire estate; in absence of consort, it passes to next of kin.
Colorado	Consort and descendants divide estate equally; if no descendants, consort takes entire estate; if neither consort nor descendants, (1) to father; (2) mother; (3) brothers and sisters; (4) lineal grandparents; (5) uncles and aunts; (6) nearest lineal ancestor.
Connecticut	If no descendants, (1) to parents or parent; (2) brothers and sisters; (3) next of kin.
Delaware	If no descendants, (1) to brothers and sisters; (2) father; (3) mother; (4) next of kin.
Dist. of Col.	If no descendants, (1) to brothers and sisters; (2) father; (3) mother; (4) paternal grandfather; (5) maternal grandfather; (6) consort.
Florida	If no descendants, (1) to consort; (2) father; (3) mother, brothers and sisters; (4) one-half to paternal, one-half to maternal ancestor, or all to surviving branch; (5) kin of consort.
Georgia	A consort receives a child's share; if no descendants or consort, estate passes (1) to brothers, sisters and father; if no father, to mother, brothers and sisters; (2) cousins, uncles and aunts; (3) next of kin.
Idaho	Same as California.
Illinois	If no consort or descendants, parents, brothers and sisters divide estate; if consort living, one-half to consort, one-half (1) to parents, brothers and sisters; (2) next of kin.
Indiana	The statute of descent is peculiar, and all questions thereunder should be referred to an attorney of that State.
Iowa	If no descendants, consort takes one-half, parents one-half estate; in absence of consort or parents the other takes all; if neither, estate passes to heirs of parents.
Kansas	Consort and descendants divide estate in two parts; if no descendants, consort takes all; if neither descendants nor consort, estate passes (1) to parent or parents; (2) heirs or parents.
Kentucky	If no descendants, (1) to parents or parent; (2) brothers and sisters; (3) paternal ancestors or uncles and aunts, one-half; maternal ancestors or uncles and aunts, one-half; in the absence of either, all to the other; (4) consort; (5) consort's heirs.
Louisiana	If no descendants, (1) parents or parent take one-half; brothers and sisters, one-half; in absence of either, all going to the other; (2) lineal ascendants; (3) collateral relatives.
Maine	Consort takes one-third, descendants two-thirds; if no descendants, one-half to consort and one-half (1) to parents or parent; (2) brothers and sisters; (3) next of kin; (4) all to consort.
Maryland	If no descendants, (1) to brothers and sisters; (2) father; (3) mother; (4) paternal grandfather; (5) maternal grandfather; (6) consort.
Massachusetts	If no descendants, (1) to parent or parents; (2) brothers and sisters; (3) next of kin.
Michigan	If no descendants, consort takes one-half, the other half going (1) to parents or parent; (2) brothers and sisters; (3) consort; if no consort, (1) to parents; (2) brothers and sisters; (3) next of kin.
Minnesota	Same as Alaska.
Mississippi	A consort receives a child's share; in absence of consort and descendants estate passes (1) to brothers and sisters; (2) parent or parents; (3) next of kin.
Missouri	If no descendants, (1) to parents, brothers and sisters; (2) consort; (3) grandparents, uncles and aunts.
Montana	Same as California.
Nebraska	If no descendants, (1) to father; (2) mother, brothers and sisters; (3) next of kin.
Nevada	Same as California, except that in absence of descendants other half goes (1) to father; (2) mother; if none, consort takes estate; if no consort, (1) to father; (2) mother; (3) brothers and sisters; (4) next of kin.
N. Hampshire	Same as Nebraska.
New Jersey	If no descendants, (1) to brothers and sisters; (2) father; (3) mother for life, reversion to brothers and sisters of half blood; (4) next of kin; (5) consort.
New Mexico	Consort takes one-half of all property acquired during marriage and one-quarter of remaining property, three-quarters to descendants; if no descendants, all to consort; (2) parents; (3) heirs of parents.
New York	If no descendants, (1) to father; (2) mother; for life, reversion to brothers and sisters; (3) brothers and sisters; (4) mother; (5) paternal uncles and aunts, maternal uncles and aunts and collateral relatives.
N. Carolina	If no descendants, (1) to collateral relatives of blood of first purchaser; (2) collateral relatives; (3) father; (4) mother.
N. Dakota	Consort and one descendant divide estate equally; if more than one, one-third to consort, two-thirds to children; if no children and estate does not exceed $5,000, all to consort, and of any excess over $5,000 one-half to consort and one-half (1) to father; (2) mother; if no consort, to (1) father; (2) mother; (3) brothers and sisters; (4) next of kin.
Ohio	If no descendants, (1) to consort for life; (2) brothers and sisters; (3) ancestor from whom estate came; (4) brothers and sisters of half blood; (5) next of kin.
Oklahoma	If only one child, consort and child divide estate equally; if more than one, one-third to consort, two-thirds to children; if no descendants, one-half to consort, one-half (1) to father; (2) mother, brothers and sisters; if none, to consort; if no consort, to (1) father; (2) mother, brothers and sisters; (3) next of kin.
Oregon	Same as Alaska.
Pennsylvania	If no descendants, (1) to brothers and sisters, subject to life estate of parents; (2) next of kin; (3) consort.
Rhode Island	If no descendants, (1) to father; (2) mother, brothers and sisters; (3) one-half to paternal kindred, one-half to maternal kindred, or all to surviving branch.
S. Carolina	Same as Maine, except if no descendants consort takes one-half, parents or parent and brothers and sisters one-half; if no brothers or sisters, one-half to parent or parents, and vice versa; if neither, estate ascends (1) to lineal ancestors; (2) next of kin, one-third; consort, two-thirds; (3) all to consort.
S. Dakota	Same as Oklahoma.
Tennessee	If no descendants, (1) to brothers and sisters; (2) parent or parents; (3) heirs of parents; (4) consort.
Texas	Consort takes one-third, descendants two-thirds; if no descendants or consort, (1) to parents; (2) if only one parent, one-half to survivor, one-half to brothers and sisters; (3) one-half to maternal and one-half to paternal kindred; if living, consort takes one-half; other half descends as above; if no parents, brothers or sisters, all to consort.
Utah	Consort and one child divide estate equally; if more than one, consort takes one-third, descendants two-thirds; if no descendants, entire estate to $5,000 and one-half excess to consort, other half going (1) to parent or parents; (2) brothers and sisters; (3) all to consort; if no consort or descendants, estate goes (1) to parents or parent; (2) brothers and sisters; (3) next of kin.

SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY IN ABSENCE OF WILL, ETC.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Rights of Succession.	State or Territory.	Rights of Succession.
Vermont.....	If no descendants, consort takes entire estate to $2,000 and one-half the excess, other half going to parents or parent; if no consort or parents, (1) to brothers and sisters; (2) next of kin.	W. Virginia..	Same as Virginia.
		Wisconsin....	If no descendants, all (1) to consort; (2) parent or parents; (3) brothers and sisters; (4) next of kin.
		Wyoming....	A consort takes one-half, descendants one-half; if no descendants and estate exceeds $10,000, three-quarters to consort, one-quarter to parent or parents; if no consort, all to parent or parents and their descendants; if estate less than $10,000, all to consort.
Virginia.....	If no descendants, (1) to father; (2) mother, brothers and sisters; (3) one-half to paternal, one-half to maternal kindred, or all to survivor; (4) all to consort.		
Washington..	Same as California		

What Constitutes a Deed.

A deed is a writing under seal whereby the title to real property is conveyed from one person to another.

A deed must be written, and sealed, signed and witnessed in accordance with the provisions of the law of the State in which it is made, and must conform to the law of the place where the property is situated.

To legally deed property there must be a consideration; the grantor, or maker of the deed, must be the rightful owner, and both parties to the contract must be of legal age and of sound mind.

If the grantor has a wife her signature and acknowledgment are necessary, even in the absence of a statute to that effect. In the case of a deed to a homestead the wife's failure to acknowledge makes the deed void, while, in any case, her failure to acknowledge entitles her, after her husband's death, to claim the use of one-third of the property during her life. A wife's acknowledgment must also be of her own free will, and the officer before whom the document is acknowledged must certify to this fact.

A deed made by several grantors should be acknowledged by each party to the contract; when made by an attorney the power of attorney should be acknowledged by the principal.

A deed to be effectual as to third parties must be recorded upon acknowledgment of its execution.

When a State or Territory prescribes a certain form to be followed in the acknowledgment of deeds it is advisable to comply with the provisions of the statutes.

National Bankruptcy Law.

The National Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, makes the following provisions for the relief of those who are compelled to become bankrupt:

Sec. 4. **Who May Become Bankrupts.**—(a) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(b) Any natural person (except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil), any unincorporated company and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

Sec. 7. **Duties of Bankrupts.**—(a) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication, if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition, if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town or village of his residence.

The Arrest of a Bankrupt. — A bankrupt is exempt from arrest upon civil process except when such process is issued from a court of bankruptcy for contempt or disobedience of its lawful orders; or on occasions when issued from a State Court having jurisdiction and served within such State, on the ground that the claim or debt was one from which a discharge in bankruptcy would not be a release.

Death of a Debtor.—In case of the death or insanity of a debtor proceedings will not be abated, but will be conducted and concluded, as far as possible, as though he had not died or become insane.

Settlements with Creditors.—Terms of settlement may be offered after, but not before, a bankrupt has been examined in open court or at a meeting of his creditors and filed in court the schedule of his property and list of his creditors. If it is accepted by a majority of all the creditors whose claims have been allowed it may be confirmed by the court. Settlements, however, may be set aside for fraud.

Discharge of a Debtor.—An application for a discharge in bankruptcy may be filed after the expiration of one month and within the next twelve months subsequent to being adjudged a bankrupt, or, if it is shown that the bankrupt was unavoidably prevented from filing his application within said time, the court may permit him to file it within the next six months. At the hearing for a discharge the bankrupt will be discharged unless it can be shown that he has committed offenses punishable by imprisonment under the provisions of the act; has concealed his true financial condition with fraudulent intent, or, in contemplation of bankruptcy, has concealed, destroyed or failed to keep books of account or record in order that his true condition might not be ascertained. Discharges may be revoked on the ground of fraud.

What Discharge Implies.—Discharge in bankruptcy releases the bankrupt from all his provable debts, except they be in the nature of taxes levied by the United States, or the State, county, district or municipality in which he resides; judgments in actions for fraud; for obtaining property under false pretences, or for wilful or malicious injuries to the person or property of another; debts which have not been scheduled in time for proof and allowance, with the name of the creditor, when known, unless such creditor had notice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy, or debts created by the fraud, embezzlement, defalcation or misappropriation of the bankrupt, while acting as an officer in any judiciary capacity.

The Making of a Will.

Any person of sound mind and legal age may arrange for the final disposition of his property after death by making a will, although in some States married women are not permitted to make wills without the consent of their husbands, and in other States the will of an unmarried woman is revoked by her subsequent marriage unless she takes such legal steps before the marriage as will enable her to retain the right to dispose of her property after that event.

The form or wording of a will is immaterial so long as the intent of the testator is clearly expressed. To assure its probate, however, a will should be in writing, and should be signed by the testator or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and should be witnessed by the number of persons required by law, all of whom must sign their names in the presence of the testator, and at his request, and the testator must at the time tell them that it is his last will.

As a will is not in force until after the death of a testator he may cancel or change it any time, or he may change or modify his former bequests in a codicil which should be executed with as great care as the will itself. Naturally the last will annuls all former documents unless it be an addition to them, but it is advisable for the testator to clearly state his purpose to revoke all former wills by him made, if such is his intention.

In making a will the testator should first provide for the payment of all his just debts and funeral expenses, after which the various bequests should be enumerated clearly and concisely. If the property bequeathed is in any way encumbered with debts these must be paid before the balance can be distributed among the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the will.

While no husband can deprive a wife of her "dower right" in his estate, which is a life estate in "one-third of the husband's real estate," he may make additional bequests to her, or may will her a certain amount in place of her "dower," specifying this to be his intention. Even this, however, does not deprive her of her "dower," provided she prefers the right of dower to the stipulated bequest. In New Mexico, where no provision for a "dower right" is made, neither husband nor wife can will away more than one-half of his or her property.

The age at which persons are lawfully able to make a will differs in the various States. In most of the States and Territories a person must be twenty-one years of age. In California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Indian Territory, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah both males and females who are eighteen years old may make wills disposing of all their property; in Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri and Wisconsin females only may dispose of real estate by will when eighteen years of age.

The laws in regard to the disposal of personal property, however, are different. In Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia persons eighteen years old may dispose of personal property only, while in Georgia any one over fourteen years, in Louisiana any one over sixteen, in Colorado those over seventeen, and in New York males of eighteen and females of sixteen years of age are legally competent to dispose of personal property by will.

In nearly all the States the law requires that wills shall be witnessed by two persons. The variations from this rule, however, are as follows: Connecticut requires 3; District of Columbia, 3 or 4, and Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Vermont, 3 each. In California a will entirely written, dated and signed by the hand of the testator is subject to no other form and need not be witnessed.

Pardon and Parole in the Various States and Territories.

Pardons to persons convicted of crimes are granted at the discretion of the Governor in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

In Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia applications for pardon must first be considered by a Board or Court of Pardons, from which recommendations are made to the Governor. In Utah the action of the Board is final. In Vermont the Board is advisory, but the power is vested in the Governor. In Iowa the Governor may grant pardons except in the case of life prisoners. In Nebraska the right to pardon is in the hands of the Governor, but in recent years the Governor has exercised only the right to grant paroles. The State Board of Pardons was abolished in Washington in 1899, and the Governor now grants paroles.

WHEN EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY IS EXERCISED.

In Arizona notices of applications for pardons must be published in a newspaper in the county where the crime was committed for at least two weeks prior to its consideration, and all applications must be signed by twenty-five citizens and be accompanied by recommendations for clemency from at least two-thirds of the Grand Jury indicting and two-thirds of the jury before whom the case was tried, as well as the District-Attorney and Judge.

In California notice of application for pardons must be published in a newspaper in the county where the crime was committed for at least two weeks before its consideration.

In Iowa applications for pardon of life prisoners must be presented to the Legislature.

In Kansas, Vermont and West Virginia only conditional pardons are granted, and those who receive such pardons are required to report monthly to the Governors.

In Montana notices of hearings upon applications for pardons must be published in a newspaper in the county in which the crime was committed.

PARDON OF FEDEDERAL PRISONERS.

All applications for pardon from United States prisoners serving terms in the various States prisons of the country or in Federal prisons must be sent to the Department of Justice at Washington. A pardons attorney, employed by the department, then examines the application, and the President acts upon his report on the case.

Parole and Indeterminate Sentence.

Parole laws are in force in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. In Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin paroles are granted by the Governor; in Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey and Washington they are issued by the Board of Pardons; in California, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota and Vermont, by the Board of Prison Directors; in Missouri parole is granted by the trial courts, and in Utah by the management of the prisons.

Prisoners may be committed under indeterminate sentence in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Connecticut and New York. In Iowa and Kansas prisoners are released under suspended sentence, or the reformatory plan.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES FOR GOOD CONDUCT IN THE PRISONS OF NEW YORK STATE.

Sentence.		Commutation.			Sentence.		Commutation.			Sentence.		Commutation.			Sentence.		Commutation.		
Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months	Days.
1	.....	.....	2	...	3	6	.....	10	...	6	6	2	.....	15	15	.....	5	7	...
1	6	.....	3	...	4	.....	1	.....	...	7	.....	2	3	...	17	6	6	7	27
1	8	.....	3	10	4	6	1	2	15	8	.....	2	8	...	20	.....	7	8	...
2	.....	.....	4	...	5	.....	1	5	...	9	.....	3	1	...	25	.....	9	9	...
2	6	.....	6	...	5	6	1	7	15	10	.....	3	6	...	30	.....	11	10	...
3	.....	.....	8	...	6	.....	1	10	...	12	.....	4	4	...	35	.....	13	11	...

How to Secure Copyright Registration.

The following rules for copyright procedure have been approved by the Librarian of Congress for The American Almanac for 1904:

There are three classes of people who are entitled to copyright protection under the laws of the United States: (1) The author of any literary, musical, dramatic or artistic work, who is a citizen of the United States; or (2) a subject of a foreign country to whose citizens the privilege of copyright in the United States has been extended, and (3) any person to whom an author entitled as above to copyright protection for his works has assigned his copyright rights, in which case the registration is entered for the "proprietor."

In making application for copyright protection the first step to be taken is to transmit to the Librarian of Congress a printed copy of the title of the book or other article for which such protection is desired. The application blanks, which must be signed before registration can be made, are furnished, free of charge, by the Librarian upon written request. In sending the title of the book or other article, however, it must be remembered that the law distinctly stipulates that printed titles only may be accepted, and, while it is permissible to typewrite the title in its proper place on the blank furnished by the Librarian of Congress, such titles are accepted only at the risk of the sender.

If a musical composition is to be copyrighted the printed title page of the music should be sent, but the transmission of a typewritten title applies to this case as it does to that of the literary composition. Songs without music are not copyrightable as musical compositions, but as "books."

If a painting, drawing, statue or a model or design for any work of the fine arts is to be copyrighted a full description of it must be filed with the title, if there be one, as well as a photograph taken directly from the work of art itself.

It is absolutely necessary that the titles or descriptions for record should be sent before any copies of the articles which they are to protect have been distributed, for the law states explicitly that such titles must be deposited in the mail within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C., on or before the day of publication in this or any other country.

In the case of works published in parts or volumes the title of each part must be entered as if it were an independent work, while newspapers, magazines or other periodical publications must record the title of each number, distinguished by its proper volume, number and date. The same rule applies in the case of engravings, photographs or other works of art published with variations, or music in different arrangements. In each instance each pose or other characteristic of difference must be entered with its distinguishing mark clearly differentiated.

The second step in securing copyright entry is the act of depositing two copies of the article for which title has been recorded in the mail within the United States not later than the day of publication in this or any other country. If it is a book, map, dramatic or musical composition, two copies of the composition itself are necessary. If it is a painting, drawing, statue or model for a work of the fine arts a photograph of the original work complies with the requirements of the law. In every case, however, the final deposit must be in addition to the printed title. Sending two copies of a book or other articles is not sufficient. The law stipulates that a title and two copies must be sent, and the only exception is in the case where three complete copies are sent, each copy bearing the printed title in its entirety.

The two copies which are deposited must be complete copies of the best edition issued, and for each new edition a deposit of one copy must be made. When a book is published serially in a periodical two copies of each number of the magazine containing it must be deposited, and if afterward it is published in book form two copies of this volume must also be deposited under penalty of $25.

In the case of dramatic compositions it has been the practice of the Copyright Office to accept two typewritten copies of the drama, but the courts have recently decided that such typewritten copies do not comply with the law. For the same reason manuscripts, original drawings, paintings, statuary, etc., are not accepted as copyrightable. The general title of a newspaper, or periodical, apart from the contents, is not entitled to protection under the copyright law. In the case of periodical publications, however, application for entry may be made in advance by sending the printed title heading, with the proper variations as to volume, number and date, in advance of a number of issues, and the completion of the entry may be made by the deposit of two copies of the periodical on its day of publication. Owing to the difficulty of insuring the receipt of these copies by the Librarian of Congress "on or before the day of publication," as required by law, the publisher may obtain a receipt from the Postmaster, showing that the necessary copies were mailed within the limit of time specified.

The third and last step necessary to secure a valid copyright is the printing of a copyright notice on each copy of the article protected, for if such notice does not appear upon every copy produced, infringement of the copyright cannot be prosecuted. The wording of the notice is determined by statute and must be one of these two forms:

a. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year.....
(Here insert date.)

by....., in the
(Here insert full name of claimant.)
Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington; or,

b. Copyright,.....
(Here insert the year.)

by.....
(Here insert full name of claimant.)

A penalty of $100.00 is imposed upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, upon any book or article which has not been copyrighted, whether such article be subject to copyright or not, or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing such notice which has not been copyrighted, or who shall import any book or article bearing the notice of copyright when the requirements of the law have not been complied with.

The copyright fees, as prescribed by law, are as follows:

For recording the title of a book or other article, the production of a citizen or resident of the United States, fifty cents; for a certificate of copyright, as evidence of the entry of the title, fifty cents; for recording the title of a book or other article, the production of a person not a citizen or resident of the United States, $1.00; and this fee is required to be paid whether the applicant for protection be the author who is not a citizen, or the proprietor who may be a citizen of the United States. In this case, also, a fifty-cent fee is charged for certificate. For every copy under seal of the record of entry of any title, fifty cents; for a certified receipt for the deposit of the two copies required by law, fifty cents; for recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, $1.00; for each copy of such assignment, $1.00.

All remittances should be made by money or express order, and, while currency will be accepted, postage stamps must not be sent as fees.

The term of copyright is for twenty-eight years, but within six months before the expiration of that period the author, or his widow or his heirs may have the copyright extended for a further term of fourteen years; but this renewal requires the filing of the title a second time, the deposit of the two copies and the payment of the regulation fees. In addition to this the certificate of extension must be published for four weeks in one or more newspapers printed in the United States, and this publication must take place within wo months from the date of the renewal of copyright.

Copyrights are assignable in law by any instrument of writing in which the name of the assignee and assignor and the title of the book or article assigned appears. It should also contain a statement of "valuable consideration" and must be recorded in the copyright office within sixty days after its execution, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice."

Copyright cannot be obtained for the same book or article under different titles for ideas, methods, schemes and systems, for blank books or books, like score cards, in which blank spaces have been left to be filled in later. Advertising novelties or devices, coats of arms, coined words or names, coupon systems, engravings or manufactured articles or cuts for advertisements, games, letter heads, names of companies or corporations, or products or substances, stage scenery or titles, as such, are among some of the many things for which protection is denied.

International Copyright Protection.

By an act of Congress which went into effect on July 1, 1891, the United States Government removed the limitation of the privilege of copyright to citizens of the United States, thus making it possible for foreign authors to obtain protection in this country upon the same terms as native authors, except that they are required to pay a double fee. At the same time Congress stipulated that this copyright protection should only apply to a citizen of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permitted citizens of the United States to enjoy the benefits of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own subjects, or when such foreign state or nation should become a party to an international agreement providing for reciprocity in the granting of copyright. Under the operation of this amendment of the copyright law, therefore, the privileges of copyright in the United States have been extended, by Presidential proclamation, to the authors of Belgium, Chili, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions (Australia, Canada, India, etc.), Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland, and, as the result, the artists, composers and authors of these nations are now entitled to receive copyright protection from the United States, and American authors and artists may demand the same privilege for their productions under the laws of the other countries.

How to Procure a Patent.

(Revised for The American Almanac by the United States Patent Office.)

Any person who has discovered or invented any new or useful art, any machine or manufacture, or any new and useful improvement upon a prior invention is entitled to a patent. Of course, it is specified that this invention or discovery shall not have been patented or described in any publication in the United States or elsewhere, and that it shall have been unknown to others in this country for more than two years before the date of the application. If the invention is proved to have been abandoned, however, the fact of prior existence does not prevent the issuance of the patent, while the positive proof of an invention or production of any new ornamental and original design for manufacture or other valuable discovery entitles the inventor to receive patent protection, upon the payment of the requisite fees, after due procedure in accordance with the law.

The application for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, D. C., and, at the same time, the applicant must deposit with the Patent Office a written description of his invention or discovery, in which he must set forth clearly, concisely and fully, the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using the new discovery. In the case of a machine, its principle must not only be explained, but the inventor must demonstrate how he intends to apply that principle in order to distinguish it from other inventions, and he must be particular to point out each and every part, improvement or combination which makes this invention different from those that may already have been patented. These specifications and claims must be signed before two attesting witnesses, and the applicant must make oath that he believes himself to be the inventor or discoverer of some art, machine or composition of matter that has hitherto been unknown and unused. He must also make oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or others, within his knowledge, anywhere in the world for more than two years prior to his application, or that an application for a patent has not been filed in any foreign country by himself, or by others with his consent, more than seven months prior to this application in this country. If, by chance, application for patent has been filed in some other country, the inventor must state the countries in which the application has been filed, giving the date of application, and must specify that the discovery has been unknown and unused in the United States.

The receipt of letters patent from a foreign government will not prevent the inventor from obtaining a patent in the United States unless the article on which the foreign patent was granted had been in use seven months prior to the application in this country, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

If the applicant is a citizen of this country the oath may be taken before any person authorized by law to administer such oaths, but if the applicant is a resident of a foreign country the oath may be administered before a minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent who holds a commission under the Government of the United States or before some public notary who is authorized to administer oaths by the nation of which the inventor is a resident.

When this preliminary step has been taken, and the fees required by law have been paid, an examination of the invention will be made by the Patent Office, and, if it is shown that the applicant is entitled to patent protection, such a patent will be issued by the Commissioner.

Patents, as well as all interest therein, are assignable in law, and the patentee or his legal representatives are entitled to dispose of exclusive rights under such patent for any specified part of the country. Each patent is granted to the patentee, his heirs or assigns for the term of seventeen years, and during this period he possesses the exclusive right to make, use or dispose of the invention or discovery in all parts of the United States. Joint inventors are entitled to joint patent, but neither can claim one separately. Inventors who discover and invent, independently, improvements on the same machine are not entitled to a joint patent for such independent inventions, but when one person furnishes the capital which enables another person to complete an invention they are entitled to protection as joint patentees.

If an application for foreign patent has been filed more than seven months prior to the application for patent in the United States protection in this country will be denied, but if it appears that an inventor believes himself to be the sole discoverer of his invention at the time of his application for a patent, the fact that his invention, or any part of it, had been known or used in some foreign country before his application was filed will not prevent the issuance of patent protection by the United States.

If by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or on account of the patentee claiming more than he had any right to claim as his own invention, the patent had become inoperative or void, a reissue may be granted, unless it is shown that the error was not the result of accident or mistake, but was made with fraudulent and deceptive intent. In cases of reissue the applications must again be sworn to by the inventors, if living.

If any citizen of the United States is satisfied that he has made a new invention or discovery, and yet desires to have further time in which to perfect his work, he may file a caveat in the Patent Office, as the result of which he may obtain protection for his labor for the term of one year. Caveats may also be renewed to the extent of one year, and during the two years the papers will be filed in the confidential archives of the Patent Office, where they will be preserved in secrecy. The original application, however, must contain all possible specifications and facts setting forth the distinguishing characteristics and purpose of the new discovery. When possible, drawings showing the application of the invention or improvement should be provided. The cost of caveat protection is $10.00 for the first year, and the same amount in cases of renewal.

The other fees, all of which must be paid in advance, are as follows:

For each original application for a patent, $15.00; for each original patent issued, $20.00; in design cases: for three years and six months, $10.00; seven years $15.00; fourteen years, $30.00; for each application for the reissue of a patent, $30.00; filing each disclaimer, $10.00. Certified copies of patents and other material in manuscript will be furnished by the Patent Office on the payment of ten cents per 100 words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents eighty cents, but uncertified printed copies of any specifications or drawings will be provided at the cost of a few cents. The office is also prepared to furnish photographic copies of any drawing, foreign or domestic, in the possession of the department, at prices ranging from fifteen to twenty-five cents, in accordance to the size of the photograph. If patents are assigned each assignment must be recorded; if 300 words or under, $1.00; if less than 1,000 words, $2.00; if more than 1,000 words, $3.00. The payment of these fees must be made in cash or by money order.

How to Procure a Pension.

(Corrected to date by the U. S. Pension Bureau.)

Those persons who are entitled to pensions under the laws of the United States are:

(1) Officers, soldiers, sailors or marines who were disabled by wounds received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, in the line of duty; or the widow, child or children under sixteen years of age, the dependent mother, father or orphan, sister or brother, in the order named, of such recipient, provided he died from causes originating as above set forth.

(2) Any officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served ninety days in active service during the Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who is suffering from disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from performing manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support. In case of his death, his widow, provided she has married him prior to June 27, 1890, and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. If she remarries or dies, the child or children of such soldier, under the age of sixteen, become the recipients of the pension.

(3) All women employed by the Surgeon-General of the army as army nurses during the Civil War for a period of six months or more who were honorably relieved from such service, provided they are unable to earn a support.

(4) Widows of soldiers who served for fourteen days or more, or were in any battle of the Revolutionary War, provided they have not remarried. Widows of Revolutionary soldiers who in their lifetime were granted pensions, notwithstanding remarriage, upon proof of present widowhood. (The daughters of Revolutionary soldiers who are now drawing pensions were placed upon the pension roll by special acts of Congress.)

(5) Soldiers or sailors who served for sixty days or more in the War of 1812 and were honorably discharged, or who were named in any resolution of Congress for service therein, and the widows of such soldiers and sailors who, upon proof, gave evidence of loyalty to the United States during the Civil War; or soldiers and sailors who served fourteen days or more or were in any battle of the War of 1812 and were honorably discharged, or the widows of such soldiers and sailors.

(6) Officers and enlisted men, including militia, marines and volunteers, who were in the military or naval service of the United States for thirty days in the Black Hawk War, the Creek War, the Cherokee disturbances or the Florida War with the Seminole Indians, and who were honorably discharged or who were personally named in any resolution of Congress for specific service therein, or their widows, provided they have not remarried.

(7) All officers and enlisted men who were in the military or naval service of the United States for sixty days during the Mexican War, in the line of duty, who were honorably discharged, personally mentioned in any resolution of Congress for specific service therein, or whose names are on the muster rolls for that war, are entitled to a pension. Widows of officers and enlisted men, if sixty-two years of age or upon proof of pensionable disability; but disability incurred while voluntarily aiding or abetting the late rebellion does not give title to a pension.

(8) Enlisted men and appointed petty officers of the navy who have not been discharged for misconduct are allowed pensions by the Secretary of the Navy.

(9) Any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to all benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service. Widows and children of the same are entitled to all benefits of such pension laws.

(10) Widows whose remarriage forfeited pensions of which they were actually in receipt shall be entitled again to the benefits of the pension laws if this husband shall die or she be divorced from him without fault on her part and she is then without means of support other than her daily labor.

The Act of June 27, 1890, provides the following monthly rates of pensions: For dependent father or mother, $12; the widow, $8, and $2 additional for each child of soldier, under sixteen years of age; the soldier, $6 to $12, according to inability to earn a support.

The first step in applying for a pension is to procure blank forms for a declaration, which will be furnished to applicants therefor, but will not be furnished to attorneys or claim agents.

The declaration should set forth the company and regiment in which the applicant served, the name of the commanding officer of the company or organization and the dates of enlistment and discharge. In navy cases the name of the vessel upon which the claimant served should be stated. If the claim is made on account of a wound or injury, the declaration should set forth the nature and location of the wound or injury, the time when, the place where and the circumstances under which it was received, and the duty upon which the applicant was engaged. If the wound or injury was accidental the applicant should state whether it happened through his own agency or that of other persons. If the claim is made on account of disability for disease, the applicant should state in his declaration when the disease first appeared, the place where he was when it appeared and the duty upon which he was at the time engaged. The claimant should also state the names, numbers and localities of all hospitals in which he received medical or surgical treatment, giving the dates of his admission thereto as correctly as he may be able. He should also state whether he was in military or naval service prior to or after the term of service in which his disability originated. He should state his post office address, giving the street and number of his residence, if in a city. The identity of the applicant must be shown by the testimony of two credible witnesses, who must appear with him before the officer by whom the declaration may be taken.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of a claim for pension application will be made by the Pension Office to the Adjutant-General of the Army or to the proper bureaus of the Navy Department for a report of the applicant's service and evidence in regard to the disability alleged. When the records of the War or Navy departments do not show satisfactory evidence that the disability on account of which the claim is made originated in the service of the United States and in the line of duty the claimant will be required to furnish evidence in accordance with instructions given by the Bureau of Pensions. If the disability result from a wound, the facts concerning the wound must be shown by the affidavit of some one who was a commissioned officer and had personal knowledge of the facts. If there is no record of the disability claimed, the applicant will be called on to furnish the testimony of the surgeon by whom he was treated. If in any claim it be shown that the testimony of a surgeon, assistant surgeons or other commissioned officer cannot be produced as evidence of the origin of the disability alleged, the testimony of other persons having personal knowledge of the facts will be considered. The same instructions should be followed in case the claim is made on account of disability caused by disease. A pensioner who may deem himself entitled to an increase of pension should file a declaration setting forth the ground upon which he claims such increase. Applications for renewal of pension must be made to the Commissioner by a declaration executed as in original claims, setting forth that the cause for which the pension was allowed still continues. The claims of widows and children are filed in the same manner as those of invalid soldiers and sailors. Blanks are furnished by the Bureau of Pensions. The facts relating to the cause of the soldier's death, on account of whom the pension is claimed, including his last illness and the date and place of death, should be set forth fully and in detail, and should be proven by his physicians who attended him during his illness; but when this is impossible, the testimony of other persons who are acquainted with the circumstances may be furnished. The marriage of the applicant to the person on account of whose service and death the claim is made should be shown by either (1) a duly verified copy of a church or other public record, or (2) the affidavit of the clergyman or magistrate who officiated, or (3) the testimony of two or more eye-witnesses to the ceremony, or (4) a duly verified copy of the church record of the baptism of the children, or (5) the testimony of two or more witnesses who know that the parties lived together as husband and wife, and who will state how long within their knowledge such cohabitation continued. The dates of the birth of the children should be proved, as set forth in the instructions given by the bureau. Claims in behalf of minor children are

made by their duly appointed legal guardians. Proofs of the death of the father and mother must be given, together with their marriage records and the records of the births of the children.

A mother must show her relationship, the date and cause of her son's death, whether he left a widow or minor children surviving, and her dependence upon him for support at the time of his death. A father claiming a pension must show the same proofs as a mother. The claims of minor brothers and sisters are made by a guardian, who must furnish evidence of his or her authority. In the administration of the pension laws no distinction is made between brothers and sisters of the half blood and those of the whole blood. Evidence executed before the attorney of record in a claim or before any person who has a manifest interest therein will not be considered. It is desirable that the facts required to be proved in the prosecution of a claim for pension should, if possible, be shown by the testimony of other persons than near relatives of the claimant. Every fact required to be proved should be shown to be the best evidence obtainable. The official certificates of judicial officers using a seal, or of commissioned officers of the army or navy in actual service, will be accepted without affidavit, but all other witnesses must testify under oath.

Private papers or personal mementos filed as evidence become a part of the record. Copies of same or originals can be returned only within the discretion of the Commissioner of Pensions, upon application by the parties properly entitled thereto.

No contract for attorney's fee shall be provided for a sum greater than $10, but in the absence of a contract the attorney's fee shall be $10.

How to Protect a Trade Mark.

(Revised for The American Almanac by the United States Patent Office.)

The following rules for trade mark procedure have been approved by the Commissioner of Patents for The American Almanac for 1904:

(1) A trade mark may be registered by any person, firm or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade mark and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes. Also, by any citizen or resident of this country desiring the protection of his trade mark in any foreign country the laws of which require that registration in the United States shall be a prior condition to registration in that country.

(2) Application for the registration of a trade mark must be made to the Commissioner of Patents and must be signed by the applicant. Accompanying this application, which should be in the form of a brief letter of advice requesting registration, there must be a statement or specification, which must give the name, domicile, location and citizenship of the party applying; the class of merchandise, and a particular description of goods comprised in the class to which the particular trade mark has been appropriated, as well as a clear statement of discrimination between the essential and non-essential features of the trade mark. If the applicant be a corporation it must be specified under the laws of what state or nation it was incorporated.

(3) There must also be a declaration or oath to the effect that the applicant has at the time a right to the use of the trade mark, and that no other person, firm or corporation has the right to use it, and that the description and facsimile presented for registry are a true representation of the trade mark sought to be registered.

(4) There must also be a drawing made with India ink alone, on pure white paper, the thickness of three sheets of Bristol board and containing a calendared and smooth surface. All drawings must be made with pen only, and every line and letter, signature and shading must be absolutely black. The size of the sheet must be exactly 10x15 inches, and there must be an inch margin on each side, leaving the "sight" exactly 8x13 inches. When the view is longer than the width of the sheet it may be turned on its side, while the signature of the proprietor of the trade mark must be placed at the lower right-hand corner and the signature of the witnesses at the lower left-hand corner, but in no instance shall they encroach upon the drawing. Drawings must be rolled for transmission to the Patent Office—not folded.

(5) The letter of advice, statement and oath must be written in the English language and on one side of the paper only.

(6) A fee of twenty-five dollars must be enclosed.

All applications for registration are carefully considered by the trade mark examiner, and if, for any reason, the application is refused, the applicant will be notified, and the reasons for refusal will be given. During this examination all matters pertaining to the application are preserved in secrecy, but if the application is granted all papers and drawings are then filed in the Patent Office.

Certificates of registry remain in force for thirty years from date, except in cases where the trade mark is claimed for and applied to articles not manufactured in this country and upon which it receives protection under the laws of a foreign country for a shorter perior, in which case it ceases to have force in this country when it ceases to be exclusive property elsewhere. Under other conditions a patent may be renewed for thirty years additional on the same terms by an application at any time during the six months prior to the expiration of the original registry.

A trade mark is assignable by an instrument in writing providing it is recorded in the Patent Office, for which a fee of $1 to $3 is charged.

The governments with which conventions for the reciprocal registration and protection of trade marks have been entered into by the United States are: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, Servia, Spain and Switzerland.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is established for the care of volunteer soldiers who became permanently disabled while in the service of the United States, in whatever war their service may have been performed.

The branches are located as follows:

Central Branch, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio; Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.; Eastern Branch, Togus, Me.; Southern Branch, Hampton, Va.; Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kan.; Pacific Branch, Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion Branch, Marion, Ind.; Danville Branch, Danville, Ill.; Mountain Branch, Johnson City, Tenn.; Sanitarium, Hot Springs, South Dakota.

The State homes are located at Yountville, Cal.; Monte Vista, Col.; Noroton Heights, Conn.; Boise, Idaho; Quincy, Ill.; Lafayette, Ind.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Fort Dodge, Kan.; Chelsea, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Minnehaha, Minn.; St. James, Mo.; Columbia Falls, Mont.; Grand Island, Neb.; Milford, Neb.; Kearny, N. J.; Vineland, N. J.; Bath, N. Y.; Oxford, N. Y.; Lisbon, N. D.; Sandusky, Ohio; Roseburg, Ore.; Erie, Pa.; Bristol, R. I.; Hot Springs, S. Dak.; Bennington, Vt.; Orting, Wash.; Waupaca, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

The United States Government gives to each State maintaining a home for disabled soldiers and sailors $100 a year for each soldier and sailor cared for in a home.

The managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are the President of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Secretary of War, ex-officio: General Martin T. McMahon, President, New York City; General Alfred L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Pa., Colonel John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis., Vice-Presidents; Colonel George W. Steele, Marion, Ind., Secretary; Colonel E. F. Brown, New York City; Inspector-General; General Charles M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio; Colonel Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan.; General Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; General J. Marshall Brown, Portland, Me.; Major William H. Bonsall, Los Angeles, Cal.; Captain Henry Palmer, Omaha, Neb.; Colonel Walter P. Brown, Jonesboro, Tenn.

The Game and Fish Laws of the United States.

Practically all the States and Territories prohibit the export of game; hunting or fishing for commercial purposes; hunting big game with dogs, or the use of any but ordinary methods in the taking of game, birds or fish. In most of the States and Territories, however, there are special provisions permitting the use of unlawful methods in hunting and fishing in cases where the game or fish to be taken are to be used for scientific purposes, and there are few States that do not permit the netting of minnows for bait.

When no close season is recorded in this table none is provided by law. The possession of fish or game during a close season is always unlawful, but a few States permit possession for a few days after the season closes.

The killing of harmless, song and insectivorous birds is forbidden by the laws of nearly all States.

OPEN SEASON ON ANIMALS.

(All Dates Are Inclusive.)

State or Territory.	Deer.	No. a Season.	Elk.	No. a Season.	Antelope.	No. a Season.	Mountain Sheep or Goat.	Rabbit and Squirrel.	Other Animals
Alabama	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	July 1-Jan. 31[2]	..
Alaska	Sept. 1-Dec. 15	8	No law	..	No law	..	Sept. 1-Dec. 15	No law	[1]
Arizona	No law	3	No law	..	Closed	..	No law	No law	..
Arkansas	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	..	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
California	July 16-Oct. 31[3]	[4]3	Closed	..	Closed	..	Closed	Aug. 1-Jan. 31[2]	..
Colorado	Sept. 15-Sept. 30	1	Closed	..	No law	..	Closed	No law	[5]
Connecticut	Closed	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	..
Delaware	No law	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law[42]	..
Dist. of Col.	No law	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law[43]	..
Florida[6]	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	5	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Georgia	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Hawaii	No law	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Idaho	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	2	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	1	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	1	Jan. 1-Aug. 31	No law	..
Illinois	Closed	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	July 1-Nov. 30[2]	..
Indiana	Closed	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	June 1-Dec. 31[2]	..
Indian Ter		..		..		..			[7]
Iowa	Closed	..	Closed	..	No law	..	No law	Sept. 2-Dec. 31[2]	[8]
Kansas	No law	..	No law	..	Closed	..	No law	No law	..
Kentucky	Sept. 2-Feb. 28[9]	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	June 16-Jan. 31[2]	..
Louisiana	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Maine[11]	Oct. 1-Dec. 14	2	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	[10]
Maryland[12]		..		..		..			..
Massachusetts	Closed	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	Oct. 1-Apl. 30	..
Michigan	Nov. 8-Nov. 30[13]	3	Closed	..	No law	..	No law	Oct. 15-Nov. 30[2]	[14]
Minnesota	Nov. 10-Nov.30[15]	3	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Mississippi	Sept. 15-Apl. 30	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Missouri	Oct. 1-Dec. 31[16]	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	[17]
Montana	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	3	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	2	Closed	..	Sep. 1-Dec. 31[19]	No law	[18]
Nebraska	Aug. 15-Nov. 15	1	Closed	..	Aug. 15-Nov. 15	1	No law	No law	..
Nevada	Sep. 15-Mar. 15[4]	2	Closed	..	Sep. 15-Mar. 15[4]	2	Closed	No law	[20]
New Hampshire	Sep. 30-Dec. 1[21]	2	Closed	..		..		Oct. 1-Mar. 31[2 44]	[22]
New Jersey	Closed	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	Nov. 11-Dec. 31	[23]
New Mexico	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1	Closed[24]	..	Closed[24]	..	Closed[24]	No law	[23]
New York	Aug.31-Nov.16[25]	2	Closed	..	Closed	..	No law	Sep 16-Dec 15[26.27]	[28]
Long Island	[29]	..	Closed	..	Closed	..	No law	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	..
North Carolina[12]	Oct. 2-Dec. 31	..		..		..			[30]
North Dakota	Nov. 10-Dec. 1	5	Closed	..	Closed	..	Closed		[30]
Ohio	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	Aug.1-Aug.31[2 45]	..
Oklahoma	Closed	..	No law	..	Closed	..	No law		[31]
Oregon	July 15-Nov. 1[31]	5	Closed[32]	..	July 15-Nov. 1	..	July 15-Nov. 1	Oct. 2-Dec. 31[2]	[33]
Pennsylvania	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	2	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	..	No law	..	No law	Oct.15-Dec.15[2 46]	..
Rhode Island	Closed[34]	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	Oct. 16-Dec. 31	..
South Carolina	Sep. 2-Dec. 31[35]	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	[30]
South Dakota	Nov. 15-Dec. 15	3	Nov. 15-Dec.15	1	Closed	..	Nov. 15-Dec. 15	No law	[36]
Tennessee	Oct. 1-Dec. 15[37]	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Texas	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	6	No law	..	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	..	No law	No law	..
Utah	Sept. 1-Oct. 31[4]	2	Closed	..	Closed	..	Closed	No law	..
Vermont	Oct. 22-Oct. 31	1	No law	..	No law	..	No law	Sept. 1-Apl. 30	[18]
Virginia	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Washington	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	4	Sept 1-Oct. 31	1	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	1	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	No law	[4]
West Virginia	Oct. 15-Dec.14[38]	2	No law	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Wisconsin	Dec. 10-Dec.30[39]	2	No law	..	No law	..	No law	July 1-Apl. 30	[38]
Wyoming	Sep. 15-Nov.15[40]	2	Sep. 15-Nov.15	2	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	2	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	No law	[41]

[1] Large brown bear, April 15-June 30; moose, caribou, walrus, sea lion, Sept. 1-Oct. 31. [2]Squirrels only. [3]Males only. [4]Female deer, fawn, etc., protected all times. [5]Buffalo, beaver, protected all times. [6]Law of 1901. [7]Hunting, except by Indians or for subsistence, prohibited under penalty of $500 fine. [8]Beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, Nov. 2-March 31. [9]Includes fawn. [10]Moose (cow and calf), all times; bull, Oct. 16-Nov. 30; mink, sable, muskrat, fisher, Oct. 16-April 30; beaver, all times; caribou, until Oct. 15, 1905. [11]Deer in Knox, Lincoln, Waldo and Kennebec counties, Oct. 16-Nov. 30; in Androscoggin and York counties, Oct. 1-31; in Sagadahoe County, closed. [12]Each county has its own game laws. Information may be obtained from J. W. Avirett, Cumberland, Md. [13]Deer on the island of Bois Blanc and in Lapeer, Huron, Monroe, Allegan, Sanilac, Tuscola, Macomb, Ottawa, St. Clair counties, until 1906. [14]Elk, moose, caribou, until 1911; deer in red coat and fawn, at all times. [15]Includes moose, caribou. [16]No deer under one year of age. [17]Fur-bearing animals, Nov. 1-March 31. [18]Moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep, beaver, protected all times. [19]Applies to mountain goats only. [20]Beaver, otter, until April, 1910. [21]Only in Carroll and Coos counties, and towns of Alexandria, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Dorchester, Ellsworth, Groton, Hebron, Holderness, Lincoln, Livermore, Plymouth, Rumney, Thornton, Waterville, Wentworth, Bath, Benton, Bethlehem, Franconia, Easton, Haverill, Landaff, Lisbon, Littleton, Lyme, Hanover, Monroe, Oxford, Piermont, Warren. [22]Moose, caribou, fawn, all times; raccoon, Sept. 15-Dec. 31; sable, otter, fisher, Oct. 16-March 31; beaver, until 1909. [23]Beaver, all times. [24]Until March 12, 1905. [25]Sullivan County, Nov. 1-Nov. 15; Ulster, Greene, Delaware, Putnam, Rensselaer counties, until 1907; portions of Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson counties. [26]Squirrel in Greene, Oct. 1-Dec. 15; Rensselaer, Oct. 1-Nov. 30. [27]Rabbit in Livingston, Wyoming, Erie, Orange, Schoharie, Monroe, Orleans, Ulster, Albany, Steuben, Dutchess, Columbia, Sept. 1-Dec. 15; Richmond, Richland, Nov. 1-Dec. 31; Oneida, Sullivan, Sept. 16-Feb. 14; Greene County, Oct. 1-Dec. 15; Fulton County, Nov. 1-Jan. 31. [28]Moose, beaver, caribou, all times; mink, skunk, muskrat, fox, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Oneida, Madison, Otsego, Wayne, Cayuga, Livingston, Jefferson, Chemung, Chenango, Genesee, Wyoming, Nov. 1-April 30; foxes, Cayuga County, Oct. 1-April 30. [29]Moose, caribou, all times. [30]Moose, caribou, buffalo, protected all times; antelope, until 1911; beaver, otter, until Nov. 10,

1905. [31]Female deer, Aug. 16-Oct. 31. [32]Until Sept. 15, 1904. [33]Fawn, protected all times; beaver, until 1921. [34]Until 1905. [35]In Clarendon, Colleton, Williamsburg, Marlboro, Kershaw, Hony, Darlington, Marvin, Beaufort, Florence, Berkeley counties, Aug. 1-Jan. 31. [36]Buffalo, Nov. 15-Dec. 15; beaver, otter, until 1911. [37]In Anderson, Claiborne, Campbell, Cocke, Morgan, Scott, Union McNairy counties, until 1911. [38]Deer in red coat and fawn in spotted coat protected at all times. [39]In Sauk, Adams, Columbia, Richland, Marquette counties, Nov. 21-Nov. 30; in Fond-du Lac, Sheboygan, Calumet, Manitowoc, protected all times. [40]Same for moose. [41]Beaver until 1911. [42]Rabbits, Nov. 15-Dec. 31. [43]Rabbits, Nov. 1-Dec. 31. [44]Rabbits, Sept. 15-Dec. 31. [45]Rabbits, Nov. 10-Nov. 30. [46]Nov. 1-Dec. 15.

THE OPEN SEASON FOR BIRDS.

State or Territory.	Grouse, Prairie Chicken, Etc.	No.	Quail, Partridge.	No.	Woodcock.	No.	Pheasant.	Ducks and Other Water Fowl.	Other Birds.
Alabama	Nov. 15-Mar. 1	..	Nov. 15-Mar. 1	..	Nov. 15-Mar. 1	..	Closed[1]	No law	2
Alaska	Sept. 1-Dec. 15	..	No law	..	No law	..	No law	Sept. 1-Dec. 15	3
Arizona	Oct. 15-Mar. 1	25	Oct. 15-Mar. 1	25	No law	..	Oct. 15-Mar. 1	Oct. 15-Mar. 1[4]	5
Arkansas	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	..	Oct. 1-Apr. 30	..	No law	..	No law	No law	6
California	Sept. 1-Feb. 15	25	Oct. 15-Feb. 15[7]	25	No law	..	No law	Oct. 15-Feb. 15[8]	9
Colorado	Sept. 1-Oct. 20	25	Closed	..	No law	..	No law	Sept. 10-Apr. 15[4]	10
Connecticut	Sept. 30-Dec. 1	5	Sept. 30-Dec. 1	5	Sept. 30-Dec. 1	..	Closed[11]	Aug. 31-Apr. 1	12
Delaware	No law	..	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	..	July 1-Sept. 14	..	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Oct. 1-Apr. 15[13]	14
Dist. of Col.	Sept. 1-Mar. 15	..	Oct. 1-Mar. 15	..	July 1-Dec. 31	..	Nov. 1-Dec.25[15]	Sept. 1-Mar. 31	16
Florida	Nov. 1-Mar. 1	..	Nov. 1-Mar. 1[15]	25	No law	..	No law	Oct. 1-Apr. 1	..
Georgia	Nov. 1-Mar. 14	..	Nov. 1-Mar. 14	..	Nov. 1-Mar 14	..	Closed[17]	Nov. 1-Mar. 14	..
Hawaii		..	Sept. 16-Feb. 28	..		..	Sept. 16-Feb. 28	Sept. 16-Jan. 31	18
Idaho	Aug. 15-Nov. 30[19]	18	Nov. 1-Dec. 1	18		..	Aug. 15-Nov. 30	Sept. 15-Feb. 15[21]	..
Illinois	Closed	..	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	25	Aug. 1-Dec. 1	..	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	Sept. 1-Apr. 15[8]	20
Indiana	Nov. 10-Dec. 31	24	Nov. 10-May 30	24	July 1-Dec. 31	..	Closed	Oct. 1-Apr. 15[21]	22
Ind. Ter		..		..		..			..
Iowa	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	25	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	..	July 10-Dec. 31	25	Dec. 1-Dec. 30	Oct. 1-Apr. 1	..
Kansas	Aug. 15-Oct. 1	..	Nov. 15-Dec.31[23]	..	No law	..	Closed	Sept. 1-Apr. 25	24
Kentucky	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	..	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	..	June 21-Jan. 31	..	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Aug. 15-Mar. 31	25
Louisiana	Nov. 1-Mar. 1	..	Nov. 1-Apr. 1	..	No law	..	Nov. 1-Mar. 1	Sept. 1-Apr. 1	26
Maine	Sept. 15-Nov. 30.	15	Closed	..	Sept. 15-Nov. 30.	15	No law	Sept. 1-Nov. 30[27]	28
Maryland[31]		..		..		..			..
Mass	Oct. 1-Nov. 30[29]	..	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	..	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	..	Closed[17]	Sept. 1-May 20	30
Michigan	Closed[32]	..	Oct. 21-Nov.30[33]	..	Oct. 21-Nov. 30	..	Closed[32]	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	34
Minnesota	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	50	Oct. 15-Dec. 15	50	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	50	Oct. 15-Dec. 15	Sept. 1-Dec. 1[35]	..
Mississippi	No law	..	Oct. 1-Apr. 30[15]	..	No law	..	No law	No law	..
Missouri	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	..	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	..	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	..	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Oct. 1-Apr. 1	36
Montana	Aug. 15-Nov. 30	20	Closed	..		..	Closed	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	37
Nebraska	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	25	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	25	No law	..	No law	Sept. 1-Apr. 15	38
Nevada	Sept. 1-Mar. 15[40]	..	Sept. 1-Mar. 15	..	Sept. 1-Mar. 15	..	Closed[11]	Sept. 15-Feb. 28[39]	41
New Hamp.	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	..	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	..	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	..	No law	Aug. 1-Jan. 1	42
New Jersey	Nov. 10-Dec. 31	..	Nov. 10-Dec. 31	..	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	..	No law	Sept. 1-Apr. 30	43
New Mex	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	..	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	..	No law	..	Closed[11]	No law	44
New York	Sept. 15-Nov. 30[45]	36	Oct. 31-Dec. 1	..	Sep. 15-Nov. 30[47]	36	Nov. 1-Dec.31[48]	Sept. 15-Dec. 31[49]	50
Long Isl	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	..	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	..	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	..	No law	Oct. 1-Apr. 30	51
N. Carolina[52]	Nov. 1-Mar. 14	..	Nov. 1-Mar. 14[15]	..	No law	..	No law	No law	53
N. Dakota	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	25	Closed[17]	..	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	25	Closed[17]	Sept. 1-Apr. 30[4]	54
Ohio	Closed[36]	..	Nov. 10-Dec. 1	18	Aug. 1-Sept. 2	18	Closed[55]	Sept. 1-Dec. 10[4]	56
Oklahoma	Closed[15]	..	Oct. 15-Jan. 31	..	Closed	..	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	No law	57
Oregon	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	10	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	10	No law	10	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	Sept. 1-Feb. 28[8]	58
Penna	Oct. 15-Dec. 15[18]	10	Oct. 15-Dec. 15	15	Oct. 15-Dec. 15[46]	10	Oct. 15-Dec. 15	Sept. 1-Apr. 30	59
Rhode Isl	Oct. 15-Dec. 15	..	Oct. 15-Dec. 15.	..	Oct. 15-Dec. 15	..	Closed[17]	Aug. 15-Dec. 31	..
S. Carolina	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	..	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	..	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	..	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	No law	60
S. Dakota	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	15	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	15	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	15	No law	Sept. 1-Apr. 30[27]	61
Tenn.[62]	No law	..	Dec. 1-Feb. 28[63]	..	No law	..	No law	Oct. 1-Apr. 15	..
Texas	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	25	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.	25	No law	..	Aug. 1-Jan. 31.	[4]	64
Utah	Closed	..	Closed	..	No law	..	Aug 15-Nov30[65]	Feb. 15-Dec. 15[66]	..
Vermont	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	5	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	5	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	5	Oct. 1-Nov. 20.	[39] [67]	68
Virginia	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	..	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	..	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	..	Closed [69]	Oct. 1-Mar. 31	70
Washington	Sept. 1-Dec. 31[71]	..	Aug.15-Nov. 30[71]	..	No law	..	Aug. 15-Nov. 30	Sept. 1-Feb. 28[4]	..
W. Virginia	Oct. 15-Dec. 15	..	Nov. 1-Dec. 20	12	No law	..	Oct. 15-Dec. 15	Oct. 1-Mar. 31	72
Wisconsin	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	..	Closed	..	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	..	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	Sep. 1-Dec. 31[27] [73]	74
Wyoming	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	..	Aug. 15-Nov.30[75]	..	No law	..	Closed[11]	Sept. 1-Apr. 30.	76

[1]Until Feb., 1904. [2]All game birds, Nov. 15-March 1. [3]Ptarmigan, shore birds, Sept. 1-Dec. 15. [4]Limit, 25 birds. [5]Wild turkey, Nov. 15-Dec. 14. [6]Wild turkey, Sept. 1-April 30. [7]Mountain quail, Sept. 1-Feb. 14. [8]Limit, 50 birds. [9]Sage hen, Sept. 1-Feb. 15; snipe, Oct. 15-Feb. 15; doves, July 1-Feb. 15; limit, doves, 50; snipe, 25; rail, 20. [10]Wild turkey, sage chicken, Aug. 14-Oct. 31; doves, pigeons, July 15-Sept. 30. [11]Until 1906. [12]Plover, rail, Sept. 1-March 31. [13]Except wood duck. [14]Reed birds, rail, ortolan, Aug. 26-Jan. 21. [15]Same for wild turkey. [16]Rail, reed, rice birds, Sept. 1-Jan. 31. [17]Until 1905. [18]Wild dove, July 1-Jan. 31; plover, snipe, curlew, mud hen, turnstone, Sept. 16-April 30. [19]Same for sage hen and fool hen. [20]Wild turkey, Sept. 1-Jan. 15. [21]Limit, 24 birds. [22]Wild turkey, all times. [23]Partridge, all times. [24]Dove, plover, July 15-Sept. 14. [25]Wild turkey, Sept. 1-Jan. 31; dove, Aug. 1-Jan. 31. [26]Wood duck, teal, Aug. 1-April 30; wild turkey, Oct. 1-April 30. [27]Limit, 15 birds. [28]Plover, snipe, Aug. 1-April 30; limit, sandpiper, 70 birds. [29]Bristol County, Nov. 1-Dec. 15; on island of Nantucket, until 1906; pinnated grouse, protected all times. [30]Plover, snipe, March; beach birds, July 15-April 30; wild, or messenger pigeons, gull (herring and black-backed bull excepted), protected all times. [31]Each county has its own game laws. [32]Until 1910. [33]In Upper Peninsula, partridge, Oct. 1-Nov. 30. [34]Dove, homing pigeons, all times; spruce hen, Oct. 20-Dec. 1; jack snipe, blue bill, canvasback, widgeon, pin tail, whistler, spoon bill, saw bill, butterball ducks may be shot between May 2 and April 10. [35]Limit, 100 birds. [36]Wild turkey, Oct. 1-April 30. [37]Fool hen, Sept. 1-Aug. 31; dove, sage hen, Aug. 1-Dec. 14. [38]Sage chicken, Oct. 1-Nov. 30; snipe, Sept. 1-April 15; dove, wild pigeon, plover, April 15-Oct. 30. [39]Limit, 20 birds. [40]Mountain quail, March 16-Oct. 31. [41]Sage hen, July 1-March 1; dove, July 15-Nov. 1. [42]Blue heron, bald eagle, protected all times; plover, yellow leg, sandpiper, Aug. 25-Dec. 31; flicker, high holder, snipe, Sept. 15-Dec. 14; beach birds may be shot in Rockingham County after July 15. [43]Marsh hen, Sept. 1-Dec. 31; dove, Aug. 1-Sept. 30; gray snipe, Aug. 25-Dec. 31; flicker, high holder, yellow-bellied woodpecker, sap sucker, protected all times. [44]Wild turkey, Oct. 1-Dec. 31. [45]Ulster, Sullivan, Greene counties, Oct. 1-Dec. 15; Westchester protected until 1905. [46]Woodcock must not be killed during July. [47]Ulster, Greene counties, Oct. 1-Dec. 15; Oneida, Sept. 1-Nov. 15; Clinton, Essex Warren, Hamilton, Fulton, Aug. 15-Dec. 15. [48]In Suffolk County only. [49]In Jefferson County, web-footed fowl, Sept. 1-Jan 31. [50]Plover, rail, mud hen, curlew, water chicken, yellow legs, surf birds, Sept. 1-April 30. [51]Meadow or mud hens, gallinule, Aug. 15-Dec. 31; plover, curlew, snipe, sandpiper, etc., July 1-Dec. 31. [52]There are many exceptions under county laws. [53]Robin, lark, mocking bird, wild turkey, Nov. 1-March 15; shooting on Wednesdays or Saturdays between Nov. 10 and March 31, or in the waters of Currituck, New Hanover or Brunswick counties, between March 10 and Oct. 31, prohibited. [54]Swan protected until 1905. [55]Until Nov. 10, 1904; thereafter, Nov. 10-Nov. 30; limit, 5 birds. [56]Rail, plover, snipe, Nov. 10-Dec. 1. [57]Wild turkey, Sept. 1-Dec. 31. [58]Nearly every county

furnishes exceptions to the general laws; particulars may be obtained from the Fish and Game Commission, Salem, Ore. [59]Wild turkey, Oct. 15-Dec. 15; rail, reed birds, Sept. 1-Nov. 30; plover, July 15-Dec. 31. [60]Wild turkey, Nov. 1-March 31; dove, Aug. 1-Feb. 28. [61]Plover, curlew, Sept. 1-May 14. [62]Non-residents prohibited from hunting wild turkey in Bledsoe, Rhea, White, Fentress counties from May 1 to Oct. 1. [63]In Hamilton, Granger counties, partridge, Oct. 1-March 31. [64]Wild turkey, Sept. 1-March 31. [65]Same for sage hen. [66]Limit, 40 birds. [67]Limit, 5 birds. [68]Upland plover, Aug. 15-Nov. 30. [69]In nearly all counties. [70]Many county laws and exceptions to general laws. [71]Same for sage hen and ptarmigan; in counties east of Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat, sage hen and prairie chicken, Sept. 15-Nov. 14. [72]Wild turkey, Sept. 15-Dec. 31; snipe, March 1-June 30. [73]Excepting geese, which are open, Sept. 1-April 30; swan, protected all times. [74]Plover, snipe, Sept. 1-Nov. 30. [75]Applies to partridge only. [76]Snipe, plover, curlew, etc., Sept. 1-April 30; sage chicken, July 15-Oct. 15.

FISHING LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Open Seasons.

State or Territory.	Trout.	Size, Limit Ins.	Black Bass.	Size, Limit Ins.	Pickerel, Pike.	Size, Limit Ins.	Salmon.	Lake Trout.	Other Fish.
Alabama	No laws								
Alaska	No laws								
Arizona	June 1-Aug. 31.	7	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.	7					
Arkansas	No laws								[4]
California	April 1-Oct. 31.		July 1-Dec. 31.	1 lb.			Oct. 16-Sept. 9[1]		[2]
Colorado	June 1-Oct. 31.	8							[3]
Connecticut	Mar. 31-June 30.	6	June 30-Apr. 30.	6	May 1-Feb. 28.	12		May 1-Sept. 30.	
Delaware	No laws								
Dist. of Col.			May 30-Mar. 31.						
Florida	No laws								
Georgia	No laws								
Hawaii	No laws								
Idaho	April 1-Oct. 31.		Apr. 1-Oct. 31.						
Illinois	No laws								
Indiana	Apr. 1-Nov. 30.		Apr. 1-Nov. 30.	10	Apr. 1-Nov. 30.	12			
Ind. Ter.									
Iowa	Mar. 1-Oct. 31.	6	May 15-Oct. 31.	6	May 15-Mar. 31.	6	Mar. 1-Oct. 31.	Mar. 1-Oct. 31.	[4]
Kansas	No laws								
Kentucky	No laws								
Louisiana	No laws								
Maine	Oct. 15-Nov. 30.	5	[5]		[5]		[5,6]	[5]	[7,8]
Maryland	Apr. 1-Aug. 15[9]	6	Jun. 1-Apr. 14[10]		Jun. 1-Apr. 14[10]				
Mass'ch's'ts	Apr. 1-Aug. 31[11]	6	Jun. 1-Nov. 30[11]				May 1-J'ly 31[11]		
Michigan	May 1-Aug. 31.	6	July 1-Feb. 28.				May 1-Aug. 31.		
Minnesota	Apr. 15-Aug. 31.	6	May 9-Feb. 28.	6					
Mississippi	No laws								
Missouri	No laws								
Montana	No laws								
Nebraska	June 1-Oct. 31.	8	Apr. 1-Oct. 31.		June 1-Oct. 31.		June 1-Oct 31.	June 1-Oct. 31.	
Nevada	Mar. 16-Oct. 31.	6	Mar. 16-Oct. 31.				Mar. 16-Oct. 31	Mar. 16-Oct. 31.	
New Hamp.	Apr. 1-July 31[12]	5	June 1-Apr. 30[13]	8	June 1-Mar. 31.		Jan. 2-Sep.14[14]	Jan. 2-Sept. 14.	[15]
N. Jersey	Apr. 1-July 15.	6	Jun. 15-Dec.31[16]	9	May 1-Nov. 30.				[17]
N. Mexico	May 16-Oct. 14.	6	May 16-Oct. 14.	6					
New York	Ap. 15-Aug. 31[18]	6	Jun. 15-Dec.31[19]	10	June 1-Apr. 30.		Closed[20]	May 1-Sept. 30.	[21]
Long Isl.	Mar. 29-Aug. 30.		May 30-Dec. 31.					Apr. 1-Sept. 30.	
N. Carolina	Jan. 1-Oct. 15.								
N. Dakota	May 1-Dec. 31.		May 1-Dec. 31.		May 1-Dec. 31.				
Ohio[22]	Mar. 15-Sept. 15		May 1-June 2.	9			Mar. 15-Sep. 15		
Oklahoma	No laws								
Oregon	Closed[23]		June 1-Aug. 31.						
Penna	Apr. 15-July 31.	6	May 30-Dec. 31.	7	June 15-Feb. 15.	15	[24]	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	[25]
Rhode Isl.	Apr. 1-July 15.	6	May 1-June 30.	8					
S. Carolina	No laws								
S. Dakota	May 1-Sept. 30.		May 1-Sept. 30.						[26]
Tennessee	No laws								
Texas	No laws								
Utah	June 14-Dec. 15	7	June 14-Dec. 15.	7					[27]
Vermont[28]	May 1-Aug. 13.		June 15-Dec. 31.	10	May 1-Dec. 31[29]		May 1-Aug.31[30]	May 1-Aug. 31.	
Virginia	No laws								
Washington	Apr. 1-Oct. 31.		July 1-May 15.				Nov.16-Oct,14[31]		
W. Virginia	Jan. 1-Aug. 31.	4	June 15-Apr. 15.	6	Jun. 15-Apr.15[32]	8	Jan. 1-Aug.31[33]		
Wisconsin	June 15-Aug. 31		May 25-Feb. 28		May 25-Feb. 28.				
Wyoming	June 1-Sept. 30.	6	June 1-Sept. 30.	6			May 1-Oct. 31.		

[1]Above tide water, Nov. 15-Oct. 14. [2]Steelheads, Oct. 17-Sept. 9; crabs, Nov. 1-Aug. 31; size limit, 6 in. across the back. [3]Limit of catch, 50 lbs. [4]Not more than 40 game fish a day. [5]Protected from Oct. 1 until the ice goes out in the Spring; in Lake Sebago, May 31-Sept. 30; Franklin County, May 1-Sept. 30, except Wilson Pond, from Oct. 1 until ice goes out; St. Croix River and tributaries and all waters in Kennebec County, Sept. 15 until ice goes out. [6]Size limit, 9 in. [7]White perch, July 1-March 31. [8]Limit of catch, 25 lbs.; ice fishing permitted during February, March, April, 20 lbs. [9]In Frederick County, April 1-Aug. 31; Baltimore County, Feb. 28-July 1. [10]In Potomac River, above Little Falls, and Potomac tributaries, June 1-April 15. [11]Does not apply to Connecticut River or its tributaries; in Berkeley, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire counties, April 16-July 15. [12]In Coos, Grafton, Carroll counties during August, but not in April; Lake Sunapee, in August. [13]In Sunapee and Mascoma lakes, June 1-April 30. [14]Young salmon protected all times. [15]Whitefish, shad, Jan. 1-Sept. 14; perch, July 1-April 30; grayling, June 1-March 31. [16]In Delaware River, June 1-Dec. 31. [17]Perch, June 15-Nov. 30. [18]Spring Brook, March 29-Aug. 31; Gilboa, Conesville, except Schoharie River, May 1-July 31. [19]St. Lawrence River and waters of Jefferson County, June 10-Dec. 31; Lake George and Schroon Lake, Aug. 1-Dec. 15; Salmon and St. Regis rivers, May 1-Nov. 14. [20]No close seasons in Lakes Erie and Ontario; in Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, Westchester, Richmond counties, April 1-June 30; size limit for salmon, 15 in. [21]Salt water striped bass by net in Hudson River, July 1-March 30; size limit, 8 in.; frost fish, white fish, etc., may be taken with nets from inland lakes not inhabited by trout. [22]Law does not apply to waters of Lake Erie. [23]Salmon trout, April 1-Oct. 31. [24]9 in. [25]Perch, June 15-Feb. 15; netting for carp, catfish, eels, suckers in waters not inhabited by trout permitted, March 1-Dec. 31. [26]Carp, shad, May 1-Sept. 30. [27]Mountain herring, June 14-Dec. 15. [28]No close season for hook-and-line fishing in Lake Champlain. [29]Shooting of pike or pickerel permitted, March 15-May 1. [30]Size limit, 12 in. [31]And in April; in Columbia River and its tributaries, March 1, at 12 m.; April 15, at 12 m.; Aug. 15, at 12 m., and Sept. 10, at 12 m. [32]Fishing for pickerel in Potomac River above Little Falls, near Washington, forbidden April 15-June 1. [33]Size limit, 7 in.

OTHER GAME LAWS OF THE STATES.

State or Territory.	Non-Resident's License.		Where Further Information May Be Obtained.	Important Special Regulations.†
	Birds and Small Game.	Big. Game.		
Alabama	....	....	Secretary of State	
Alaska	....	....	Secretary of Agriculture	Sale permitted during season and 15 days thereafter.
Arizona	....	....	T. S. Bunch, Flagstaff.	
Arkansas	....	$10.00*	County Clerk	Use of a gun larger than No. 10 gauge forbidden in bird shooting.
California	....	....	C. A. Vogelsang, San Francisco	Hunting at night forbidden.
Colorado	$1 daily	25.00	J. M. Woodard, Denver	Hunting at night, with hard pointed bullet or weapon other than ordinary gun or pistol forbidden.
Connecticut	....	....	Game Commissioner, Hartford	The use of ferrets in hunting, or keeping of birds to be shot at forbidden.
Delaware	5.00‡*	....	Game Protective Association	Hunting at night or when ground is covered with snow prohibited.
Dist. of Col.	....	....	Commissioner of District	Hunting or fishing at night prohibited.
Florida	10.00*	....	Clerk County Circuit Courts	Hunting deer at night, trapping quail, or shooting game or game birds within one mile of West Palm Beach or St. Augustine prohibited.
Georgia	25.00*	....	Ordinary of County	Killing of baited doves prohibited.
Idaho	5.00	25.00	W. N. Iorns, Hagerman	Keeping of dogs for purposes of hunting prohibited.
Illinois	15.00*	....	Secretary of State	Sale season begins three days later and ends five days later than close of seasons.
Indiana	25.00*	....	Clerk County Circuit Courts	Hunting at night, ice fishing, or shooting fish prohibited.
Indian Ter.	....	....		Hunting by persons other than Indians, except for subsistence forbidden.
Iowa	10.00*	....	County Auditor	Sale permitted during open season and five days thereafter.
Kansas	....	....	Game Commission, Topeka.	
Kentucky	25.00*	....	County Clerk.	
Louisiana	....	....	Secretary of State.	
Maine	5.00	15.00	Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game	Hunting and fishing by non-residents in wild lands, when camping and building fires, without registered guide, prohibited; accidental shooting of human being while in pursuit of game, fine $1,000; trappers and camp keepers' license, $5; guide license, resident $1, non-resident, $20.
Maryland	§	....	Clerk Circuit Court	Hunting at night or with ferrets prohibited.
Massachusetts	....	....	J. W. Collins, Boston.	
Michigan	....	25.00	County Clerk	Practicing dogs on birds prohibited, except within fifteen days preceding the opening of the season.
Minnesota	10.00	25.00	Game and Fish Commission	Hunting or fishing within 3,000 feet of any State park prohibited; resident's licence 75 cents.
Mississippi	....	....	Secretary of State	Various counties have ordinances that prevail over the general law.
Missouri	....	....	Secretary of State	Non-residents not permitted to shoot game.
Montana	15.00	25.00	State Game and Fish Warden.	
Nebraska	10.00*	....	Game and Fish Commissioner	Hunting at night or with hard-pointed bullets; fishing within 200 feet of a fishway or with lines having more than five hooks prohibited. Sale permitted during open season and five days thereafter. License permits export of fifty birds.
Nevada	....	....	Game Commissioner	Commercial use of any portion of the carcass of deer, elk, antelope, etc., prohibited at all times. Use of a gun larger than No. 10 unlawful.
N. Hampshire	....	10.00	Secretary of State	Fishing through ice for trout or land-locked salmon or with more than ten lines, one hook to each, prohibited.
New Jersey	10.00	....	County Clerk	Hunting over snow; fishing at night or use of carp and tench for bait, prohibited. Sale permitted during open season and thirty days thereafter.
New Mexico	....	....	P. B. Otero, Santa Fe	Fishing within 100 yards of any fishway, dam, etc., prohibited.
New York	....	....	Game Commissioner, Albany	Certain counties have special regulations. In the State the use of ferrets, fishing within fifty rods of a fishway, by drawing off water, by use of explosives, or any other unusual method of hunting or fishing, prohibited. Generally netting of fish is prohibited, but when nets are permitted the meshes must not be less than 1½-inch bar. Deer sale permitted, Sept. 1-Nov. 21; quail, grouse, woodcock, during open season and until Jan. 1.
Long Island	....	....		Ducks, etc., may be taken by use of floating devices in Long Island Sound, Shinnecock, Gardiner and Peconic bays, and, Sept. 30-Oct. 19 excepted, in Great South Bay, west of Smith's Point.
No. Carolina	10.00*	....	Audubon Society, Raleigh	Nearly all counties are governed by local laws, but hunting at night is prohibited by statute.
North Dakota	25.00*	....	County Auditor	Fishing through the ice or within 500 feet of any fishway, etc., prohibited.
Ohio	25.00	....	County Clerk	Hunting at night or on Sunday or Monday of any week and fishing through the ice prohibited.
Oklahoma	....	....	Territorial Secretary	Local ordinances govern the shooting of certain birds.
Oregon	10.00*	....	Game and Forestry Warden	Killing of wild geese on any island or sand bar along Columbia River, east of Cascade Mountain, prohibited all times. Sale of game birds only last 15 days of open season.
Pennsylvania	10.00*	....	County Treasurer	Killing deer in water or hunting rabbit with ferret prohibited.
Rhode Island	....	....	Secretary of State	Fishing in water set apart for cultivation of fish forbidden except on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of the open season.

OTHER GAME LAWS OF THE STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Non-Resident's License.		Where Further Information May Be Obtained.	Important Special Regulations.†
	Birds and Small Game.	Big. Game.		
So. Carolina..	25.00*	....	County Treasurer.....	Hunting with fire at night prohibited.
South Dakota	25.00*	....	County Treasurer.....	Non-resident must also be accompanied by a registered guide.
Tennessee....	....	....	Secretary of State.....	Hunting with fire at night prohibited.
Texas.....	....	....	Game Commission.	
Utah.....	10.00*	....	Secretary of State.....	Night hunting prohibited.
Vermont.....	....	....	Secretary of State.....	Night hunting and ice fishing in waters inhabited by trout, etc., prohibited.
Virginia.....	....	....	Commissioner of Revenue.....	Local laws prevail, but hunting by non-residents is forbidden in many counties.
Washington..	10.00*	....	County Auditor.....	License: If a male elk is killed, $20 additional; resident's fee, $1.
West Virginia	15.00	....	Clerk of County Court.....	Shooting in the public roads and the use of ferrets prohibited.
Wisconsin....	10.00	25.00	Secretary of State.....	Resident's fee, $1. Deer sale permitted only Nov. 16-Dec. 6; plover, snipe, duck, Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Wyoming....	....	50.00	Game Commissioner.....	Non-residents must be accompanied by guide. Resident's fee, $1.

*Includes all game. †Export of game generally prohibited. ‡For first year, $2 for each subsequent year. §Each county issues its own license; fees range from $4.50 to $25.

THE NATIONAL GAME LAW.

The following is the text of the Lacey law, which gives the Department of Agriculture power to act in matters pertaining to the preservation and restoration of game:

That the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture are hereby enlarged so as to include the preservation, distribution, introduction and restoration of game birds and other wild birds. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, and to purchase such game birds and other wild birds as may be required therefor, subject, however, to the laws of the various States and Territories. The object and purpose of this act is to aid in the restoration of such birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto, where the same have become scarce or extinct, and also to regulate the introduction of American or foreign birds or animals in localities where they have not heretofore existed.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall make and publish all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this act, and shall expend for said purposes such sums as Congress may appropriate therefor.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to import into the United States any foreign wild animal or bird except under special permit from the United States Department of Agriculture: Provided, That nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or the importation of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots or such other species as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate.

The importation of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, or such other birds or animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare injurious to the interest of agriculture or horticulture, is hereby prohibited, and such species, upon arrival at any of the ports of the United States, shall be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deliver to any common carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia or Alaska to any State or Territory, or from any State or Territory to the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the State, Territory or District in which the same were killed: Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory or District in which the same are killed.

Sec. 4. That all packages containing such dead animals, birds, or parts thereof, when shipped by interstate commerce, as provided in Section 1 of this act, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of such packages. For each evasion or violation of this act the shipper shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding $200; and the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of this act shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding $200; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding $200.

Sec. 5. That all dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any foreign game animals, or game or song birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals or birds had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. This act shall not prevent the importation, transportation or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowl.

The Game and Fishing Laws of Canada.

The Customs Department of the Canadian Government has decided that, while it is required that duties shall be levied upon all sportsmen's outfits carried into any of the provinces, such moneys must be returned to the importer, if he takes it back into the United States within a period of six months. This decision, however, does not apply to ammunition and provisions, on which duties are also collectable. In order to obtain this rebate non-residents who visit Canada for the purpose of hunting, camping, etc., are required to deposit with the customs officer at the port of entry the amount of duty assessed (30 per cent of the appraised value), and a sufficiently accurate description of the goods imported to assure their identification when they are taken out. Members of shooting or fishing clubs that own preserves in Canada are the only exceptions to this law, and in their case their certificates of club membership are accepted by the Canadian Commissioner of Customs in lieu of the deposit of the duty.

All persons other than British subjects desiring to fish in Canadian waters must first obtain a permit, the fee for which is $5 for three months, or $10 for six months. Foreigners temporarily domiciled in Canada may be exempt from this regulation if they employ Canadian boats and boatmen, and such permits are not required in the Thousand Islands waters of the St. Lawrence River.

Nearly all of the provinces of Canada have their own local laws which prohibit the export of game and, often, of fish. The penalties for the violation of these laws range from $5 to $500, according to the seriousness of the offense, and not infrequently terms of imprisonment may be added. In addition to the local non-export laws Canada has a general law prohibiting the export of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock, but making exceptions in the case of deer that have been raised on private preserves, and permitting non-resident sportsmen to export two deer each during a calendar year at certain ports within fifteen days after the close of the open season. The ports of export are: Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Macadam Junction, New Brunswick; Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, Quebec; Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, Ontario, and such other ports as the Minister of Customs may from time to time designate. The Dominion law, however, places no restriction on the exportation of live game, and several of the provinces that specifically prohibit the export of the live game give the proper officials authority to issue licenses for the shipment of such game when it is shown that the animals or birds are intended for breeding purposes. Nearly all the provinces, however, have statutes restricting the transportation of game, and several provinces have laws which prohibit the sale of certain kinds of game at all seasons and which restrict the commercial use of the game that may legally be sold during the open season or for a specified number of days thereafter.

The local laws restricting the exportation of fish apply to trout, which may be exported to an extent not exceeding one package of twenty-five pounds in one season.

Sunday hunting or fishing is prohibited in nearly all the Canadian provinces.

OPEN SEASONS ON ANIMALS.

Province.	Deer.[1]	Elk, Wapita[1]	Moose, Caribou[1]	Antelope.	Rabbit, Hare.	Beaver.	Other Animals.
Brit. Columbia.	Sept. 1-Dec. 14.	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.	.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	[2]
Manitoba.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	.....	.....	..
N. Brunswick...	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	.....	.....	Closed[7]	[3]
Newfoundland..	.....	Closed[4].....	Closed[4] [5].....	.....	Sept. 16-Feb. 28....	Closed.	[6]
Northw. Ter's..	Nov. 1-Dec. 14..	Nov. 1-Dec. 14..	Nov. 1-Dec. 14..	Nov. 1-Dec. 14.	.....	.....	[8]
Unorg'd Ter's..	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	.....	.....	.....	[9]
Nova Scotia.....	Closed.....	.....	Closed[5].....	.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 31.....	Closed.	[10]
Ontario.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 15.	Closed.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 15.	.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 15[11]..	Closed.	[12]
Quebec:							
Zone I.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.	.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 31.	.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	Closed.	[13]
Zone II.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.	.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 28.	.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 1.....	Closed.	[14]

[1]Female and young protected all times. [2]Mountain sheep and goats, Sept. 1-Dec. 14. [3]Mink, fisher, sable, Oct. 15-March 31; muskrat, in Kings, Queens and Sunbury counties, March 10-June 10. [4]Until 1912. [5]Refers to moose only; caribou, Aug. 1-Jan. 31, excepting the month of October. [6]Otter, Oct. 1-March 31; fox, Oct. 16-March 14. [7]Until July 1, 1904. [8]Mountain sheep or goats, Oct. 1-Dec. 14; buffalo, protected all times; big game in Southeastern Assiniboia until 1906. [9]Mountain sheep or goats, Dec. 31-March 31; musk-ox, Oct. 15-March 19. [10]Mink, Nov. 2-Feb. 28; muskrat, Nov. 2-March 31. [11]Hare only. [12]Muskrat, Jan. 1-March 31; squirrel (black and gray), Sept. 15-Dec. 15. [13]Bear, Aug. 20-June 30; mink, otter, raccoon, yellow or red fox, marten, pekan, Nov. 1-March 31; muskrat, April 1-April 30. [14]Otter, Oct. 15-April 14; muskrat, Nov. 1-March 31.

OPEN SEASON FOR BIRDS IN CANADA.

Province.	Grouse, Partridge, Prarie Chicken.	Duck and Other Water Birds.	Geese, Swan.	Woodcock.	Snipe and Other Shore Birds.	Wild Turkey.	Other Birds.
British Columbia.	Closed[1].....	Sept. 1-Apl. 30...	.....	.....	Sept. 1-Apl. 30.	.....	[2]
Manitoba.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 14..	Sept. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 31.	Aug. 1-Dec. 31.	.....	[3]
New Brunswick...	Closed.....	Sept. 2 Nov. 30...	Sept. 2-Nov. 30[4]	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.	.....	..
Newfoundland....	Sept. 16-Jan. 11..	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 21-Jan. 11	.....	..
Northwest Ter's...	Sept. 15-Dec. 14..	Aug. 23-May 4....	.....	.....	Aug. 23-May 4..	.....	..
Unorganized Ter's.	Sept. 1-Dec. 31...	Sept. 1-Jan. 14...	Sept. 1-Jan. 14.	.....	.....	.....	..
Nova Scotia[5].....	Closed[6].....	Sept. 1-Apl. 30[7]..	.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 28.	Sept. 1-Feb 28..	.....	..
Ontario.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 15[8].	Sept. 1-Dec. 15...	Sept. 15-Apl. 30	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	Sept. 15-Dec. 15	Closed.	[9]
Quebec, Zone I...	Sept. 1-Dec. 14[10].	Sept. 15 Feb. 28[11]	.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 31.	Sept. 1-Jan. 31.	.....	..
Quebec, Zone II..	Sept. 15-Jan. 31[12]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..

[1]English partridge protected all times. [2]Quail protected all times. [3]Upland plover, July 1-Dec. 31; Quail, Aug. 1-Dec. 31; dove, protected all times. [4]Does not include swan. [5]In Cape Breton the open season for birds is Aug. 20-Feb. 28. [6]Partridge, Oct. 1-Nov. 30. [7]Blue-wing duck, in Cumberland County, Sept. 1-April 30. [8]Prairie fowl, English or Mongolian pheasants, protected until Sept. 15, 1905. [9]Quail, Nov. 1-Nov. 30; [10]White partridge, Nov. 1-Jan. 31. [11]Ruffle-head ducks, Sept. 1-April 14. [12]White partridge, Nov. 15-Feb. 28.

FISHING AND LICENSE LAWS OF CANADA.

Open Seasons.

Province.	Speckled Trout.	Lake Trout.	Pickerel.	Salmon.	Land-Locked Salmon.	Other Fish.	License Fees. Residents.	License Fees. Non-Residents, for Big Game.
Brit. Columbia..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	$50.00[1]
Manitoba.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 30.	.....	May 15-Apl. 14.	.....	.....	..	....	25.00
New Brunswick..	May 1-Sept. 14.	May 1-Sept. 14.	.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 14[2]	May 1-Sep. 14	..	$2.00	20.00[3]
Newfoundland..	Jan. 15-Sept. 14	Jan. 15-Sept. 14	.....	Jan. 15-Sept.14.	.....	..	.....	[4]
Northwest Ter's.	May 1-Sept. 14.	Dec. 15-Oct. 4..	May 15-Apl. 14[5]	.....	Dec. 15-Oct. 4	..	1.00	15.00
Unorg'z'd Ter's..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	50.00
Nova Scotia.....	Apl. 1-Sept. 30.	Apl. 1-Sept. 30.	.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 14[2]	Apl. 1-Sep. 30	..	....	30.00[13]
Ontaria[8].....	May 1-Sept. 15[6]	.....	May 15-Apl. 14.	.....	.....	[11]	2.00[7]	25.00
Quebec, Zone I.[9].	May 1-Sept. 30.	Dec. 1-Oct. 14..	May 15-Apl. 14.	May 1-July 30[10]	Dec. 1-Oct. 14	[11]	....	25.00
Quebec, Zone II.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	25.00

[1]Guide's license, $10. [2]With rod and line, Feb. 1-Aug. 14. [3]Additional license for Westmoreland County, $30. [4]To kill 2 stag and 1 doe caribou, $50; 3 stag and 1 doe caribou, $50; 5 stag and 1 doe caribou, $80. [5]Same for pike and muskallonge. [6]Salmon, trout and whitefish, Dec. 1-Oct. 31. [7]To hunt moose, $10. [8]Special permit required for Nepigon waters. Fee: Residents, 1 week, $5; 4 weeks, $10. Non-residents, 2 weeks, $15; 3 weeks, $20; 4 weeks, $25. [9]Winanish, Dec. 1-Sept. 4; muskallonge, July 1-May 24. [10]With rod and line, Feb. 1-Aug. 14. [11]Bass, June 15-April 14.

Customs Duties of the United States.

(Abridged from the United States Tariff Act of 1897.)

Albums, photograph, scrap and autograph, 35 p. c. ad val.
Alcohol, amylic, 1-4c. per lb.
Alcohol, medicinal preparations, 55c. per lb., or not less than 25 p. c. ad val.
Animals, for breeding purposes, free.
Apparel, wearing, 50 p. c. ad val. to 44c. per lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.
Apparel, theatrical, free, under certain conditions specified by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Arms, muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, etc., 25 p. c. ad val.
Barley, bushels of 48 lbs., 30c. per bushel.
Beads, 35 p. c. ad val.
Beef, mutton, pork, 2c. per lb.
Beer and ale not in bottles, 20c. per gal.
Beers, porter and ales in bottles, 40c. per gal.
Binding, cotton, 45 p. c. ad val.
Binding, silk, 50 p. c. ad val.
Binding, wool, 60c. per lb. and 50 p. c. ad val.
Birds and land and water fowl, free.
Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery, free.
Birds, skins and feathers not dressed or colored, 15 p. c. ad val. When dressed, colored, or otherwise manufactured, 50 p. c. ad val.
Blankets, from 22c. p. lb. and 30 p. c. ad val. to 33c. p. lb. and 35 p. c. ad val.
Bond Paper, from 2c. p. lb. and 10 p. c. ad val. to 3 1-2c. p. lb. and 15 p. c. ad val. When ruled, bordered, decorated or printed, 10 p. c. ad val. additional.
Bonnets, Hats or Hoods for male or female wear, from $2 to $7 p. doz. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Bonnets, Hats or Hoods composed of straw, 35 p. c. ad val. When trimmed, 50 p. c. ad val.
Bonnet or Hat Pins not classified as jewelry, 35 p. c. ad val.
Books, maps, charts, etc., 25 p. c. ad val.
Books, when printed more than 20 years, free.
Books, printed in other languages than English, free.
Botanical specimens, when not for sale, free.
Bottles, toilet, 45 or 60 p. c. ad val.
Bronzes, Manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Butter and substitutes, 6c. p. lb.
Buttons, collar and cuff, 50 p. c. ad val.
Cameos, unset, 10 p. c. ad val.
Cameos, set or in frames, 60 p. c. ad val.
Candy, from 4c. p. lb. and 15 p. c. ad val. to 50 p. c. ad val.
Caps. See bonnets.
Carpets, treble ingrain, 22c. p. sq. yard and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, two-ply, 18c. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, Axminster, Wilton, velvet, 60c. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, Brussels tapestry, 28c. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, druggets, 22c. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carving Knives and Forks, not less than 45 p. c. ad val.
Cattle, less than one year old, $2 p. head.
Cattle, more than one year old, $3.75 p. head or 27 1-2 p. c. ad val.
Cheese, 6c. p. lb.
Chinaware, decorated, 60 p. c. ad val.
Cigars and Cigarettes, $4.50 p. lb. and 25 p. c. ad val., with internal revenue tax.
Clocks, 40 p. c. ad val.
Clothing. See apparel.
Coal, anthracite, free.
Coal, bituminous, 67c. p. ton.
Coffee, free.
Copper, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Coral, manufactures of, 50 to 60 p. c. ad val.
Cosmetics, 50 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, plain or hemstitched, 45 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, 55 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, embroidered, 60 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Hose, 30 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Laces, 60 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Clothing, ready made, 50 p. c. ad val.
Crayons, 30 p. c. ad val.
Crockery Ware, 60 p. c. ad val.
Cutlery, more than $3 per doz., 20c. p. piece and 40 p. c. ad val.
Cutlery, table knives, 16c. each and 15 p. c. ad val.
Cutlery, razors, $1.75 p. doz. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Cutlery, swords, 35 p. c. ad val.
Cut Glass, all articles of, 60 p. c. ad val.
Diamonds, cut and set, 60 p. c. ad val.
Diamonds, not jewelry, rough or uncut, free.
Diamonds, cut but not set, 10 p. c. ad val.
Dolls and Doll Heads, 35 p. c. ad val.
Drawing Instruments, 45 p. c. ad val.
Drawings, pen and ink, 20 p. c. ad val.
Dress Ornaments and Trimmings, 60 p. c. ad val. to 50c. p. lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.
Drugs, crude, free.
Drugs, refined, 1-4 p. c. p. lb. and 10 p. c. ad val.
Dyewoods, crude, free.
Dyewoods, extracts of, 7-8 p. c. per lb.
Earthenware, common, 25 p. c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, plain, 55 p. c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, ornamented, 60 p. c. ad val.
Eggs, 5c. per doz.
Embroidered Articles, 60 p. c. ad val. to 50c. per lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.
Engravings and Etchings, 25 p. c. ad val.
Engravings and Etchings, printed more than twenty years, free.
Essences, fruit, $2 per lb.
Extracts, meat, 35c. per lb.
Eyeglasses, 50 p. c. ad val.
Fans, 50 p. c. ad val.
Feathers, dressed or ornamented, 50 p. c. ad val.
Firecrackers, 8c. per lb.
Fish, American caught, free.
Fish, canned, dried, 40 p. c. ad val.
Fish, fresh, 3-4c. to 1c. per lb.
Flax, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Flaxseed Oil, 20c. per gal.
Flour, wheat, 25 p. c. ad val.
Flowers, artificial or ornamental, 50 p. c. ad val.
Flowers, natural, 25 p. c. ad val.
Fruits, preserved in their own juice, 1c. per lb. and 35 p. c. ad val.
Furniture, wood, 35 p. c. ad val.
Furs, articles made of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Glass, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Glasses, opera and field, 45 p. c. ad val.
Glassware, 60 p. c. ad val.
Gloves, $1.75 to $4.75 per doz. pairs and 50 p. c. ad val. to 44c. per lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.
Glucose, 1 1-2c. per lb.
Glue, value above 35c. per lb., 15c. per lb. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Glycerine, refined, 3c. per lb.
Gold, manufactures of, not jewelry, 45 p. c. ad val.
Grapes, 20c. per cubic ft.
Guns, shot, 25 p. c. ad val.
Gutta-percha, manufactures of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Gypsum, ground, $2.25 per ton.
Hair, manufactures of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Hams and Bacon, 5c. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, 45 p. c. ad val. to 60 p. c. ad val.
Harness, leather, 45 p. c. ad val.
Hats, value above $20 per doz., $7 per doz. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Hay, $4 per ton.
Hemp, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Hides, uncured, 15 p. c. ad val.
Honey, 20c. per gal.
Hops, 12c. per lb.
Horn, manufactures of, 30 p. c. ad val.
Horses, valued under $150 per head, $30 per head.
Horses, valued over $150 per head, 25 p. c. ad val.
Household Effects, of persons from foreign countries, free.
India rubber, crude, free.
India rubber, manufactures of, 30 p. c. ad val.
Indigo, extracts or pastes of, 3-4c. per lb.
Ink, 25 p. c. ad val.
Iron, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Ivory, manufactures of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Jellies, 1 p. c. per lb. and 35 p. c. ad val.
Jewelry, all articles commonly known as jewelry, 60 p. c. ad val.
Knitted articles for wearing apparel, 44c. per lb and 50 p. c. ad val.
Knitted articles, silk, 60 p. c. ad val.
Lace, 60 p. c. ad val.
Lard, 2c. per lb.
Lead, articles of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Lead pencils, 45c. per gross and 25 p. c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Lemons, 1c. per lb.
Linen, Collars and Cuffs, 40c. per doz. pieces and 2 p. c. ad val.
Linen, manufactures of, 40 p. c. ad val.
Liqueurs, n. e. s., $2.25 per gal.
Macaroni, and similar preparations, 1 1-2c. per lb.
Machinery, patterns for, free.
Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, 3c. per lb.; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, 1-5c. per lb.
Malt, barley, 45c. per bush. of 34 lbs.
Manuscripts, free.
Marble, manufactures of, n. e. s., 50 p. c. ad val.
Matches, friction or lucifer, in boxes of less than 10 matches, 8c. per gross.
Matches, friction or lucifer, otherwise than in boxe containing less than 100, 1c. per 1,000 matches.

Matting, cocoa fibre or rattan, 6c. per sq. yd.
Medals, gold, silver or copper, received as prizes or accepted as honorary distinctions, free.
Microscopes, 45 p. c. ad val.
Millinery, ornaments, feathers, flowers, birds, etc., 50 p. c. ad val.
Mineral waters, 50c. per gal.
Mirrors, 45 p. c. ad val.
Morphine, sulphate of, $1 per oz.
Musical Instruments or parts thereof, 45 p. c. ad val.
Nails, cut, 6-10c. per lb.
Nails, wire, not less than 1 in. in length, 1-2c. per lb.
Nails, horseshoe, 2 1-4c. per lb.
Newspapers and periodicals, free.
Oats, 15c. per bu.
Oatmeal and rolled oats, 1c. per lb.
Oilcloth, 8c. per yd. and 15 p. c. ad val. to 20c. per yd. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Oil, fruit, $2 per lb.; linseed, 20c. per gal. of 7 1-2 lbs. wgt.; olive, 40c. per gal.; whale, 8c. per gal.
Olives, green or prepared, 25c. per gal.
Onions, 40c. per bu.
Onyx, manufactures of, n. e. s., 50 p. c. ad val.
Opera glasses, see under glasses.
Opium, crude or unmanufactured, $1 per lb.
Opium, prepared for smoking, $6 per lb.
Optical instruments, 45 p. c. ad val.
Oranges, 1c. per lb.
Oriental Rugs, 10c. per sq. ft. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Ostrich Feathers, 50 p. c. ad val.
Paintings, for colleges or for exhibition, free.
Paintings, n. e. s., 20 p. c. ad val.
Paints, artists', 30 p. c. ad val.
Paper, manufactures of, n. e. s., 35 p. c. ad val.
Parasols, 40 p. c. ad val.
Pearls, in natural state, 10 p. c. ad val.
Pepper, red or cayenne, 2 1-2c. per lb.
Pepper, black or white, free.
Perfumery, 50 p. c. ad val. to 60c. per lb. and 45 p. c. ad val.
Photograph Albums, 35 p. c. ad val.
Photographic, dry plate and films, 25 p. c. ad val.
Photographs, 25 p. c. ad val.
Pickles, 40 p. c. ad val.
Pins, not ornaments, of metal, 35 p. c. ad val.
Pipes, smoking, 60 p. c. ad val.
Playing cards, 10c. per pack and 20 p. c. ad val.
Potatoes, 25c. per bu. of 60 lbs.
Precious stones, cut and not set, 10 p. c. ad val.
Precious stones, set, 60 p. c. ad val.
Prizes or trophies, free.
Pumice stone, manufactured, $6 per ton.
Quicksilver, 7c. per lb.
Quinces, 25c. per bu.
Quinine, free.
Razors, see under cutlery.
Ribbons, 45 p. c. ad val. to 50 p. c. ad val.
Ribbons, velvet or plush, $1.50 per lb. and 15 p. c. ad val.
Rugs, see under carpets.
Rye, 10c. per bu.
Rye, flour, 1-2c. per lb.
Saddles, see under harness.
Salmon, fresh, pickled or salted, 1c. per lb.
Salt, in bulk, 8c. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in packages, 12c. per 100 lbs.
Sauces, n. e. s., 40 p. c. ad val.
Sausages, bologna, free.
Scenery, theatrical, not for sale, free.
Sculpture, not for sale, free.
Shoes, made of leather, 25 p. c. ad val.
Silk clothing, 60 p. c. ad val.
Silk, raw or reeled, free.
Silk thread, 30 p. c. ad val.
Skeletons, free.
Skins, raw, free.
Slate, manufactures of, 20 p. c. ad val.
Smokers' articles, 60 p. c. ad val.
Soap, castile, 1 1-4c. per lb.
Soap, toilet and medicinal, 15c. per lb.
Specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, not for sale, free.
Spectacles, see under eye-glasses.
Sponges, 20 p. c. ad val.
Statuettes, 60 p. c. ad val.
Straw, manufactures of, n. e. s., 30 p. c. ad val.
Strychnine, 30c. per oz.
Sugar, maple, 4c. per lb.
Sugar, not above 16 Dutch standard, 95-100c. per lb.
Sugar, above 16 Dutch standard and all refined, 1 95-100c. per lb.
Sulphur, crude, free.
Sulphur, refined or sublimed, $8 per ton.
Swords and sword blades, 35 p. c. ad val.
Tapestry, see under carpets.
Tea and tea plants, free.
Thorite, 6c. per lb.
Tin, ore and in bars, blocks or pigs, free.
Tin plates, 1 1-2c. per lb.
Tobacco, see under cigars and cigarettes.
Tobacco, wrapper and filler, when mixed with 15 p. c. or more of wrapper, $1.85 per lb.; if stemmed, $2.50 per lb.; all other filler tobacco, stemmed, 50c. per lb.; unstemmed, 35c. per lb.
Tobacco, n. e. s., 55c. per lb.
Toilet Articles, cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, powders and other toilet articles, not containing alcohol, 50 p. c. ad val.
Toilet articles, see under perfumery.
Toys, not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stoneware and n. e. s., 35 p. c. ad val.
Trophies, free.
Type metal, 1 1-2c. per lb. for lead contained therein.
Types, new, 25 p. c. ad val.
Umbrellas, 50 p. c. ad val.
Varnishes, 35 p. c. ad val.
Varnishes, spirit, $1.32 per gal and 35 p. c. ad val.
Vases, 60 p. c. ad val.
Vegetables, in their natural state, 25 p. c. ad val.
Vegetables, prepared or preserved, 40 p. c. ad val.
Velvets, and velvet or plush ribbons, silk, $1 per lb. and 15 p. c. ad val.
Watch Cases and parts of Watches, 40 p. c. ad val.
Watch movements, not more than 7 jewels, 35c. each; more than 7, but not more than 11 jewels, 50c. each; 12 to 15 jewels, 75c. each; 16 to 17, $3 each; and in addition to, on all the foregoing, 25 p. c. ad val.
Wearing Apparel. See under Apparel.
Wheat, 25c. per bu.
Willow, manufactures of, 40 p. c. ad val.
Wines, champagne, 1-2 pt. to 1 pt., $4 per doz.; 1 pt. to 1 qt., $8 per doz.; bottles containing more than 1 qt. each, $8 per doz. and $2.50 per gal.
Wines, still, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, containing more than 14 p. c. of alcohol, 50c. per gal.
Woods, cabinet, sawed, 15 p. c. ad val.
Woods, veneers of, unmanufactured, 20 p. c. ad val.
Wood, manufactures of, n. e. s., 35 p. c. ad val.
Wool, first class, 11c. per lb.; second class, 12c. per lb.; third class, valued above 12c. per lb., 7c. per lb.
Woollen, yarns, valued at not more than 30c. per lb., 27 1-2c. per lb.; more than 30c. per lb., 38 1-2c. per lb.; in addition to the foregoing, 40 p. c. ad val.
Zinc, articles of, n. e. s., 45 p. c. ad val.

Customs Tariff for the Philippine Archipelago.

Agricultural Tools and Implements (not machinery), 100 kilos, $1.50.
Alcohol, per liter, 70c.
Asses, $5 each.
Baggage, travellers' personal, free.
Bamboo, unmanufactured, 100 kilos, $1.20.
Bar Fixtures, 100 kilos, $11.00.
Barks, for dyeing, 100 kilos, 20c.; for tanning, 100 kilos, 10c.
Barley, in grain, 100 kilos, 25c.; in flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Baskets, 100 kilos, $10.00.
Beans, dried and in bulk, 100 kilos, 75c.
Bedsteads, of cast iron, enamelled, 100 kilos, $2.00.
Bedsteads, common wood, 100 kilos, $5.00.
Beef, canned or potted, not exceeding in value $1 per doz. cans of weight of 1 kilogram each, per kilo, 5c.; not exceeding $1.75 per doz. cans, per kilo, 20c.
Beer, in casks, per hectog, $3.40; in bottles, per hectog, $4.60.
Benzine, 100 kilos, $1.25.
Beverages, non-alcoholic, per hectog, $1.00.
Bibles, free.
Bicycles, complete, $5 each; detached parts, kilo, 20c.
Birds, singing birds and parrots, 50c. each.
Bone, unwrought, per kilo, 60c.; wrought, per kilo, $1.50.
Books, printed, bound or unbound, n. e. s., 100 kilos, $3.00; unprinted books, 100 kilos, $4.00.
Books, for schools, Bibles, magazines and newspapers, free.
Bread, canned, per kilo, 2 1-2c.
Bullets, for firearms, 100 kilos, 75c.
Cameras. See under Photographic Material.
Candies of all kinds, per kilo, 12 1-2c.
Cane. Same as Bamboo.
Cardboard Boxes, per kilo, 20c.
Carpets, of cotton, per kilo, 15c.; of wool, 35 p. c. ad val.
Cartridges, per kilo, 30c.

Cattle, oxen, $2.00 each; bulls and cows, $1.50 each; calves and heifers, $1.00 each.
Cereals, prepared for table use, n. e. s., 100 kilos, $2.00.
Cheese, fine, per kilo, 25c.; common, per kilo, 2 1-2c.
Cigars and Cigarettes. See Tobacco.
Clocks, common or alarm, 25c. each.
Coffee, in grains, 100 kilos, $7.00; ground, $8.70.
Copper, n. e. s., per kilo, 15c.
Copper, articles of bronze gilt or nickeled, per kilo, 50c.
Copper, rolled in bars, 100 kilos, $2.25; rolled in sheets, 100 kilos, $2.50; ore, free.
Cordage and Rope, 100 kilos, $6.00.
Corn, in grain, 100 kilos, 10c.; in meal or flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Cotton, Absorbent, per kilo, 25c.; raw, 100 kilos, 50c.; yarns, bleached, 10c. per kilo; dyed, 15c. per kilo.
Cutlery, tools, with wooden handles, and scissors, per kilo, 15c.; pocket knives and razors, per kilo, 60c.; surgical and dental instruments, per kilo, 30c.
Dishes, clay or stoneware, 100 kilos, $1.60; porcelain, plain, 100 kilos, $5.60; ornamented, 100 kilos, $9.60.
Dyes, Indigo and Cochineal, per kilo, 10c.; extracts, etc., 100 kilos, $1.00.
Electric, Storage Batteries, 100 kilos, $25; dynamos, generators, etc., 100 kilos, $5.
Explosives, for mines, 100 kilos, $5.00.
Explosives, gunpowder, etc., for sporting and fireworks, per kilo, 20c.
Eyeglasses, per doz., 25c.
Feathers, for ornaments, per kilo, $2.50.
Fertilizers, natural, free; artificial or chemical, 100 kilos, 5c.
Firearms, barrels for portable arms, per kilo, 60c.; pistols and revolvers, per kilo, $3.00; other arms, breech and muzzle loading, per kilo, $2.00.
Fireworks. See under Explosives.
Fish and other preserved sea food, canned or potted, per kilo, 6c.
Flour, of wheat, rye or barley, 100 kilos, 40c.
Fruits, canned, per kilo, 4c.; dried, in small packages, 100 kilos, $2.50; dried, in bulk, 100 kilos, 75c.
Furniture, neither chiselled, inlaid, veneered or carved, 100 kilos, $5.00; of common wood, veneered, 100 kilos, $15.00; otherwise ornamented, 100 kilos, $25.00.
Gasoline, 100 kilos, $1.25.
Glass, articles cut, painted or gilded, 100 kilos, $12.
Glass, uncut and unornamented, 100 kilos, $5.60.
Gloves, of leather or skin, per kilo, $3.50.
Glycerine, crude, 100 kilos, $1.40.
Gold, jewelry, unset, per hectog, $12.50; same, set with precious stones, per hectog, $25.00.
Gold, manufactures in articles other than jewelry, per hectog, $3.00.
Gunpowder. See under Explosives.
Guns. See under Firearms.
Hair, textiles of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Harness, draught, per kilo, 15c.; carriage, per kilo, 30c.; other harness, saddlery, etc., per kilo, 30c.
Hats, of straw, trimmed, 22c. each; untrimmed, 13c each; of other materials, trimmed, 20c. each; untrimmed, 6c. each.
Hemp, knitted goods of, $1.00 to $1.40 per kilo.
Hogs, $1.00 each.
Hops, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Horses, gelded, $10.00 each; other horses and mares $5.00 each.
Household Furniture, of immigrants, free.
Inks, writing or drawing, 100 kilos, $4.00.
Inks, printing, 100 kilos, $2.00.
Iron, bars, beams, plates, columns and pipes, 10; kilos, 35c.
Iron, articles not coated or enamelled, 100 kilos, $1.20; ornamental, 100 kilos, $2.00.
Ivory, wrought, per kilo, $3.50; unwrought, per kilo, $1.00.
Jellies and Jams, per kilo, 4c.
Jewelry. See under gold, silver and precious stones.
Knives. See under Cutlery.
Lard, 100 kilos, $1.60.
Lead, in bars, sheets, pipes or wire, 100 kilos, 75c.
Liquors, whiskey, rum and gin in wood, per liter, 35c.; same in bottles, flasks, etc., per liter, 35c.; brandies, liqueurs, cordials and other compound spirits, per liter, 45c.; wines, sparkling, 85c. per liter; wines, white, in casks, barrels, etc., 25c. per liter; same in bottles, etc., 40c. per liter; wines, common red, in casks, etc., 5c. per liter; in bottles, etc., 20c. per liter.
Machinery, agricultural, 100 kilos, 25c.
Magazines, public, free.
Meats, salted or in brine, 100 kilos, 75c.; canned or potted, same as Beef; smoked or cured, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Medical Preparations, per kilo, 25c.
Milk, concentrated or condensed, per kilo, 2 1-2c.
Molasses, 100 kilos, $1.00.
Mules, $5.00 each.
Nitro-Glycerine. See under Explosives.
Oats, in grain, 100 kilos, 10c.; in flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Oleomargarine, per kilo, 6c.
Opium, crude, per kilo, $2.00; manufactured or prepared, per kilo, $3.50.
Oxen. See under Cattle.
Paper, common, for wrapping, 100 kilos, $1.00; for printing, 100 kilos, $1.00; straw, sand, emery or glass, 100 kilos, $1.75.
Peaches. See under Fruit.
Peas, dried and in bulk, 100 kilos, 75c.; canned or potted, 100 kilos, $2.50.
Pencils, lead or colored, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Petroleum, crude, 100 kilos, 10c.; refined, 100 kilos, $1.25.
Photographic, cameras, from 25c. to $5.00 each.
Pistols. See under Firearms.
Plants, natural, free.
Pork. See under Meats.
Poultry, dressed or not, per kilo, 3c.
Precious Stones, uncut, free; cut but unset, 15 p. c. ad val.
Quinine, sulphate and bisulphate of, free; in pills or capsules, free.
Revolvers. See under Firearms.
Rice, unhusked, 100 kilos, 40c.; husked, 100 kilos, 50c.
Rope. See under Cordage.
Rye, in grain, 100 kilos, 25c.; in flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Samples, if not of commercial value, free.
Schoolbooks, free.
Seeds, medicinal, 100 kilos, $2.50; oleaginous, 100 kilos, 30c.
Sewing Machines and parts thereof, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Sheep, each, 50c.
Shoes, of cowhide or similar leather, for men, 10c. per pair; for women, 8c. per pair; for children, 5c. per pair.
Silk, spun, per kilo, $1.50; twisted, per kilo, $1.90.
Silver, jewelry, unset, per hectog, $3.00; set with pearls, or precious stones, per hectog, $15.50.
Silver, manufactured in articles other than jewelry or plate, per hectog, 80c.
Soap, common and castile, in bars, per kilo, 1c.; ordinary toilet, in bars or cakes, per kilo, 10c.; fine toilet, per kilo, 20c.
Spectacles. See under Eyeglasses.
Spices, n. e. s., unground, per kilo, 8c.; ground, per kilo, 10c.; saffron, per kilo, $4.00.
Sugar, raw and glucose, 100 kilos, $1.62; refined, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Swords, per kilo, 60c.
Thread, linen, 22 1-2c. per kilo.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per kilo, 50c.; manufactured, per kilo, $2.00.
Type metal, per kilo, 15c.
Varnishes, 100 kilos, $4.00.
Vegetables, canned or potted, per kilo, 2 1-2c.; dried, 100 kilos, $1.00.
Watches and parts thereof, 20 p. c. ad val.
Wheat, in grain, 100 kilos, 25c.; in flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Wool, unwashed, 100 kilos, $2.55; washed, 100 kiles, $4.35.

Abbreviations.—Ad val., ad valorem; hectog., hectogram; kilo., kilogram; kilos., kilograms; n. e. s., not especially specified; p. c., per cent.

Customs Tariff for Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Merchandise coming into this country from Porto Rico and Hawaii, and entering Porto Rico and Hawaii from this country, is exempt from duty.

Customs Districts and Ports in the United States.

(Corrected by the U. S. Treasury Department for The American Almanac for 1904.)

Districts.	Ports of Entry.	Ports of Delivery*
Maine.		
Aroostook	Houlton.	
Passamaquoddy	Eastport.	
	†Calais.	
Machias	Machias.	
Frenchmans Bay	Ellsworth.	
	†Mt. Desert Ferry.	
Castine	Castine.	Deer Island.
		Bucksport.
Bangor	Bangor.	
	Vanceboro.	
	Lowellton.	
Belfast	Belfast	Rockport.
		Vinalhaven.
		North Haven.
		Camden.
Waldoboro	Waldoboro	Bristol.
	Rockland.	Damariscotta.
		Thomaston.
		St. George.
Wiscasset	Wiscasset	Boothbay.
Bath	Bath.	
Portland and Falmouth	Portland.	
Saco		
Kennebunk	Kennebunk	Kennebunkport.
York	York.	
N. Hampshire.		
Portsmouth	Portsmouth.	
Vermont.		
Vermont	Burlington.	
	†St. Albans.	
	†Alburg.	
	†East Alburg.	
	†Swanton.	
	†Highgate.	
	†Franklin.	
	†West Berkshire.	
	†Windmill Point.	
	†Richford.	
Memphremagog	Newport.	
	†North Troy.	
	†Derbyline.	
	†Island Pond.	
	†Canaan.	
	†Beecher Falls.	
Massachusetts.		
Newburyport	Newburyport.	
Gloucester	Gloucester.	
Salem-Beverly	Salem.	
Marblehead	Marblehead	Lynn.
Boston & Charlestown	Boston	Worcester.
Plymouth	Plymouth.	
Barnstable	Barnstable	Provincetown.
		Chatham.
		Dennis.
Nantucket	Nantucket.	
Edgartown	Edgartown.	
New Bedford	New Bedford.	
Fall River	Fall River.	
Rhode Island.		
Newport	Newport.	
Bristol & Warren	Bristol and Warren.	
Providence	Providence.	
Connecticut.		
Stonington	Stonington.	
New London	New London.	
Hartford	Hartford	Springfield, Mass.
New Haven	New Haven.	
Fairfield	Bridgeport.	
	†Stamford.	
New York.		
Sag Harbor	Sag Harbor	Greenport.
City of New York	New York	New Windsor.
	Jersey City	Albany.
		Cold Spring.
		Port Jefferson.
		Patchogue.
Champlain	Plattsburg	Fort Covington.
Oswegatchie	Ogdensburg.	
Cape Vincent	Cape Vincent.	
Oswego	Oswego.	
Genesee	River Genesee. (Rochester).	
Niagara	Niagara Falls.	
Buffalo Creek	Buffalo.	
Dunkirk	Dunkirk.	Syracuse.
New Jersey.		
Newark	Newark.	
Perth Amboy	Perth Amboy.	
Little Egg Harbor	Tuckerton.	
Great Egg Harbor	Somers Point.	
Bridgeton	Bridgeton.	
Burlington	Trenton	Trenton.

Districts.	Ports of Entry.	Ports of Delivery*
Pennsylvania.		
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Camden, N. J.
		Chester.
Erie	Erie	Titusville.
Pittsburg	Pittsburg.	
Delaware.		
Delaware	Wilmington.	
Maryland.		
Eastern	Crisfield.	
Baltimore	Baltimore.	
Annapolis	Annapolis.	
D. of Columbia		
Georgetown	Washington.	
Virginia.		
Cherrystone	Cape Charles City (Eastville).	
Alexandria	Alexandria.	
Tappahannock	Tappahannock.	
Newport News	Newport News.	Yorktown.
Norfolk and Portsmouth	Norfolk and Portsmouth.	
Petersburg	Petersburg to City Point.	
Richmond	Richmond.	
	†Westcpoint.	
North Carolina		
Albemarle	Elizabeth City.	
Pamlico	Newbern	Durham.
Beaufort	Beaufort.	
Wilmington	Wilmington.	
South Carolina.		
Georgetown	Georgetown.	
Charleston	Charleston.	
Beaufort	Beaufort.	
Georgia.		
Savannah	Savannah.	
Brunswick	Brunswick	Darien.
St. Marys	St. Marys	Atlanta.
Florida.		
Fernandina	Fernandina.	
St. Johns	Jacksonville.	
St. Augustine	St. Augustine.	
Key West	Key West.	
	†Punta Gorda.	
	Miami.	
Tampa	Tampa.	
St. Marks	Cedar Keys.	
Appalachicola	†Port Inglis.	
	Appalachicola.	
	†Carrabelle.	Carrabelle.
Pensacola	Pensacola.	
Alabama.		
Mobile	Mobile.	
Mississippi.		
Pearl River	Shieldsboro (Bay St. Louis)	East Pascagoula (Scranton).
		Ship Island.
Natchez	Natchez.	
Vicksburg	Vicksburg.	
Louisiana.		
New Orleans	New Orleans	Wheeling, W. Va.
		Council Bluffs, Ia.
		Cincinnati, O.
		Louisville, Ky.
		St. Louis, Mo.
		Sioux City, Ia.
		Memphis, Tenn.
		Evansville, Ind.
		Burlington, Ia.
		Dubuque, Ia.
		Omaha, Neb.
		Kansas City, Mo.
		St. Joseph, Mo.
		La Crosse, Wis.
		Chattanooga, Tenn.
		Paducah, Ky.
		Lincoln, Neb.
		Knoxville, Tenn.
Teche	Brashear (Morgan City).	
Texas.		
Galveston	Galveston.	
	†Velasco.	
	†Sabine Pass.	
Saluria	Eagle Pass	San Antonio.
		Lavaca.
Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi.	
	†Laredo.	
Brazos d'Santiago	Brownsville.	
Paso del Norte	El Paso.	
California.		
San Diego	San Diego.	
Los Angeles	Los Angeles.	
	†Santa Barbara.	
San Francisco	San Francisco.	
	†Oakland.	
Humboldt	Eureka.	Crescent City.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Districts.	Ports of Entry.	Ports of Delivery*
Oregon and Washington.		
Southern district of Oregon	Coos Bay (Empire City).	
Yaquina	Yaquina.	
Oregon	Astoria.	
Willamette	Portland.	
Puget Sound	Port Townsend.	
	†Aberdeen.	
	†Anacortes.	
	†Blaine.	
	†Danville.	
	†Everett.	
	†Friday Harbor.	
	†New Whatcom.	
	†Northport.	
	†Port Angeles.	
	†Roche Harbor.	
	†Seattle.	
	†Sumas.	
	†Tacoma.	
Alaska.		
Alaska	Sitka.	
	†Cooks Inlet (Homer)	
	†Dyea.	
	†Eagle City.	
	†Juneau.	
	†Karluk.	
	†Ketchikan.	
	†Kodiak.	
	†Nome.	
	†Orca.	
	†St. Michael.	
	†Skagway.	
	†Unalaska.	
	†Unga.	
	†Valdez.	
	†Wrangel.	
Montana and Idaho.		
Montana ; Idaho.	Great Falls	Bonners Ferry.
Minnesota.		
Minnesota	St. Paul.	
	†Minneapolis.	
Duluth	Duluth.	
Wisconsin.		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Kenosha.
		Racine.
		Sheboygan.
		Greenbay.
Michigan.		
Michigan	Grand Haven	Cheboygan.
		Manistee.
		Ludington.
		Saginaw.
Huron	Port Huron.	
Michigan—		
Detroit	Detroit.	
Superior	Marquette	Sault Ste. Marie.
	†Superior.	Mackinaw.
	†Ashland.	
	†Gladstone.	
		Grand Rapids.
Indiana and Illinois.		
Chicago	Chicago	Waukegan.
		Michigan City.
		Cairo, Ill.
		Rock Island.
		Peoria.
		Galena.
Indiana.		
		Indianapolis.
Ohio.		
Miami	Toledo.	
Sandusky	Sandusky.	
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	Fairport.
	†Conneaut.	Columbus.
Colorado.		
		Denver.
		Pueblo.
Arizona.		
Arizona	Nogales.	
	†Douglas.	
	†Naco.	
North and South Dakota.		
N. & S. Dakota	Pembina, N. Dak.	
	†Portal.	
Tennessee.		
		Nashville, Tenn.
Iowa.		
		Des Moines, Ia.
Hawaiian Islands.		
Hawaii	Honolulu	Kaloa, Kauai.
	Hilo.	Hilo.
	Kahului.	Kahului.
	Mahukona.	Mahukona.
Porto Rico.		
Porto Rico	San Juan.	
	†Aguadilla.	
	†Arecibo.	
	†Arroyo.	
	†Fajardo.	
	†Humacao.	
	†Mayaguez.	
	†Ponce.	
	†Guanica.	

*Ports of delivery at which customs officers are located. Consular invoices and transportation entries should be forwarded only to these places. †Sub-port of entry.

PORTS AT WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE ENTERED FOR TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER PORTS WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880.

Astoria, Ore.	Duluth, Minn.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Baltimore, Md.	Eagle Pass, Tex.	Marquette, Mich.	Pensacola, Fla.	San Francisco, Cal.
Bangor, Me.	Eastport, Me.	Miami, Fla.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Bath, Me.	El Paso, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Port Huron, Mich.	Savannah, Ga.
Beecher Falls, Vt.	Everett, Wash.	Mobile, Ala.	Portal, N. D.	Seattle, Wash.
Boston, Mass.	Fernandina Fla.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Me.	Sioux City, Ia.
Burlington, Vt.	Galveston, Tex.	Newport, Vt.	Portland, Ore.	Tacoma, Wash.
Calais, Me.	Gladstone, Mich.	Newport News, Va.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.
Charleston, S. C.	Honolulu, H. I.	New York, N. Y.	Richford, Vt.	Toledo, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill.	Island Pond, Vt.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.	Vanceboro, Me.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Key West, Fla.	Nogales, Ariz.	St. Albans, Vt.	Wilmington, N. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Laredo, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.		

PORTS TO WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE TRANSPORTED WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880.

Albany, N. Y.	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Norfolk, Va.	San Antonio, Tex.
Astoria, Ore.	Durango, Col.	Laredo, Tex.	Oakland, Cal.	San Diego, Cal.
Atlanta, Ga.	Durham, N. C.	Leadville, Colo.	Ocala, Fla.	Sandusky, Ohio.
Baltimore, Md.	Eagle Pass, Tex.	Lincoln, Neb.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Francisco, Cal.
Bangor, Me.	Eastport, Me.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Omaha, Neb.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Bath, Me.	El Paso, Tex.	Louisville, Ky.	Petersburg, Va.	Savannah, Ga.
Boston, Mass.	Enfield, Conn.	Marquette, Mich.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Seattle, Wash.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Erie, Pa.	Memphis, Tenn.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Evansville, Ind.	Middletown, Conn.	Port Huron, Mich.	South Manchester, Ct.
Burlington, Vt.	Everett, Wash.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Portland, Me.	Springfield, Mass.
Calais, Me.	Fall River, Mass.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Portland, Oreg.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Charleston, S. C.	Galveston, Tex.	Mobile, Ala.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Tacoma, Wash.
Chicago, Ill.	Gladstone, Mich.	Nashville, Tenn.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Grand Haven, Mich.	New Bedford, Mass.	Providence, R. I.	Titusville, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Newark, N. J.	Pueblo, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio.	Greenbay, Wis.	New Haven, Conn.	Richmond, Va.	Vanceboro, Me.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Hartford, Conn.	New Orleans, La.	Rochester, N. Y.	Vernon (Rockville), Ct.
Denver, Col.	Honolulu, H. I.	Newport, R. I.	Saginaw, Mich.	Washington, D. C.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Newport News, Va.	St. Augustine, Fla.	Wilmington, Del.
Detroit, Mich.	Jacksonville, Fla.	New York, N. Y.	St. Joseph, Mo.	Wilmington, N. C.
Dubuque, Iowa.	Kansas City, Mo.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	St. Louis, Mo.	Worcester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.	Key West, Fla.	Nogales, Ariz.	St. Paul, Minn.	

LIST OF PORTS AT WHICH BONDED WAREHOUSES ARE ESTABLISHED.

Apalachicola, Fla.	Duluth, Minn.	Key West, Fla.	Oswego, N. Y.	St. Louis, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga.	Durham, N. C.	Lincoln, Neb.	Pensacola, Fla.	St. Michael, Alaska.
Baltimore, Md.	Eagle Pass, Tex.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Perth Amboy, N. J.	St. Paul, Minn.
Bath, Me.	Eastport, Me.	Louisville, Ky.	Petersburg, Va.	Salem, Mass.
Boston, Mass.	Ellsworth, Me.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Philadelphia, Pa.	San Diego, Cal.
Boothbay, Me.	El Paso, Tex.	Mobile, Ala.	Pittsburg, Pa.	SanFrancisco, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Erie, Pa.	New Haven, Conn.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	San Juan, P. R.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Evansville, Ind.	New London, Conn.	Port Huron, Mich.	Savannah, Ga.
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	Galveston Tex.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Me.	Seattle, Wash.
Castine, Me.	Gloucester, Mass.	Newport News, Va.	Portland, Ore.	Skagway, Alaska.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Newark, N. J.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Great Falls, Mont.	New York, N. Y.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Hartford, Conn.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Provincetown, Mass.	Tampa, Fla.
Denver, Colo.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.	Toledo, Ohio.
Detroit, Mich.	Kansas City, Mo.	Omaha, Neb.	St. Joseph, Mo.	

LIST OF PORTS WHERE THE CUSTOM HOUSE PREMISES ARE USED FOR STORAGE OF IMPORTED GOODS IN BOND.

Aguadilla, P. R.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Mayaguez, P. R.	Ponce, P. R.
Albany, N. Y.	Columbus, Ohio.	Memphis, Tenn.	Providence, R. I.
Arecibo, P. R.	Fajardo, P. R.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Sandusky, Ohio.
Arrayo, P. R.	Humacao, P. R.	Nashville, Tenn.	Springfield, Mass.
Bangor, Me.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Norfolk, Va.	Wilmington, Del.
Charleston, S. C.	Marquette, Mich.	Peoria, Ill.	Wash., D. C. (Georgetown).

How to Meet the Customs Officer.

(From suggestions furnished by the Treasury Department.)

Residents of the United States returning from abroad will be met at Quarantine by a Government official, to whom they will make a declaration under oath, stating the number of trunks in their possession, their dutiable contents, etc. If all people were honest this formality would be sufficient, but under existing conditions it is necessary to examine the contents of these trunks and packages at the pier. Those who heed the following suggestions, however, will make their annoyance as slight as possible:

(1) Prepare a detailed list of all articles purchased or otherwise obtained abroad, as well as the prices paid therefor, or the value thereof, specifying separately articles of wearing apparel, personal adornment, toilet and other personal effects, all of which will be appraised at the market price in the country where purchased. (2) If possible, keep the original receipted bills for purchases of any importance where they may be easily referred to at the time of appraisement. (3) In packing trunks place all articles purchased abroad in such a position that they may easily be found and exhibited for appraisement.

Any personal effects taken abroad as baggage and brought back in the same condition will be admitted free; but if improved in condition they are dutiable. From the aggregate value of all articles purchased abroad (unless they are intended for other persons or for sale) goods to the value of $100 will be deducted, for that amount of personal property is admitted free of duty.

Persons who have been abroad for the purposes of study, restoration of health or for other specific objects, and have had a fixed foreign abode for one year or more, are considered non-residents within the meaning of this exemption. Persons who have been abroad for two years or more, but not for the reasons above, and who have had during that time a fixed place of abode for one year or more, will be also considered as non-residents within the meaning of this law. The distinction is this: Non-residents are permitted to bring all wearing apparel and other articles in actual use that are appropriate to the journey without regard to value, but are entitled to no exemptions on new and unused wearing apparel or other articles, while residents are entitled to an exemption of $100 on appropriate articles, whether in use or not.

A failure to declare any dutiable goods renders the same liable to seizure and confiscation and yourself to the full penalties of the law.

The law expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of prohibited fur seals, unless the owner is able to establish by competent evidence and to the satisfaction of the Collector either that the garment was purchased prior to December 29, 1897, or that the animal was taken elsewhere than in prohibited waters. Residents who desire to take seal-skin garments abroad should have the same registered with the Collector. A failure to do this will cause no end of annoyance and is likely to result in the confiscation and destruction of the garment.

Upon the request of any lady for a private examination of her baggage, the same will be granted, provided the steamship company has provided a suitable place therefor.

Government officers are forbidden by law to accept anything but currency in payment of duties, but if requested will retain baggage for twenty-four hours to enable the owner to secure the currency. In case passengers are dissatisfied with the value placed upon dutiable articles, application may be made to the Collector in writing within two days, and the appraisement will be reviewed by a general appraiser.

Baggage intended for an interior port will be forwarded thereto upon application and without examination at the port of arrival. Any baggage or personal effects in transit through the United States to any foreign country will, on application, be forwarded to port of departure.

No customs official or employe is allowed to accept gratuities or "tips" of any kind under penalty of prompt dismissal.

The National Cemeteries.

The national cemeteries are located in the following places:

Alexandria, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Balls Bluff, Va.; Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle-Ground, D. C.; Beaufort, S. C.; Beverly, N. J.; Brownsville, Tex.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; City Point, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Corinth, Miss.; Crown Hill, Ind.; Culpeper, Va.; Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Danville, Ky.; Danville, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Finns Point, N. J.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lebanon, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Loudon Park, Md.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mexico City, Mex.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Mound City, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; New Albany, Ind.; New Berne, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La.; Quincy, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Salisbury, N. C.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Seven Pines, Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Springfield, Mo.; Staunton, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Woodlawn, N. Y.; Yorktown, Va.

Federal Civil Service.

By HENRY F. GREENE, Acting President of the United States Civil Service Commission.

An act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States was passed on January 16, 1883. It authorized the appointment of three commissioners, not all of the same party, who should constitute the Civil Service Commission; a chief examiner, a secretary, and, when necessary, a stenographer and messenger. By subsequent appropriations this force has been increased to 129.

The commission is charged by the act with the preparation of rules to render it effective and with the execution of the act and rules.

The act requires the rules to provide and declare as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant for open, competitive, practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States and Territories upon the basis of population; for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body; that there shall be non-competitive examinations when competent persons do not compete, and that notices of changes shall be furnished to the commission to be recorded.

The eight provisions above mentioned are termed by the act fundamental, and the purpose of the Civil Service rules and the remainder of the act is mainly to insure the enforcement of said provisions.

The estimated number of positions in the executive Civil Service in 1902 was more than 235,000. The Civil Service act does not authorize the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons, the largest single class being those of fourth-class postmasters, of which there are more than 70,000. The entire number of positions subject in general to the provisions of the Civil Service rules is probably in excess of 110,000.

The examinations are open to all, subject to certain limitations as to age, citizenship, legal residence, character and health. More than one thousand local boards of examiners in various parts of the country, under the direction of the commission, perform such work in connection with post offices, custom houses, mints and other local government establishments as may be assigned to them. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, 59,318 persons were examined, 39,693 passed and 12,894 were appointed. One thousand seven hundred and forty-two special examinations were held in addition to those held semi-annually on regular scheduled dates.

Five hundred and forty-seven different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. This great variety of tests was necessitated by the requirement of the act that examinations shall be practical. Only 235 of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of affidavits and certificates of employers or fellow-workmen of the applicants.

Examinations are held twice a year in each State and Territory, the places and dates being publicly announced. The names of the persons examined are not known until the papers have been considered and the ratings entered thereon.

The name of each person who obtains a passing mark is entered in the order determined by his rating on a register of eligibles for the position for which he was examined, with the names of those entitled to preference because of military or naval service ahead of all others; and in the case of a vacancy the highest three on an appropriate register are certified for appointment, due regard being had to the proper apportionment of appointments among the States.

The commission receives and audits monthly reports of all essential changes of status of all employes in the service under its supervision. The permissibility of each change under the Civil Service act and rules receives careful consideration, after which it is approved and entered upon the record card of the person affected, or, if apparently not permissible, it is made the subject of correspondence with the proper department. No work of the commission is more important than this, and probably none gives rise to more voluminous and varied correspondence.

Among the duties of the commission are the application of the rules and regulations in cases of transfer, reinstatement and promotion, the consideration of complaints of violations of the rules and the investigation of alleged irregularities in the administration of the service.

Federal positions in Porto Rico and Hawaii are subject to the provisions of the Civil Service act and rules and are filled in the same way as similar positions in the United States.

Employes in the insular service of the Philippines are subject to the Civil Service rules promulgated by the Civil Governor of the islands under authority vested in him by an act passed by the United States Philippine Commission on September 19, 1900. The United States Civil Service Commission assists the Philippine Civil Service Board by conducting examinations for the Philippine service in all the States and Territories and in other practical ways.

Among the most difficult matters connected with the administration of the Civil Service act and rules are promotions, temporary appointments and the maintenance of a line of demarcation between the classified and the unclassified service. The important revision of the rules in effect April 15, 1903, contains provisions designed to restrict temporary appointments within the narrowest practical limits. In pursuance of an executive order, dated July 3, 1902, unclassified laborers in all the departments are to be appointed in accordance with regulations approved by the departments and the commission. Regulations have been adopted for several departments, and positions of laborers are being filled by the appointment of applicants who are rated highest in the elements of age, physical condition, industry and adaptability. This action is entirely unrelated to the Civil Service act and does not change the status of unclassified employes. Since selections of laborers cannot now be determined by political or personal influence, but must be made from those standing highest on the classified or unclassified registers, it is expected that the character of the duties to be performed will determine the treatment of a given position of laborer as classified or unclassified, as was intended by the President's order of June 10, 1896, which declared that no laborer appointed without examination under the Civil Service rules should be assigned to classified work. The importance of these regulations as a safeguard to the classified service will be appreciated when it is recalled that in 1902 about 800 employes appointed under the guise of mere laborers were performing classified work which should be performed by persons appointed upon examination under the Civil Service rules.

Among the publications of the commission are the following:

A manual of examinations, containing a schedule of places and dates of examination, qualifications and requirements, rules by which papers are rated, descriptions of examinations, specimen questions and general information for the instruction of persons interested in examinations and appointments;

The Civil Service act, rules, regulations and pertinent legislation:

The annual report of the commission to the President, containing a report upon its work, the effect of the Civil Service act and rules, suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of the act, statistics pertaining to the service, decisions of the commission, etc.

Copies of the manual are furnished free to all applicants, and the annual reports, which also contain the Civil Service act and rules, may be consulted at the principal public libraries or may be furnished to those especially interested by the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Civil Service in the United States.

State Civil Service laws have been adopted in four States. In New York the system has been in practice since 1883, in Massachusetts since 1884, and in Illinois and Wisconsin since 1895. In New York and Massachusetts every city in the State is included within the act, but in Wisconsin it applies only to cities of the first class, while in Illinois it may be adopted or not, according to the vote of the people. Local civil service systems, applying only to the particular cities, are in force in San Francisco, Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Columbus, O.; New Haven, Conn., and Louisville, Ky., but in nearly every case even these rules affect only certain branches of the municipal service.

United States Postal Rates and Regulations.

(Revised for The American Almanac for 1904 by the New York Post Office.)

CLASSIFICATION OF DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.

Domestic mail matter includes all matter deposited in the United States mails for transmission within the United States or passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, Tutuila, Hawaii and Midway Island. (For special rates applying to Canada and Mexico see below.)

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes, as follows:

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

Definition of First-Class Matter.—All written matter, including letters, postal cards, "post cards," or other matter, either wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same. All matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection is also of the first class.

Note.—Typewriting is held to be the equivalent of handwriting and is classed as such, as is also carbon or letter press copies thereof.

Rates of Postage—Letters.—The rate of postage on letters, wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, or on any other matter closed against inspection, is two cents an ounce or fraction thereof; except on "drop letters," when the rate is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established. The rate on "drop letters," when mailed at letter carrier post offices, is the same as on ordinary letters.

Regulation Postal Cards.—The postage on such cards is one cent each, which is paid by the stamp already printed on the cards, no other postage being necessary.

Folding or Double Postal Cards.—These cards consist of two attached cards, one of which may be detached by the receiver and used without further postage for reply. The original sender may write his name and address on the reply card and any message which he wishes the one originally addressed to fill in. The price of these cards is two cents.

Private Mailing Cards (Post Cards).—Private mailing cards bearing messages, either written or printed, may be transmitted by mail at the postage rate of one cent by conforming to the following conditions: 1. Each card must be an unfolded piece of cardboard, not exceeding 9 9-16x5 9-16 inches, and not less than 2 15-16x4⅛ inches in size. 2. The quality and weight must be substantially that of the Government postal card of like size. 3. They may be of any color which does not interfere with the legibility of the address and postmark. 4. Each card must bear the words "Post Card" at the top of the address side unobstructed by any other matter; said words to be placed thereon in conspicuous letters and in such manner as not to interfere with a perfectly distinct address and postmark. The address may be in writing, printing, or by means of a hand-stamp or adhesive label of not more than ¾ of an inch by 2 inches in size, and the sender may, in the same manner, place his name and address on the back or the face of the card. The message may be in writing or in print. 5. Cards conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the island possessions), and to places in Cuba, Canada and Mexico, at the postage rate of 1 cent each, and in the mails of the Postal Union at the postage rate of 2 cents each, prepaid by stamps affixed. 6. Any card of foreign origin which, from its title in any language, appears to be a "Post Card" and conforms to the requirements of this order as to size, form, quality and weight, shall be admissible to the mails (domestic or international) when prepaid in United States postage stamps. 7. When post cards are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, they should, in addition to conformity with the requirements of this order, also bear in the upper right-hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words, "Place postage stamp here," and across the bottom the words, "This side for the address." 8. Advertisements and illustrations in any color may be printed upon either or both sides of a post card, provided they do not, when placed upon the face thereof, interfere with a perfectly distinct address and postmark. 9. The words "Post Card" are authorized only on cards which conform to the conditions prescribed in this order; other cards bearing these words, or otherwise purporting to be issued under authority of the Act of May 19, 1898, are unmailable as "Post Cards," and, whether the message be written or printed, are subject to postage at the letter rate. 10. The privilege given by the Act is not intended to work a discontinuance of the Government postal cards. These will be issued and sold the same as heretofore, and in all correspondence will be designated "Postal Cards" to distinguish them from "Post Cards." 11. Cards issued under the order of November 18, 1899, and bearing the words "Private Mailing Card," will continue to be transmissible in the mails, as heretofore.

Note. — Prepayment of amount in postage by stamps affixed is required except as follows: 1. First-class matter of not more than four pounds in weight will be dispatched to its destination if two cents in stamps be affixed, and the residue of the postage will be collected of the addressee before delivery. 2. In the case of letters from soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States, letters will be transmitted if marked "Soldier's letter," "Sailor's letter," or "Marine's letter," as the case may be, and the postage will be collected upon delivery from the addressee.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Definition of Second-Class Matter.—All newspapers, magazines and other publications which are issued periodically, at stated intervals, at least as frequently as four times a year. Such publications must be numbered consecutively, must be issued from a known office of publication and must consist of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. This class includes only such publications issued for the dissemination of information of public character or which are devoted to literature, science, art or some special industry. Circulars or any other publications issued primarily for the purpose of advertisement or which are circulated free or at nominal rates are excluded from this class.

Rates of Postage.—The rate of postage on second-class matter when sent by the publisher, and from the office of publication, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers, or to other news agents, is one cent a pound or fractional part thereof.

The free use of the mails is given when one copy only is sent to each actual subscriber residing in the county where same is printed, excepting when directed to letter-carrier offices.

The rate of postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) and on periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, when deposited in a letter-carrier office by the publisher or by news agents for delivery by carriers, is one cent each; on periodicals weighing more than two ounces, two cents each; when deposited for general or box delivery the rate is one cent a pound.

Newspapers and periodicals, when deposited by other than publishers or news agents, are subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on second-class matter must be prepaid, in money when sent at the pound rate, by stamps affixed when deposited for delivery by carriers or by others than the publishers or news agents.

Sample copies are allowed the privileges of second-class matter. Publishers of matter of the second class may, without extra postage, fold within their regular issues a supplement which must be germane to the publication which it supplements.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Definition of Third-Class Matter.—Books, almanacs, calendars, circulars, engravings, photographs, pamphlets and other matter wholly in print (and not included in second-class matter) are classified as third-class matter. "Printed matter" is defined as "the reproduction upon paper, by any process except that of hand, or typewriting, or letter-press, or manifold copies thereof, of any words, letters, characters, figures or images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence."

Seeds, bulbs, roots, scions, plants and samples of wheat or other grain in its natural condition are mailable at the third-class rate of postage; but flour, rolled oats, pearled barley, or other cereals which can only be used as articles of food are classified as fourth-class matter. Although seeds, bulbs, etc., are mailable at third-class rate of postage, they fall under the conditions imposed upon fourth-class matter.

The rate of postage on third-class matter is one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof sent to a single address.

Postage must be fully prepaid by means of stamps affixed.

No package, except single books, which weighs more than four pounds will be admissible to the mails.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

Definition of Fourth-Class Matter.—All mail matter not included in the first, second or third class and which is not liable to deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, is held as fourth-class matter. No package is admitted as fourth-class matter weighing over four pounds. This class includes such things as artificial flowers, cards, blankbooks, samples of merchandise and other merchandise when properly wrapped and complying with conditions stated below. Poisons, inflammable articles, explosives, live animals or substances exhaling a foul odor will not be accepted as mailable matter.

The rate of postage on fourth-class matter is one cent an ounce or fraction thereof sent to a single address, to be prepaid by ordinary stamps affixed.

REGISTRATION OF MAIL MATTER.

All classes of mailable matter, including drop or local letters, may be registered at a cost of eight cents, in addition to the regular postage.

The sender of an article accepted for registration is entitled to a receipt at the time of its acceptance, and is also entitled to a receipt signed by the person to whom delivery is made, which is returned to the sender. If the sender fails to receive the return receipt, by applying to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General the matter will be investigated, with the view of recovering the lost article where possible, or its value, when the loss is due to culpable negligence on the part of postal officials. The amount collectible for such a loss is the value of the contents, up to twenty-five dollars.

FORWARDING MAIL MATTER.

The matter which can be forwarded to the addressee without additional charge of postage is as follows: Letters prepaid at full rate of at least two cents, parcels prepaid at first-class rates, postal cards, "Post Cards," official matter, free county publications (within county), and matter from the Postal Union countries.

Any other matter than the above requires an additional postage at the same rate at which it was originally mailed, which postage must be prepaid, in order to be forwarded. For each time forwarded an additional postage must be paid.

In the case of matter forwarded free of charge, the direction may be changed and the matter forwarded as many times as is necessary to reach the addressee.

Matter which has been opened inadvertently upon delivery may be forwarded without additional charge of postage.

RETURNING UNCLAIMED MATTER.

When a letter is sent on which the postage is prepaid and the sender indorses his name and address upon the envelope, such letter, when remaining unclaimed for any time which the writer may direct, up to thirty days, will be returned to him without additional charge of postage. The sender may, by a subsequent written direction to the postmaster at the office of destination, lengthen or shorten the time which the letter is to be held as originally named on the envelope. Double postal cards will be returned to the sender if undelivered. Unclaimd written single postal cards and "Post Cards" are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Applications must be made to the postmaster at the post office where the article was mailed, accompanied by a fac-simile of the address and money sufficient to pay for telegraphing to the post office of delivery.

All other mail matter, other than first-class, may be returned, but is subject to an additional charge for postage, fully prepaid, for the return of same.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MAIL MATTER.

After mail matter has been deposited, but not yet dispatched, it can be withdrawn by the writer or sender if he can show to the satisfaction of the postmaster that he is such. After matter has been dispatched from the office where mailed, its delivery may be prevented and its return secured, if the sender can properly identify the letter and can state reasons sufficient for its withdrawal at the office where mailed.

UNMAILABLE MATTER.

The following articles will be refused the use and privilege of the United States mails:

Matter insufficiently prepaid to entitle it to be forwarded. Incorrectly or illegibly directed matter. Any matter which, on account of its destructive or harmful nature, might do injury to other mail or postal employes. (See under fourth-class matter.) Any matter, such as coin, jewelry or precious articles, which by special agreement with foreign countries is not allowed to be sent to those countries. Packages which exceed the weight limit of four pounds imposed upon third and fourth-class matter. Any scurrilous, indecent, threatening or defamatory matter upon the outside of a letter or package, or upon a postal card, will exclude it. Lottery matter or schemes which are intended to deceive or to defraud. Indecent or immoral matter in form of book, picture, printing or any other publication.

WRAPPING OF MAIL MATTER.

Second-Class Matter.—Newspapers must be dried and inclosed in proper wrappers, which can be easily removed without destroying them or injuring their inclosures.

Third-Class Matter must be placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, or in an unsealed envelope, or closed so as not to conceal the nature of the packet or its contents, or it may be so tied with a string as to be easily unfastened. Address cards and all printed matter in the form of an unfolded card may be mailed without band or envelope.

Fourth-Class Matter must be so wrapped that the contents may be easily and thoroughly examined by postmasters, both as to reference to the safety of the mails and postal employes and to the exclusion of matter chargeable as of the first class.

Different Classes of Mail Matter in Same Package.—Whenever mail of different classes is inclosed in one package the full contents of that package must be paid for at the rate which would apply if the entire contents were of the class on which the highest rate is payable. However, a blank or printed card may be placed in a package of third-class matter for reply without paying a higher rate of postage on the package, but no written address can be placed on such card.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

Articles for or from foreign countries, except Canada, Mexico and Cuba, do not come under the United States classification of mail matter, but are designated as: 1. Letters. 2. Post cards. 3. Newspapers and other printed matter. 4. Commercial or business papers. 5. Samples of merchandise.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

It is forbidden to send by mail to foreign countries: 1. Letters or packets containing current coin, gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles, except to Mexico, Germany and the German protectorates, British colonies of Hong Kong, Sierra Leone, Falkand Islands, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Malta, Labuan, Lagos, Montserrat, Gambia, the Straits Settlements, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the countries with which "Parcels Post" mails are exchanged. 2. Articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly or which do not fulfill the conditions required in order to enjoy the reduced rate. 3. Articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence or injure those handling them. 4. Poisons, explosives and inflammable articles, animals, dead or alive, insects (except bees), reptiles, fruit or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, substances exhaling a bad odor. 5. Books, prints or other articles of obscene and indecent character, letters, circulars, etc., concerning lotteries, postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world.

The following articles, when addressed to the countries named are absolutely unmailable, the laws of those countries forbidding their importation by mail:

Austria-Hungary.—(See note.)

Belgium. — Articles of miscellaneous merchandise not bona fide trade samples. (See note.)

Canada.—1. Letters not prepaid, one rate—2 cents; articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, which are wrapped so that their contents cannot be easily examined. 2. Other exchangeable mail matter not fully prepaid. 3. "Police Gazettes," "Police News," "The Illustrated Leader," and publications which violate the copyright laws of Canada. 4. Rose bushes, except those grown under glass.

Danish Colonies.—(See note.)

Denmark.—Articles resembling postage stamps or postal cards. (See note.)

Ecuador.—Bank notes, gold or silver bullion, precious stones, jewelry and other precious articles.

Egypt.—Jewelry and precious articles. (See note.)

France.—1. Tobacco in any form. 2. Obscene or immoral writings or prints, except books. 3. Samples

of teas weighing more than 20 grams (about ¾ oz.). (See note below.)

French Colonies.—(See note below.)

Germany.—1. Sealed cans containing sausage or the chopped flesh of any warm-blooded animal. 2. Meats prepared in a manner to disguise their nature or render them unwholesome. 3. Live plants or parts of live plants, and fresh fruits or parts of fresh fruits. as well as receptacles which have been used for packing or keeping such articles. (See note below.)

Great Britain.—1. Packages of manufactured tobacco of any kind whatever, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff; also packages of unmanufactured tobacco which exceed four ounces, gross weight. 2. Printed mattter relating to bets.

Greece.—1. Plants in general (including roots, hay, fresh fruits and vegetables) and fertilizers. 2. Copper and bronze foreign coins.

Hong-Kong.—Samples of opium.

Hungary.—Articles of clothing of all kinds, including hats, underclothes, and pairs of shoes, gloves, etc.

Italy.—1. Living plants or any living portion of a vegetable, such as branches, bulbs or roots. 2. Samples of tobacco. 3. Samples of raw or spun silk in excess of 100 grams (3½ ozs.) weight. 4. Correspondence relative to lotteries. (See note below.)

Luxemburg.—Meats in sealed boxes and sausages. (See note below.)

Mexico.—1. Letters not prepaid one rate — 2 cents; articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, which are wrapped so that their contents cannot be easily examined. 2. Other exchangeable matter not fully prepaid. 3. Publications which violate the copyright laws of Mexico. 4. Bank notes, drafts payable to bearer, money, jewelry, precious stones; subject to a fine of 20 per cent of the value of the articles. 5. Mauser rifles, their component parts or ammunition for them.

Netherlands.—Opium. (See note below.)

New South Wales.—Opium and tobacco, whether manufactured or not, and whether bona fide trade samples or not.

New Zealand.—Opium and tobacco.

Portuguese Colonies.—(See note note below.)

Queensland.—Potatoes.

Roumania.—Plants, such as trees, shrubs, bulbs, roots, etc. (See note below.)

Russia.—1. Newspapers and other political publications, unless addressed to members of the reigning imperial family, ministers of the empire or members of the Diplomatic Corps, or subscribed for at Russian post offices. 2. Non-political publications, except those subscribed for at Russian post offices, or addressed to the Public Imperial Library, the Academy of Sciences, the higher educational establishments or established book stores. 3. Books in the Russian language published elsewhere than in Russia; also prints (except periodical publications) in the Polish language. 4. Pasteboard drawing models. 5. Russian paper money. (See note below.)

Straits Settlements.—Opium.

Sweden.—Pasteboard drawing models. (See note below.)

Spain.—1. Reproduction of the hydrographic maps published by the Spanish Ministry of Marine. 2. Missals, breviaries and other liturgical books pertaining to the Catholic religion. 3. Works of Spanish authors reproduced abroad in contravention of the law respecting intellectual property. 4. Samples of cloths, textile fabrics, felt and colored paper which measure more than sixteen inches square and which have not cuts at least eight inches long across their width.

The Republic of Colombia.—Books and non-periodical publications which, to judge from their number, are not intended for the personal use of the persons to whom they are addressed, but are intended for sale, and consequently are liable to customs duties upon entering the Republic of Colombia.

The Transvaal.—Papers relative to lotteries.

Venezuela.—"Samples" having a salable value will not be delivered to addressees even upon payment of customs duties.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The rates of the Universal Postal Union apply to the following countries, which are not in the Universal Postal Union:

Africa.—Abyssinia; Bechuanaland Protectorate, including Kange, Macloutsie, Molepolole, Palache, Shoshong and Tati River; Rhodesia, including British Nyasseland, Barotse, Lake Moero, Tanganyika and Upper Zambesi; Morocco, except European post offices in Niger Coast Protectorate, including Benin, Bonny, Brass, Calabar, Opobo and Warree or Forcados; West Coast (native possessions).

Asia.—Afghanistan; China; *Shanghai, U. S. Postal Agency at ——.

Oceania.—Friendly or Tonga Islands; Navigators' Islands or Samoa (except United States Island of Tutuila); Pitcairn Islands; Society Islands; other islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

*Articles of every kind which are admitted to the U. S. domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, at the domestic rates and conditons of postage.

FOREIGN RATES OF POSTAGE.

Countries or Places of Destination.	Letters, per Half Ounce.	Post Cards: Single, Each.	Post Cards: With Paid Reply, Each.	Registration Fee.	Printed Matter of All Kinds, per 2 ozs.	Commercial Papers, per 2 ozs.	Samples of Merchandise, per 2 ozs.
All the countries and colonies (including Newfoundland) of the Universal Postal Union, except Canada, Mexico and Cuba	5c.	2c.	4c.	8c.	1c.	The same as for "Printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package is 5 cents.	The same as for "Printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 2 cents.
Canada.—See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.		
Mexico.—See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.							
Cuba.—See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.							
At least one rate of postage of two cents must be prepaid on ordinary letters.							

Articles addressed to the following places in China, viz.:

Chefoo,	Ichang,	Ningpo,	Wenchow,
Chin Kiang,	Kaiping,	Ourga,	Wuhu,
Chung King	Kalgan,	Pekin,	Wuchang,
Foo-Chow,	Kingkiang,	Shanghai,	Yentai,
Hankow,	Nanking,	Taku,	
Hung Chow,	Newchwang,	Tien-Tsin	

are transmissible in the mails for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be collected of the addressees upon the delivery of the articles.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Articles are not excluded from mails for foreign countries because they are liable to customs duties in the country to which they may be directed. However, it is the privilege of any country to exclude such articles. Customs duties cannot be prepaid by the senders of articles, but if delivered will be collected of the addressees.

Newspapers and other periodical publications received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions, and packages addressed to foreign consuls in the United States which bear the official seal of the consul's government, are free from customs duty.

Dutiable books forwarded to the United States from foreign countries will be delivered to the addressee upon the payment of the duty levied thereon.

Note.—Articles of correspondence marked on the outside with the declared value of contents cannot be forwarded and will be returned if posted. This does not apply to "Parcels Post" packages.

Whenever letters or packages, the wrappers of which cannot be removed with destroying them, are received in the United States from a foreign country, and the postmaster has reason to believe they contain dutiable articles, it is his duty to notify the addressee that such a letter or package has been received and that he must appear at the post office and open such letter or package in the presence of an officer of the customs.

SPECIAL RATES AND RULINGS FOR CANADA, MEXICO AND CUBA.

CANADA.

Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country are admitted at the same postage rates and under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; except that plants, seeds, etc., are subject to postage at the rate of one cent an ounce; that "commercial papers" and samples of merchandise are transmissible at the same rate and under the same conditions as would apply to them in mails to other foreign countries; and that articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form are excluded from the mails unless they are so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters or customs officers; and except, also, the following articles, the transmission of which is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances, viz.:

All sealed packages which, from their form and general appearance, evidently are not letters.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packages (except single volumes of printed books and second-class matter) which exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight; poisons, explosives or inflammable substances, live or dead (not dried) animals, insects (except bees) and reptiles, fruits and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets or circulars, Police Gazettes, all obscene or immoral matter, and all articles which may destroy or damage the mails or injure the persons handling them.

All articles are required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps except letters on which only one rate of postage has been fully prepaid, which must be stamped "T" and marked upon the cover with amount of postage due and dispatched.

Articles (except sealed packages which are not letters) mailed in either country which are likewise entitled to pass in the domestic mails of that country free of postage are also entitled to transmission free of postage to the other country.

Articles may be registered at the same charge and in the same manner as for domestic mail. However, if a "return receipt" is desired, the article must be indorsed on the outside with the words, "Return Receipt Demanded."

MEXICO.

Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country are admitted to the mails exchanged between the two countries, except as follows: 1. Articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as bona fide trade samples are required to be sent by Parcels Post. 2. Commercial papers and bona fide trade samples are transmissible at the postage rate and subject to the conditions of the Postal Union mails. 3. See also under "Prohibited Articles—Foreign Mails."

All articles are required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps except letters on which one full postage has been prepaid, which will be forwarded and the amount due collected upon delivery.

Articles (except sealed packages which are not letters) mailed in either country which are entitled to pass in the domestic mails free of postage are also entitled to be transmitted free of postage to the other country. Articles may be registered upon the payment of the domestic rate, but if a "return receipt" is desired they must be indorsed with the words, "Return Receipt Demanded."

CUBA.

All mail matter passing between the United States and Cuba is subject to the domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

PARCELS POST.

Table showing countries to which parcels may be sent, the dimensions, weights and rates of postage.

Country.	Greatest Length.	Greatest Length and Girth Combined	Greatest Girth.	Greatest Weight, Pounds.	Postage, Cents.	Postage, Cents.
Bahamas	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Barbados	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Bolivia	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	20	20
Colombia	2 ft.	....	4 ft.	11	*12	†12
Costa Rica	2 ft.	....	4 ft.	11	*12	†12
Danish West Indies	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Honduras (British)	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Jamaica	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Leeward Islands	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Mexico‡	2 ft.	....	4 ft.	11	*12	†12
Salvador	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
British Guiana	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Windward Islands	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Newfoundland	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Honduras, Rep. of	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Trinidad	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
Chili	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	20	20
Germany	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	§	12	12
Guatemala	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
Nicaragua	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
New Zealand	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
Venezuela	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
Turks Island	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12

*For a parcel not exceeding one pound. †For each additional pound or fraction. ‡To certain places in Mexico the limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces. §4 pounds 6 ounces.

Salaries of Postmasters.

The following offices are those in which the salary of the Postmaster is $5,000 or more per annum:

Post Office.	State.	Salary.	Post Office.	State.	Salary.
Baltimore	Maryland	$6,000	Louisville	Kentucky	5,000
Boston	Massachusetts	6,000	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	6,000
Brooklyn	New York	6,000	Minneapolis	Minnesota	6,000
Buffalo	New York	6,000	Newark	New Jersey	5,000
Chicago	Illinois	6,000	New Orleans	Louisiana	5,000
Cincinnati	Ohio	6,000	New York	New York	8,000
Cleveland	Ohio	6,000	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	6,000
Denver	Colorado	5,000	Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	6,000
Detroit	Michigan	6,000	St. Louis	Missouri	6,000
Indianapolis	Indiana	5,000	St. Paul	Minnesota	6,000
Kansas City	Missouri	6,000	San Francisco	California	6,000

Railroad Distances and Time of Mail Transit.

(Prepared expressly for The American Almanac by A. P. Johnston, of the Southern Railway Company.)

The following table of railroad distances and time of mail transit between the larger cities of the United States gives the number of miles by railroad, compiled from schedules showing the actual running distance of the average trains and the time taken in transit. As New York, Chicago and San Francisco are the three principal objective points in the United States, the distances have been computed from these places, but by simple calculations one can readily determine the approximate distance between any other cities.

The time of mail transit gives the actual time it takes from city to city on mail trains, but does not take into consideration the time consumed by the post offices. This can be almost eliminated in the case of the larger cities, where mail trains are frequent, and so one can easily determine how long it will take for a letter mailed in New York to reach Chicago.

Both tables are computed for the shortest practicable routes:

From	To New York.			To Chicago.			To San Francisco.		
	Miles.	Hrs.	Min.	Miles.	Hrs.	Min.	Miles.	Hrs.	Min.
Mobile, Ala	1,231	35	30	857	40	..	2,620	105	45
Montgomery, Ala	1,051	30	30	749	31	..	2,809	95	45
Prescott, Ariz	2,717	94	..	1,835	85	55	855	40	35
Hot Springs, Ark	1,347	55	..	686	34	30	2,247	90	45
Little Rock, Ark	1,290	45	..	629	24	30	2,268	94	35
Los Angeles, Cal	3,099	114	..	2,265	84	30	482	20	05
Sacramento, Cal	3,314	103	30	2,233	77	..	90	3	10
San Francisco, Cal	3,404	106	..	2,323	80	..	..	..	..
Denver, Colo	1,938	61	30	1,026	32	55	1,456	62	45
Hartford, Conn	110	4	..	1,022	30	20	3,514	99	45
Dover, Del	165	6	..	897	22	..	3,220	96	45
Washington, D. C	228	6	30	792	25	..	3,098	94	05
Jacksonville, Fla	1,031	31	50	959	50	30	3,069	117	45
Tampa, Fla	1,243	43	40	1,171	61	30	3,243	129	45
Tallahassee, Fla	1,193	38	50	1,124	57	30	2,904	124	45
Atlanta, Ga	876	24	20	733	35	25	2,761	102	45
Augusta, Ga	799	26	20	903	35	25	2,914	102	45
Macon, Ga	924	30	20	821	30	25	2,789	102	45
Boise, Idaho	2,736	92	30	1,824	67	50	1,233	54	45
Chicago, Ill	792	25	..	..	..	..	2,323	79	..
Springfie'd, Ill	1,039	35	..	185	7	20	2,367	76	35
Fort Wayne, Ind	764	20	..	148	6	..	2,466	75	45
Indianapolis, Ind	817	23	..	184	7	30	2,434	75	15
Vinita, Ind. Ter	1,417	42	..	638	27	30	2,130	96	15
Des Moines, Iowa	1,270	37	30	358	10	50	1,976	60	45
Sioux City, Iowa	1,422	51	30	510	22	50	1,870	62	45
Leavenworth, Kan	1,366	41	..	458	17	..	2,007	61	45
Topeka, Kan	1,407	48	..	508	19	..	1,997	68	45
Frankfort, Ky	835	30	..	369	14	50	2,586	83	45
Henderson, Ky	1,032	34	..	298	20	30	2,423	89	45
Louisville, Ky	890	30	..	304	11	40	2,521	80	45
New Orleans, La	1,339	40	..	923	30	..	2,455	94	15
Augusta, Me	392	15	..	1,182	37	45	3,505	106	45
Annapolis, Md	213	7	..	818	26	..	3,141	95	45
Baltimore, Md	187	6	..	792	25	..	3,115	94	45
Boston, Mass	214	7	..	1,004	29	..	3,327	99	45
Detroit, Mich	661	21	05	272	9	..	2,595	80	45
Lansing, Mich	731	26	40	211	11	15	2,534	80	45
Duluth, Minn	1,390	41	..	478	16	..	2,335	85	45
St. Paul, Minn	1,314	37	..	402	12	50	2,183	83	45
Minneapolis, Minn	1,314	30	30	402	10	40	2,183	83	05
Jackson, Miss	1,239	50	20	729	30	30	2,344	95	45
Jefferson City, Mo	1,182	39	..	409	17	55	2,185	70	45
Kansas City, Mo	1,340	38	15	458	16	55	2,027	65	15
St. Louis, Mo	1,057	29	..	284	11	..	2,247	74	45
Helena, Mont	2,444	89	..	1,532	64	20	1,319	54	45
Lincoln, Neb	1,455	42	30	543	15	10	1,807	60	45
Omaha, Neb	1,400	42	55	488	15	05	1,835	52	30
Carson City, Nev	3,021	109	15	2,109	84	25	865	19	45
Concord, N. H	280	9	25	1,022	35	45	3,345	105	45
Manchester, N. H	262	9	..	1,040	32	15	3,863	105	45
Cape May, N. J	158	5	..	902	27	50	3,225	96	..
Trenton, N. J	57	2	..	855	23	52	3,175	92	45
Santa Fe, N. Mex	2,209	82	..	1,327	60	55	1,285	36	45
Albany, N. Y	143	3	35	804	20	15	3,127	89	15
Buffalo, N. Y	410	11	30	523	16	45	2,848	83	45
New York City, N. Y	..	..	..	912	23	15	3,235	97	45
West Point, N. Y	48	2	..	904	34	..	3,227	95	45
Raleigh, N. C	501	18	50	969	38	..	3,182	107	45
Bismarck, N. Dak	1,734	60	30	822	35	50	2,603	94	45
Cincinnati, Ohio	757	23	..	300	10	..	2,545	82	45
Cleveland, Ohio	579	19	30	339	11	10	2,662	79	55
Columbus, Ohio	637	19	50	314	12	50	2,637	82	15
Portland, Ore	3,241	114	30	2,329	87	50	772	39	15
Harrisburg, Pa	196	6	..	716	20	..	3,039	89	45
Philadelphia, Pa	91	3	..	822	23	15	3,145	93	45
Pittsburg, Pa	444	13	..	468	13	45	2,791	86	30
Newport, R. I	227	8	30	1,043	33	15	3,366	103	45
Providence, R. I	189	6	..	1,006	31	45	3,329	100	45
Charleston, S. C	740	21	20	1,033	40	15	3,049	110	45
Columbia, S. C	717	22	05	863	42	30	2,997	110	45
Memphis, Tenn	1,157	40	..	527	30	..	2,454	88	45
Nashville, Tenn	952	33	40	444	22	30	2,567	82	45
Austin, Tex	1,781	71	30	1,137	50	20	1,996	88	15
Galveston, Tex	1,749	56	30	1,155	51	..	2,177	95	45
Salt Lake City, Utah	2,401	71	30	1,489	45	30	871	34	45
Montpelier, Vt	303	10	15	958	35	20	3,281	103	45
Norfolk, Va	450	15	20	966*	32	45	3,243	100	45
Richmond, Va	344	11	20	881	30	45	3,169	99	45
Seattle, Wash	3,127	102	..	2,215	78	15	936	44	25
Tacoma, Wash	3,127	102	..	2,215	78	15	916	44	43
Charleston, W. Va	616	20	..	494	15	34	2,757	84	45
Wheeling, W. Va	510	14	15	438	14	30	2,761	83	45
Madison, Wis	1,051	30	..	139	4	30	2,261	73	45
Milwaukee, Wis	997	29	20	85	2	50	2,340	71	45
Cheyenne, Wyo	1,916	54	..	1,004	30	..	1,319	44	45

*Same as Old Point Comfort.

Postal Distances Between New York and the Most Important Foreign Cities.

(From the United States Postal Guide.)

Name of Place.	Via	Days	Statute Miles.	Name of Place.	Via	Days.	Statute Miles.
Accra (Africa)	London	29	8,075	Half Jack (Africa)	London	31	7,670
Addah (Africa)	London	36	8,130	Halafax (Nova Scotia)		2	645
Adelaide (South Australia)	London	42	15,315	Hamburg (Germany)	Direct	9	4,820
Adelaide (South Australia)	San Francisco	34	12,845	Hamburg (Germany)	London	9	4,340
Aden (Arabia)	London	18	7,875	Hamilton (Bermuda)		2	780
Akyab (British Burmah)	London	33	11,670	Havana (Cuba)		3	1,413
Alexandria (Egypt)	London	13	6,150	Havre (France)		8	3,940
Algiers (Africa)	London	10	5,030	Hong-Kong (China)	San Francisco	25	10,590
Ambriz (Africa)	London	31	9,785	Honolulu (Hawaii)	San Francisco	13	5,645
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	London	9	3,985	Iceland	London	18	5,350
Antigua (Leeward Islands)		9	1,790	Inhambane (Africa)	London	44	11,240
Antwerp (Belgium)	London	9	4,000	Interlaken (Switzerland)	London	10	4,525
Apia (Samoan Islands)	San Francisco	28	9,200	Iquique (Peru)	Panama	28	4,965
Arica (Peru)	Panama	27	4,835	Isles de Los (Africa)	London	25	7,050
Aspinwall, see Colon				Jacmel (Haiti)		7	1,910
Athens (Greece)	London	12	5,655	Jeddah (Arabia)	London	21	7,090
Auckland (New Zealand)	San Francisco	26	10,120	King George's Sound (W. Aust.)	San Francisco	43	14,015
Bahia (Brazil)		21	5,870	Kingston (Jamaica)		5	1,820
Bale (Switzerland)	London	9	4,420	Kurrachee (British India)	London	28	10,330
Bangkok (Siam)	London	41	13,125	Lagos (Africa)	London	31	8,310
Bangkok (Siam)	San Francisco	43	12,990	La Guayra (Venezuela)		10	2,258
Barbados (West Indies)		8	2,145	Lisbon (Portugal)	London	10	5,335
Barcelona (Spain)	London	10	4,790	Little Popo (Africa)	London	38	8,185
Batavia (Java)	London	34	12,800	Liverpool (England)		8	3,540
Bathurst (Africa)	London	22	6,705	Livingston (Guatemala)	New Orleans.	10	2,495
Bayonne (France)	London	10	4,510	Loanda (Africa)	London	56	9,855
Belize (British Honduras)	New Orleans.	9	2,360	London (England)	Queenstown	8	3,740
Berlin (Germany)	London	9	4,385	London (England)	Southampton.	8	3,760
Berne (Switzerland)	London	9	4,490	Lucerne (Switzerland)	London	9	4,480
Beirut (Syria)	London	15	6,475	Lyons (France)	London	9	4,340
Bombay (British India)	London	24	9,765	Maceio (Brazil)		17	5,555
Bonny (Africa)	London	42	8,590	Madeira Island	London	12	5,345
Bordeaux (France)	London	9	4,385	Madras (British India)	London	27	10,525
Bremen (Germany)	London	8	4,235	Madrid (Spain)	London	9	4,925
Brindisi (Italy)	London	10	5,205	Magdalena Bay (Mexico)	San Francisco	10	4,375
Brisbane (Queensland, Aust.)	San Francisco	34	12,190	Malaga (Spain)	London	10	5,320
Brussels (Belgium)	London	9	3,975	Malta Island	London	12	5,280
Budapest (Hungary)	London	10	4,910	Maracaibo (Venezuela)		11	2,280
Buenos Ayres (Argentine Rep.)		29	8,045	Maranham (Brazil)		15	3,805
Bunder Abbas (Persian Gulf)	London	34	9,500	Marseilles (France)	London	9	4,569
Bushire (Persian Gulf)	London	30	9,750	Martinique (West Indies)		9	1,980
Busreh (Persian Gulf)	London	38	10,160	Mauritius Island	London	33	12,350
Cadiz (Spain)	London	10	5,375	Mayaguez (Porto Rico)		7	1,830
Cairo (Egypt)	London	12	6,280	Mazatlan (Mexico)	San Francisco	10	4,795
Calcutta (British India)	London	26	11,120	Melbourne (Victoria, Aust.)	San Francisco	32	12,205
Caldera (Chili)	Panama	21	5,455	Mexico City (Mexico)	Railroad	5	3,750
Callao (Peru)	Panama	22	4,145	Milan (Italy)	London	9	4,615
Cameroons (Africa)	London	31	8,805	Molendo (Peru)	Panama	28	4,655
Cape Coast Castle (Africa)	London	29	8,010	Monrovia (Liberia, Africa)	London	28	7,335
Cape Haitien (Haiti)		7	1,460	Montevideo (Uruguay)		28	7,165
Cape Palmas (Africa)	London	30	7,570	Moscow (Russia)	London	10	5,535
Cape Town (South Africa)	London	27	11,245	Moulmein (British Burmah)	London	36	12,020
Carril (Spain)	London	12	5,542	Mozambique (Africa)	London and Brindisi	35	10,470
Carthagenia (Colombia)	Panama	12	2,445				
Cherbourg (France)		10	3,780	Munich (Bavaria)	London	9	4,610
Christiania (Norway)	London	10	4,650	Muscat (Muscat)	London	31	9,230
Cienfuegos (Cuba)	Havana	5		Naples (Italy)	London	9	5,195
Ciudad Bolivar (Venezuela)		11	2,715	Nassau (Bahamas)		4	1,105
Cobija (Bolivia)	Panama	37	5,135	Natal (Africa)	London	30	12,065
Cologne (Germany)	London	8	4,115	Nice (France)	London	9	4,700
Colon (Colombia)	Panama	6	2,281	Nuremberg (Bavaria)	London	11	4,395
Congo (Africa)	London	34	9,605	Odessa (Russia)	London	11	5,455
Constantinople (Turkey)	London	11	5,810	Old Calabar (Africa)	London	38	8,675
Copenhagen (Denmark)	London	10	4,575	Oporto (Portugal)	London	10	5,465
Coquimbo (Chili)	Panama	32	5,685	Pago Pago (Samoa)	San Francisco	14	4,160
Crete (Turkey)	London	16	5,835	Panama (Colombia)		7	2,355
Curacao (West Indies)		6	2,030	Papeete (Tahiti)	San Francisco	13	4,212
Cyprus (British)	London	16	6,345	Para (Brazil)		12	3,460
Delagoa Bay (Africa)	London	30	11,520	Paris (France)		8	4,020
Demerara (British Guiana)		11	2,605	Payta (Peru)	Panama	16	3,545
Dominica (Leeward Islands)		9	1,920	Penang (Straits Settlements)	London	32	11,735
Dresden (Germany)	London	9	4,555	Pernambuco (Brazil)		16	5,425
Falkland Islands		38	9,120	Perth (West Australia)	San Francisco	32	14,415
Faroe Islands	London	14	4,740	Point de Galle (Ceylon)	London	29	10,340
Fernando Po (Africa)	London	45	8,745	Port au Prince (Haiti)		7	1,600
Fiji Islands	San Francisco	24	8,855	Port Limon (Costa Rica)	New Orleans.	9	2,865
Florence (Italy)	London	10	4,800	Puerto Cabello (Venezuela)		12	2,160
Frankfort-on-Main (Germany)	London	9	4,250	Puerto Plata (San Domingo)		7	1,570
Gaboon (Africa)	London	47	9,055	Quebec (Canada)		2	555
Geneva (Switzerland)	London	9	4,410	Queenstown (Ireland)		7	3,250
Genoa (Italy)	London	9	4,615	Quilimane (Africa)	London	38	10,840
Gibraltar	London	11	5,155	Quetta (Africa)	London	27	8,150
Glasgow (Scotland)		10	3,375	Rangoon (British India)	London	31	11,900
Gothenburg (Sweden)	London	9	4,755	Riga (Russia)	London	11	5,190
Goree (Africa)	London	23	6,605	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)		23	6,204
Granada (Spain)	London	13	5,350	Rome (Italy)	London	3	5,020
Grand Bassam (Africa)	London	29	7,395	Rotterdam (The Netherlands)	London	9	3,935
Grand Canary Islands	London	13	5,695	Saigon (Cochin China)	London	41	12,920
Grenada (Windward Islands)		9	2,325	Saigon (Cochin China)	San Francisco	39	12,240
Greytown (Nicaragua)	New Orleans.	7	2,810	St. Helena Island	London	27	9,280
Guadeloupe (West Indies)		9	1,860	St. John's (Newfoundland)		5	1,245
Guatemala City (Guatemala)	New Orleans.	7	2,645	St. Kitts (Leeward Islands)		8	1,800
Guayquil (Ecuador)	Panama	15	3,295	St. Lucia (Windward Islands)		8	2,025
Guaymas (Mexico)	Railroad	6	3,025	St. Petersburg (Russia)	London	10	5,370
Hague, The (The Netherlands)	London	9	3,950	St. Thomas (West Indies)		6	1,650

POSTAL DISTANCES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND MOST IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES.—Continued.

Name of Place.	Via	Days.	Statute Miles.	Name of Place.	Via	Days	Statute Miles.
St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Ids.)	London	18	6,625	Sydney (New South Wales)	San Francisco	31	11,570
St. Vincent (Windward Ids.)		8	2,245	Tampico (Mexico)	New Orleans.	7	2,250
Salt Pond (Africa)	London	34	8,050	Tiflis (Caucasus)	London	18	6,630
Samana (San Domingo)		8	1,700	Teneriffe (Canary Islands)	London	14	5,647
San Domingo City (S. Domingo)		9	1,920	Tours (France)	London	10	4,165
San Juan (Porto Rico)		6	1,730	Trieste (Austria)	London	10	4,910
Santa Martha (Colombia)	Panama	13	2,310	Trinidad (West Indies)		6	2,370
Santander (Spain)	London	10	4,875	Turin (Italy)	London	9	4,520
Santiago (Chili)	Panama	38	6,010	Turk's Island (Bahamas)		7	1,325
Santos (Brazil)		25	6,980	Valparaiso (Chili)	Panama	37	5,910
Savanilla (Colombia)		13	2,380	Venice (Italy)	London	9	4,780
Senegal (Africa)	London	27	6,505	Vera Cruz (Mexico)	Railroad	6	4,010
Seychelles Ids. (Indian Ocean)	London	37	9,485	Vera Cruz (Mexico)	Steamer	13	2,500
Shanghai (China)	London	45	14,745	Vienna (Austria)	London	10	4,740
Shanghai (China)	San Francisco	25	9,920	Vigo (Spain)	London	12	5,500
Sierra Leone (Africa)	London	22	7,125	Wellington (New Zealand)	San Francisco	27	10,490
Singapore (Straits Settlements)	London	33	12,175	Whydah (Africa)	London	39	8,225
Singapore (Straits Settlements)	San Francisco	42	12,240	Winnebah (Africa)	London	34	8,055
Southampton (England)		8	3,680	Yarmouth (Nova Scotia)		1	515
Stockholm (Sweden)	London	10	4,975	Yokohama (Japan)	San Francisco	20	7,348
Strassburg (Germany)	London	9	4,335	Zanzibar (Africa)	London	30	9,825
Stuttgart (Germany)	London	11	4,460	Zurich (Switzerland)	London	9	4,170
Suez (Egypt)	London	14	6,370				

Civil Lists of European Rulers.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Emperor Franz Josef I. has a civil list of 18,600,000 crowns ($3,750,000), one-half of which is paid to him as Emperor of Austria out of the revenues of Austria, the other half as King of Hungary out of Hungarian revenues.

BADEN.—The civil list and appanages are 1,855,699 marks ($360,000).

BAVARIA.—The sum of 5,403,160 marks ($1,242,726) is appropriated to meet the requirements of the civil list of the King, which includes liberal allowances to other members of the royal family.

BELGIUM.—King Leopold's civil list is 3,500,000 francs ($665,000).

DENMARK.—The civil list of the King is 500,000 rigsdalers (2-crown piece, $240,000), and in addition the heir apparent has an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers ($28,800).

FRANCE.—The President of France receives 600,000 francs, with an additional allowance of 600,000 francs for expenses ($228,000).

GERMANY.—Wilhelm II., as German Emperor and King of Prussia, receives 15,719,296 marks ($3,143,859). As the representative of the reigning house, he is in possession of a vast amount of property, great landed estates in various parts of the country, the revenue from which is largely used in defraying the expenses of the court and providing for the members of the royal family. The Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., and now consisting of a capital of more than six million marks, is at his disposal, as is also the family Fideikommiss, which was also founded by Friedrich Wilhelm, for the benefit of princes to be born afterward, and the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern family. As the result, it is impossible even to approximate his income from all sources.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Great Britain the provision for the support of the royal household is made after the commencement of each reign. On July 2, 1901, therefore, the civil list of the King was fixed at £470,000 ($2,284,200), which was divided as follows: In the privy purse of the King and Queen, £110,000; for salaries of the royal household and retirement allowances, £125,800; for household expenses, £193,000; for works, £20,000; for alms, £13,000; unappropriated, £8,000. The list also provides for the support of the various members of the royal family, the annuities being: Prince of Wales, £20,000; Princess of Wales, £10,000; Duke of Connaught, £25,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Helene of Schleswig-Holstein, £6,000; Duchess of Argyll, £6,000; Princess Beatrice of Battenburg, £6,000; Duchess of Albany, £6,000; Grand Duchess of Mechlenburg-Strelitz, £3,000. The heir apparent also derives a large income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

GREECE.—By the act of the National Assembly of 1863 the civil list was established at 1,125,000 drachmai, an amount to which the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia have each added £4,000, making the total income of the King of Greece £52,000, or about $260,000. Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, the heir apparent, receives a separate allowance of 200,000 drachmai ($37,000).

ITALY.—The civil list is 15,050,000 lire ($2,859,500), but out of this an allowance of 400,000 lire ($76,000) is paid to the children of the late Duke of Aosta, and an equal amount to the Duke of Genoa.

LIPPE.—The reigning house is supported by the revenues arising from the Domanium, farms, forests, etc., which constitute the indivisible and inalienable estate of the ruling Prince.

MONTENEGRO.—The reigning Prince receives an income of 100,000 florins ($46,000), while 25,000 and 12,000 florins go to the two elder Princes, respectively.

NETHERLANDS (THE).—The civil list is 600,000 guilders ($246,000), in addition to the allowance of 50,000 guilders ($20,500) for the maintenance of the royal household.

OLDENBURG.—The revenue of the Grand Duke is derived from the civil list, 400,000 marks ($80,000); the Crown lands, about 225,000 marks ($45,000), and the private estates of the family.

PORTUGAL.—The combined grants to the members of the royal family aggregate 525,000 milreis ($567,000). Of this sum the King receives 365,000 milreis ($394,200), the Queen consort 60,000 milreis ($64,800).

ROUMANIA.—The King receives an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei ($201,482), in addition to the revenue from certain Crown lands. The grant to the heir apparent is 300,000 lei ($51,000).

RUSSIA.—There is no civil list, but the Czar is in possession of the enormous revenues which are derived from the crown domains, which include more than a million square acres of cultivated lands and improved forests, as well as several of the mines in Siberia.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.—The Duke receives about 100,000 marks ($20,000) out of the income of the Gotha domains and one-half the excess of revenue over expenditures from Coburg.

SAXE-MEININGEN.—The civil list consists of 394,286 marks ($78,858). The Duke also receives one-half the excess of revenue over expenditure, about 135,000 marks.

SAXE-WEIMAR.—The civil list is 960,000 marks ($192,000).

SAXONY.—The King has a civil list of 3,142,300 marks ($628,460), in addition to the 650,039 marks ($130,008), appanages of the princes and princesses.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.—Civil list 297,012 marks ($59,402).

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN. — Civil list 500,000 marks ($100,000).

SERVIA. — The civil list is 1,200,000 deneirs ($204,000).

SPAIN.—The total amount of the civil list and allowances paid to members of the royal family, including relatives of the late King, is 9,500,000 pesetas ($1,765,000), of which the present King receives 7,000,000 pesetas ($1,430,000).

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The King has an annuity of 300,000 kroners ($75,000), and in addition there is a civil list of 1,321,000 kroners ($330,250) for the maintenance of the royal family.

TURKEY.—As the income of the Sultan is largely derived from the revenues of Crown domains, it is impossible to do more than attempt to approximate the amount, which is variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

WURTEMBERG.—The civil list of the King is 2,017,189 marks ($403,438), in addition to the 100,579 marks granted other members of the royal family.

The Sovereign Houses of Europe.

Title.	House and Relationship.	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
ANHALT.						
Frederick Duke of	d'Ascanie	1831	1854	....	Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg	....
(1) Prince Leopold		1855	1884	1886	Princess Elizabeth of Hesse	....
Princess Antoinette Anne		1885	....	....		
(2) Prince Frederick	Heir apparent	1856	1889	....	Princess Marie of Baden	....
(3) Princess Elizabeth		1857	1877	....	Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	....
(4) Prince Edward[1]		1861	1895	....	Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg	....
(5) Prince Aribert		1864	1891	....	Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein (divorced, 1900)	....
(6) Princess Alexandra		1868	1897	....	Prince of Schwarzburg	....
Princess Marie Anne	Sister of Duke	1837	1854	....	Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia	1885
Princess Adelaide	Niece of Duke	1833	1851	....	Adolphe, Duke of Nassau	....
Princess Hilda	Niece of Duke	1839	....	....		
AUSTRIA.						
Emperor Franz Joseph of	Hapsburg-Lorraine	1830	1854	....	Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria	1898
(1) Archduchess Gisela		1856	1873	....	Prince Leopold of Bavaria	....
(2) Archduke Rudolph		1858	1881	1889	Princess Stephanie of Belgium (now Countess Lonyay)	....
Archduchess Elizabeth Marie		1883	1902	....	Prince Otto of Windischgraetz	....
(3) Archduchess Marie Valerie		1868	1890	....	Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria	....
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Nephew of Emperor	1863	1900	....	Princess Sophie of Hohenberg (morganatically)	....
Archduke Otto Franz Joseph	Nephew of Emperor	1865	1886	....	Princess Marie Josephe of Saxony	....
(1) Archduke Charles Franz Joseph		1887	....	....		
(2) Archduke Maximilian Eugene		1895	....	....		
Archduke Ferdinand Charles Louis	Nephew of Emperor	1868	....	....		
Archduchess Marie Annonciade	Niece of Emperor	1876	....	....	Now Abbess of a convent at Prague	....
Archduchess Elizabeth	Niece of Emperor	1878	....	....		
Archduke Ludwig Victor	Nephew of Emperor	1842	....	....		
Archduchess Marie Therese	Cousin of Emperor	1845	1865	....	Philip, Duke of Wurtemberg	....
Archduke Frederick[2]	Cousin of Emperor	1856	1878	....	Princess Isabelle of Croy	....
Archduchess Marie Christine	Cousin of Emperor	1858	1879	....	King Alphonso XII., of Spain	1885
Archduke Karl Stephen[3]	Cousin of Emperor	1860	1886	....	Princess Marie Therese of Austria	....
Archduke Eugene	Cousin of Emperor	1863	....	....		
Archduchess Marie Caroline	Cousin of Emperor	1825	1852	....	Archduke Renier of Austria	....
Archduchess Elizabeth	Cousin of Emperor	1831	1847	....	Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria	1874
Archduke Joseph	Cousin of Emperor	1833	1864	....	Princess Clotilde of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	....
(1) Archduchess Marie Dorothy		1867	1896	....	Philippe, Duke of Orleans	....
(2) Archduchess Marguerite		1870	1890	....	Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis	....
(3) Archduke Joseph Auguste[4]		1872	1893	....	Princess Augusta of Bavaria	....
(4) Archduchess Elizabeth		1883	....	....		
(5) Archduchess Clothilde		1884	....	....		
Archduke Renier	Cousin of Emperor	1827	1852	....	Princess Marie Caroline of Austria	....
TUSCANY.						
Grand Duke Ferdinand IV., of	TUSCAN BRANCH.	1835	1856	....	Princess Anne of Saxony	1859
		....	1868	....	Princess Alice of Bourbon-Parma	....
(1) Archduke Leopold Ferdinand		1868	....	....		
(2) Archduchess Louise Antoinette		1870	1891	....	Prince Fred'k August of Saxony	....
(3 Archduke Joseph Ferdinand		1872	....	....		
(4) Archduke Peter Ferdinand		1874	1900	....	Princess Marie Christine of Bourbon-Sicily	....
(5) Archduke Henry Ferdinand		1878	....	....		
(6) Archduchess Anne Marie Therese		1879	1901	....	Prince John of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein	....
(7) Archduchess Marguerite Marie		1881	....	....		
(8) Archduchess Germana Marie		1884	....	....		
(9) Archduchess Agnes Marie		1891	....	....		
Archduchess Marie Louise Annonciade	Sister of Grand Duke	1845	1865	....	Prince Charles of Isenburg	1899
Archduke Ludwig Salvator	Brot'r of Grand Duke	1847	....	....		
Archduchess Marie Therese	Niece of Grand Duke	1862	1886	....	Archduke Chas. Stephen of Austria	....
Archduke Leopold Salvator[5]	Nep'w of Grand Duke	1863	1889	....	Princess Blanche of Bourbon	....
Archduke Franz Salvator[6]	Nep'w of Grand Duke	1866	1890	....	Princess Marie Valerie of Austria	....
Archduchess Caroline Marie Immaculee	Niece of Grand Duke	1869	1894	....	Prince Auguste-Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	....
Archduchess Marie Immaculee Renire	Niece of Grand Duke	1878	1900	....	Robert, Duke of Wurtemberg	....
Archduchess Marie Therese	ESTE-MODENE BRANCH	1849	1868	....	Prince Louis of Bavaria	....
Archduchess Marie Beatrice		1824	1847	....	Prince Jean of Bourbon	1887
BADEN.						
Grand Duke Frederick	Zahringen	1826	1856	....	Princess Louise of Prussia	....
(1) Grand Duke Frederick		1857	1885	....	Princess Hilda of Nassau	....
(2) Princess Victoria		1862	1881	....	Prince Gustave of Sweden	....
Princess Alexandrine	Sister of Grand Duke	1820	1842	....	Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1893
Prince Karl	Brot'r of Grand Duke	1832	1871	....	Rosalie, Countess de Rhena (morganatically)	....

[1]Children: Princess Marie Augustine (1898) and Prince Joachim Ernst (1901).

[2]Children: Archduchess Marie Christine (1879), married Prince Emmanuel of Salm-Salm, 1902; Archduchess Marie Anne (1882), Archduchess Marie (1883), Archduchess Gabrielle (1887), Archduchess Isabelle (1888), Archduchess Marie Alice (1893), Archduke Albert (1897).

[3]Children: Archduchess Eleonora (1886), Archduchess Renee (1888), Archduke Karl (1888), Archduchess Mechtilde (1891), Archduke Leon (1893), Archduke Wilhelm (1895).

[4]Children: Archduke Joseph Franz (1895), Archduchess Sophia (1899), Archduke Ladislas (1901).

[5]Children: Archduchess Marie de los Dolores (1891), Archduchess Marie Immaculee (1892), Archduchess Marguerite (1894), Archduke Renier Charles (1895), Archduke Leopold (1897), Archduchess Marie Antonie (1899), Archduke Antoine (1901), Archduchess Assunta (1902).

[6]Children: Archduchess Elizabeth Francoise (1892), Archduke Franz Karl (1893), Archduke Hubert Salvator (1894), Archduchess Hedwige (1896), Archduke Theodore Salvator (1899), Archduchess Gertrude (1900), Archduchess Marie Elizabeth (1901).

THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Title.	House and Relationship	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
BADEN—Continued.						
Princess Marie	Niece of Grand Duke.	1865	1889	....	Prince Frederick of Anhalt	....
Prince Maximilian	Nep'w of Grand Duke	1867	1900	....	Princess Marie Louise of Great Britain	....
Princess Marie Alexandra		1902	....	....		
Princess Sophie	Cousin to Grand Duke	1834	1858	....	Prince Woldemar of Lippe	1895
Princess Leopoldine	Cousin to Grand Duke	1837	1862	....	Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe-Langenburg	....
BAVARIA.						
King Otto of	Wittelsbach	1848	....	....		
Prince Luitpold, Regent	Uncle of King	1821	1844	....	Archduchess Augustine of Austria.	1864
(1) Prince Ludwig		1845	1868	....	Archduchess Marie Therese of Austria	....
(a) Prince Rupprecht		1869	1900	....	Duchess Marie Gabrielle of Bavaria	....
(1) Prince Luitpold		1901	....	....		
(2) Princess Irmengard		1902	....	....		
(b) Princess Adelgonde		1870	....	....		
(c) Princess Marie		1872	....	....		
(d) Prince Karl		1874	....	....		
(e) Prince Franz		1875	....	....		
(f) Princess Mathilde		1877	1900	....	Prince Louis of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	....
(g) Princess Hildegarde		1881	....	....		
(h) Princess Wiltrude		1884	....	....		
(i) Princess Helmtrude		1886	....	....		
(j) Princess Gondelinde		1891	....	....		
(2) Prince Leopold		1846	1873	....	Archduchess Gisela of Austria	....
(a) Princess Elizabeth		1874	1893	....	Baron Otto de Seefried	....
(b) Princess Augustine		1875	1893	....	Archduke Joseph Auguste of Austria	....
(c) Prince George		1880	....	....		
(d) Prince Conrad		1883	....	....		
(3) Princess Therese		1850	....	....		
(4) Prince Arnolphe		1852	1882	....	Princess Therese of Liechtenstein	....
Prince Henry		1884	....	....		
Princess Adelgonde	Aunt of King	1823	1842	....	Archduke Francis of Austria	1875
Prince Adelbert	Uncle of King	1828	1856	1875	Infanta Amelia of Spain	....
(1) Prince Ludwig Ferdinand[1]		1859	1883	....	Infanta Marie of Spain	....
(2) Prince Alphonse		1862	1891	....	Princess Louise of Orleans	....
Prince Joseph Clement		1902	....	....		
(3) Princess Isabelle		1863	1883	....	Prince Thomas of Savoy	....
(4) Princess Elvire		1868	1891	....	Rudolph, Count of Wibna	....
(5) Princess Claire		1874	....	....	Abbess of the Convent of St. Anne	....
BAVARIA.						
Karl, Duke of	THE DUCAL LINE.	1839	1865	....	Princess Sophie of Saxony	1867
		....	1874	....	Infanta Marie of Portugal	....
(1) Duchess Amelia		1865	1892	....	William, Duke of Urach	....
(2) Duchess Sophie Adelaide		1875	1898	....	Count of Toering-Jettenbach	....
(3) Duchess Elizabeth		1876	1900	....	Prince Albert of Belgium	....
(4) Duchess Marie Gabrielle		1878	1900	....	Prince Rupert of Bavaria	....
(5) Duke Ludwig Wilhelm		1884	....	....		
(6) Duke Franz Joseph		1888	....	....		
Duke Ludwig	Brother of Duke	1831	1859	....	Baroness Wallersee (morganatically)	1891
		....	1892	....	Antonine de Bartolf	....
Duchess Marie	Sister of Duke	1841	1859	....	King Francis II. of the Two Sicilies	1894
Duchess Mathilde	Sister of Duke	1843	1861	....	Prince Louis of Bourbon-Sicily	1886
Duke Maximilian	Brother of Duke	1849	1875	1893	Princess Amelia of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1894
(1) Duke Siegfried		1876	....	....		
(2) Duke Christopher		1879	....	....		
(3) Duke Luitpold		1890	....	....		
BELGIUM.						
King Leopold II. of	Saxe-Coburg Gotha	1835	1853	....	Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria	1902
(1) Princess Louise		1858	1875	....	Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	....
(2) Princess Stephanie		1864	1881	....	Archduke Rudolph of Austria and (1900) Elemer, Count Lonyay	....
(3) Princess Clementine		1872	....	....		
Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders	Brother of King	1837	1867	....	Princess Marie of Hohenzollern	....
(1) Princess Henrietta		1870	1896	....	Prince Emmanuel of Orleans	....
(2) Princess Josephine		1872	1894	....	Prince Charles of Hohenzollern	....
(3) Prince Albert		1875	1900	....	Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria	....
Prince Leopold		1901	....	....		
Princess Charlotte	Sister of King	1840	1857	....	Archduke Ferdinand of Austria	1867
BONAPARTE.						
Prince Napoleon	CADET BRANCH.	1862	....	....		
Prince Louis	Brother of Prince	1864	....	....		
Princess Letitia	Sister of Prince	1866	1888	....	Prince Amedee of Savoy	1890
Princess Clotilde	Mother of Prince	1843	1859	....	Prince Napoleon	1891
Princess Mathilde	Aunt of Prince	1820	1840	....	Prince of San Donato	1870
Louis Napoleon III., Emperor of France	Great Uncle of Prince	1808	1853	1873	Eugenie, Countess de Teba	....
BOURBON.						
Carlos, Duke of Madrid	Bourbon-Anjou	1848	1867	....	Princess Marguerite of Bourbon-Parma	1893
		....	1894	....	Princess Marie Bertha of Rohan	....
(1) Princess Blanche de Castille		1868	1889	....	Archduke Leopold Salvator of Austria	....
(2) Prince Jayme		1870	....	....		
(3) Princess Elvira		1871	....	....		
(4) Princess Beatrice		1874	1897	....	Prince Fabricio Massimo	....
(5) Princess Alice		1876	1897	....	Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Waldenburg	....
Prince Alphonse	Brother of Duke	1849	1871	....	Infanta Marie of Portugal	....
Princess Marie Beatrice	Mother of Duke	1824	1847	....	Prince Jean of Bourbon	1887
SECOND BRANCH.						
Alphonse, Count of Caserta	The Two Sicilies	1841	1868	....	Princess Antoinette of Bourbon-Sicily	....

[1]Children: Prince Ferdinand Marie (1884), Prince Adelbert Alphonse (1886), Princess Marie del Pilar (1891).

THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Title.	House and Relationship	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
BOURBON (2d Branch)—Cont.						
(1) Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Calabre[1]		1869	1897	....	Princess Marie of Bavaria	....
(2) Prince Charles		1870	1901	....	Infanta Marie de las Mercedes of Spain	....
Prince Alphonse		1901	....	....		
(2) Princess Marie Immaculee		1874	....	....		
(4) Princess Marie Christine		1877	1900	....	Archduke Peter Ferdinand of Austria	....
(5) Princess Marie		1878	....	....		
(6) Princess Marie Josephine		1880	....	....		
(7) Prince Gennaro		1882	....	....		
(8) Prince Renier		1883	....	....		
(9) Prince Philippe		1885	....	....		
(10) Prince Francis d'Assise		1888	....	....		
(11) Prince Gabriel		1897	....	....		
Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies	Brother of Count	1836	1859	1894	Duchess Marie of Bavaria	....
Prince Louis	Brother of Count	1838	1861	1886	Duchess Mathilde of Bavaria	....
Princess Marie Therese		1867	1889	....	Prince William of Hohenzollern	....
Prince Gaetan	Brother of Count	1846	1868	1871	Infanta Marie Isabelle of Spain	....
Prince Pascal, Count de Bari	Brother of Count	1852	1878	....	Blanche de Marconnay (morgantic'ly)	....
Prince Louis Marie, Count d'Aquila	Cousin of Count	1845	1869	....	Marie Amelia Hamel (morgantically)	....
Prince Philippe	Cousin of Count	1847	1882	....	Flora Jankowsky (morgantically)	....
Princess Antoinette	Cousin of Count	1851	1868	....	Prince Alphonse of Bourbon-Sicily	....
Princess Caroline	Cousin of Count	1856	1885	....	Andre, Count Zamoyski	....
PARMA.						
Robert, Duke of[2]	Bourbon-Anjou	1848	1869	....	Princess Marie of Bourbon-Sicily	1882
		....	1884	....	Infanta Marie Antonia of Portugal	....
Princess Alice	Sister of Duke	1849	1868	....	Grand Duke Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany	....
Prince Henry, Count de Bardi	Brother of Duke	1851	1873	....	Princess Louise of Bourbon-Sicily	1874
		....	1876	....	Infanta Adelgonde of Portugal	....
ORLEANS.						
Prince Philippe, Duke of	Bourbon-Orleans	1869	1896	....	Archduchess Marie of Austria	....
Princess Amelia	Sister of Duke	1865	1886	....	King Charles of Portugal	....
Princess Helene	Sister of Duke	1871	1895	....	Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta	....
Princess Isabelle	Sister of Duke	1878	1899	....	Prince John of Orleans	....
Princess Louise	Sister of Duke	1882	....	....		
Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Montpensier	Brother of Duke	1884	....	....		
Princess Isabelle, Countess of Paris	Mother of Duke	1848	1864	....	Louis Philippe, Count of Paris	1894
Prince, Robert, Duke of Chartres	Uncle of Duke	1840	1863	....	Princess Francoise of Orleans	....
(1) Princess Marie		1865	1885	....	Prince Valdemar of Denmark	....
(2) Princess Marguerite		1869	1896	....	Patrick de MacMahon	....
(3) Prince John, Duke of Guise		1874	1899	....	Princess Isabelle of France	....
Princess Isabelle		1900	....	....		
Prince Gaston, Count d'Eu[3]	Cousin of Duke	1842	1864	....	Princess Isabelle of Braganza	....
Prince Ferdinand, Duke d'Alencon	Cousin of Duke	1844	1868	....	Duchess Sophia of Bavaria	1897
(1) Princess Louise		1869	1891	....	Prince Alphonse of Bavaria	....
(2) Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Vendome[4]		1872	1896	....	Princess Henrietta of Belgium	....
(3) Princess Blanche		1857	....	....		
Princess Clementine	Great Aunt of Duke	1817	1843	....	Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1881
Princess Frances	Cousin of Duke	1844	1863	....	Prince Robert of Orleans	....
Prince Peter, Duke of Penthievre	Cousin of Duke	1845	....	....		
Princess Isabelle	Cousin of Duke	1848	1864	....	Prince Philippe of Orleans	1894
Prince Antoine, Duke of Galliera[5]	Cousin of Duke	1866	1886	....	Infanta Eulalie of Spain	....
BRAGANZA.						
No males in	Brazilian Line.					
Princess Isabelle		1846	1864	....	Prince Gaston of Orleans	....
Miguel, Duke of Braganza	Portuguese Line	1853	1877	....	Princess Elizabeth of Thurn and Taxis	1881
		....	1893	....	Princess Therese of Lowenstein-Wertheim	....
(1) Prince Miguel		1878	....	....		
(2) Prince Francis		1879	....	....		
(3) Princess Marie Therese		1881	1900	....	Prince Charles of Thurn and Taxis	....
(4) Princess Elizabeth		1894	....	....		
(5) Princess Marie Benedicta		1896	....	....		
(6) Princess Majalda		1898	....	....		
(7) Princess Marie Anne		1899	....	....		
Infanta Marie	Sister of Duke	1852	1871	....	Prince Alphonse of Bourbon	....
Infanta Marie Therese	Sister of Duke	1855	1873	....	Archduke Charles Louis of Austria	1896
Infanta Marie Josephe	Sister of Duke	1857	1874	....	Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria	....
Infanta Adelgonde	Sister of Duke	1858	1876	....	Prince Henry of Bourbon-Parma	....
Infanta Marie Anne	Sister of Duke	1861	1893	....	William, Grand Duke of Luxemburg	....
Infanta Maria Antonia	Sister of Duke	1862	1884	....	Robert, Duke of Parma	....
Duchess Adelaide	Mother of Duke	1831	1851	....	Prince Miguel	....
BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG.						
Ernest Auguste, Duke of (Duke of Cumberland)	Guelph	1845	1878	....	Princess Thyra of Denmark	....
(1) Princess Marie Louise		1879	1900	....	Prince Maximilian of Baden	....
(2) Prince George William		1880	....	....		
(3) Princess Alexandra		1882	....	....		
(4) Princess Olga		1884	....	....		
(5) Prince Ernest August		1887	....	....		
Princess Frederica	Sister of Duke	1848	1880	....	Baron Alphonse of Powel	....
Princess Mary	Sister of Duke	1849	....	....		
Queen Marie of Hanover	Mother of Duke	1818	1843	....	King George V. of Hanover	1878

[1]Children: Princess Marie (1898), Princess Marie Christine (1899), Prince Roger Marie (1901).

[2]Children: Princess Louise (1872), Prince Henry (1873), Princess Marie Immaculee (1874), Prince Joseph (1875), Princess Marie Therese (1876), Princess Marie Pie (1877), Princess Beatrice (1879), Prince Elie (1880), Princess Adelaide (1885), Prince Sixte (1886), Prince Xavier (1889), Princess Frances (1890), Princess Zita (1892), Prince Felix (1893), Prince Rene (1894), Princess Marie Antonia (1895), Princess Isabelle (1895), Prince Louis (1899).

[3]Children: Prince Peter (1875), Prince Louis (1878), Prince Antoine (1881).

[4]Children: Princess Marie Louise (1896), Princess Sophie (1898), Princess Genevieve (1901).

[5]Children: Prince Alphonse (1886), Prince Louis Fernando (1888).

THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Title.	House and Relationship	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
DENMARK.						
King Christian IX., of	Schleswig - Holstein-Sonderb'g-Glucksb'g.	1818	1842	....	Princess Louise of Hesse	1898
(1) Prince Frederick		1843	1869	....	Princess Louise of Sweden	....
(a) Prince Christian[1]		1870	1898	....	Duchess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg	....
(b) Prince Charles		1872	1896	....	Princess Maud of Great Britain	....
(c) Princess Louise		1875	1896	....	Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe	....
(d) Prince Harold		1876	....	....		
(e) Princess Ingeborg		1878	1897	....	Prince Charles of Sweden	....
(f) Princess Thyra		1880	....	....		
(g) Prince Gustave		1887	....	....		
(h) Princess Dagmar		1890	....	....		
(2) Princess Alexandra		1844	1863	....	Edward, new King of England	....
(3) Prince George, King of Greece		1845	....	....		
(4) Princess Dagmar		1847	1866	....	Alexander III. of Russia	1894
(5) Princess Thyra		1853	1878	....	Duke of Cumberland	....
(6) Prince Valdemar[2]		1858	1885	....	Princess Marie of Orleans	....
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.						
King Edward VII. of	Saxe-Coburg & Gotha	1841	1863	....	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	....
(1) Prince George, Prince of Wales[3]		1865	1893	....	Princess Mary of Teck	....
(2) Princess Louise		1867	1889	....	Alexander, Duke of Fife	....
(3) Princess Victoria		1868	....	....		
(4) Princess Maud		1869	1896	....	Prince Charles of Denmark	....
Princess Helene	Sister of King	1846	1866	....	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	....
Princess Louise	Sister of King	1848	1871	....	Present Duke of Argyll	....
Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught	Brother of King	1850	1879	....	Princess Louise of Prussia	....
(1) Princess Margaret		1882	....	....		
(2) Prince Arthur		1883	....	....		
(3) Princess Victoria		1886	....	....		
Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany	Brother of King	1853	1882	1884	Princess Helene of Waldeck-Pyrmont	....
(1) Princess Alice		1883	....	....		
(2) Prince Charles Edward, Duke of Albany		1884	....	....		
Princess Beatrice	Sister of King	1857	1885	....	Prince Henry of Battenberg	1896
Prince George, Duke of Cambridge	Cousin of King	1819	....	....	Louise Farebrother (morganatic)	1890
Princess Augusta Caroline	Cousin of King	1822	1843	....	Grand Duke of Mecklenburg	....
GREECE.						
King George I. of	Schleswig - Holstein-Sondenb'g-Glucksb'g	1845	1867	....	Grand Duchess Olga of Russia	....
(1) Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta[4]		1868	1889	....	Princess Sophie of Prussia	....
(2) Prince George		1869	....	....		
(3) Prince Nicholas		1872	1902	....	Grand Duchess Helene of Russia	....
(4) Princess Marie		1876	1900	....	Grand Duke George of Russia	....
(5) Prince Andre		1882	....	....		
(6) Prince Christopher		1888	....	....		
HESSE.						
Ernst Ludwig, Grand Duke of	Brabant	1868	1894	....	Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (divorced, 1901)	....
Princess Elizabeth		1895	....	....		
Princess Victoria	Sister of Duke	1863	1884	....	Prince Louis of Battenberg	....
Princess Elizabeth	Sister of Duke	1864	1884	....	Grand Duke Serge of Russia	....
Princess Irene	Sister of Duke	1866	1888	....	Prince Henry of Prussia	....
Princess Alix	Sister of Duke	1872	1894	....	Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	....
NON-REIGNING LINE.	**THE LANDGRAVES.**					
Alexander Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse		1863	....	....		
Princess Elizabeth	Sister of Landgrave	1861	1884	....	Prince Leopold of Anhalt	1886
Prince Frederick Charles[5]	Brother of Landgrave	1868	1893	....	Princess Marguerite of Prussia	....
Princess Sibylle	Sister of Landgrave	1877	1898	....	Frederic, Baron Vincke	....
Anna, Landgravine of Hesse	Mother of Landgrave	1836	1853	....	Landgrave Frederick of Hesse	1884
SECOND BRANCH.	**Philippsthal.**					
Ernest, Landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal		1846	....	....		
Prince Charles	Brother of Landgrave	1853	....	....		
Alexis, Landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld		1829	1854	....	Princess Louise of Prussia	1901
Prince William	Brother of Alexis	1831	1884	1890	Princess Augustine of Schleswig-Holstein	....
Princess Bertha of Ardeck	Niece of Alexis	1874	1901	....	Count Leopold of Lippe-Biesterfeld	....
Prince Clovis of Ardeck	Nephew of Alexis	1876	....	....		
Prince Christian of Ardeck	Nephew of Alexis	1887	....	....		
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.						
Duke Ernst Gunther of	Holstein-Sondenburg	1863	1898	....	Princess Dorothy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	....
Princess Augusta Victoria	Sister of Duke	1858	1881	....	Emperor William II. of Germany	....
Princess Caroline Mathilde	Sister of Duke	1860	1885	....	Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Schleswig-Holstein	....
Princess Louise Sophia	Sister of Duke	1866	1889	....	Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia	....
Princess Feodora	Sister of Duke	1874	....	....		
Prince Christian[6]	Uncle of Duke	1831	1866	....	Princess Helene of Great Britain	....
Princess Henrietta	Aunt of Duke	1833	1872	....	J. F. A. d'Esmarch, M. D.	....

[1] Children: Prince Frederick (1899), Prince Knud (1900).

[2] Children: Prince Aage (1887), Prince Axel (1888), Prince Erik (1890), Prince Viggo (1893), Princess Marguerite (1895).

[3] Children: Prince Edward Albert (1894), Prince Albert (1895), Princess Victoria Alexandra (1897), Prince Henry (1900), Prince George (1902).

[4] Children: Prince George (1890), Prince Alexander (1893), Princess Helene (1896), Prince Paul (1901).

[5] Children: Prince Frederick William (1893), Prince Maximilian (1894), Prince Philippe (1896), Prince Wolfgang (1896), Prince Richard (1901), Prince Christopher (1901).

[6] Children: Prince Albert (1869), Princess Victoria (1870), Princess Louise (1872)—married prince Aribert of Anhalt (divorced).

THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Title.	House and Relationship	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN—Cont.						
Schleswig-Holstein-Sondenburg-Glucksburg, Frederick Ferdinand, Duke of[1]	SECOND BRANCH.	1855	1885	....	Princess Caroline Mathilde of Schleswig-Holstein	....
Princess Augustine	Sister of Duke	1844	1884	....	Prince William of Hesse-Philippsthal	1890
Princess Louise	Sister of Duke	1858	1891	....	Prince George of Waldeck-Pyrmont	1893
Princess Marie	Sister of Duke	1859	....	....	Abbess of Convent at Itzehoe	....
Prince Albert	Brother of Duke	1863	....	....		
King Christian of Denmark	Uncle of Duke	1818	....	....		
Prince Jules	Uncle of Duke	1824	1883	....	Elizabeth, Countess Roest	1887
Prince John	Uncle of Duke	1825	....	....		
Princess Caroline	Holstein-Gottorp	1833	1853	....	King Albert of Saxony	1902
ITALY.						
King Victor Emmanuel III. of	Savoy	1869	1896	....	Princess Helene of Montenegro	....
(1) Princess Yolanda Margherita		1901	....	....		
(2) Princess Magalda		1902	....	....		
Queen Margherita	Mother of King	1851	1868	....	King Humbert of Italy	1900
Princess Clotilde	Aunt of King	1843	1859	....	Prince Napoleon Bonaparte	1891
Prince Amedee, Duke of Aosta	Uncle of King	1845	1867	1890	Marie del Pozzo della Cisterna	1876
		....	1888	....	Princess Letitia Bonaparte	....
(1) Prince Emmanuel[2]		1869	1895	....	Princess Helene of France	....
(2) Prince Victor, Count of Turin		1870	....	....		
(3) Prince Louis, Duke of Abruzzi		1873	....	....		
(4) Prince Humbert		1889	....	....		
Princess Pie	Aunt of King	1847	1862	....	King Louis of Portugal	1889
Princess Margherita of Savoy	Cousin of King	1851	1868	....	Prince Humbert of Piedmont	1900
Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa[3]	Cousin of King	1854	1883	....	Princess Isabelle of Bavaria	....
LIECHTENSTEIN.						
Prince John II. of	I. LINE, FIRST BRANCH.	1840	....	....		
Princess Marie	Sister of Prince	1834	1860	....	Count Ferdinand of Trautt-Mansdorff	1896
Princess Aloise	Sister of Prince	1838	1864	....	Count Henry of Funjkirchen	1885
Princess Ida	Sister of Prince	1839	1857	....	Prince Adolph of Schwarzburg	....
Princess Henrietta	Sister of Prince	1843	1865	....	Prince Albert of Liechtenstein	....
Princess Anne	Sister of Prince	1846	1864	....	Prince George of Lobkowitz	....
Princess Therese	Sister of Prince	1850	1882	....	Prince Arnolph of Bavaria	....
Prince Franz de Paule	Brother of Prince	1853	....	....		
Prince Albert[4]	SECOND BRANCH.	1842	1865	....	Princess Henrietta of Liechtenstein	....
Prince Aloyse	Brother of Prince	1846	1872	....	Mary, daughter of Lord Holland	1878
		....	1890	....	Jeanne Haupt	....
(1) Princess Sophie		1873	1897	....	Francis Vermenyi-d'Vermeny	....
(2) Princess Julie		1874	....	....	Religieuse	....
(3) Princess Henrietta		1877	1902	....	Francis, Count of Meran	....
(4) Princess Marie		....	....	....		
Prince Henry	Brother of Prince	1853	....	....		
Prince Frederick[5]	FOURTH BRANCH.	1871	1897	....	Marie, Countess Apponyi	....
Anne, Countess Plater-Syberg	Mother of Prince	1849	1870	....	Prince Aloyse of Liechtenstein	....
		....	1892	....	Andre, Count Plater-Syberg	....
Prince Edward[6]	Brother of Prince	1872	1898	....	Olga, Countess of Puckler	....
Prince Rudolph	II. LINE	1838	....	....		
Princess Anne	Sister of Prince	1820	1841	....	Prince Ferdinand of Trautt-Mansdorff-Weinsberg	1859
Princess Marie	Sister of Prince	1835	1856	....	Prince Ferdinand Kinsky	....
LIPPE.						
Prince Charles Alexander of	I. LINE	1831	....	....		
Prince Woldemar	Brother of Prince	1824	1858	1895	Princess Sophie of Baden	....
Princess Pauline	Sister of Prince	1834	....	....		
LIPPE-BIESTERFELD.						
Count Ernest of	II. LINE	1842	1869	....	Countess Caroline of Wartensleben	....
(1) Countess Adelaide		1870	1889	....	Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen	....
(2) Count Leopold		1871	1901	....	Princess Bertha of Hesse-Philippsthal	....
Count Ernest		1902	....	....		
(3) Count Bernard		1872	....	....		
(4) Count Jules Ernest		1873	....	....		
(5) Countess Carola		1873	....	....		
(6) Countess Mathilde		1875	....	....		
Count Leopold	Brother of Count	1846	1894	....	Freda, Countess de Schwerin	....
Count Frederick[7]	Brother of Count	1852	1882	1892	Princess Marie of Lowenstein	....
Count Rudolph[8]	Brother of Count	1856	1889	....	Princess Louise of Ardeck	....
Count Frederick William[9]	Brother of Count	1858	1895	....	Countess d'Ysenburg	....
LIPPE-WEISSENFELD.						
Count George of	FIRST BRANCH	1850	....	....		
Count Ferdinand	Brother of Count	1844	1876	1900	Marguerite de Winterfeld-Kuzerow	....
Count Eric	Nephew of Count	1853	1876	....	Marie Louise Schroeder	....
Countess Ida	Niece of Count	1863	1891	....	Charles H. A. de Linsingen	....
LIPPE-WEISSENFELD.						
Count Clement of	SECOND REMOVED	1860	1891	....	Baroness de Carlowitz	....
Countess Marguerite	Sister of Count	1861	1882	....	Count de Zedtwitz	....
Count Alfred	Brother of Count	1865	....	....		
Countess Elizabeth	Sister of Count	1868	1890	....	Prince William of Hanau	1902
Count Ernest	Brother of Count	1870	....	....		
Countess Sophie	Sister of Count	1876	1902	....	Count Adolph of Arnim	....
Countess Marie	Mother of Count	1836	1859	....	Count Francis of Lippe-Weissenfeld	1880
Count Theodore	Uncle of Count	1822	1867	1894	Louise d'Arnim	....

[1]Children: Princess Victoria Adelaide (1885), Princess Alexandra Victoria (1887), Princess Helene (1888), Princess Adelaide (1889), Prince Frederick (1891), Princess Caroline Mathilde (1894).

[2]Children: Prince Amedee (1898), Prince Aymon (1900).

[3]Children: Prince Ferdinand of Savoy-Genoa (1884), Prince Philibert of Savoy-Genoa (1895), Princess Bona Margherita (1896) Prince Adalbert (1898).

[4]Children: Princess Frances (1866), Prince Franz (1868), Prince Aloyse (1869), Princess Therese (1871), Prince John (1873), Prince Alfred (1875), Prince Henry (1877), Prince Charles (1878), Prince George (1880).

[5]Children: Prince Aloyse (1898), Princess Andrea (1898), Prince Alfred (1900), Prince Alexander (1901).

[6]Children: Prince John (1899), Prince Ferdinand (1901), Princess Louise (1902).

[7]Children: Countess Adelaide (1884), Countess Olga (1885), Countess Marie (1890).

[8]Children: Count Frederick William (1890), Count Ernest (1892), Countess Marie (1895).

[9]Children: Countess Calixta Agnes (1895), Countess Barbe Eleanore (1897), Count Simon Casimir (1900).

THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Title.	House and Relationship	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
LIPPE-WEISSENFELD.						
Count Kurt of[1]	SECOND BRANCH.	1855	1885	....	Sophie de Klengel	....
Countess Frida	Sister of Count	1852	....	....		
Countess Anne	Sister of Count	1861	1886	....	Thilo de Westernhagen	....
Count Hermann	Brother of Count	1865	1894	....	Countess of Solms-Sonnenwilde	....
LIPPE-WEISSENFELD.						
Count Rudiger of	SECOND REMOVED.	1880	....	....		
Countess Marie	Sister of Count	1880	....	....		
Count Alfred	Brother of Count	1881	....	....		
Countess Carola	Mother of Count	1847	1879	....	Count Egmont of Lippe-Weissenfeld	1896
Countess Helene	Aunt of Count	1839	....	....	Religeuse	....
Count Arnold	Uncle of Count	1842	....	....		
Countess Gabrielle	Aunt of Count	1844	....	....		
Count Alfred[2]	Uncle of Count	1848	1890	....	Amelia, Margravine Pall Avicini	....
Count Hermann	Uncle of Count	1851	1899	....	Baroness de Bianchi	....
Countess Octavia	Cousin of Count	1851	....	....		
Count Eberhard	Cousin of Count	1854	1886	....	Marie Benyovsky de Benyo	....
LUXEMBURG.						
Grand Duke Adolphe of	Nassau	1817	1844	....	Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia	1845
		....	1851	....	Princess Adelaide of Anhalt	....
(1) Grand Duke William[3]		1852	1893	....	Infanta Marie-Anne of Portugal	....
(2) Princess Hilda		1864	1885	....	Grand Duke Frederick of Baden	....
Prince Nicholas of Nassau	Bro. of Grand Duke	1832	....	....	Natalie de Doubelt (morganatic)	....
Princess Sophie	Sister of Grand Duke	1836	1857	....	King Oscar of Sweden	....
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.						
Grand Duke Frederick Francis IV	Mecklenburg	1882	....	....		
Duchess Alexandrine	Sister of Grand Duke	1879	1898	....	Prince Christian of Denmark	....
Duchess Cecile	Sister of Grand Duke	1886	....	....		
Grand Duchess Anastasia	Mother of Grand Duke	1860	1879	....	Grand Duke Frederick Francis III	1897
Duke Paul Frederick[4]	Uncle of Grand Duke	1852	1881	....	Princess Marie of Windisch-Graetz	....
Duchess Marie	Aunt of Grand Duke	1854	1874	....	Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia	....
Duke John	Uncle of Grand Duke	1857	1886	....	Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Weimar	....
Duchess Elizabeth	Aunt of Grand Duke	1869	1896	....	Grand Duke of Oldenburg	....
Duke Adolph Frederick	Uncle of Grand Duke	1873	....	....		
Duke Henry, Prince of Netherlands	Uncle of Grand Duke	1876	1901	....	Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands	....
Grand Duchess Marie	Grandmother of Grand Duke	1850	1868	....	Grand Duke Frederick Francis II	1883
Duke William	Great Uncle of Grand Duke	1827	1865	1879	Princess Alexandrine of Prussia	....
Duchess Charlotte		1868	1886	....	Prince Henry XVIII. of Reuss	....
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.						
Grand Duke Frederick William of		1819	1843	....	Princess Augusta Caroline of Great Britain	....
(1) Grand Duke Adolph Frederick		1848	1877	....	Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt	....
(a) Duchess Marie		1878	1899	....	Count George de Jametel	....
(b) Duchess Jutta		1880	1899	....	Prince Danilo of Montenegro	....
(c) Duke Adolph Frederick		1882	....	....		
(d) Duke Charles Borwin		1888	....	....		
Duchess Helen	Niece of Grand Duke	1857	1891	....	Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg	1902
Duke George Alexander	Neph. of Grand Duke	1859	1890	....	Natalie Vanliarski (morganatic)	....
Duke Michael	Neph. of Grand Duke	1863	....	....		
MONACO.						
Prince Albert of	Goyon de Matignon-Grimaldi	1848	1869	....	Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton (annulled)	....
		....	1889	....	Alice, Duchess de Richelieu (div'c'd)	....
Prince Louis		1870	....	....		
MONTENEGRO.						
Prince Nicholas I. of	Petrovitch Niegoch	1841	1860	....	Milena Vucotitch	....
(1) Princess Militza		1866	1889	....	Grand Duke Peter of Russia	....
(2) Princess Anastasia		1867	1889	....	Prince George Romanovski	....
(3) Prince Danilo	Heir Apparent	1871	1899	....	Grand Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg	....
(4) Princess Helene		1872	1896	....	King Victor Emmanuel of Italy	....
(5) Princess Anna		1874	1897	....	Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg	....
(6) Prince Mirko		1879	1902	....	Natalie Constantinovitch	....
(7) Princess Xenie		1881	....	....		
(8) Princess Vera		1887	....	....		
(9) Prince Peter		1889	....	....		
NETHERLANDS (THE).						
Queen Wilhelmina of	Nassau	1880	1901	....	Duke Henry of Mecklenburg	....
Queen (dowager) Emma	Mother of Queen	1858	1879	....	King William III	1890
Princess Marie	Cousin of Queen	1841	1871	....	Prince William of Wied	....
OLDENBURG.						
Grand Duke Frederick Auguste of	Holstein	1852	1878	....	Princess Elizabeth of Prussia	1895
		....	1896	....	Duchess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg	....
(1) Duchess Sophie Charlotte		1879	....	....		
(2) Grand Duke Nicholas	Heir Apparent	1897	....	....		
(3) Duchess Ingeborg		1901	....	....		
Duke George	Bro. of Grand Duke	1855	....	1892		
Duke Elimar	Uncle of Grand Duke	1844	1876	1895	Natalie, Baroness Vogel de Friesenhof (morganatic)	....
Duke Alexander	Cousin of Grand Duke	1844	1868	....	Princess Eugenie Romanovsky	....
Duke Peter		1868	1901	....	Grand Duchess Olga of Russia	....
Duke Constantine	Cousin of Grand Duke	1850	1882	....	Agrippina Djaparidze (morganatic)	....
PORTUGAL.						
King Charles I. of	Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	1863	1886	....	Princess Marie Amelia of France	....
(1) Prince Louis, Duke of Braganza	Heir Apparent	1887	....	....		
(2) Manuel, Duke of Beja		1889	....	....		
Prince Alphonse, Duke of Oporto	Brother of King	1865	....	....		
Queen (Dowager) Marie Pie	Mother of King	1847	1862	....	King Louis of Portugal	1889
Infanta Antonia	Aunt of King	1845	1861	....	Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern	....

[1]Children: Countess Marie (1886), Count Charles Christian (1889), Countess Anna Christian (1890), Count Kurt Bernard (1901).
[2]Children: Countess Marie Theresa (1892), Countess Amelia (1893), Count Alfred (1896).
[3]Children: Princess Marie (1894), Princess Charlotte (1896), Princess Hilda (1897), Princess Antoinette (1899), Princess Elizabeth (1901), Princess Sophia (1902).
[4]Children: Duke Paul Frederick (1882), Duchess Marie Antoinette (1884), Duke Henry (1885).

THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Title.	House and Relationship	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
PRUSSIA.						
King William II. (Emperor of Germany)	Hohenzollern	1859	1881	....	Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein	....
(1) Prince William	Heir Apparent	1882	....	....		
(2) Prince Eitel Frederick		1883	....	....		
(3) Prince Adalbert		1884	....	....		
(4) Prince August William		1887	....	....		
(5) Prince Oscar		1888	....	....		
(6) Prince Joachim		1890	....	....		
(7) Princess Victoria Louise		1892	....	....		
Princess Charlotte	Sister of King	1860	1878	....	Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen	....
Prince Henry	Brother of King	1862	1888	....	Princess Irene of Hesse	...
(1) Prince Valdemar		1889	....	....		
(2) Prince Sigismond		1896	....	....		
(3) Prince Henry		1900	....	....		
Princess Victoria	Sister of King	1866	1890	....	Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe	....
Princess Sophie	Sister of King	1870	1889	....	Prince Constantine of Greece	....
Princess Margaret	Sister of King	1872	1893	....	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse	....
Princess Louise	Aunt of King	1838	1856	....	Grand Duke Frederick of Baden	....
Prince Frederick Charles	Cousin of King	1828	1854	1885	Princess Marie of Anhalt	....
(1) Princess Louise Margaret		1860	1879	....	Arthur, Duke of Connaught	....
(2) Prince Frederick[1]		1865	1889	....	Princess Louise-Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein	....
Princess Anne	Cousin of King	1836	1853	....	Frederick, Langrave of Hesse	1884
Prince Albert[2]	Cousin of King	1837	1873	....	Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg	1898
Princess Alexandrine	Cousin of King	1842	1865	....	Grand Duke William of Mecklenburg	1879
HOHENZOLLERN.						
Prince Leopold of	II. LINE	1835	1861	....	Infanta Antonia of Portugal	....
(1) Prince William[3]	Heir Apparent	1864	1889	....	Princess Marie Therese of Bourbon	....
(2) Prince Ferd'nd of Roumania		1865	....	....		
(3) Prince Charles Antoine[4]		1868	1894	....	Princess Josephine of Belgium	...
Prince Charles, King of Roumania	Brother of Prince	1839	....	....		
Prince Frederick	Brother of Prince	1843	1879	....	Princess Louise of Thurn and Taxis	....
Princess Marie	Sister of Prince	1845	1867	....	Prince Philip of Belgium	....
Princess Frederica	Aunt of Prince	1820	1844	....	Joachim Napoleon	1881
REUSS.						
Prince Henry XXIV. of	BRANCH AINEE	1878	....	....		
Princess Emma	Sister of Prince	1881	....	....		
Princess Marie	Sister of Prince	1882	....	....		
Princess Caroline	Sister of Prince	1884	....	....		
Princess Hermine	Sister of Prince	1887	....	....		
Princess Ida	Sister of Prince	1891	....	....		
Princess Marie	Aunt of Prince	1855	1875	....	Frederick, Count d'Ysemburg	1889
REUSS.						
Prince Henry XIV. of	CADET BRANCH	1832	1858	....	Agnes, Duchess of Wurtemberg	1886
		....	....	....	Frederica de Saalburg (morganatic)	....
(1) Prince Henry XXVII. of[5]		1858	1884	....	Princess Elise of Hohenlohe-Langenburg	....
(2) Princess Elizabeth		1859	1887	....	Prince Hermann of Solms-Braunfels	1900
REUSS-KOSTRITZ.						
Prince Henry XXIV. of[6]	FIRST REMOVED	1855	1884	....	Princess Elizabeth of Reuss	....
Princess Eleanora	Sister of Prince	1860	....	....		
Princess Elizabeth	Sister of Prince	1865	....	....		
Prince Henry VII[7]	Uncle of Prince	1825	1876	....	Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar	....
Prince Henry XXVIII[8]	Cousin of Prince	1859	1884	....	Countess Madelain of Solms-Laubach	....
Prince Henry XIII.	Cousin of Prince	1830	1869	1897	Dowager Princess Anne of Reuss	....
Prince Henry XV	Cousin of Prince	1834	1863	1869	Countess of Stolberg-Wernigerode	....
(1) Princess Margaret		1864	1891	....	Prince Charles of Bentheim-Tecklemburg	....
(2) Princess Augustine		1866	....	....		
(3) Princess Gertrude		1867	....	....		
(4) Princess Anne		1868	....	....		
Princess Anne	Cousin of Prince	1837	1863	....	Prince Otto of Stolberg-Wernigerode	1896
Princess Caroline	Cousin of Prince	1820	1844	....	Count Charles of Puckler-Burghauss	1899
Princess Marie	Cousin of Prince	1822	1842	....	Count Ed. of Stolberg-Wernigerode	1872
Prince Henry LXXIV.	Great Uncle of Prince	1798	1825	1886	Countess Clementine of Reichenbach-Goschutz	1849
		....	1855	....	Countess Eleanore of Stolberg-Wernigerode	....
(1) Prince Henry IX		1827	1852	1898	Baroness of Zedlitz-Leipe	....
(a) Prince Henry XXVI[9]		1857	1885	....	Countess of Furstenstein	....
(b) Princess Marie		1860	1883	....	Count Henry of Witzleben	....
(c) Prince Henry XXX.		1864	1898	....	Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen	....
(2) Prince Henry XXV[10]		1856	1886	....	Countess Elizabeth of Solms-Laubach	....
(3) Princess Clementine		1858	....	....		
(4) Princess Elizabeth		1860	1884	....	Prince Henry XXIV. of Reuss	....
(5) Prince Henry XXXI.		1868	....	....		
REUSS.						
Prince Henry XVIII[11]	SECOND REMOVED	1847	1886	....	Duchess Charlotte of Mecklenburg	....
Prince Henry XIX	Brother of Prince	1848	1877	....	Princess Marie of Hohenlohe-Ohringen	....

[1]Children: Princess Victoria Margaret (1890), Prince Frederick Sigismund (1891), Prince Frederick Charles (1893), Prince Frederick Leopold (1895).
[2]Children: Prince Frederick Henry (1874), Prince Joachim Albert (1876), Prince Frederick William (1880).
[3]Children: Princess Augustine Victoria (1890), Prince Frederick Victor (1891), Prince Francis Joseph (1891).
[4]Children: Princess Stephanie (1895), Princess Marie (1896), Prince Albert (1898).
[5]Children: Princess Victoria (1889), Princess Louise Adelaide (1890), Prince Henry XLIII. (1893), Prince Henry XLV. (1895).
[6]Children: Princess Regine (1886), Princess Sybil (1888), Prince Henry XXXIX. (1891), Prince Henry XLI. (1892), Princess Viola (1898).
[7]Children: Prince Henry XXXIII. (1878), Prince Henry XXXII. (1879), Princess Sophie (1884), Prince Henry XXXV. (1887).
[8]Children: Prince Henry XXXIV. (1887), Prince Henry XXXVI. (1888), Princess Benigna (1892).
[9]Children: Count Henry Ruzzo of Plauen (1887), County Henry Pelas of Plauen (1888), Count Henry Harry of Plauen (1890), Count Henry Enzio of Plauen (1893), Countess Ingeborg of Plauen (1895).
[10]Children: Princess Barbe (1887) Princess Brigitte (1889), Princess Emma (1890), Prince Henry XLIV. (1894), Prince Henry XLVI. (1896), Prince Henry XLVII. (1897).
[11]Children: Prince Henry XXXVII. (1888), Prince Henry XXXVIII. (1889), Prince Henry XLII. (1892).

THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Title.	House and Relationship	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
ROUMANIA.						
King Charles I. of	Hohenzollern	1839	1869	....	Princess Elizabeth of Wied	....
Prince Ferdinand, Crown Prince	Second son of King's brother	1865	1893	....	Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	....
(1) Prince Carol		1893	....	....		
(2) Princess Elizabeth		1894	....	....		
(3) Princess Marie		1899	....	....		
RUSSIA.						
Emperor Nicholas II. of	Romanof - Holstein-Gottorp	1868	1894	....	Princess Alix of Hesse	....
(1) Grand Duchess Olga		1895	....	....		
(2) Grand Duchess Marie		1899	....	....		
(3) Grand Duchess Anastasia		1901	....	....		
Grand Duchess Xenia	Sister of Emperor	1875	1894	....	Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch	....
Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch	Brother of Emperor	1878	....	....		
Grand Duchess Olga	Sister of Emperor	1882	1901	....	Duke Peter of Oldenburg	....
Dowager Empress Marie	Mother of Emperor	1847	1866	....	Emperor Alexander III.	1894
Grand Duke Vladimir[1]	Uncle of Emperor	1847	1874	....	Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg	....
Grand Duke Alexis	Uncle of Emperor	1850	....	....		
Grand Duchess Marie	Aunt of Emperor	1853	1874	....	Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	1900
Grand Duke Serge	Uncle of Emperor	1857	1884	....	Princess Elizabeth of Hesse	....
Grand Duke Paul[2]	Uncle of Emperor	1860	1889	....	Princess Alexandra of Greece	1891
		....	1880	....	Catherine Michaelovna (morganatic)	....
Grand Duke Constantine Nicholovitch	Gr't Uncle of Emperor	1827	1848	1892	Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg	....
(1) Grand Duke Nicholas		1850	....	....		
(2) Grand Duchess Olga		1851	1867	....	King George of Greece	....
(3) Grand Duchess Vera		1854	1874	....	Eugene, Duke of Wurtemberg	1877
(4) Grand Duke Constantine[3]		1858	1884	....	Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg	....
(5) Grand Duke Dmitri		1860	....	....		
Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholovitch	Cousin of Emperor	1856	....	....		
Grand Duke Peter Nicholovitch[4]	Cousin of Emperor	1864	1889	....	Princess Militza of Montenegro	....
Grand Duke Michael Nicholovitch	Gr't Uncle of Emperor	1832	1857	....	Princess Cecile of Baden	1891
(1) Grand Duke Nicholas		1859	....	....		
(2) Grand Duchess Anastasia		1860	1879	....	Grand Duke Frederick Francis III. of Mecklenburg	1897
(3) Grand Duke Michael		1861	1891	....	Sophie, Countess of Merenberg (morganatic)	....
(4) Grand Duke George		1863	1900	....	Princess Marie of Greece	....
Princess Nina		1901	....	....		
(5) Grand Duke Alexander[5]		1866	1894	....	Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia	....
(6) Grand Duke Serge		1869	....	....		
SAXE-WEIMAR.						
Grand Duke William Ernest of	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.	1876	....	....		
Dowager Grand Duchess Pauline	Mother of Grand Duke	1852	1873	....	Grand Duke Charles August	1894
Princess Marie	Aunt of Grand Duke.	1849	1876	....	Prince Henry VII. of Reuss	....
Princess Elizabeth	Aunt of Grand Duke.	1854	1886	....	John, Duke of Mecklenburg	....
Prince Edward	Cousin of Grand Duke	1823	1851	....	Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox (morganatic)	....
Prince William[6]	Cousin of Grand Duke	1853	1885	....	Princess Gerta of Ysemburg	....
Prince Bernard, now Count de Crayenberg	Cousin of Grand Duke	1855	....	....		
Prince Ernest	Cousin of Grand Duke	1859	....	....		
Princess Olga	Cousin of Grand Duke	1869	1902	....	Prince Leopold of Isemburg-Birstein	....
SAXE-MEININGEN AND HILDBURGHAUSEN.						
Duke George II. of	FIRST REMOVED	1826	1850	....	Princess Charlotte of Prussia	1855
		....	1858	....	Princess Feodore of Hohenlohe-Langenburg	1872
		....	1873	....	Helene Franz (morganatic)	....
(1) Prince Bernard	Heir Apparent	1851	1878	....	Princess Charlotte of Prussia	....
Princess Feodore		1879	1898	....	Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss	....
(2) Princess Marie		1853	....	....		
(3) Prince Ernest		1859	1892	....	Catherine Jensen (morganatic)	....
(4) Prince Frederick[7]		1861	1889	....	Countess Adelaide of Lippe	....
Princess Augustine	Sister of Duke	1843	1862	....	Prince Maurice of Saxe-Altenburg	....
SAXE-ALTENBURG.						
Duke Ernest of	SECOND REMOVED	1826	1853	....	Princess Agnes of Anhalt	1897
Prince Maurice	Brother of Duke	1829	1862	....	Princess Augustine of Saxe-Meiningen	....
(1) Princess Marie Anne		1864	1882	....	Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe	....
(2) Princess Elizabeth		1865	1884	....	Grand Duke Constantine of Russia	....
(3) Prince Ernest[8]		1871	1898	....	Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg-Lippe	....
(4) Princess Louise		1873	1895	....	Prince Edward of Anhalt	....
Princess Marie	Cousin of Duke	1818	1843	....	King George of Hanover	1878
Princess Therese	Cousin of Duke	1823	....	....		
Princess Alexandra	Cousin of Duke	1830	1848	....	Grand Duke Constantine of Russia	1892
Princess Therese	Cousin of Duke	1836	1864	....	Prince August of Sweden	1873
Princess Antoinette	Cousin of Duke	1838	1854	....	Frederick, Duke of Anhalt	....
Prince Albert[9]	Cousin of Duke	1843	1885	1901	Dowager Princess Marie of Netherlands	1888
		....	1891	....	Duchess Helene of Mecklenburg	....
Princess Marie	Cousin of Duke	1845	1869	....	Prince Charles of Schwarzburg	....

[1]Children: Grand Duke Cyril (1876), Grand Duke Boris (1877), Grand Duke Andre (1879), Grand Duchess Helene (1882), married (1902) Prince Nicholas of Greece.

[2]Children: Grand Duchess Marie (1890), Grand Duke Dmitri (1891).

[3]Children: Prince John (1886), Prince Gabriel (1887), Princess Tatiana (1890), Prince Constantine (1890), Prince Oleg (1892), Prince Igor (1894).

[4]Children: Princess Marina (1892), Prince Roman (1896), Princess Nadeshda (1898).

[5]Children: Princess Irene (1895), Prince Andro (1897), Prince Feodor (1898), Prince Nikita (1900), Prince Dmitri (1901).

[6]Children: Prince Herman (1886), Prince Albert (1886), Princess Sophie (1888).

[7]Children: Princess Carola (1890), Princess Adelaide (1891), Prince George (1892), Prince Ernest (1895), Princess Louise Marie (1899), Prince Bernard (1901).

[8]Children: Princess Charlotte (1899), Prince George Maurice (1900), a daughter (1903).

[9]Children: Princess Olga Elizabeth (1886), Princess Marie (1888).

THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Title.	House and Relationship	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA						
Duke Charles Edward of	THIRD REMOVED.	1884	....	....		
Duke Alfred	Uncle of Duke	1844	1874	1900	Grand Duchess Marie of Russia	....
(1) Princess Marie		1875	1893	....	Prince Ferdinand of Roumania	....
(2) Princess Victoria		1876	1894	....	Grand Duke Ernest of Hesse	....
(3) Princess Alexandra		1878	1896	....	Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg	....
(4) Princess Beatrice		1884	....	....		
Duke Ernest II	Great Uncle of Duke.	1818	1842	1893	Princess Alexandrine of Baden	....
Prince August	Cousin of Duke	1818	1842	1881	Princess Clementine of Orleans	....
(1) Prince Philip		1844	1875	....	Princess Louise of Belgium	....
(a) Prince Leopold		1878	....	....		
(b) Princess Dorothy		1881	1898	....	Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein	....
(2) Prince August		1845	1864	....	Princess Leopoldine of Braganza	1871
(a) Prince Peter		1866	....	....		
(b) Prince August Leopold[1]		1867	1894	....	Archduchess Caroline of Austria	....
(c) Prince Louis		1870	1900	....	Princess Mathilde of Bavaria	....
Prince Antoine		1901	....	....		
(3) Princess Clotilde	Cousin of Duke	1846	1864	....	Archduke Joseph of Austria	....
(4) Prince Ferdinand[2]	Cousin of Duke	1861	1893	....	Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma	1899
SAXONY.						
King George of	ALBERTINE LINE.	1832	1859	....	Infanta Marie Anne of Portugal	1884
(1) Princess Mathilde		1863	....	....		
(2) Prince Frederick[3]	Heir Apparent	1865	1891	....	Archduchess Louise of Austria	....
(3) Princess Marie		1867	1886	....	Archduke Otto of Austria	....
(4) Prince John George		1869	1894	....	Isabelle, Duchess of Wurtemberg	....
(5) Prince Maximilian		1870	....	....		
King Albert of Saxony	Brother of King	1828	1853	1902	Princess Caroline of Wasa	....
Princess Elizabeth	Sister of King	1830	1850	....	Prince Ferdinand of Savoy	1855
		....	1856	....	Nicholas, Marquis Rapallo	1882
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.						
Prince George of	LIPPE	1846	1882	....	Princess Marie Anne of Saxe-Altenburg	....
(1) Prince Adolph	Heir Apparent	1883	....	....		
(2) Prince Maurice		1884	....	....		
(3) Prince Ernest Volrad		1887	....	....		
(4) Prince Stephen		1891	....	....		
(5) Prince Henry		1894	....	....		
Princess Hermine	Sister of Prince	1845	1876	....	Duke Maximilian of Wurtemberg	1888
Prince Hermann	Brother of Prince	1848	....	....		
Prince Otto	Brother of Prince	1854	1893	....	Anne Louise de Koppen (morganatic)	....
Prince Adolph	Brother of Prince	1859	1890	....	Princess Victoria of Prussia	....
Dowager Princess Hermine	Mother of Prince	1827	1844	....	Prince Adolph George	1893
Prince William	Uncle of Prince	1834	1862	....	Princess Bathildis of Anhalt	1902
(1) Princess Charlotte		1864	1886	....	King William of Wurtemberg	....
(2) Prince Frederick[4]		1868	1896	....	Princess Louise of Denmark	....
(3) Prince Albert[5]		1869	1897	....	Duchess Elsa of Wurtemberg	....
(4) Prince Maximilian[6]		1871	1898	....	Princess Olga of Wurtemberg	....
(5) Princess Bathildis		1873	1895	....	Prince Frederick of Waldeck-Pyrmont	....
(6) Princess Adelaide		1875	1898	....	Prince Ernest of Saxe-Altenburg	....
(7) Princess Alexandra		1879	....	....		
Princess Elizabeth	Aunt of Prince	1841	1866	....	Prince William of Hanau (divorced)	....
SCHWARZBURG - SONDERSHAUSEN.						
Prince Charles Gunther of	Schwarzburg	1830	1869	....	Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg	....
Prince Leopold	Brother of Prince	1832	....	....		
Princess Marie	Sister of Prince	1837	....	....		
Princess Charlotte Amelia	Cousin of Prince	1816	1856	....	John Henry, Baron de Jud	1864
SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT						
Prince Gunther of	SECOND BRANCH.	1852	1891	....	Princess Anne Louise of Schaumburg-Waldenburg	....
Princess Marie	Sister of Prince	1850	1868	....	Grand Duke Frederick Francis II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1883
Princess Thekla	Sister of Prince	1859	....	....		
Dowager Princess Mathilde	Mother of Prince	1826	1847	....	Prince Adolph	1875
Prince Sizzo[7]	Cousin of Prince	1860	1897	....	Princess Alexandra of Anhalt	....
SERVIA.						
King Peter I. of	Karageorgevitch	1850	1883	....	Princess Zorka of Montenegro	1890
(1) Princess Helene		1884	....	....		
(2) Prince George	Heir Apparent	1887	....	....		
(3) Prince Alexander		1889	....	....		
SPAIN.						
King Alphonso XIII. of	Bourbon	1886	....	....		
Infanta Maria de las Mercedes	Sister of King	1880	1901	....	Prince Charles of Bourbon-Sicily	....
Infanta Maria Theresa	Sister of King	1882	....	....		
Dowager Queen Marie Christine	Mother of King	1858	1879	....	King Alphonso XII	1885
Infanta Isabel Francisca	Aunt of King	1851	1868	....	Prince Gaetan of Bourbon-Sicily	1871
Infanta Maria de la Paz	Aunt of King	1862	1883	....	Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria	....
Infanta Eulalie	Aunt of King	1864	1886	....	Prince Antoine of Orleans	....
Queen Isabel II	Grandmother of King.	1830	1846	....	Francis d'Assise of Spain	1902
Infanta Josephine	Great Aunt of King.	1827	1848	....	Jose Guell y Rente	1884
Infanta Amelia	Great Aunt of King.	1834	1856	....	Prince Adelbert of Bavaria	1875
Francis, Duke de Marchena	Cousin of King	1861	1886	....	Maria del Pilar	....

[1]Children: Prince August (1895), Princess Clementine (1897), Princess Marie (1899), Princess Renier (1900), Prince Philip (1901), Princess Therese (1902).
[2]Children: Prince Bois of Tirnovo (1894), Prince Cyril of Preslav (1895), Princess Eudoxie (1898), Princess Nadejda (1899).
[3]Children: Prince George (1893), Prince Frederick Christian (1893), Prince Ernest Henry (1896), Princess Margaret (1900), Princess Marie (1901).
[4]Children: Princess Marie Louise (1897), Prince Christian (1898), Princess Stephanie (1899).
[5]Children: Prince Max (1898), Prince Francis Joseph (1899), Prince Alexander (1901).
[6]Children: Prince Eugene (1899), Prince Albert (1900).
[7]Children: Princess Marie (1898), Princess Irene (1899), Prince Frederick (1901).

THE SOVEREIGN HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Title.	House and Relationship	Born.	Married.	Died.	To Whom Married.	Died.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.						
King Oscar II. of	Bernadotte	1829	1857	....	Princess Sophie of Nassau	....
(1) Prince Gustav[1]	Heir Apparent	1858	1881	....	Princess Victoria of Baden	....
(2) Prince Oscar Bernadotte[1]	Renounced title 1888	1859				
(3) Prince Charles[2]		1861	1897	....	Princess Ingeborg of Denmark	....
(4) Prince Eugene		1865	....	....		
Princess Louise	Niece of King	1851	1869	....	Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark	....
Prince August	Brother of King	1831	1864	1873	Princess Theresa of Saxe-Altenburg	....
TURKEY.						
Sultan Abdul Hamed	Osman	1842	....	....		
(1) Prince Selim (VIII)*		1870	....	....		
(2) Princess Zekie		1871	1889	....	Noureddine Pacha	....
(3) Princess Naiyme		1876	1898	....	Kemal-Eddine Pacha	....
(4) Prince Abdul Kadir (XII.)		1878	....	....		
(5) Prince Ahmed (XIII.)		1878	....	....		
(6) Princess Naile		1884	....	....		
(7) Prince Burhan-Eddine (XV.)		1885	....	....		
(8) Princess Chadie		1886	....	....		
(9) Princess Ayiche		1887	....	....		
(10) Princess Rejia		....	....	....		
(11) Prince Abdom Rahime (XVIII)		1892	....	....		
Sultan Mourad V	Brother of Sultan	1840	....	....	Dethroned, 1876	....
(1) Prince Salah (VI.)		1866	....	....		
(2) Prince Seyf Eddine (IX.)		1872	....	....		
(3) Princess Khadidje		1873	1901	....	Vassif Bey Effendi	....
(4) Princess Fehime		1875	1901	....	Galib Bey Effendi	....
(5) Princess Emine		1876	1901	....	Mehmed Bey Effendi	....
Princess Djemile	Sister of Sultan	1843	1858	....	Mahmoud-Djelaleddine Pacha	1892
Prince Rechad (I.) heir apparent	Brother of Sultan	1844	....	....		
(1) Prince Zia Eddine (XI.)		1876	....	....		
(2) Prince Nedjin Eddine (XIV.)		1881	....	....		
(3) Princess Rejia		1887	....	....		
Prince Kemal-Eddine (II.)	Brother of Sultan	1847	....	....		
Princess Seniha	Sister of Sultan	1851	1877	....	Mahmoud Pacha	....
Princess Mediha	Sister of Sultan	1857	1886	....	Ferid Pacha	....
Prince Suleyman (IV.)	Brother of Sultan	1860	....	....		
Prince Abdoul-Halim (XVI.)		1890	....	....		
Prince Vahid-Eddine (V.)	Brother of Sultan	1861	....	....		
Prince Teyfik (X.)	Nephew of Sultan	1874	....	....		
Prince Izzeddine (III.)	Cousin of Sultan	1857	....	....		
Prince Abdul-Medjid (VII.)	Cousin of Sultan	1868	....	....		
Princess Nazime	Cousin of Sultan	1869	1889	....	Khalid Pacha	....
Princess Munire	Cousin of Sultan	1877	....	....		
Prince Djemal Eddine (XVII.)		1891	....	....		
WALDECK AND PYRMONT.						
Prince Frederick of	PRINCELY LINE	1865	1895	....	Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg	....
(1) Prince Josias	Heir Apparent	1896	....	....		
(2) Prince Max		1898	....	....		
(3) Princess Helene		1899	....	....		
(4) Prince George William		1902	....	....		
Princess Pauline	Sister of Prince	1855	1881	....	Prince Alexis of Bentheim	....
Princess Emma	Sister of Prince	1858	1879	....	King William III. of Netherlands	1890
Princess Helene	Sister of Prince	1861	1882	....	Duke of Albany	1884
Princess Elizabeth	Sister of Prince	1873	1900	....	Count Alexander of Erbach	....
Prince Wolrad Frederick	Brother of Prince	1892	....	....		
Dowager Princess Louise	Stepmother of Prince	1858	1891	....	Prince George Victor	1893
Princess Hermine	Aunt of Prince	1827	1844	....	Prince Adolph Schaumburg-Lippe	1893
Prince Albert	Cousin of Prince	1841	1886	....	Princess Marie of Hohenlohe	....
Prince Charles Alexander		1891	....	....		
WALDECK AND PYRMONT.						
Count Adalbert of	COMTALE LINE	1863	....	....		
Countess Helene	Sister of Count	1859	1878	....	Count Charles of Bentinck (divorced)	....
		....	1886	....	Count Alfred of Keyserlingk	....
Count Hermann	Brother of Count	1864	1891	....	Claire de Jackel (morganatic)	....
Count Alexander	Brother of Count	1867	....	....		
Count Frederick	Brother of Count	1870	....	....		
Count George	Brother of Count	1876	....	....		
Dowager Countess Ida	Stepmother of Count	1837	1887	....	Count Adelbert	1893
Count Richard	Uncle of Count	1835	....	....		
WURTEMBERG.						
King William II. of	ROYAL LINE	1848	1877	....	Princess Marie of Waldeck	1882
		....	1886	....	Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg	....
Princess Pauline		1877	1898	....	Prince Frederick of Wied	....
WURTEMBERG.						
Duke Nicholas	DUCAL LINE	1833	1868	....	Duchess Wilhelmina of Wurtemberg	1892
Duchess Alexandrine-Mathilde	Sister of Duke	1829	....	....	Religieus	....
Duke Eugene	Nephew of Duke	1846	1874	1877	Grand Duchess Vera of Russia	....
(1) Duchess Elsa		1876	1897	....	Prince Albrecht of Schaumburg	....
(2) Duchess Olga		1876	1898	....	Prince Max of Schaumburg	....
Pauline (renounced title, 1880)	Niece of Duke	1854	1880	....	M. Willim, M. D	....
Duke Maximilian	Cousin of Duke	1828	1876	1888	Princess Hermine of Schaumburg	....
WURTEMBERG.						
Duke Philip of	V. LINE	1838	1865	....	Archduchess Marie Therese of Austria	....
(1) Duke Albert		1865	1893	....	Archduchess Margaret Sophie of Austria	1902
(a) Duke Philip		1893	....	....		
(b) Duke Albert Eugene		1895	....	....		
(c) Duke Charles Alexander		1896	....	....		
(d) Duchess Marie Amelia		1897	....	....		
(e) Duchess Marie Therese		1898	....	....		
(f) Duchess Margaret Marie		1902	....	....		
(2) Duchess Isabelle		1871	1894	....	Prince John George of Saxe	....
(3) Duke Robert		1873	1900	....	Archduchess Marie of Austria	....
(4) Duke Ulric		1877	....	....		
Duke Ernest	Uncle of Duke	1807	1860	1868	Anne Catherine Natalie Eschhorn (morganatic)	....

[1]Children: Prince Gustav- Adolph (1882), Prince William (1884), Prince Eric (1889). [2]Children: Princess Margaret (1899), Princess Martha (1901). *Roman numerals indicate the order of succession.

The Non-Sovereign Princely and Ducal Houses of Europe.

(The names of the houses appear in parenthesis. Houses not included are without male representation.)
*Deceased.

Name, Title and House.	Religious Affiliation.	Born.	Married.	Country.	To Whom Married.	Issue.	Heir Apparent or Presumptive.	Born.
ABRANTES, Andoche, Duke of (Le Ray)	C	1870	1899	Fr.	Countess Nicole de Maigret	2	Alfred, Marquis (brother)	1873
ARDECK, Chas., Prince of	R	1861	1891	Ger.	Elise Strehlow.			
ARENBERG, Englebert, Duke of (Ligne)	C	1872	1897	Ger.	Princess Hedwige de Ligne.	2	Prince Englebert Charles.	1899
ARGYLL, John, Duke of (Campbell)	A	1845	1871	Eng.	Princess Louise of Gt. Br'n	...	Lord Archibald (brother)	1846
ATHOLL, John, Duke of (Stewart-Murray)	A	1840	1863	Eng.	Louise Moncrieffe	6	Marquis of Tullibardine	1871
AUERSPERG, Charles, Prince of, Duke of Gottschee	C	1859	1885	Aus.	Eleanor, Countess Breunner.	5	Prince Adolph	1886
AUERSTAEDT, Leopold, Duke of (Davout)	C	1829	1868	Fr.	Alice de Voize	4	Louis	1877
BASSANO, Napoleon, Duke of (Maret)	C	1844	1872	Fr.	Claire Symes	3	No male heir.	
BATTENBERG, Louis, Prince of	E	1854	1884	Ger.	Princess Victoria of Hesse.	4	Prince Louis	1892
BATTHYANY-STRATTMANN, Edmont, Count of	C	1826	1901	....	Amelia Holzmann	...	Baron Gustav (brother)	1828
BAUFFREMONT, Eugene, Duke of	C	1843	1865	Fr.	Marie, Duchess of Atusco	3	Prince Theodore	1879
BEAUFORT, Henry, Duke of (Somerset)	A	1847	1895	Eng.	Louise, Baroness de Tuyll.	3	Marquis of Worcester	1900
BEAUFORT, Frederick, Duke of (Spunten)	C	1843	1875	Aus.	Marie, Princess de Ligne	4	Count Henri Beaufort	1880
BEAUVAU - CRAON, Louis, Prince of	C	1878	....	Fr.				
BEDFORD, Herbert, Duke of (Russell)	A	1858	1888	Eng.	Mary Tribe	1	Marquis of Tavistock	1888
BELLUNE, Victor, Duke of (Perrin)	C	1828	1863	Fr.	Marie Louise d'Espies	2	Jules, Marquis (brother)	1838
BENTHEIM-TECKLEMBURG, Prince Gustav (Guterswyk)	R	1849	1888	Ger.	Thekle de Rothenberg	1	Prince Adolph	1889
BENTINCK, William, Count of	R	1848	1877	Hol.	Baroness of Heeckeren-Wassenaer	4	Count William	1880
BERGHES - SAINT - WINOCK, Eugene, Prince of	C	1822	1844	Fr.	Gabrielle, Baroness Seilliere*	1	Prince Ghislain	1849
BERWICK AND ALBA, Jacob, Duke of (Fitz-James)	C	1878	Spa.	Fr.		...	Duke of Penaranda (bro.)	1882
BETHUNE, Henry, Prince of	C	1848	....	Bel.		...	Count Hector (cousin)	1832
BIRON DE COURLANDE, Gustav, Prince of	E	1859	1902	Ger.	Frances de Jaucourt.			
BISMARCK, Herbert, Prince of	E	1849	1892	Ger.	Margaret, Countess Hoyos	4	Count Otto	1897
BLUCHER VON WAHLSTATT, Gebhard, Prince of	C	1836	1895	Ger.	Wanda, Princess Radziwill	...	Count Gebhard	1865
BONAPARTE, Roland, Prince	C	1858	1880	Fr.	Marie Felix Blanc.*			
BONCOMPAGNI-LUDOVISI, Rudolph, Prince of	C	1832	1854	Ita.	Agnes, Princess Borghese	6	Prince Hugo	1856
BORGHESE, Paul, Prince of Sulmona	C	1845	1866	Ita.	Helene, Countess Apponyi	5	Scipione	1871
BRANCACCIO, Gerardo, Prince of Ruffano	C	1837	1862	Ita.	Antoinette, Countess of Fayeres.*	3	Marquis of Rivello	1864
BRANCOVAN, Constantine, Prince of (Bibesco)	C&G C	1875	....	Rou.				
BRISSAC, Francis, Duke of (Cosse)	C	1868	1894	Fr.	Mathilde de Crussol d'Uzes.	4	Roland, Marquis	1898
BROGLIE, Victor, Duke of	C	1846	1871	Fr.	Pauline de la Forest d'Armaille	4	Prince Maurice	1875
BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, William, Duke of (Montagu-Douglas Scott)	A	1831	1859	Eng.	Lady Louise Hamilton	7	John, Earl of Dalkieth	1864
CAETANI, Onorato, Duke of Sermoneta	C	1842	1867	Ita.	Ada Wilbraham	6	Leone, Prince of Teano	1869
CAMPOFRANCO, Adinolfo, Count of (Lucchesi Palli)	C	1840	1860	Ita.	Lucrezia Ruffo of St. Antimo	7	Prince Enrico	1861
CAMPOREALE, Paul, Prince of (Beccadelli di Bologna)	C	1852	1888	Ita.	Florence Binney Kingsland.	1		
CANNETO, Giuseppe, Prince of (Gironda)	C	1855	1892	Ita.	Sophie Stampfli	...	Alphonso (brother)	1858
CAROLATH-BEUTHEN, Charles, Prince (Schonaich)	R	1845	1866	Ger.	Elizabeth, Countess Hatzfeldt (divorced)	1		
	....	....	1886	....	Catherine, Countess of Reichenbach	3	Prince John Charles	1892

THE NON-SOVEREIGN, PRINCELY AND DUCAL HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Name, Title and House.	Religious Affiliation.	Born.	Married.	Country.	To Whom Married.	Issue.	Heir Apparent or Presumptive.	Born.
CASTELL - CASTELL, Frederick Charles, Prince	E	1826	1895	Ger.	Countess of Stolberg-Wernigerode	5	Count Charles	1897
CASTELL-RUDENHAUSEN, Wolfgang, Prince	E	1830	1859	....	Princess Emma of Ysemburg	9	Count Sigefroi	1860
CAYLUS, Joseph Francis, Duke of	C	1820	1851	Fr.	Josephine Benoite Fajournoux.*			
CERAMI, Domenico, Prince of (Rosso)	C	1846	1872	Ita.	Isabelle, Marquise de Casa Calderon	2	Giovanni	1873
CHIGI-ALBANI, Mario, Prince of	C	1832	1857	Ita.	Antoinette, Princess of Sayn-Wittgenstein	3	Prince Ludovico	1866
CHOISEUL - PRASLIN, Gaston, Duke of	C	1834	1874	Fr.	Elizabeth Forbes	7	Gaston	1876
CLARY AND ALDRINGEN, Carlos, Prince of	C	1844	1873	Aus.	Felicia, Princess Radziwill.	2	Baron John Baptist	1878
CLERMONT - TONNERRE, Roger, Duke of	C	1842	1868	Fr.	Beatrice de Moustier	2	Philibert Marquis Clermont Tonnerre	1871
COLLALTO, Emmanuel, Prince of	C	1854	....	Aus.	Caroline, Countess Apponyi.	...	Count Octavius.	
COLLOREDO - MANNSFELD, Joseph, Prince of	C	1866	....	Aus.	.....	...	Count Jerome (brother)	1870
COLONNA, Marco Antonio, Prince of	C	1844	1875	Ita	Theresa, Duchess of S. Theo.	2	Fabrizio, Prince of Avella.	1848
COLONNA, Ferdinand, Prince of Stigliano	C	1858	1885	Ita.	Evelyn Julia Bryant	3	Andrea	1885
CORSINI, Tommaso, Prince	C	1835	1858	Ita.	Anna of Colonna di Sciarra	6	Andrea	1866
CROY, Charles, Duke of.	C	1859	1888	Bel.	Ludmille, Princess of Arenberg	4	Prince Charles	1889
CZARTORYSKI, Adam, Prince	C	1872	1901	Aus. Pol.	Louise, Countess of Krasne-Krasinska	1	Prince Witold (brother)	1876
CZETWERTYNSKI-SWIATOPOLK, Heliodore, Prince	C	1816	1845	Rus.	Amelia, Countess Stadnicka	3	Prince Edmond (brother).	1818
DECAZES, Elie, Duke of	C	1864	1888	Fr.	Isabelle Blanche Singer*	3	Count Louis	1889
DEVONSHIRE, Spencer, Duke of (Cavendish)	A	1833	1892	Eng.	Louise, Dowager Duchess of Manchester	...	Victor Cavendish (nephew)	1868
DIETRICHSTEIN VON NICOLSBURG, Hughes, Prince of	C	1858	1892	Aus.	Princess Olga Dolgorouky.	4	Baron Alexander	1899
DOHNA-SCHLOBITTEN, Richard, Prince of	E	1843	1868	Pru.	Amelia, Countess of Dohna-Schlodien	1	Baron Richard	1872
DONNERSMARCK, Guido, Prince of	P	1830	1887	Pru.	Catherine Mouraview, C't'ss	2	Baron Guido	1888
(Del) DRAGO, Philip, Prince	C	1824	1856	Ita.	Milagros de Bourbon-Rianzeres	4	Ferdinand, Prince d'Antuni	1857
ERBACH - SCHOENBERG, Gustav, Count of	L	1840	1871	Ger	Princess Marie of Battenberg	3	Count Alexander	1872
ESSLING, Victor, Prince of (Massena)	C	1836	1882	Fr	Dow'r Duchess d'Elchingen.	3	Andre	1891
ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, Nicholas, Prince	C	1869	1898	Aus.	Margaret, Countess Cziraky.	2	Prince Paul Esterhazy	1901
EULENBURG - HERTEFELD, Philip, Prince of	E	1847	1875	Pru.	Augusta de Sandels	6	Count Frederick Eulenburg	1881
FELTRE, Charles, Duke of (Goyon)	C	1844	1879	Fr.	Leonie de Cambaceres	1	Auguste, Marquis of Feltre	1884
FEZENSAC, Philip, Duke of (Montesquiou).	C	1843	1865	Fr.	Suzanne d'Ivry.			
FIFE, Alexander, Duke of (Duff)	A	1849	1889	Eng.	Princess Louise of Gt. Brt'n	2		
FORANO, Piero, Prince of (Strozzi)	C	1855	1897	Ita.	Sophie, Countess Branicka	...	Duke of Bagnolo (brother)	1856
FUGGER DE KIRCHBERG, George, Count.	C	1850	1896	Ger.	Amelia, Countess of Montgelas	2	Count Hans	1897
FURSTENBERG, Maximilian Egon, Prince	C	1863	1889	Ger.	Irma, Countess of Schonborn	5	Prince Charles Egon	1891
GADAGNE, Louis, Duke of (Gallean)	C	1837	1868	Fr.	Caroline Joest	1		
GIECH, Charles Godfrey, Count of	E L	1847	1878	Ger.	Marie, Countess of Hegnenberg-Dux	3	Count Frederick	1883
GIOVANELLI, Albert, Prince	C	1876	1901	Ita.	Marianne, Countess of Serego-Alighieri.			
GIUSTINIANI - BANDINI, Sigismund, Prince.	C	1818	1848	Ita.	Maria Sofia Massani*	7	Duke of Mondragone	1862
GRAFTON, Augustus, Duke of (Fitz-Roy)	A	1821	1847	Eng.	Anna Balfour	4	Henry, Earl of Euston	1848
GRAMONT, Agenor, Duke of (Aure)	C	1851	1878	Fr.	Margaret de Rothschild	3	Armand, Duke of Guiche.	1879
GRIMBERGHE, Henry, Prince of (Merode)	C	1856	1883	Bel.	Princess Nathalie of Croy.	3	Count Charles	1887
HAMILTON, Alfred, Duke of (Douglas-Hamilton)	A	1862	1901	Eng.	Nina Mary Poore	1		

THE NON-SOVEREIGN PRINCELY AND DUCAL HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Name, Title and House.	Religious Affiliation.	Born.	Married.	Country.	To Whom Married.	Issue.	Heir Apparent or Presumptive.	Born.
HANAU, Charles, Prince of	E	1840	1882	Ger.	Hermine, Countess Grote..	...	Prince Henry (brother)...	1842
HARCOURT, Henry, Duke of	C	1864	1892	Fr.	Marie de La Rochefoucauld	3	Charles, Count (brother).	1876
HARRACH, John, Count of	C&E	1828	1856	Ger.	Princess Marie of Lobkowitz*	6	Count Charles	1857
	....	....	1878	....	Princess Marie of Thurn and Taxis.			
HATZFELDT, Hermann, Prince of	C	1848	1872	Ger.	Natalie, Countess of Benckendorff	2	Prince Hermann	1874
HATZFELDT - WILDENBURG, Alfred, Prince of	C	1825	1852	Ger.	Gabrielle, Countess of Dietrichstein	2	Prince Francis	1853
HENIN, Thierry, Prince of	C	1853	1884	Fr.	Madeleine de Ganay	...	Prince Philip (brother)...	1856
HOHENLOHE - LANGENBURG, Hermann, Prince of	L&C	1832	1862	Ger.	Princess Leopoldine of Baden	3	Prince Ernest	1863
INNHAUSEN AND KNYPHAUSEN, Edward, Prince of	R	1827	1861	Ger.	Louise, Baroness of Krassow	6	Baron Dodo	1876
JABLONOWSKI, Prince Stanislas	C	1846	1876	Aus.	Jadviga, Countess Stecka...	3	Prince Stanislas	1879
KHEVENHÜLLER-METSCH, Charles, Prince of	C	1839	1871	Aus.	Edine, Countess of Clam.			
KINSKY, Ferdinand, Prince	C	1834	1856	Aus.	Princess Marie of Liechtenstein	7	Baron Charles	1858
KONIGSEGY - AULENDORF, Francis Xavier, Count of	C	1858	1881	Aus.	Hedwige, Countess of Neipperg	8	Count Joseph Erwin	1891
KUEFSTEIN, Charles, Count of	C	1838	1870	Aus.	Marie Magda Kruger*	...	Count Francis (brother)...	1841
LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, Francis, Duke of	C	1853	1892	Fr.	Mattie Elizabeth Mitchell.	...	Count Gabriel (brother)...	1854
LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, Sosthenes, Count of (Duke of Doudeanville)	C	1825	1848	Fr.	Princess Yolande of Polignac*	1		
	....	....	1862	....	Princess Marie of Ligne....	5	Viscount Charles	1863
LA TREMOILLE, Louis Charles, Duke of	C	1838	1862	Fr.	Marguerite Duchatel	2	Prince Louis of Tarente..	1863
LEEDS, George, Duke of	A	1862	1884	Eng.	Lady Catherine Lambton...	5	Marquis of Carmarthen...	1901
LEININGEN, Ernest, Prince of	E	1830	1858	Ger.	Princess Marie of Baden*..	1	Prince Emich	1866
LEINSTER, Maurice, Duke of (Fitz Gerald).	P	1887	....	Eng.	.....	...	Lord Desmond (brother).	1888
LEUCHTENBERG, Nicholas, Duke of (Beauharnais)	O	1868	1894	Rus.	Marie, Countess Grabbe....	4	Duke Nicholas	1896
LEYEN, Erwin, Prince of	C	1863	1890	Ger.	Princess Marie of Salm-Reifferscheid	5	Prince Eruni Otto	1894
LICHNOWSKY, Charles, Prince of	C	1860	....	Aus.	.....	...	No male heir.	
LIEVEN, George, Prince of	L&O	1846	1896	Rus.	Dowager Baroness Wolff...	...	Prince Michael (brother)..	1850
LIGNE, Louis, Prince of.	C	1854	1884	Bel.	Princess Elizabeth de La Rochefoucauld	...	Prince Ernest (brother)...	1857
LOBKOWITZ, Maurice, Prince of	C	1831	1857	Aus.	Princess Marie Anne of Oettingen	7	Prince Ferdinand Zdenko.	1858
LOBKOWITZ, George Chretien, Prince of (2d)	C	1835	1864	....	Princess Anne of Leichtenstein	10	Prince Frederick	1881
LODI, Giovanni, Duke of (Melzi d' Eril)	C	1825	1848	Ita.	Marianna Dominioni*	3	Count Francesco	1849
	....	....	1854	....	Marquise d'Adda Salvaterra*	...		
	....	....	1856	....	Maria d'Oncieu	5		
LOOZ AND CORSWAREM, Charles, Duke of.	C	1833	1867	Bel	Cecile Hennequin*	2		
	....	....	1898	....	Flora Cuvelier.			
LORGE, Guy, Duke of (Durfort-Civrac)	C	1861	1888	Fr.	Henrietta de Cosse Brissac.	2	Guy	1890
LOWENSTEIN - WERTHEIM, Ernest, Prince of	E	1854	1886	Aus.	Countess Wanda of Wylich.	...	Prince Alfred (brother)...	1855
LOWENSTEIN - WERTHEIM ROCHEFORT, Charles, Prince of	C	1834	1861	Ger.	Princess Sophie of Liechtenstein	7	Prince Aloyse	1871
LUBOMIRSKI, Jerome Adam, Prince	C	1844	....	Rus.	Felicie de Markiewicz	2	Prince George.	
LUCINGE, Chas., Prince of (Faucigny)	C	1824	1859	Fr.	Frances Marie Raphaelle..	5	Prince Rudolph	1864
LYNAR, Ernest, Prince of	L	1875	....	Ger.	.....	...	Count George (brother)...	1877
METTERNICH - WINNEBURG, Paul, Prince of	C	1834	1868	Aus.	Melanie, Countess Zichy...	2	Prince Clement	1869
MAILLE DE LA TOURLANDRY, Artus, Duke of	C	1858	1889	Fr.	Carmen de Wendel	6	Jacquelin, Marquis of Maille	1891

THE NON-SOVEREIGN, PRINCELY AND DUCAL HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Name, Title and House.	Religious Affiliation.	Born.	Married.	Country.	To Whom Married.	Issue.	Heir Apparent or Presumptive.	Born.
MAILLE, Louis, Duke of Plaisance	C	1860	1886	Fr.	Helene de La Rochefoucauld	3	Armand, Count of Maille.	1892
MANCHESTER, William, Duke of (Montagu)	A	1877	1900	Eng.	Helen Zimmerman	2	Lord Mandeville	1902
MARLBOROUGH, Chas., Duke of (Spencer)	A	1871	1895	Eng.	Consuelo Vanderbilt	2	Marquis of Blandford	1897
MASSIMO, Camillo Carlo Alberto, Prince	C	1836	1860	Ita.	Francesca Palli	4	Prince Francesco of Assoli	1861
MASSIMO, Emilio Duke of Rignano	C	1835	1858	Ita.	Teresa Landi	1	No male heir.	
MINGRELIE, Nicholas, Prince of (Dadian)	O	1846	1874	Rus.	Marie, Countess Adlerberg	2	Prince Nicholas	1876
MONTEBELLO, Charles, Duke of (Lannes)	C	1836	1865	Fr.	Theresa O'Tard de la Grange-Keith	1	Marquis Maurice	1867
MONTENUOVO, Alfred, Prince of	C	1854	1879	Aus.	Frances, Countess Kinsky	4	Prince Ferdinand	1888
MONTMORENCY, Adelbert, Duke of (Talleyrand-Perigord)	C	....	....	....	(See Talleyrand and Sagan).			
MONTROSE, Douglas, Duke of (Graham)	A	1852	1876	Eng	Violette Hermione Graham.	5	Marquis of Graham	1878
MORNY, August, Duke of	C	1859	1886	Fr.	Carlota Blanco	3	August	1889
MORTEMART, Arthur, Duke of (Rochechouart)	C	1856	1880	Fr.	Helen, Baroness Vogt d'Hunolstein	1	Prince Francis	1881
MOSKOWA, Napoleon, Prince of (Ney)	C	1870	1898	Fr.	Princess Eugenie Bonaparte	...	Duke of Elchingen (bro.).	1873
MURAT, Joachim, Prince	C	1856	1884	Fr.	Cecile Ney	7	Prince Joachim	1885
MUSOCCO, Ligi Alberigo, Prince of (Trivulzio)	C	1868	1894	Ita.	Maddalena Cavazzi	2	Marquis of Sesto Ulteriano	1896
NEIPPERG, Regnard, Count of	C	1856	1880	Aus.	Gabrielle, Countess of Waldstein	7	Count Everard	1882
NEWCASTLE, Henry, Duke of (Pelham-Clinton)	A	1864	1889	Eng.	Kathleen May Candy	...	Lord Francis Hope (bro.)	1866
NOAILLES, Adrien, Duke of	C	1869	1892	Fr.	Yolande d'Albert de Luynes	3	John, Duke of Ayen	1893
NOAILLES, Antoine, Duke of Mouchy	C	1841	1865	....	Princess Anna Murat	1*	Duke Henry (nephew)	1890
NORFOLK, Henry, Duke of (Howard)	C	1847	1877	Eng.	Lady Flora Hastings	1*	Lord Edmund Talbot (bro.)	1855
NORFOLK, George, Earl of Carlisle (3d branch).	C	1843	1864	....	Hon. Rosalind Stanley	8	Charles, Viscount Morpeth	1867
NORTHUMBERLAND, Henry, Duke of (Percy)	A	1846	1868	Eng.	Lady Edith Campbell	10	Henry, Earl of Percy	1871
ODESCALCHI, Baldassarre III., Prince (Erba)	C	1844	1881	Ita.	Countess Emelia Rucellai	4	Prince Innocenzo	1883
OETTINGEN - SPIELBERG, Albert, Prince of	C	1847	1878	Aus.	Princess Sophie of Metternich	2	Prince Maurice	1885
ORSINI, Philip, Prince, Duke of Gravina	C	1812	1865	Ita.	Julia, Countess Hoyos	5	Domenico, Prince of Solofra	1868
OTRANTE, Gustav Armand, Duke of	P	1840	1865	Fr.	Augusta, Baroness Bonde*.	1		
	....	....	1873	....	Theresa Grey	1	Charles Louis, Marquis	1877
PAAR, Charles, Prince	C	1834	1866	Aus.	Leopoldine, Margravine of Pallavicini	6	Count Alphonse	1868
PALESTRINA, Luigi, Prince of (Sacchetti)	C	1863	1891	Ita.	Marie Colonna di Sciarra	4	Prince Enrico	1892
PALFFY - D'ERDOD, Nicholas, Prince of	C	1861	1885	Aus.	Marguerite, Countess Zichy	6	Count Alexander	1865
PAPPENHEIM, Louis, Count of	E & C	1862	1896	Bav.	Julia, Countess Rudiger	1	Count Louis	1898
PLATEN-DE - HALLERMUND, Charles, Count	L	1870	1895	Ger.	Elise von Alten, Countess.	2	Count Erasme	1877
PLESS, Henry XI., Prince of (Hochberg)	E	1833	1857	Pru.	Marie de Kleist*	4	John Henry XV., Prince.	1861
	....	....	1886	....	Mathilde, Countess de Dohna	2		
POLIGNAC, Heraclius, Duke of (Chalencon)	C	1843	1871	Fr.	Odette Frotier de Bagneux.	3	Prince Armand	1872
PORCIA, Aladar, Prince.	C	1867	1886	Aus.	Anna Ging	2	Count Ferdinand	1891
PORTLAND, Arthur, Duke of (Cavendish-Bentinck)	A	1857	1889	Eng.	Winifred Dallas-Yorke	3	Arthur, Marquis of Titchfield	1893
PUCKLER - LIMPURG, Louis, Count	L	1825	1861	Ger.	Augustine, Baroness of Woellwarth	5	Count Godfrey	1871
PUTBUS, William, Prince of (Wylich and Lottum)	L	1833	1857	Pru.	Wanda de Veltheim	5	No male heir.	
QUADT - WYKRADTISNY, Bertram, Prince of	C	1849	1879	Bav.	Princess Ludovica of Schonburg-Hartenstein	6	Count Otto	1880
RADOLIN, Hughes, Prince of	C	1841	1863	Pru.	Lucy Catherine Wakefield*.	2	Count Alfred	1864
	....	....	1892	....	Jeanne, Countess of Oppersdorff	1		
RADZIWILL, Antoine, Prince (first removed)	C	1833	1857	Ger	Marie de Castellane	4	Prince George	1860
RADZIWILL, Mathias, Prince (II. Line)	C	1842	1867	Rus.	Hedwige, Countess Krasinska	1	Prince Albert	1868

THE NON-SOVEREIGN, PRINCELY AND DUCAL HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Name, Title and House.	Religious Affiliation.	Born.	Married.	Country.	To Whom Married.	Issue.	Heir Apparent or Presumptive.	Born.
RADZIWILL, Louis, Prince	C	1847	1876	Aus.	Antoinette de Orlowska*..	1	Prince Alexander.....	1869
RARECOURT, Gabriel, Duke	C	1856	Ita.&Bav.		.....	...	Count of Pimadon (bro.).	1859
RECHBERG AND ROTHENLOWEN, Otto, Count of	C	1833	1865	Aus.	Princess Amelia of Thurn and Taxis.*			
	....	....	1870	....	Princess Theresa of Hohenlohe	8	Count Joseph.....	1885
RECHTEREN - LIMPURG, Louis, Count of (Cadet Branch).....	R&L	1811	1840	Ger.	Luitgarde, Countess of Erbach	2	Count Frederick (nephew)	1875
REGGIO, Charles, Duke of (Oudinot).....	C	1851	1879	Fr.	Suzanne de la Haye.....	2	Henry, Marquis of.....	1883
RHEINA - WOLBECK, Edgar, Prince of.....	C	1835	1902	Ger.	Marie Anne Corberon....	2	Count Edgar (legitim'ized)	1863
RICHELIEU, Armand, Duke of.....	C	1875	....	Fr.	.....	...	No male heir.	
RICHMOND AND GORDON, Charles, Duke of Richmond	A	1818	1843	Eng.	Frances Greville.....	4	Charles, Earl of March...	1845
RIQUET DE CARAMAN, Victor, Duke of Caraman	C	1839	....	....	.....	...	Count Maurice (brother)..	1845
ROHAN, Alain, Prince of, Duke of Bouillon...	C	1853	1885	Aus.	Princess Jeanne of Auersperg	6	Prince Alain	1893
ROHAN-CHABOT, Alain, Duke of (Chabot).	C	1844	1872	Fr.	Herminie de la Brousse de Verteillac	5	Josselin, Prince of Leon.	1879
ROMANOWSKY, (see Beauharnais)								
ROSENBERG, Henry, Prince of Orsini and Rosenberg	C	1848	1873	Aus.	Anne, Baroness of Kulmer	4	Count John	1893
ROSPIGLIOSI, Giuseppe, Prince	C	1848	1901	Ita.	Miss Marie Reid of New Orleans	1	Prince Camillo (brother).	1850
RUFFO DI CALABRIA, Francesco, Prince and Duke of Palazzolo.....	C	1842	1874	Ita.	Stephania de San Cataldo and Cannizzaro.....	4	Prince Salvatore.....	1875
RUSPOLI, Francesco, Prince (Mariscotti)....	C	1839	1868	Ita.	Egle Francheschi.....	5	Prince Alessandro...	1869
RUSPOLI, Mario, Prince of Poggio-Suasa.....	C	1867	1890	Ita.	Palma de Talleyrand-Perigord.....	4	Prince Constantine	1891
RUTLAND, John, Duke of (Manners)	A	1818	1851	Eng.	Catherine Marlay*.....	1	Henry, Marquis of Granby	1852
	....	....	1862	....	Jeanette Hughan.....	5		
(DE LA) SALLE DE ROCHEMAURE, Felix, Duke of	C	1856	1882	Fr.	Marie de Forceville.....	3	Marc	1883
SALM-SALM, Leopold, Prince of (1st branch).	C	1838	1893	Ger.	Princess Eleanore of Croy...	...	Prince Charles (brother).	1845
SALUZZO, Alfonso, Prince, Duke Corighano	C	1838	1866	Ita.	Theresa, Marquise de Luca.*	2	Count Filippo.....	1867
	....	....	1882	....	Margherita di Bagnara....	4		
SAN FERNANDO-LUIS, Henry, Duke of (Levis-Mirepoix)	C	1849	1883	Fr.	Henrietta de Chabannes La Palice	2	Antoine, Marquis.....	1884
SANGUSZKO-LUBARTOWICZ, Roman, Prince	C	1832	1868	Aus.	Caroline, Countess of Thun-Hohenstein	...	Prince Eustache (brother)	1842
SANT' ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI, Sebastiano, Prince of, and Duke of Ascoli.....	C	1867	1894	Ita.	Alberta Falco	2	Prince Troiano	1899
SAPIEHA - ROZANSKI, Eustache, Prince.....	C	1881	....	Aus	.....	...	Prince Adam (cousin).	
SAYN AND WITTGENSTEIN - BERLEBURG, Albert, Prince of.....	E	1834	Rus.&Ger		.....	...	Prince Richard (nephew).	1882
SAYN AND WITTGENSTEIN-SAYN, Frederick, Prince of (2d removed)	E	1836	1877	Rus.	Wilhelmine Hagen.....	2	Prince Henry	1879
SCHOENBURG, Otto Victor, Prince of.....	L	1882	....	Sax.	.....	...	Prince Gonthier (brother)	1887
SCHWARZENBERG, Adolph Joseph, Prince of, Duke of Kruman...	C	1832	1857	Aus.	Princess Ida of Liechtenstein	9	Prince John	1860
SCILLA, Raffaelo, Prince of (Guadagni, later Torrigiani)	C	1853	1878	Ita.	Margherita di Calabria Santapau	5	Prince Fulco	1883
SOLMS - BRAUNFELS, George Frederic, Prince of	E&C	1890	....	Ger.	.....	...	Prince Ernest (cousin). ..	1892
SORAGNA, Boniface, Prince of (Meli-Lupi)..	C	1839	1870	Ita.	Anna Rivarola.....	3	Diojebo, Marquis.....	1870
STADION - WARTHAUSEN, George, Count of	C	1844	1873	Aus.	Theresa Lazar (divorced)..	1	Count Philip (cousin)....	1847

THE NON-SOVEREIGN, PRINCELY AND DUCAL HOUSES OF EUROPE—Continued.

Name, Title and House.	Religious Affiliation.	Born.	Married.	Country.	To Whom Married.	Issue.	Heir Apparent or Presumptive.	Issue.
STARKEMBERG, Ernest, Prince of.....	C	1861	1898	Aus.	Frances, Countess Larisch.	2	Count Ernest	1899
STOLBERG, Chretien Ernest, Prince of.....	L	1864	1891	Pru.	Marie Countess of Castell.	2	Prince Botho	1893
SULKOWSKI, Antoine, Prince	C	1844	1872	Ger.	Emma d'Alcantara*.....	1	Prince Alexander.....	1873
	....	....	1898	....	Josephine Schmidt.			
SUTHERLAND, Cromarty, Duke of (Leveson-Gower)	A	1851	1884	Eng.	Lady Millicent Erskine....	3	Marquis of Strafford.....	1888
TALLEYRAND AND SAGAN, Boson, Duke of	C	1832	1858	Fr.	Jeanne Seilliere	2	Helie, Prince of Sagan...	1859
TARENTE, Napoleon, Duke of (MacDonald).	C	1854	1899	Fr.	Mme. Valentine Delegorque (divorced)	...	No male heir.	
TECK, Adolph, Duke of (Hohenstein)	E	1868	1894	Eng. Ger.	Lady Margaret Grosvenor.	3	Prince George	1895
THURN AND TAXIS, Albert, Prince of.....	C	1867	1890	Ger.	Archduchess Marguerite of Austria	4	Prince Francis.....	1893
TORRING, Jean Veit, Count of.....	C	1862	1898	Bav.	Sophia, Duchess of Bavaria	2	Count Charles.....	1900
TRAUTTMANSDORFF, Charles, Prince of.....	C	1845	1869	Aus.	Josephine, Margravine of Pallavicini	5	Count Ferdinand	1871
TREVISE, Edward, Duke of	C	1845	1877	Fr.	Marguerite de Beauverger..	3	Prince Edward	1882
URACH, William, Duke of	C	1864	1892	Bav.	Amelia, Duchess of Bavaria	6	Prince William.....	1897
URSEL, Joseph, Duke of.	C	1848	1872	Bel.	Antonine de Mun.....	4	Count Robert	1873
UZES, Louis, Duke of...	C	1871	1894	Fr.	Theresa de Luynes.....	3	Prince Geraud	1897
VILLAHERMOSA, Francis Xavier, Duke of Granada	C	1842	1871	Spa.	Isabel Hurtado de Zaldwar.	4	Jose, Duke of Luna.....	1873
WALBURG, Francis, Prince of.....	C	1833	1860	....	Sophie, Countess of Arco..	6	Count Maximilian.....	1863
WALBURG OF ZEIL, William, Prince of....	C	1835	1862	Wur	Marie, Countess of Waldburg*	4	Count George	1867
	....	....	1889	....	Princess Marie of Thurn and Taxis.....	1		
WELLINGTON, Arthur, Duke of (Colley-Wellesley)	A	1849	1872	Eng.	Kathleen Williams.....	6	Marquis of Douro.....	1876
WESTMINSTER, Hugh, Duke of (Grosvenor) ..	A	1879	1901	Eng.	Shelagh Cornwallis West.			
WIED, William, Prince of (Runkel)	E	1845	1871	Ger.	Princess Marie of the Netherlands	5	Prince Frederic.....	1872
WINDISCH - GRAETZ, Alfred, Prince of.....	C	1851	1877	Aus.	Princess Gabrielle of Auersperg	4	Prince Vincent	1882
WREDE, Charles, Prince of	C	1862	1889	Bav.	Princess Ann Lobkowitz..	5	Prince Charles.....	1899
YOURIEVSKI, Prince George (morganatic son of Czar Alexander II.).	O	1872	1900	Rus.	Countess Alexandra Zarnekau	3	Prince Alexander.....	1900

Mesalliances of Old World Royalty and Their Issue.

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Monarchs of the Old World, as well as Princes and Princesses of the Blood in Europe, are debarred not only by the statutes of their family but likewise by the law of the land from contracting marriages with persons of non-royal rank save under certain conditions. Some of these stipulations involve the renunciation by the Prince or Princess of all their Royal and Imperial rank and prerogatives, and their descent to the status of an ordinary noble. In other cases they are allowed to marry morganatically, that is to say with the left instead of the right hand, the inferior party of the union and the issue thereof being debarred from any share in the rank and status of the principal party to the union. Sometimes these marriages, though solemnized by the Church, are not sanctioned by the sovereign, and in that case the union is regarded as invalid in the eyes of the law, and the issue thereof is considered illegitimate. Mesalliances were far more frequent in olden times than in this modern age, and more than half the European nobility may be said to have been descended in one way and another from unions of this nature, and in this manner to have strains of royal blood in their veins.

AUSTRIA.

Archduke Charles Francis, heir apparent to the throne, born December 18, 1863, married morganatically July 1, 1900, to Countess Sophie Chotek, born March 1, 1868, daughter of the late Count Chotek, Austrian Minister to the Court of Wurtemberg, created by the Austrian Emperor on the occasion of her marriage Princess Hohenberg. Issue, a daughter, Princess Sophie Hohenberg, born July 24, 1901, and a son, Prince Maximilian Charles Hohenberg, born September, 1902. The Princess is debarred by law and by a solemn vow on her own part and on that of her husband from becoming Empress on the accession of the Archduke to the throne, and the children of the marriage are in the same way strictly excluded from the succession to the throne.

Archduke Henry, born May, 1828, died November, 1891, married February 4, 1868, morganatically, the actress Leopoldine Hofmann, born November, 1842, died November, 1891, created on the occasion of her marriage Baroness Waldeck. Of this marriage there was one daughter, adopted on the death of her parents by her uncle, Archduke Reiner, and married July 27, 1892, to the Prince of Campo Franco. Of this union there is a daughter, born 1895, who bears the title of Princess Campo Franco.

Archduke John, born January, 1782, died May, 1859, married morganatically, 1837, Anne Plochel, created Baroness Brandhofen and Countess Meran on the occasion of her marriage. There are descended from this alliance quite a large number of Counts

and Countesses of Meran, who have the blood of the Hapsburgs in their veins.

Archduchess Marie Louise, Empress of the French, married as her second husband, after the death of Emperor Napoleon, her chamberlain, Count Adam Neipperg. The issue of this union was William, created Prince of Montenuovo by his grandfather, Emperor Francis of Austria; married Countess Bathyany. Of this union there are several children, the eldest being Prince Alfred Montenuovo, born 1854, Grand Master of the Court of Vienna, Knight of the Golden Fleece and married to Countess Frances Kinsky in 1879.

Archduke John of Austria Tuscany, born 1852, renounced all his royal prerogatives and titles in 1889, taking the name of John Orth in order to marry the actress Marguerite Stubel in London in January, 1890. Disappeared without leaving any trace since November, 1890, during a voyage around Cape Horn.

BAVARIA.

Duke Louis of Bavaria, born 1831, married morganatically, 1859, the actress Henriette Mendel, who was created Baroness Wallersee, and who died 1891, leaving a daughter, who married Count George Larisch, of Austria; was divorced by him, and is now the wife of the operatic tenor, Bruck, of the Royal Bavarian Opera. The Duke married in 1892 another actress, Antonine Barth, created Baroness Bartolf.

Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, born 1874, married morganatically, 1893, Baron Otho Seefried, captain in the Austrian army. The Princess is, through her mother, a granddaughter of the Emperor of Austria.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold I., born 1790, died 1865, has left two sons by Arcadie Meyer. They were created, in 1862, Barons by the late Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The eldest was Baron George Eppinhoven, the younger Baron Arthur, and during the lifetime of the late Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was their first cousin, they held honorary offices in connection with his court.

Princess Stephanie, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, born 1864, married morganatically, in 1900, Count Elemer Lonyay, formerly Secretary of Austrian Legation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Princess Louise of England, daughter of King Edward, born 1867, married July, 1889, Alexander Duff, Lord Fife, created on the occasion of his marriage Duke of Fife. (Owing to the Sovereign in council having given sanction to this marriage, the two daughters, Lady Alexandra and Lady Maud Duff, although commoners in the eyes of the law, are in the line of succession to the Crown. Lady Alexandra was born in May 17, 1891, and Lady Maud in 1893.

Princess Louise of England, Duchess of Argyll, born in 1848, daughter of the late Queen Victoria, married with the consent of the Sovereign John Campbell, at that time Marquis of Lorne and a commoner, March, 1871. No children.

Princess Beatrice of England, born 1857, daughter of Queen Victoria. Married with the consent of the Sovereign the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, a German nobleman, in 1885. Prince Henry died 1896. Princess Beatrice has by her marriage three sons and a daughter, namely Prince Albert, born in 1886; Prince Leopold, born 1889; Prince Maurice, born 1891, and Princess Victoria, born 1887. Their titles are German, although they are English subjects.

Princess Frederica of England and Hanover, born 1848, daughter of the last King of Hanover, married in 1880, with the consent of the English Sovereign, Baron Luitbert von Pawel Rammingen, formerly of the Hanoverian army, a Hanoverian nobleman by birth and an English subject by naturalization. There is no issue by this marriage.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, grandson of King George III., born 1819, married without the consent of the Sovereign at Dublin Miss Fairbrother. His wife, not recognized at court, bore the name of Mrs. Fitzgeorge. He has three sons, Admiral Adolphus Fitzgeorge, Colonel Augustus Fitzgeorge and General Frederick Fitzgeorge, who have no rights of succession to the Crown.

Princess Mary of Great Britain, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and granddaughter of King George III., born 1833, married, 1866, a German nobleman, Duke of Teck, by whom she left four sons and a daughter. The latter, born 1867, is married to the Prince of Wales. The eldest son, Duke Adolphus of Teck, married, 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the late Duke of Westminster, and has a son and two daughters, who, though English, bear foreign titles of Prince and Princess. The other brothers of the Princess of Wales are Prince Francis of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck, both officers of English cavalry, unmarried and bearing German titles of Prince.

The Earl of Munster, great-grandson of King William IV. by Mrs. Jordan, a London actress. The patronymic of this family, of which Lord Munster is the chief, and which makes use of the royal arms with a bar sinister, is Fitzclarence.

HESSE.

Grand Duke Louis IV. of Hesse, born 1837, died 1892, married morganatically as his second wife, in 1884, Countess Alexandrine Kolemine, the divorced wife of Alexander Kolomine, Russian Consul at Yokohama. The Grand Duke divorced Madame de Kolemine after a few days of marriage, conferring upon her the title of Countess Romrod. The son born of this brief union bears the title of Count Romrod, and is being brought up by his half-sister, the Czarina. Countess Romrod herself has married again, and is now the wife of the Russian Minister to Morocco, Baron Bacheracht.



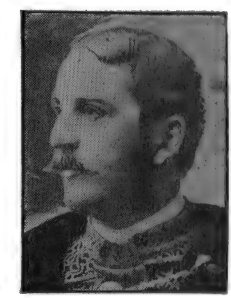
Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.



Countess Sophie Chotek.



Princess Stephanie of Austria.



Count Lonyay.

Prince Alexander, born 1823, died 1888, married morganatically, 1851, Julia Hauke, created Countess Battenberg on the occasion of her marriage, and Princess Battenberg in 1858. The children born of this union bear the nobiliary title of Princes and Princesses of Battenberg, one of the sons, Alexander, having reigned for seven years as Prince of Bulgaria, while Prince Henry married a daughter of Queen Victoria, and Prince Francis Joseph a daughter of the Sovereign Prince of Montenegro.

Prince Henry of Hesse, born 1838, died 1900, married morganatically, 1878, Caroline Willich, created on the occasion of her marriage Baroness Nidda. The son of this union bears the title of Count Nidda. On her death in 1879 Prince Henry married morganatically Emily Topuska, created on the occasion of her marriage Baroness Dornberg, this title being likewise borne by the son born of this union.

The late Grand Duke Louis III., born 1806, was morganatically married to his second wife. Her maiden name was Anne Madeleine Appel, but the title of Baroness Hochstadten was conferred upon her at the time of her marriage to the Duke.

Prince William of Hesse, born 1845, died 1900, married morganatically at Metz, 1884, Josephine Bender, created on the occasion of her marriage Bar-

oness Lichtenberg, the son of this union bearing the title of Baron Lichtenberg.

Princess Sybil of Hesse, sister of the Landgrave of Hesse, born 1877, married morganatically, 1898, Baron Vincke, Captain of the Ninth Regiment of Prussian Dragoons.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel II., born 1820, died 1878, married morganatically, 1869, Rose Vercellana, daughter of a gamekeeper, created by her husband Countess Mirafiori, died December, 1885. Of this union were born two children, Countess Victoria Mirafiori, born 1848, married 1873 to Count Louis Spinola Grimaldi, and a son, Count Emmanuel Mirafiori, born 1851, died 1894, married 1872 to Countess Larderel. Issue of this marriage are two sons, Victor, Count Mirafiori, born 1874, and Count Gaston Mirafiori, born 1878.

Prince Eugene, born 1834, died 1888, married morganatically, 1863, Felicita Crosio, of the Turin Opera, created Countess Villafranca-Soissons. Issue of this marriage bear the titles of Counts and Countessses Villafranca-Soissons.

Princess Elizabeth of Saxony, widow of the late Duke of Genoa, who was orother of King Victor Emmanuel II., and the mother of Queen Mauguerite, was born 1830, and on the death of her first husband, the Duke of Genoa, married morganatically, 1856, the Marquis Nicholas Rapallo, his chamberlain, who died 1882.

ORLEANS.

Prince Henry of Orleans, Duke of Aumale, born 1822, died 1898, married ecclesiastically, but not in accordance with the requirements of French law, Mlle. Bertha de Clinchamp, the lady-in-waiting of his first wife. Mlle. de Clinchamp was created, on the occasion of her marriage, in 1871, a countess by



Baroness von Saalfeld.



Prince Ernst of Saxe-Mciningen.



Grand Duke Michael of Russia.



Countess Torby.

the Emperor of Austria. There are two sons born of this marriage, who bear the title of Counts de Clinchamp.

PORTUGAL.

King Ferdinand, born 1816, died 1885, married, in June, 1869, as his second wife and morganatically, Miss Elise Hensler, of Boston, Mass., born 1836, created on the occasion of her marriage Countess Edla. There are no children of this union.

PRUSSIA.

Prince Albert of Prussia, born 1809, died 1872, married as his second wife, morganatically, Wilhelmina von Rauch, born 1820, created on the occasion of her marriage to the Prince Countess Hohenau. She died in 1879. Of this union are two sons, Count William Hohenau, married first to Countess Laura Saurma, and secondly to Princess Marguerite Hohenlohe. There are four children by these two marriages, who bear the titles of Counts and Countesses Hohenau. Count William's younger brother is Count Fritz Hohenau, married to Charlotte von der Decken. They have two sons, Albert and William.

King Frederick William II. of Prussia, born 1745, died 1797, married morganatically, during the lifetime of his Queen, Countess Julia Voss, who was created Countess Ingenheim. The one son born to this union, Count Gustav Ingenheim, born 1789, died 1855, has left a large family, who bear the titles of Counts and Countesses Ingenheim.

RUSSIA.

Czar Alexander II., born 1818, killed 1881, married morganatically, 1880, Princess Catherine Dolgorouka, created on the occasion of her marriage Princess Yourievski. Two daughters and a son were born of this union prior to the marriage, namely Princess Olga, married to Count George Merenberg, of the German army; Princess Catherine, born 1878, married to Prince Alexander Barlatinski, of the Russian cavalry, and Prince George Yourievski, born 1872, Captain of Russian Hussars, and married to Countess Alexandra Zarnekau, by whom he has one son, Prince Alexander, born 1900.

Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, grandson of Emperor Nicholas I., born 1861, married morganatically, 1891, Countess Sophia Merenberg, born 1868, received on the occasion of her marriage the Luxemburg title of Countess Torby. This marriage was not sanctioned by the Sovereign. Issue, Countess Anastasie Torby, born 1892; Countess Nadejda, born 1896, and Count Michael Torby, born 1898.

Grand Duke Paul of Russia, son of Czar Alexander II., born 1860, married as his second wife, in 1902, the divorced wife of Baron Pistolkoff, without the consent of the Emperor. The marriage in consequence is not recognized in Russia.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch of Russia, grandson of Emperor Nicholas I., born 1856, married without the consent of the Emperor, in 1894, Madame Bournine, widow of a Moscow tea dealer. The Grand Duke escaped punishment for this disobedience of the laws of his house on the understanding that his wife's name should not be recorded even as his morganatic consort in the pages of the Almanach de Gotha, in which he appears as a bachelor.

Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, born 1852, son of Emperor Alexander III., married without the Sovereign's consent Alexandra Jourovski, in 1870. The marriage was annulled by the Emperor, and Mlle. Jourovski then married Baron Woehrmann, of the Saxon army. One son was born to the union between the Grand Duke and Mlle. Jourovski, namely Alexis, born November, 1871, created Prince Belevskoi by the late Czar in 1884, married in 1894 to Princess Marie Troubetskoi.

Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, daughter of Emperor Nicholas I., born 1819, died 1876, married as her second husband, in 1885, Count Gregory Strogonow, the issue of this union, a daughter, being now married to Count Scheremantieff.

SAXE-MEININGEN.

Duke George II., born 1826, married morganatically, 1873, as his third wife, the actress, Helen Franz, created Baroness Heldburg.

Prince Ernest Saxe-Meiningen, born 1859, married morganatically, 1892, Catherine Jensen, created, on the occasion of her marriage, Baroness Saalfeld.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince Frederick Schleswig-Holstein Augustenburg, born 1800, died July, 1865, surrendered his prerogatives as a royal prince and was created an Austrian nobleman, under the title of Prince Noer, in order to marry, on a footing of equality, on November 30, 1864, Miss Mary Lee, of New York, daughter of the late David Lee. On becoming a widow Princess Noer, who was born October, 1838, contracted another marriage with the Prussian field marshal, Count Waldersee. Countess Waldersee has no children by either of her marriages.

Prince Christian Schleswig-Holstein, born 1830, died 1881, surrendered his royal prerogatives and became an Austrian nobleman, under the title of Count Noer, in order to marry, in 1870, Carmelite Eisenblat, daughter of a German merchant established at La Guayra. There are two daughters of this marriage, who bear the title of Countesses of Noer, the one

unmarried, the other now the wife of Count Ernest Rantzau.

SPAIN.

The Infanta Isabella, sister of the late King Francis of Spain, born 1821, married morganatically, 1841, Count Ignatius Gurovski of Austria. She died in 1900, her husband having predeceased her. The daughter of this marriage bears the title of Countess Gurovski.

The Infanta Josepha, sister of the above, born 1827, married morganatically, 1848, the late Don Jose Guel y Rente, a Cuban journalist, who died as Senator. There are several children born to his union, who bear the title of Counts and Marquises of San Carlos.

The Infant Henry, Duke of Seville, born 1822, killed in duel, 1870, married morganatically, 1847, Dona Helena Castelvi. The children of this union bear the name of Bourbon y Castelvi, the Dukedom of Seville being vested in the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Seville, who was the issue of the morganatic alliance above mentioned.

The Infanta Louise, sister of the Infant above mentioned, married morganatically, 1847, to the late Duke of Sessa y Montemar. The Infanta Louise, whose union remained childless, died in 1901.

Queen Christine of Spain, widow of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, born 1806, regent of Spain during the minority of her daughter, Queen Isabella II., married morganatically as her second husband Don Fernando Munoz, a guardsman, whom she created Duke of Rinazares on the occasion of her marriage. By this second union the Queen had a large family of daughters, one of whom, the eldest, is married to Paince Philip del Drago of Rome.

SWEDEN.

Prince Oscar, second son of the King of Sweden, born 1859, renounced, in 1888, rights of succession to the throne and his prerogatives of a royal prince in order to marry Miss Ebba Munk, his mother's maid-of-honor. This marriage took place in 1888. The Prince now bears the nobiliary title of Prince Bernadotte, while his wife and his five children bear the titles of Countesses and Counts Wisborg, conferred upon them by the Prince's uncle, the reigning Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

WURTEMBERG.

Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg, born 1854, daughter of the late Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, renounced her royal prerogative and rank and took the name of Von Kirbach, in order to wed, in May, 1880, Dr. Willim, her father's physician, and now in practice at Breslau.

The lake Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, uncle of the present Duke Philip, was morganatically married to Anne Catherine Eschhorn in 1860. Their daughter bears the title of Baroness of Hesse-Homburg, which was conferred upon the mother at the time of her marriage.

The morganatic unions contracted by some of the less distinguished members of European royal families have been as follows:

Marriage of	Date.	Present Name of Family.	Present Rank of Family.
ANHALT, Prince George* of, to Theresa d'Erdmannsdorff*.....	1831	Reina.....	Counts and Countesses.
BADEN, Prince Karl of, to Rosalie, Baroness de Beust.....	1871	Rhena.....	Counts and Countesses.
BOURBON, Prince Pascal of, to Blanche de Marconnay.....	1852	.....	.....
BOURBON, Prince Louis Marie of, to Marie Amelia Hamel....	1845	Rocca-Guiglielona.	Counts and Countesses.
BOURBON, Prince Philip of, to Flora Jankowsky.....	1882	D'Espina.....	Counts and Countesses.
BOURBON, Infant Pedro* of, to Marie de la Caridad.....	1885	.....	.....
LIPPE-WEISSENFELD, Count Eric of, to Louisa Schroeder....	1876	Saalberg.....	Barons and Baronesses.
LUXEMBURG, Prince Nicholas of, to Natalie Poushkine, divorced wife of General Doubelt.....	1867	Marenberg.....	Counts and Countesses.
MECKLENBURG, Duke George Alex'r of, to Natalie Vanliarski.	1890	Carlow.....	Counts and Countesses.
OLDENBURG, Duke Elimar* of, to Natalie, Baroness Vogel de Friesenhof	1876	Welsburg.....	Counts and Countesses.
OLDENBURG, Duke Nicholas* of, to Marie Bulazel.....	1863	Osternberg.....	Counts and Countesses.
OLDENBURG, Duke Constantine of, to Agrippina Djaparidze...	1882	Zarnekau.....	Counts and Countesses.
REUSS, Prince Henry XIV. of, to Frederique de Saalburg.....	....	.....	.....
SAXE-WEIMER, Prince Edward of, to Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox	1851	Dornburg.....	Counts and Countesses.
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Prince Otto of, to Anne de Koppen...	1893	Hagenburg.....	Counts and Countesses.
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, Prince Julius of, to Elizabeth de Ziegesar*	1883	Roest.....	Counts and Countesses.
WALDECK, Prince Albert of, to Dora Gage*.....	1864	Rhoda.....	Counts and Countesses.
WALDECK, Prince Eric of, to Marie, Baroness de Falkener....	1869	Grebenstein.....	Counts and Countesses.
WALDECK, Count Hermann of, to Claire de Jackel.....	1891	Waldeck.....	Counts and Countesses.

*Deceased.

Pretenders to European Thrones.

The right of several reigning European sovereigns to the thrones they occupy is openly questioned by claimants who dispute the right directly by the personal assertion of their individual claims, or indirectly through adherents, who, in some cases, are avowedly or secretly organized with a view to eventually restore to power the dynasty for which they assert the right to reign by reason of legitimacy. It is a striking illustration of the liberal spirit of the present age that the so-called legitimatists carry on their propaganda to a certain extent in the very countries affected by their claims without falling under that ban of law and authority which, a few generations back, would have sent them to dungeons or to the scaffold. Besides existing thrones which are coveted for soi-disant legitimate heirs, there is one, and possibly there are two republics, successors of monarchies, wherein it is hoped to set up anew the overturned thrones. Were it not for the immense power of the United States as an independent nation it is possible that this republic also might be included in one of the efforts to "restore the king to his own," should that particular one ever advance to the stage of practical action; and this fact is forcibly suggested by the existence here of branches of the organization which is working in what it believes to be legitimate interests.

This, together with the close connection of our national history with that of England, gives first place in American interest to the claim made that the British throne for years has been occupied by a family of usurpers. The Legitimist Jacobite League is an organization with headquarters in London and branch organizations elsewhere, including one in Boston, Mass., and one in Philadelphia, Pa., which is making constant increase in membership and bears upon its rolls some names included in the British peerage. The aim of this league is the restoration to the throne of a royal line more direct in its descent from the Stuarts than is that represented by King Edward VII. Although organized during the latter part of Queen Victoria's reign, the league has evidently regarded as inauspicious any movement for ousting that loved and honored sovereign or her popular successor; but, with the strength of numbers and of sentiment which it is developing, it may make trouble for the present heir apparent, even to the extent of depriving him of the succession. Members of the league profess not to recognize the reigning house, but confer upon the wife of Crown Prince Louis of Bavaria the title of "Mary IV., Queen of England," giving to her oldest son, Prince Rupert, the title, "Prince of Wales." The Princess gives no open countenance to this movement in her favor, although she makes tacit acknowledgment of the legitimacy which underlies it. She is the daughter of the ex-Duke of Modena, who lost his throne in 1860, when his dominions were incorporated in the kingdom of Italy, and who resided thereafter in Vienna, recognized by the Austrian Court as an Archduke of the House of Hapsburg. When Emperor Francis Joseph invited the then Prince of Wales to represent Great Britain at the opening of the International Exposition of 1873 the ex-Duke of Modena lodged a protest, declaring that he alone, as the lawful King of England, was entitled to that honor. In reply to the argument that his rights had been annulled by the Act of Settlement of 1701, which vested succession to the crown in the Protestant House of Hanover, he denied the validity of the act, which, it is of importance to

note, was passed by the British Parliament by a majority of only one vote out of 385. The Princess was born Archduchess of Austria-Este-Modena, July 2, 1849, and was christened Mary Theresa Henrietta Dorothea. She became the wife of Prince Louis on February 20, 1868, and twelve of their thirteen children are still living. Her father died in 1875. The Princess is descended in a direct line from Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, through James I. and the unfortunate Charles I., who lost his head as well as his crown. The Electress Sophia of Hanover, in whom the Act of Settlement vested the succession to



Prince Victor Bonaparte.



Crown Princess of Bavaria.



Duke of Braganza.

the British throne and from whom Edward VII. is descended, through George I. and his successors, came from a side branch of the royal line, and in legitimate right of succession stands more than six hundred numbers down on the list of living persons who are included in the line and its branches. A curious averment made by the Jacobites, who are, of course, opponents of democracy in every form, is that if the Stuarts had not been deprived of their royal heritage George III. would not have become king, the American War of Independence would not have been waged, and what is to-day the Republic of the United States of America would be instead a portion of the vast kingdom of Mary IV., Queen of England.

Incidental to this statement of the legitimate claims to the throne of England mention must be made of the fact that Kaiser Wilhelm II. is reported to have held, at the time when the present Prince of Wales was likely to die without an heir, that, in accordance with the principle of succession which gave the throne to Queen Victoria instead of to her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, the right of succession was vested in Queen Victoria's oldest child, the Princess Royal of England, who renounced her right when she married Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia, which renunciation, according to the Kaiser's alleged claim, did not affect his right of succession as her oldest child, but left him still in precedence of his uncle, the present King. The substantiation of such a claim would transfer the crown of England from the House of Hanover to the Hohenzollerns, and it would pass to the lineal descendants of the Kaiser, reverting to the Guelphs only in case of the Hohenzollern line dying out.

Next to claimants for the English throne the pretentions of those persons who assert their right to rule as monarchs in France are of interest to Americans, partly because of the ancient friendship existing between the two nations, but chiefly because France is a republic, like our own country. There are two recognized pretenders to the throne which the French people relegated to the list of extinct institutions when Napoleon III. lost his prestige through the disastrous consequences of the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870. One represents the House of Orleans, which maintained the same attitude toward the Second Empire which it has maintained toward the republics preceding and following the reign of Napoleon III. The other of the two represents the Bonapartist dynasty, twice driven from power by a popular sentiment arising from the humiliation brought upon France by the unsuccessful issue of foreign wars. There are two other claimants, who are scarcely to be considered, as neither has any following worthy of mention. One of these assumes the title of Duke of Anjon and bases his pretense upon Bourbon descent; the other is the so-called Duke of Normandy, who, although engaged in the plebian occupation of a wine merchant in Paris, asserts himself to be the grandson of the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette, thus discrediting both the historical account of the murder of the Dauphin and the claims of the present Orleanist pre-



Don Carlos of Madrid.



Duke of Cumberland.



Duke d'Orleans.

tender. The latter is Prince Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d'Orleans, son of the late Comte de Paris. He was born in England, February 6, 1869, and married, November 5, 1896, the Archduchess Mary Dorothea of Austria. He is enormously rich. Prince Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic, commonly called Prince Victor Bonaparte, receives at European courts equal recognition with the Duke of Orleans, who is accorded the rights of royal personages in retirement. Prince Victor was born in Paris, July 18, 1862, and makes his home in Brussels, where he is given rank immediately after Prince Albert, the Belgian heir apparent. He is married, but his wife, to whom he is devoted, is a young Belgian of humble origin. They have two children.

In natural sequence the disputed legitimacy of the regnant family in Spain comes next in order. Young Alfonso XIII. must make himself extremely popular in order to preserve his throne from being overturned by the republican element among his subjects or turned over to Don Carlos. This prince, whose full name is Carlos Marie de los Dolores Jean Isidore Joseph Francois Quirin Antoine Michel Gabriel Raphael and whose title is Duke of Madrid, was born March 30, 1848. He is wealthy and is treated as a royal personage in Venice, where he resides. He has always been active in assertion of his claim; and in his son, Don Jaime, there is a future pretender who is likely to be even more assertive. Don Jaime is the son of the pretender's first wife, who was a Bourbon princess. The present Duchess of Madrid is not of royal blood. Don Jaime, born at Vevay, Switzerland, June 27, 1870, is an officer in the Russian army.

The Portuguese throne is occupied by Dom Carlos I., but the legitimacy of his reign is questioned by Dom Miguel, Duke of Braganza, head of the royal line, displaced by the marriage of Queen Maria II. and Ferdinand, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in 1836, the latter becoming king under the title Ferdinand II. Dom Miguel was born September 19, 1853, married twice, and has one son, Francis Joseph, born September 7, 1879, the issue of his first wife.

For the Italian crown, now worn by Victor Emmanuel III., there is a claimant in the person of the Duke of Parma, but the pretense is deemed of so little moment by the reigning house that not only is the Duke permitted to reside in Italy, but the late King Humbert was in the habit of extending financial aid to needy members of the rival royal line. There is also a pretender to the throne of Naples, a kingdom absorbed by Italy in the new era of her existence inaugurated by Garibaldi; but the so-called Count of Caserta is unlikely to make any trouble for the reigning house, although it is possible that his family of twenty-two children might eventually produce an active claimant. The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany is another who regards the Italian crown as a lost heritage which may be eventually restored to him or one of his posterity.

In completion of the list of pretenders the Duke of Cumberland, great-grandnuncle of the German Kaiser, is claimant to the crown of one of the kingdoms included in the German Empire. His claim is for the right to reign as sovereign of Brunswick. The Duke is a principal personage at the Austrian Court, having precedence of all the archdukes. His wealth is vast, and he makes a lavish display of it on state occasions and when visiting England and other countries.



The Legion of Honor.



The Golden Rose.



The Bath



St. Catherine.

Orders and Decorations of the World.

Of the chivalric orders there are three which are of the highest dignity, each admitting only nobles of the highest rank in the realm in which it exists and only sovereign princes or members of reigning families from among foreigners. The Order of the Garter is the most ancient of the three and one of the most coveted. There is no certainty concerning its origin, but the commonly received story makes King Edward III. of England its founder in the year 1344. The King, according to tradition, picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball, and rebuked the curious glances of his courtiers as he handed it to its owner by saying: "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Evil be to him who evil thinks), a motto still borne by those possessing the order. Next in antiquity comes the Order of the Golden Fleece, claimed by both Spain and Austria. It was instituted in 1429 by Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, and was divided in 1700, each of the two nations now in possession of it claiming that it has the original. The Order of the White Elephant, the third in this select list, is Danish and is specifically assigned to the period of Christian I. (1462). The membership is limited to thirty knights besides members of the royal family.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, called the Order of Malta, originated in the Hospital of St. John, founded about the middle of the eleventh century and in a monaical order which existed there and was confirmed in 1113 by Pope Pascal II. In 1118 it was changed into a religious and chivalric order by the Grand Master, Raymond de Puy. The chevaliers of the order lived in Rhodes and in Malta, and were called successively the Chevaliers of Rhodes and of Malta. From 1805 till 1879 the order was administered by a lieutenant of the Grand Magistrate, in communication with the council residing at Rome. On March 28, 1879, the ancient dignity of the Grand Master was re-established.

Abyssinia.—Order of the Star.

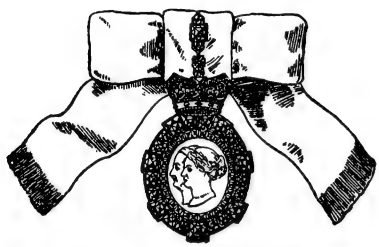
Anhalt.—Order of Albert l'Ours (five classes and two medals), created November 18, 1836, by the Dukes Henry of Anhalt-Coethen, Leopold Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau and Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg. Order of Merit, in science and art, created by Duke Frederick of Anhalt, July 30, 1873.

Austria-Hungary. — Order of the Golden Fleece, founded in 1429 by Philip the Good, Duke of Bourgogne. Military Order of Maria-Theresa, founded 1757 by Empress Maria Theresa. Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, founded 1764 by Empress Maria Theresa (three classes). Order of Leopold, founded 1808 by Emperor Francis I. (four classes). Order of Francis Joseph, founded 1849 by Emperor Francis Joseph (four classes). Order of the Iron Crown, founded under the title of "Ordine della Corona di Ferro" by Napoleon I., as King of Italy, in 1805, and re-established in 1816 by Emperor Francis I., with three classes. Military Foundation of Elizabeth Theresa, created in 1750 by Empress Elizabeth Christine, widow of Emperor Charles VI., and renewed in 1771 by Empress Maria Theresa. Cross of Merit for pauper soldiers, founded in 1801 by Emperor Francis II. Cross of Merit for officers, founded in 1848 by Emperor Francis Joseph; after the death of the recipient of this honor the decoration reverts to his heir. Medal of Honor of Austria-Hungary, for arts and sciences, founded in 1887 by Emperor Francis Joseph. Teutonic Order, founded in 1190 by

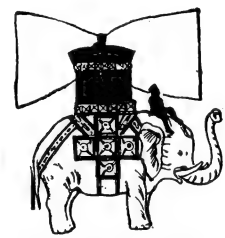
Duke Frederick of Swabia; abolished in part by Napoleon in 1809; renewed in 1834. Medal in Memory of the Jubilee, founded by Emperor Francis Joseph in 1898. Order of the Starred Cross, founded in 1668 by Eleanor, widow of Emperor Ferdinand III. Order of Elizabeth, founded in 1898 by Emperor Francis Joseph as an honor for women who have acquired merit in the professions (three classes).

Baden.—Order of the Faith, created in 1715 by the Margrave Charles William of Baden-Durlach. Military Order of Merit of Charles Frederick, created in 1807 by the Grand Duke Charles Frederick (three classes). Military Medal of Merit of Charles Frederick, created in 1807. Order of the Lion of Zaehringen, created in 1812 by the Grand Duke Charles (five degrees). Order of Berthold I., proclaimed a separate order in 1896 by Grand Duke Frederick; formerly the class of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Zaehringen. Cross commemorating the campaign of 1870-71, created in 1871 by Grand Duke Frederick. Cross of Merit of the Order of the Lion of Zaehringen, founded in 1889 by Grand Duke Frederick. Medals of Merit for life-saving, founded by Grand Duke Charles Frederick and Grand Duke Frederick. Distinction for long service in the active army, created in 1831 by Grand Duke Leopold, for officers and soldiers. Medal commemorative of the army which subdued the revolt in Baden in 1849, created in 1849 by Grand Duke Leopold.

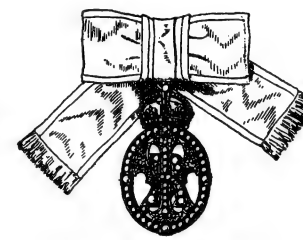
Bavaria.—Order of St. Hubert, created in 1444 by Gerard V., Duke of Juliers and Berg. Order of St. George (chivalric), created in 1729 by the Elector Charles Albert. Medal of St. George, created in 1889 by the Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Military Order of Maximilian Joseph, created in 1797 by the Elector Charles Theodore (three classes). Order of the Crown of Bavaria, created



Order of Victoria and Albert.



The White Elephant.



Order of the Crown of India.

in 1808 by King Maximilian Joseph (four classes). Order of St. Michael, created in 1693 by Joseph Clement, Elector of Cologne, Duke of Bavaria. Order of Maximilian, for arts and sciences, created in 1853 by King Maximilian II. Military Order of Merit, created in 1866 by Louis II. (six classes). Royal Order of Louis, created in 1827 by King Louis I. Medal of Louis, for the arts and sciences, created in 1872 by King Louis II. Medal for life-saving, created in 1889 by Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Medal of Honor for voluntary service rendered to sick persons, founded in 1901 by Prince Regent Luitpold. Cross of Merit for firemen, founded by Prince Regent Luitpold in 1901. Cross of Merit, an order for both sexes, created in 1870 by King Louis II. Order of Theresa, created in 1827 by Queen Theresa. Order of St. Elizabeth, created in 1766 by the Electrice Elizabeth Augustine. Order of St. Anne of the Convent of Munich, created in 1784 by the Electrice Anne Maria Sophia. Order of St. Anne of the Convent of Wurtemberg, created in 1806 by the Elector Maximilian Joseph.

Belgium.—Order of Leopold, founded in 1832 by Leopold I. (five classes). Civic Decoration, founded in 1867. Military Cross, founded by a royal order in 1867 (two classes).

Burmah.—Order of the Golden Sun.

Bolivia.—Cross of Christopher Columbus, founded in 1892 (three classes).

Bokhara.—Order of Alexander III., founded in 1898. Order of the Crown of Tadsh, founded in 1886 and sanctioned by Russia. Star of Bokhara, founded in 1860 (three classes).

Brazil.—Imperial Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1822 by Emperor Peter I. (four classes). Order of Peter I., founded in 1826 by Emperor Peter I.; reorganized by his son in 1842 (three classes). Imperial Order of the Rose, founded in 1829 by Emperor Peter II. (six classes). Order of Christ, Order of St. Benoit of Aviz, Order of St. James of the Sword, originally Portuguese orders and instituted as Brazilian orders in 1843. Order of Christopher Columbus, created in 1890. Medal of Merit, founded in 1889 (two classes). All of these orders, except the Medal of Merit, were suppressed by the Constitution of 1891.

Brunswick.—Order of Henry the Lion, created in 1834 by Duke William (five classes), with a Cross of Merit, in two classes. Medal for life-saving, created in 1836 by Duke William. Medal commemorative of the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein in 1848-49, founded by the Regent Prince Albrecht of Prussia.

Bulgaria.—Military Order for bravery in time of war, founded in 1879 by Prince Alexander, grand cross and four classes for officers and four classes for soldiers. Order of St. Alexander, to which is added the Medal of Merit, with sword of honor, for officers, and the Medal of Merit, in three classes, founded in 1881 by Prince Alexander I. Medal for arts and sciences, founded in 1883 by Prince Alexander (two classes). Civic Order of Merit, founded in 1891 by Prince Ferdinand (six classes). Military Order of Merit, founded in 1901 by Prince Ferdinand (six classes). Cross for military service rendered faithfully for twenty years, for officers and soldiers.

China.—Order of the Double Dragon (five classes), instituted in 1882 by Emperor Kouang-Su.

Congo Independent State.—Order of the African Star, founded in 1888 by Leopold II., King of Belgium (six classes). Royal Order of the Lion, founded in 1891 by Leopold II. (six classes). Order of the Crown, founded in 1897 by Leopold II. (six classes).

Denmark.—Order of the Elephant, founded in 1462 by Christian I. Order of Daneborg, said to have been founded in 1219 by King Waldemar II. (the Cross of Honor of Daneborg is given exclusively to Danes). Medal for life-saving, founded in 1798. Medal of Merit, founded by King Christian VIII. in 1845. Medal of Reward, founded in 1886 by King Christian IX. Medal of Arts and Inventions, founded in 1841 by King Christian VIII. Military medals for the non-commissioned officers of the army and navy for the wars of 1848-50 and 1864.

France.—Order of St. Esprit, founded in 1578 by King Henry III. Order of St. Michael, founded in 1469 by Louis XI. Order of St. Louis, founded in 1693 by Louis XIV. for military bravery (three classes). Order of St. Hubert, founded in 1416 by Louis I., Duke of Bar. (These four orders are no longer conferred.) Order of the Legion of Honor, founded in 1802 by Napoleon Bonaparte as First Consul (five classes). Military Medal, founded by Napoleon III. Medal of Honor, founded under the Presidency of MacMahon. Order of Merit, agricultural, founded under the Presidency of Grevy (three classes). Colonial Medal, founded in 1893 for military service in the colonies and countries under the protection of France. Medal of Honor, created by decree in 1897. Bronze Medal of Reward for bravery and performance of duty, founded in 1899. Medal of Honor, in silver, for commercial workmen, founded by decree in 1900.

France—Colonial Orders.—Anjou—Order of the Star. Annam—Order of the Dragon. Cambodge—Royal Order of Cambodge, instituted in 1864 by King Norodom (five classes). Porto-Novo—Order of the Black Star, founded in 1894 by Toffa, King of Porto-Novo (five classes, recognized by the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor). Tadjourah—Order of Nicham-el-Anouar.

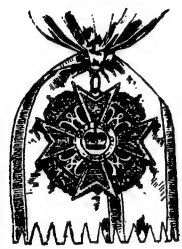
Great Britain.—Order of St. John of Jerusalem, introduced into England during the twelfth century; in 1330, when the order was divided into seven languages, English received the sixth place; in 1830 the order was renewed, and in 1888 was re-organized under a royal charter. Order of the Garter (or Il-

lustrious Order of St. George), founded in 1350 by Edward III. Order of the Bath, founded in 1399 by Henry IV., for services both military and civil. Order of the Thistle (or Order of St. Andrew), instituted about 787 and re-established in 1687 by James VII. of Scotland, for Scottish nobility. Order of St. Patrick, founded in 1783 by George III. for the nobility of Ireland. Order of St. Michael and St. George, founded in 1818 by George III. Order of the Star of India, founded by Queen Victoria in 1861. Order of the Indian Empire, founded in 1878 by Queen Victoria. Order for distinguished services, founded in 1886 by Queen Victoria. Victoria Cross, founded in 1856 by Queen Victoria for distinguished service in the time of war. Albert Medal, founded in 1886. Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, founded in 1862, intended for women only. Royal Order of Victoria, founded in 1862 by Queen Victoria, for services rendered the Queen. Imperial Order of the Crown of India, founded in 1877 by Queen Victoria, solely for women nurses for services rendered. Royal Order of the Red Cross, founded by Queen Victoria in 1883, for women only. Cross of Merit, founded by Edward VII. in 1901, for distinguished services rendered in time of war, for flag officers and subalterns of the fleet.

Greece.—Royal Order of the Savior, founded at the General Assembly of the Greeks at Argos in 1829 (five classes).

Haiti.—Order of St Faustin and Order of the Legion of Honor, founded in 1852 by President Soulouque. (These orders are no longer conferred.)

Hanover.—Order of St. George, founded and declared an order of the House of Hanover in 1839 by King Ernest August. Order of the Guelphs, created in 1815 by George, Prince Regent, afterward George IV. Order of Ernest August, founded in 1865 by



The Prussian Crown.



St. Michael and St. George.



The White Eagle.



The Star and Crucifix.

George V. (five classes). Gold medal for arts and sciences, founded in 1843 by King Ernest August. Medal of Merit for life-saving, founded in 1845 by King Ernest August. (These orders are no longer conferred.)

Hawaii.—Order of Kamehameha I., instituted in 1865 by King Kamehameha (three classes). Order of Kalakaua, founded in 1874 (four classes). Order of the Royal Crown of Hawaii, founded in 1882 (seven classes). Order of Kapiolani, founded in 1880 (seven classes). Order of the Star of Oceania, founded in 1886 (seven classes). (The last four orders were founded by King Kalakaua I. Hawaiian orders are no longer conferred.)

Hesse (Electoral).—Order of the Golden Lion, created in 1770 by the Landgrave Frederick II., ordinarily intended for persons of princely rank in relation to the House of Hesse (four classes, of which three have been changed to the Order of William). Military Order of Merit, founded in 1769 by the Landgrave Frederick II. of Hesse. Order of the Iron Casque, founded in 1814 by the Elector William I., for merit in time of war. (These orders are no longer conferred.)

Hesse (Grand Ducal).—Order of Louis, created in 1807 by the Grand Duke Louis. Order of the Golden Lion, founded in 1771 by the Landgrave Frederick II. and received into the orders of Hesse by Louis III., conferred only upon persons of princely rank of the House of Hesse. Order of Philip the Good, founded in 1840 by Grand Duke Louis II. Military Cross of Merit, created in 1870 by Grand Duke Louis III. Military Cross of Health, created in 1870 by Grand Duke Louis III. (three classes). Medals of Merit for arts, sciences, industry and agriculture, created in 1853 by Grand Duke Louis III. Medal for life-saving. Medal of Honor, founded in 1849 by Grand Duke Louis III.

Hohenlohe.—Order of the Phoenix of the House of Hohenlohe, founded in 1757 by Philip Ernest I., Prince of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfuerst. (This order is self-conferring and perpetual, by permission of the sovereign.)

Holy See.—Order of St. Sepulchur, created about the same time as the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and with the same motive; the order contains three classes and is conferred, in the name of the Holy See, by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem. Order of Christ, founded in 1318 by King Denis of Portugal and confirmed in 1320 by Pope John XXII., who reserved the right to confer it upon persons of the highest rank; the order was founded after the dissolution of the Order of the Temple. Order of Pius IX., founded in 1847 by Pope Pius IX. (two classes). Order of St. Gregory the Great, founded in 1831 by Gregory XVI. (four classes). Order of St. Sylvester, established under the name of the Order of the Golden Spur in 1559 by Pope Pius IV. (two classes). Order of the Moor, a distinction for the President of the Academy of Art, Rome; founded in 1806 by Pope Pius VII.; has not been conferred since 1870. Order of St. Cecelia, founded in 1847 for the President, Secretary and Chamberlain of the Academy of Music; not conferred since 1870.

Honduras.—Order of St. Rosa and of the Civilization of Honduras, created by President Medina in 1868 (five classes; no longer conferred).

Italy.—Order of the Annonciade (religious order), founded in 1362 by Amedee VI. Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, founded in 1434 (five classes). Military Order of Savoy, founded in 1815 by King Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia (five classes). Civil Order of Savoy, founded in 1831 by King Charles Albert of Sardinia. Order of the Crown of Italy, founded in 1868 by King Victor Emmanuel II. (five classes). Order of Merit, for agriculture, industries and commerce, founded in 1901 by King Victor Emmanuel III.

Japan.—Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, founded in 1877 by Emperor Mutsuhito. Order of the Sun of Paullownia, founded in 1888. Order of the Rising Sun, founded in 1875 by Emperor Mutsuhito (eight classes). Military Order of the Golden Kite, founded in 1890. Order of the Sacred Treasure, founded in 1888 by Emperor Mutsuhito. Order of the Crown, created in 1888 by Emperor Mutsuhito, for women. Medal for life-saving, founded in 1881.

Korea.—Order of the Golden Rule (Keum Ch'ok), Order of the Plum Blossom (Li Hoa), Order of the National Flag (Tai Keuk), all founded by royal decree in 1900. Order of the Purple Falcon (Cha Eung), for military service (eight classes). Order of the Eight Elements (Pal Koai), founded in 1901.

Liberia.—Order of the Beneficence of Liberia and the African Redemption, founded in 1879 by the Legislative Corps of the Republic. Gold Medal of the Lone Star. Order of Merit acquired in the civilization of Africa.

Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe.—Cross of Honor of Lippe, founded in common by the Princes Leopold of Lippe and Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe in 1869. Lippe: "Rose of Lippe," a distinction for arts and sciences. A medal of merit, in gold and silver. Medal for life-saving. Civil and military medal of merit. Schaumburg-Lippe: By a new statute of 1899 the Cross of Honor of Lippe was given five classes in Schaumburg-Lippe.

Lucques.—Order of St. George, founded in 1833 by Duke Charles Louis (three classes). Order of Merit of St. Louis, created in 1836 by Duke Charles Louis (five classes). (These orders are no longer conferred.)

Luxemburg.—Order of the Golden Lion of the House of Nassau, founded in 1858 by Duke Adolph of Nassau and William III. of Netherlands. Civil

and Military Order of Adolph of Nassau, founded in 1858 by Duke Adolph of Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg. Order of the Crown of Oak, founded in 1841 by the King and Grand Duke William II.

Malta.—See Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin and -Strelitz. — Order of the Crown of the Wendes of the House of Mecklenburg, founded in the Grand Dukes Frederick Francis II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1864. Mecklenburg-Schwerin: Order of the Griffin, founded in 1884 by Grand Duke Frederick Francis III. (four classes). Medal in gold and silver, instituted in part for arts and sciences and in part for "brave men and good citizens," created by Grand Duke Frederick Francis I. Medal of Merit, founded by Grand Duke Frederick Francis II. in 1859. Silver medal, founded by Grand Duke Frederick Francis III. in 1885. Medal of Honor for life-saving during time of floods, founded by Grand Duke Frederick Francis in 1888. Medal in memory of Grand Duke Frederick Francis, founded by the Duke Regent John Albert in 1897. Military Cross of Merit, founded in 1848. Cross for military service for officers and employes of the army. Cross for non-commissioned officers. Medal for service in the "landwehr." Military medal commemorative of the campaign of 1848. Medal for members of the military corporation founded by the Grand Duke John Albert in 1899.

Mexico.—Order of Our Lady of Guadeloupe, founded in 1852 by Emperor Iturbide. Order of the Mexican Eagle, founded in 1865 by Emperor Maximilian (six classes). Medal for bravery. Order of St. Charles, founded in 1865 by Emperor Maximilian, for women, conferred by the Empress in concert with the Emperor (two classes). (These orders are no longer conferred.)

Modena.—Order of the Eagle of Este, founded in 1855 by Duke Francis V. (three classes; no longer conferred).

Monaco.—Order of St. Charles, founded in 1858 by Prince Charles III. (five classes).

Montenegro.—Order of Independence, founded in 1855 by Prince Danilo I. (five classes). Order of St. Peter, founded in 1852. Military Medal of Obilitch, founded by Bishop Peter II. in 1851. Silver medal for bravery, founded by Bishop Peter II. in 1841. Medal for devotion (to the country), founded in 1895 by Prince Nicholas I.

Nassau.—See Luxemburg.

Netherlands.—Military Order of William, founded in 1815 by King William I. (four classes). Civil Order of Merit of the Lion of the Netherlands, founded in 1815 by King William I. (three classes). Order of Orange-Nassau, founded in 1892 by Queen Regent Emma in the name of the Queen (five classes and three medals of honor). Teutonic Order, Bailiwick of Utrecht, founded by the States General; abolished by Napoleon; re-established by King William in 1815. Medal of Honor for services rendered to the museums and collections of the State, founded in 1877 by King William III. (three classes). Medal for life-saving, founded in 1822 (three classes.)

Oldenburg.—Order of Merit of Peter Frederick Louis of the House of Oldenburg, founded in 1838 by Grand Duke Paul Frederick August. Medal of Merit for live-saving, founded in 1848. Cross of Merit for devotion and fidelity in time of war, founded in 1871 by Grand Duke Peter.

Paraguay.—Order of Merit, founded in 1864 by Lopez II.

Parma.—Royal Order of Constantine (see Sicily). Order of Merit of St. Louis, founded in 1836 by Charles II., then Duke of Lucques (five classes). (These orders are no longer conferred.)

Peru.—Ribbon of Honor, founded in 1866 by the President.

Persia.—Nichane Chir va Khourchid, Order of the Sun and the Lion, founded in 1808 by Fath Ali Chah (five classes). Nichane-Aftab, an order for women, founded in 1873 by Nassr-ed-Din Schah. Nichane Ilmi, medal for arts and sciences, founded in 1851 (four classes).

Portugal.—Order of Christ, founded in 1318 by King Denis. Military Order of St. Benedict of Aviz, founded as the Order of Calatrava in 1158 and changed to an order of civil and military merit in 1789 (three classes). Order of St. James of the Sword, founded in 1175 in Spain and introduced into Portugal by Alphonso Henriques in 1290; changed to an order for science, literature and arts in 1862 (five classes). Order of the Tower and Sword, created by Alphonse V. in 1459; reorganized as an order for bravery, loyalty and merit in 1832 (five classes). Order of Our Lady of the Conception, of Villa Vicosa, founded in 1819 by John VI. of Portugal and Brazil. Civil Order for merit in industry and agriculture, founded in 1893 by King Charles I. Order of St. Isabella, founded in 1801 by Prince Regent John V. of Portugal, for women.

Prussia.—Order of the Black Eagle, founded in 1791 by King Frederick I. Order of Merit of the Crown of Prussia, founded in 1901 by William II. Military and Civil Order of Merit, founded in 1667 as an "Order of Generosity" (four classes). Order of the Red Eagle, founded in 1705 by George William, hereditary Prince of Brandenburg-Beyruth, as an "Order of Sincerity;" proclaimed an Order of the House of Hohenzollern in 1712; reorganized, with five classes, by William I. in 1861, and augmented by the addition of the royal crown to the crosses of all the classes by William II. in 1892. Royal Order of the Crown, founded in 1861 by William I. Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern, founded in 1841 as an order of the royal house by Princes Frederick of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; received into the Prussian orders by Frederick William IV. in 1851 (four classes), a cross of chivalry being added by Prince Leopold, by permission of the King of Prussia. Medal of Benevolence, with ribbon, founded in 1833 by Frederick William III. Bailiwick of Brandenburg and the Chivalric Order of St. John of the Hospital of Jerusalem, founded in 1812. Order of the Iron Cross, created in 1813 by Frederick William III. Order of William, founded in 1896 by William II. Medal of the Red Cross, founded in 1898 by William II. Cross of the Medal of Honor, founded in 1900 by William II. Order of Louise, founded in 1814 by Frederick William III., for women. Cross of Merit, founded in 1871 by William I., for women.



St. Gregory.



St. Isabella.



The Garter.



Nichan-i-Chefakat.

Reuss (Elder Branch).—Cross of Honor, created in 1858 by Henry XX.

Reuss (Younger Branch).—Cross of Merit, founded by Prince Henry LXVII. (four classes). Cross of Merit for arts and sciences, founded in 1885 by Prince Henry XIV. Medal for life-saving and Medal for thirty years of faithful service, founded in 1896 by Prince Henry XIV.

Roumania.—Order of the Star of Roumania, created in 1877 by Prince Charles (five classes). Order of the Crown of Roumania, instituted in 1881 by King Charles (five classes). Medal for military valor, instituted in 1872 by Prince Charles. Medal "Bene Merenti," for merit acquired in the arts and sciences, founded in 1876 by King Charles (two classes). Medal for faithful service, founded in 1878 by Prince Charles (two classes).

Russia.—Order of St. Andrew, founded in 1698 by Czar Peter I. Order of St. Catherine, founded in 1714 by Czar Peter I., for women (two classes). Order of Alexander Nevski, created by Empress Catherine I. in 1725. Order of the White Eagle, founded in 1325 by King Vladislas V. Military Order of St. George, created in 1769 by Empress Cath-

erine II. (four classes). Order of St. Vladimir, founded in 1782 by Empress Catherine II., exclusively for Russian subjects and foreigners in the active service of the State. Order of St. Anne, founded in 1735 by Charles Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp; received into the Russian orders by Emperor Paul I. in 1797 (four classes). Order of St. Stanislas, instituted in 1795 by Stanislas II., last King of Poland; re-established by Emperor Alexander and changed into a royal and imperial order in 1831 (three classes). Honorable Distinction of the Red Cross, instituted in 1899 by Emperor Nicholas II. Medals commemorative of events in the reign of various emperors, instituted by Nicholas II.

San Marino. — Chivalric Order of San Marino, founded in 1860 by the Sovereign of the Grand Council of the Republic (five classes).

Saxony (Royal House).—Order of Krantzlin of the House of Saxony, founded in 1807 by King Frederick August I. Military Order of St. Henry, founded in 1736 by the Elector Frederick August II. Order of Merit, founded in 1815 by King Frederick August I. Order of Albert, founded in 1850 by King Frederick August II. Sidonian Order, founded in 1870 by King John, for women. "Cross of Remembrance," founded in 1871 by King John. General Medal of Honor, founded in 1876 by King Albert. Medal of Carola, founded in 1892 by King Albert. Medal for life-saving, founded in 1831.

Saxony (Grand Ducal).—Order of Vigilance or Order of the White Falcon of the House of Saxe-Weimar, founded in 1732 by Duke Ernest August (three classes). Medal of Honor for notable actions during the war of 1870-71, founded in 1871 by Grand Duke Charles Alexander. Medal of Merit (with sword) and Medal of Recognition, for arts and sciences, established in 1892 and 1896 by Grand Duke Charles Alexander. Medal for life-saving, founded



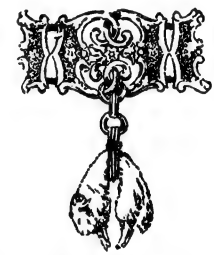
The Thistle.



The Golden Lion.



The Black Eagle.



The Golden Fleece.

in 1881. Medal of Honor for firemen, established in 1890. Distinction for non-commissioned officers and soldiers, instituted in 1872 (three classes). Medal of Honor, for women, founded in 1900 by Grand Duke Charles Alexander (three classes).

Saxony (Duchy).—Order of the House Ernestine, founded in 1690 by Duke Frederick I. of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—Cross and Medal of Merit for arts and sciences, founded in 1835 by Duke Ernest I., and in 1860 by Duke Ernest II. Medal of Merit for women, founded in 1869. Medal for life-saving, founded in 1883. Medal of Duke Ernest, founded in 1888. Medal of Duke Alfred, founded in 1896. Medal commemorating the silver wedding of Duke Alfred, founded in 1899.

Saxe-Altenburg. — Medal for arts and sciences, founded in 1874 by Duke Ernest of Saxe-Altenburg.

Saxe-Meiningen.—Cross of Merit and Medal of Merit, for arts and sciences, founded in 1874 by Duke George.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt-Sondershausen. — Cross of Honor of Schwarzburg, founded in 1853 by Prince Frederick-Gonthier, for the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Cross of Honor, in four classes. Medal of honor, in two classes.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.—Medal of Merit, founded by Duke Gonthier in 1899.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. — Medal for life-saving, created in 1868. Medal of Honor, founded by Prince Charles Gonthier in 1896, for servants and workmen who have completed forty years of active service in the same house or the same establishment. Medal of Honor for firemen, founded in 1895.

Servia.—Order of St. Lazare, borne by the King. Order of the White Eagle, founded in 1883 by King Milan I. (five classes). Order of Takovo, created in 1865 by Prince Michael Obrenovitch III. (five classes). Order of Saint Sava, founded in 1883 by King Milan I. Order of Miloch the Great, founded in 1898 by King Alexander I., for distinguished services rendered to the Obrenovitch Dynasty.

Siam.—Order of the Nine-Pointed Star, a religious order exclusively for Buddhists. Order of the Great Crown (Maha Chakri), conferred only upon sovereigns, princes and princesses, founded in 1884 (two classes). Order of the White Elephant of Siam (Moha-Wahra Bohru), created in 1861 (five classes). Order of the Siamese Crown (Mongkut-Siam), founded in 1869 (five classes). Order of Chulachonclao, containing the portrait of the King and conferred only upon natives, founded in 1873 (three classes). Medal for savants and artists, founded in 1887 (two classes).

Sweden.—Order of the Seraphims (blue ribbon), founded in 1285. Order of the Sword (yellow ribbon), founded in 1522 by Gustave I. (six classes). Order of the Polar Star (black ribbon), created in 1748 by King Frederick I. (four classes). Order of Wasa (green ribbon), founded in 1772 by King Gustave III. Order of Charles XIII., founded in 1811 by King Charles XIII.

Norway.—Order of St. Olaf of Norway, founded in 1847 by King Oscar I. (five classes).

Tunis.—Order of the Husseinite, founded by Sultan Sadi Ahmed Bey. Ahed el Aman, founded in 1859 by Bey Mohamed al Sadak (two classes). Nichan el Iftikhar, founded in 1850 by Sultan Ahmed Bey (six classes).

Turkey.—Order of Hanedani-Ali-Osman, founded in 1895 by Sultan Abdoul Hamid II., for members of the imperial family. Order of Merit (Nichan-i-Imtiaz), created in 1879 by Sultan Abdoul Hamid II. Order of Glory (Nichan-i-Iftikhar), founded in 1831 by Sultan Mahoud II. Order of the Osman Empire, created in 1862 by Sultan Abdoul Aziz (four classes). Imperial Order of Medjid, founded in 1851 by Sultan Abdoul Medjid (five classes). Nichan-i-Chefakat, an order for women, founded in 1878 by Sultan Abdoul Hamid II. Medal of Merit (Liakat), founded in 1890 by Sultan Abdoul Hamid II. Medal of Honor (Iftikhar), founded in 1856 by Sultan Abdoul Medjid. Medal for life-saving (Cakhlyssie), founded in 1872 by Sultan Abdoul Aziz (three classes). Medals for arts and industries (Sana yi), founded in 1888 by Sultan Abdoul Hamid II.

Tuscany.—Military and Ecclesiastical Order of St. Stephen, Pope and martyr, founded in 1561 by Duke Come I. Order of Merit of St. Joseph, founded in 1514, and renewed in 1807 at Wurtzburg by Grand Duke Frederick III. (three classes). Order of the White Cross, founded in 1814. Military Order of Merit, founded in 1853 by Grand Duke Leopold II. (three classes).

Venezuela.—Order of the Bust of the Liberator (Order of Bolivar), created by the Congress of Peru in 1825 (five classes). Order of Merit, founded in 1861 by President Paez. Medal of Instruction, founded by Guzman Blanco.

Waldeck.—Civic Order of Merit, founded in 1857 by Prince George Victor (three classes). Cross of Honor and Medal for arts and sciences, founded in 1899. Military Cross of Merit, for officers, founded in 1854 by Prince George Victor.

Wurtemberg.—Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg, founded in 1818 by King William I. Military Order of Merit, founded in 1806 by Duke Charles Eugene (three classes). Order of Olga, founded in 1871 by Charles I. Order of Charles Olga, founded by Queen Olga, affiliated with the Order of Olga in 1893. Silver Medal of Merit. Gold and silver military Medal of Merit. Medal for life-saving, founded in 1897 by King William II. Cross of Merit, founded in 1900 by King William II.

Zanzibar.—Order of the Jewelled Star, founded in 1875 by Sultan Bargasch Ben Seid (two classes).

Coins of All Nations.

(Prepared from the Latest Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Country.	Denomination.	Value in United States Money (a)
Argentine Republic.	Argentine ..... (Gold)	$4.8238
	Half Argentine.... (Gold)	2.4119
(b) Gold standard. Monetary unit: Peso or piaster.	Peso ..... (Silver)	0.9352
	50 Centavos ..... (Silver)	0.4676
	5 Centavos ..... (Silver)	0.0467
	20 Centavos ..... (Nickel)	0.1929
	5 Centavos ..... (Nickel)	0.0482
	1 Centavo ..... (Bronze)	0.0096
Austria - Hungary.	20 Crown piece..... (Gold)	4.0525
	4 Ducats ..... (Gold)	9.1515
Gold standard.	1 Ducat ..... (Gold)	2.2878
Monetary unit: Crown.	Crown piece ..... (Silver)	0.1735
	Marie Th'sa Thaler (Silver)	0.9722
	Florin ..... (Silver)	0.4618
	20 Kreutzers ..... (Silver)	0.0554
	20 Hellers ..... (Nickel)	0.0405
	Heller ..... (Bronze)	0.0020
Belgium.	100 Francs ..... (Gold)	19.2952
(Member Latin Union) Double Standard. Monetary unit: Franc.	5 Francs ..... (Gold)	0.9647
	5 Francs ..... (Silver)	0.9352
	Franc ..... (Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes ..... (Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes ..... (Silver)	0.0347
	20 Centimes ..... (Nickel)	0.0385
	5 Centimes ..... (Nickel)	0.0096
	Centime ..... (Copper)	0.0019
Bolivia.	Boliviano ..... (Silver)	0.9352
Silver standard.	50 Centavos ..... (Silver)	0.4676
Monetary unit: Boliviano.	5 Centavos ..... (Silver)	0.0420
	10 Centimos ..... (Nickel)	0.0964
	5 Centimos ..... (Nickel)	0.0482
	Centavo ..... (Bronze)	0.0096
Brazil.	20 Milreis ..... (Gold)	10.9273
Gold standard.	10 Milreis ..... (Gold)	5.4636
Monetary unit: Milreis.	5 Milreis ..... (Gold)	2.7318
	Milreis ..... (Silver)	0.4860
	500 Reis ..... (Silver)	0.2430
	50 Reis ..... (Nickel)	0.0273
	10 Reis ..... (Bronze)	0.0054
British India.	Sovereign ..... (Gold)	4.8665
Gold standard.	Half Sovereign..... (Gold)	2.4332
Monetary unit: Sovereign.	Rupee ..... (Silver)	0.4444
	Half Rupee..... (Silver)	0.2222
	Quarter Rupee.... (Silver)	0.1111
	Eighth Rupee..... (Silver)	0.0555
	Pice or 1-4 Anna. (Bronze)	0.0050
	Pie or 1-12..... (Bronze)	0.0016
Bulgaria.	Alexander (20 levs) (Gold)	3.8590
Double standard.	5 Levs ..... (Silver)	0.9352
Monetary unit: Lev.	Lev ..... (Silver)	0.1735
	20 Stotinki ..... (Nickel)	0.0385
	5 Stotinki ..... (Nickel)	0.0096
Canada.	1-2 Dollar ..... (Silver)	0.4468
Gold standard.	1-4 Dollar ..... (Silver)	0.2234
Monetary unit: Dollar.	10-cent piece ..... (Silver)	0.0893
	5-cent piece ..... (Silver)	0.0446
	British half-penny (Bronze)	0.0101
Central America (except Costa Rica).	Onza or Doubloon... (Gold)	15.7389
	Half Onza..... (Gold)	7.8694
	20 Pesos ..... (Gold)	19.2952
Monetary unit: Peso.	Peso ..... (Gold)	0.9647
	Peso ..... (Silver)	0.9352
	Centimo ..... (Copper)	0.0100
Costa Rica.	20 Colons ..... (Gold)	9.3072
Gold standard.	2 Colons ..... (Gold)	0.9307
Monetary unit: Colon.	50 Centimos ..... (Silver)	0.2326
	5 Centimos ..... (Silver)	0.0232
	Centimo ..... (Copper)	0.0046
Chili.	Condor ..... (Gold)	7.2998
Gold standard.	Doubloon ..... (Gold)	3.6499
Monetary unit: Peso.	Escudo ..... (Gold)	1.8249
	Peso ..... (Gold)	0.3649
	Peso ..... (Silver)	0.6941
	20 Centavos ..... (Silver)	0.1388
	5 Centavos ..... (Silver)	0.0347
	Centavo ..... (Copper)	0.0036
Cuba.	25 Pesetas ..... (Gold)	4.8238
Double standard.	5 Pesetas ..... (Gold)	0.9647
Monetary unit: Peseta.	5 Pesetas ..... (Silver)	0.9352
	Peseta ..... (Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes ..... (Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes ..... (Silver)	0.0347
	10 Centimos ..... (Bronze)	0.0192
	Centimo ..... (Bronze)	0.0019
Colombia.	Double Condor ..... (Gold)	19.2952
Silver standard.	Condor ..... (Gold)	9.6476
Monetary unit: Peso.	Peso ..... (Silver)	0.9352
	Decimo ..... (Silver)	0.0867

Country.	Denomination.	Value in United States Money (a)
Denmark.	20 Crowns ..... (Gold)	$5.3598
Gold standard.	10 Crowns ..... (Gold)	2.6799
Monetary unit: Crown.	Crown ..... (Silver)	0.2494
	50 Ore ..... (Silver)	0.1247
	10 Ore ..... (Silver)	0.0241
	Ore ..... (Bronze)	0.0026
Ecuador.	10 Sucres ..... (Gold)	4.8665
Silver standard.	Sucre ..... (Silver)	0.9352
Monetary unit: Sucre or peso.	Peseta or 20 cents. (Silver)	0.1870
	Real or 10 cents... (Silver)	0.0935
	Medio Real or 5 c. (Silver)	0.0467
Egypt.	Egyptian pound .... (Gold)	4.9430
Gold standard.	50 Piasters ..... (Gold)	2.4715
Monetary unit: Piaster.	20 Piasters ..... (Silver)	0.9699
	Piaster ..... (Silver)	0.0488
	5 Ochr-el-guerche (Nickel)	0.0247
	Ochr-el-guerche (Nickel)	0.0049
	1-4 Ochr-el-guerche (Bronze)	0.0012
Finland.	20 Markkaa ..... (Gold)	3.8592
Gold standard.	10 Markkaa ..... (Gold)	1.9296
Monetary unit: Markkaa.	Markkaa ..... (Silver)	0.1869
	50 Penni ..... (Silver)	0.0794
	10 Penni ..... (Bronze)	0.0192
	Penni ..... (Bronze)	0.0019
France.	100 Francs ..... (Gold)	19.2952
(Member of Latin Union).	5 Francs ..... (Gold)	0.9647
Double standard.	5 Francs ..... (Silver)	0.9352
Monetary unit: Franc.	Franc ..... (Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes ..... (Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes ..... (Silver)	0.0347
	10 Centimes ..... (Bronze)	0.0192
	Centime ..... (Bronze)	0.0019
German Empire.	Double Crown (20 Marks) (Gold)	4.7642
Gold standard.	Crown (10 Marks).. (Gold)	2.3821
Monetary unit: Mark.	5 Marks ..... (Silver)	1.0392
	Mark ..... (Silver)	0.2078
	50 Pfennigs ..... (Silver)	0.1039
	Thaler ..... (Silver)	0.6928
	5 Pfennigs ..... (Nickel)	0.0119
	Pfennig ..... (Bronze)	0.0023
Great Britain.	5 Pounds ..... (Gold)	24.3328
Gold standard.	2 Pounds ..... (Gold)	9.7331
Monetary unit: Sovereign or Pound Sterling. (The monetary units for the colonies vary).	Sovereign ..... (Gold)	4.8665
	Half Sovereign..... (Gold)	2.4332
	Crown ..... (Silver)	1.0872
	Half Crown ..... (Silver)	0.5436
	Florin ..... (Silver)	0.4348
	Shilling ..... (Silver)	0.2174
	Sixpence ..... (Silver)	0.1087
	Fourpence ..... (Silver)	0.0724
	Threepence ..... (Silver)	0.0543
	Twopence ..... (Silver)	0.0362
	Penny ..... (Silver)	0.0181
	1 Penny ..... (Bronze)	0.0202
	Halfpenny ..... (Bronze)	0.0101
	Farthing ..... (Bronze)	0.050
Greece.	100 Drachmas ..... (Gold)	19.2952
(Member of Latin Union).	5 Drachmas ..... (Gold)	0.9647
Double standard.	5 Drachmas ..... (Silver)	0.9352
Monetary unit: Drachma.	20 Lepta ..... (Nickel)	0.0385
	5 Lepta ..... (Nickel)	0.0096
	2 Lepta ..... (Bronze)	0.0038
	Lepton ..... (Bronze)	0.0019
Haiti. (c)	10 Gourdes ..... (Gold)	9.6476
Monetary unit: Gourde.	5 Gourdes ..... (Gold)	4.8238
	2 Gourdes ..... (Gold)	1.9295
	Gourde ..... (Gold)	0.9647
	Gourde ..... (Silver)	0.9352
	Half Gourde.... (Silver)	0.4338
	Tenth Gourde... (Silver)	0.0867
	Centime ..... (Bronze)	0.0096
Hawaii.		
Same as the United States.		
Italy.		
(Member of Latin Union).	100 Liras ..... (Gold)	19.2952
	50 Liras ..... (Gold)	9.6476
Double standard.	5 Liras ..... (Gold)	0.9647
Monetary unit: Lira.	5 Lire ..... (Silver)	0.9352
	20 Centesimi .... (Nickel)	0.0385
	10 Centesimi ... (Bronze)	0.0192
	Centesimo ... (Bronze)	0.0019
Japan.	20 Yen ..... (Gold)	9.9691
Gold standard.	Yen (not coined) (Gold)	0.4984
Monetary unit: Yen.	50 Sen ..... (Silver)	0.4482
	20 Sen ..... (Silver)	0.1792

COINS OF ALL NATIONS —Continued.

Country.	Denomination.	Value in United States Money (a)
Japan—Continued.		
	10 Sen .....(Silver)	$0.0896
	5 Sen .....(Nickel)	0.0245
	Sen .....(Bronze)	0.0049
	5 Rin .....(Bronze)	0.0024
Mexico. (d)	20 Pesos or dollars.(Gold)	19.6798
Double standard.	10 Pesos or dollars.(Gold)	9.8396
Monetary unit:	5 Pesos or dollars.(Gold)	4.9198
Dollar or el peso.	Peso or dollar...(Gold)	0.9839
	Peso or dollar..(Silver)	1.0159
	50 Centavo or 50c.(Silver)	0.5079
	5 Centavo or 5c..(Silver)	0.0507
	Centavo or cent(Bronze)	0.0098
The Netherlands.	10 Florin .....(Gold)	4.0195
Double standard.	Rixdaler (2 1-2 Florins)	
Monetary unit:	(Silver)	0.9820
Florin.	10 Florin .....(Gold)	4.0195
	Quarter Florin....(Silver)	0.0951
	1 Cent .....(Bronze)	0.0040
Persia.	2 Tomans .....(Gold)	3.409
Silver standard.	Toman .....(Gold)	1.704
Monetary unit:	Kran .....(Silver)	0.071(e)
Kran.	Abassi (4 Chais).(Copper)	0.0340
	Chai .....(Copper)	0.0085
Peru.	Libra .....(Gold)	4.8665
Gold standard.	1-2 Libra .....(Gold)	2.4332
Monetary unit:	Sol .....(Silver)	0.9352
Sol.	Dinero .....(Silver)	0.0935
	1-2 Dinero .....(Silver)	0.0467
Portugal.	Crown .....(Gold)	10.8046
Gold standard.	1-2 Crown (5 Milreis)	
Monetary unit:	(Gold)	5.4023
Milreis.	Milreis .....(Gold)	1.0804
	1,000 Reis .....(Silver)	0.9526
	50 Reis .....(Silver)	0.0476
	100 Reis .....(Nickel)	0.1080
	50 Reis .....(Nickel)	0.0540
	20 Reis .....(Bronze)	0.0216
	5 Reis .....(Bronze)	0.0054
Roumania.	20 Leis .....(Gold)	3.8590
Gold standard.	10 Leis .....(Gold)	1.9295
Monetary unit:	5 Leis .....(Silver)	0.9352
Lei.	Lei .....(Silver)	0.1735
	10 Bani .....(Bronze)	0.0192
	Bani .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Russia.	15 Rubles (Imperials)	
Gold standard.	(Gold)	7.7185
Monetary unit:	5 Rubles .....(Gold)	2.5728
Ruble.	Ruble .....(Silver)	0.7480
	50 Copecks .....(Silver)	0.3740
	5 Copecks .....(Silver)	0.0187
	5 Copecks .....(Copper)	0.0257
	Copeck .....(Copper)	0.0051
Servia.	20 Dinars .....(Gold)	$3.8590
Gold standard.	10 Dinars .....(Gold)	1.9295
Monetary unit:	5 Dinars .....(Silver)	0.9352
Dinar.	Dinar .....(Silver)	0.1735
	20 Paras .....(Nickel)	0.0385
	10 Paras .....(Bronze)	0.0192
	Para .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Spain.	100 Pesetas .....(Gold)	19.2952
Double standard.	25 Pesetas .....(Gold)	4.8238
Monetary unit:	5 Pesetas .....(Gold)	0.9647
Peseta.	5 Pesetas .....(Silver)	0.9352
	Peseta .....(Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0347
	10 Centimos ....(Bronze)	0.0192
	Centimo .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Sweden and Norway.	20 Crowns .....(Gold)	5.3598
	5 Crowns .....(Gold)	1.3389
Gold standard.	2 Crowns .....(Silver)	0.4988
Monetary unit:	Crown .....(Silver)	0.2494
Krone or crown.	50 Ore .....(Silver)	0.1247
	10 Ore .....(Silver)	0.0241
	5 Ore .....(Bronze)	0.0133
	Ore .....(Bronze)	0.0026
Switzerland	100 Francs .....(Gold)	19.2952
(Member of	5 Francs .....(Gold)	0.9647
Latin Union).	5 Francs .....(Silver)	0.9352
Double standard.	Franc .....(Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0347
	20 Centimes ....(Nickel)	0.0385
	5 Centimes ....(Nickel)	0.0096
	Centime .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Turkey.	5 Lira (500 Piast.).(Gold)	21.9822
Double standard.	Lira (100 Piast.).(Gold)	4.3964
Monetary unit:	1-4 Lira (25 Piast.)(Gold)	1.0991
Piaster.	20 Piasters .....(Silver)	0.8299
	Piaster .....(Silver)	0.0414
	1-2 Piaster (20 Paras)	
	(Silver)	0.0207
	Piaster .....(Copper)	0.0043
	Para .....(Copper)	0.0001
Uruguay.		
Gold standard.	Peso .....(Gold)	1.034
Monetary unit:	Peso .....(Silver)	0.403
Peso.		
Venezuela.	100 Bolivars .....(Gold)	19.2952
Double standard.	5 Bolivars .....(Gold)	0.9647
Monetary unit:	5 Bolivars (Venezolano)	
Bolivar.	(Silver)	0.9352
	Bolivar .....(Silver)	0.1735
	Half Bolivar .....(Silver)	0.0867
	Fifth Bolivar ....(Silver)	0.0347

(a) The valuations given in this table are in United States gold coin, for the gold coins only. Other coins are compared with silver, in United States silver dollar. (b) While the Argentine Republic is considered a double standard country, it has in reality the gold standard, the law of 1881 restricting the coinage and use of silver as legal tender. (c) The actual currency of Haiti is an irredeemable paper. The metallic gourdes rarely ever circulate. (d) Mexico, while a bimetallic country, is practically a monometallist one, as silver is almost entirely used. (e) The valuation of the kran is in gold.

China.—The money of China is in a very chaotic condition. The only coin which has any real intrinsic worth is the tael or liang, and even this varies in value in different parts of the country. It is the monetary unit and is of silver. The other coins in use are the 10 cash or li, 1 candareen, 10 candareens, or fun, or fen, 1 mace and 10 mace or tsien.

The following table shows the value, in gold, of the taels in use throughout the country:

Amoy tael	.622	Haikwan tael	.683	Shanghai tael	.568
Canton tael	.620	Hankau tael	.582	Swatow tael	.575
Chefoo tael	.595	Hong Kong tael	(*)	Takao tael	.626
Chinkiang tael	.607	Ningpo tael	.598	Tientsin tael	.603
Fuchau tael	.595	Niuchwang tael	.583		

*"British dollar," which has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hong Kong.

Paraguay.—Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

Philippine Islands.—By an act of the Fifty-seventh Congress the coins of the Philippines are silver Pesos, ranging from 10 and 20 cents to 50 cents in value, and of copper, ranging from one-half cent to five cents in value. Prior to this the coins in use were the old Spanish moneys, almost entirely of silver, and Mexican dollars.

Siam.—The moneys of Siam are as follows: Eight hundred cowries equal 1 fuang; 2 fuango, 1 salung; 4 salungo, 1 bat or tical; 4 bats, 1 tambling; 20 tambling, 1 chang; 50 chang, 1 hap, and 100 hap, 1 tara. Cowries (also called bia in Siam) are the well-known shells used in many parts of Asia and Africa as a medium of exchange for small values. In Siam about 219 or 220 are reckoned equal to 2 cents. The bat or tical is rated at 60 cents. Small pewter and copper coins have of late been introduced as a substitute for the cowrie shell. The pewter coins are called lot and at; they are small, flat bits of pewter; 2 lots equal 1 at. The copper coin, 2 ats, and about the same size as the English halfpenny, only a little thicker, is called song peis. Two song peis equal 1 fuang; 2 fuango equal 1 salung; 4 salungo equal 1 bat or tical. The fuang and salung are flat pieces of silver. They represent simply a certain weight of the metal. It is the same with the bat.

American Women Who Have Married Titles.

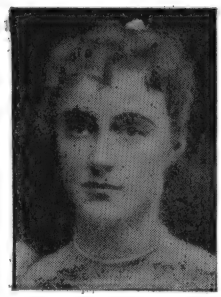
(* indicates death. When placed after the male family name it refers to the husband.)

A.

Abinger,* Lady — Helen Magruder, of Washington, 1863.
Adair, Mrs. John T.—Cornelia Wadsworth, of Washington, 1867.
Adda-Salvaterra, Marquise de—Mary Hooper, of Cincinnati, 1877.
Agreda, Countess de Casa de—Mrs. George L. Lorillard, of New York, 1889.



Lady Curzon.



Lady de Ramsay.
Photo by Alman.

Amedel, Countess—Mary Lewis, of Connecticut, 1880.
Angelmont, Viscountess — Helen Thomas, of New York.
Anglesey, Marquise of—(widow Hon. Henry Wodehouse), nee Mary Livingston King, of Georgia, 1880.
Anson, Mrs. Alfred William—Georgiana F. Greene, of Virginia, 1876.
Aramon, Countess de—Blanche Fisher, of New York, 1870.
Arcos, Duchess de (Spain)—Virginia Lowery, of Washington.
Armont, Countess Paul de—Henrietta Bell, of New York, 1902.
Arschol, Countess d'—Miss Detmold.
Ashburton, Lady—Miss Bingham, of Pennsylvania.
Auersperg, Princess Franz von—Florence E. Hazard, of New Jersey.
Aulan, Marquise de Suarez de—Norma Christmas, of Natchez, Miss., 1886.
Aunay, Countess Lepeltier de—Miss Berdan.
Avenal, Countess de—Mary Meinell, of New York, 1880.
Aviâmon, Countess James de—May Fisher, of New York.
Aylmer, Lady Arthur P. F.—Ann Reid, of New York, 1885. (Divorced.)

B.

Bahkmetoff, Baroness—Mary Beale, of Washington.
Balleroche, Countess de—Meta McCall, of Philadelphia, 1871.
Baringe, Baroness de—Amelia Urquhart, of New Orleans, 1864.
Barca, Marquise de Calderon de—Helen McLaw, of Staten Island, 1879.
Baring, Lady Alexander—Anne Bingham, of Pennsylvania.
Baring, Mrs. Henry—Maria Matilda Bingham, of Pennsylvania.
Baring, Mrs. Thomas Charles—Susan Carter Minturn, of New York, 1859.
Barralha, Countess de—Katherine Orne, of Philadelphia, 1877.
Bassentiere, Countess de la—Alice O'Donnell, of Baltimore, 1888.
Belczersky (Balosselsky-Belozersky) Princess Serge—Susan Whittier, of Boston.
Bentwick (Cavendish-Bentwick), Mrs. William G.—Elizabeth Livingston, of Staatsburg, N. Y., 1880.
Beresford, Lady William—widow late Duke of Marlborough, widow Louis Hammersley, of New York 1888.
Bernstorff, Countess von—Ella Luckers, of New York, 1888.
Bethune (Sully-Bethune) Countess de—Eulalie Montgomery, of Louisiana, 1845.
Beust, Baroness von—Sidone Peters, of New York, 1853.
Biedenfeld, Baroness von—Ida Cummings.
Bildt, Baroness von—Mary Moore, of Philadelphia, 1874.
Birstein (Isenburg-Birstein), Princess Charles—Bertha Lewis.
Blanc, Baroness de—Miss Terry, 1879.
Bodisco, Baroness Constantine—Miss Barton, of Georgetown.
Bodisco, Countess de—Harriet Williams, of Georgetown, 1845.
Boissiere, Countess de la—Margaret Dunlop, of Louisville.
Bonaparte,* Princess Jerome—Elizabeth Patterson,* of Baltimore.
Borss, Baroness de—Miss Holman, of Indiana, 1903.
Bourbon, Princess Louis of—Miss Hamel, of New York.
Boyle, Lady Robert—Josephine Hale.
Brancaccio, Princess—Elizabeth H. Field, of New York, 1870.
Brazza-Savorgnan, Countess de—Miss Cora Slocomb, of New Orleans, 1889.
Bremont, Baroness de—Helen Penniman, of New York, 1874.
Breteuil, Marquise de—Lita Garner.
Breunting, Countess von—widow Gordon Mackay.
Brin, Baroness de—Anita Ledoux, of New Orleans, 1886.
Buckley, Lady Edmund—Miss Burton.
Buckley, Baroness—Miss Mysle.
Bulow, Baroness A. von—Adele Ward, 1885.
Burnett, Lady Robert—Mathilda M. Murphy, of New York, 1864.
Busch,* Baroness de—Clara P. Jordan, of Freeport, Ill., 1900.
Butler, Lady Arthur A. W. F.—Ellen Stager, of Chicago, 1877.
Buxhoewden, Countess Constantine—Caroline McKnight, of Bordentown, N. J., 1847.

C.

Calry, Countess Cerati di—Ellen F. Abbot, of Philadelphia, 1880.
Camporeale, Princess—Mary Binney, of Burlington, N. J., 1888 (Mrs. Thomas Klugsland, divorced).
Camposelice, Duchess de—Mrs. Isaac Singer, of Boston, 1886.
Cantacuzene, Princess—Julia Dent Grant, of Chicago.
Carrinton, Lady William H. P.—Juliet Warden.
Caselli, Countess Piola—Miss Phelps, of Vicksburg, Miss.
Carter, Lady Gilbert Thomas—Miss Gertrude Codman Parker, of Boston, Mass., 1903.
Castellane, Countess Boni de—Anna Gould, of New York.
Castelmandro, Countess de—Edith Van Buren, of New York.
Castiglionne, Countess de—Ellen Porter, of Newport.
Cavendish-Bentwick (see Bentwick).
Chabot, Countess Auguste de Rohan—Mrs. Herbert Gallatin, of New York, 1873.
Chabot, Countess de—Mary Heyward, of New York, 1875.
Chamberlain, Mrs. Joseph (Rt. Hon.)—Mary Endicott, of Massachusetts, 1888.
Chambrun, Marquise de—Miss Nichols.



Lady Cheylesmore.



Lady Grey-Egerton.

Champeaux, Countess Laurent—Martha Palms, of Detroit.
Charetti, Baroness de (General)—Mary Polk, of Nashville, 1879.
Cheylesmore, Lady—Elizabeth French, of New York.
Chimay, Princess Joseph de Caraman de—Clara Ward, of Detroit. (Divorced.)
Cholseul, Marquise de—Claire Coudert, of New York.
Cibo, Countess de—Mary Walker, of Philadelphia.

Clinton, Mrs. Charles Pelham—Lizzie Zerega, of New York, 1886.
Coetlegen, Viscountess de—Mary Blake, of Boston, 1864.
Colonna, Princess Ferdinand—Eva Julia (Mackay) Bryant, 1885.
Cook,* Lady Francis — Tennessee Claflin, of New York, 1885.
Courval,* Viscountess de—Miss Ray,* of Philadelphia, 1872.
Coventry, Hon. Mrs.—Miss Whitehouse.
Cowper* (Spencer-Cowper), Mrs. Charles—Jessie McLean,* of Newburg.



Baroness de Borss.
Photo by the Misses Selby.



The Marchioness of Dufferin.

Craven, Countess of—Cornelia Martin, of New York.
Criminil (Ravensloe-Criminil), Countess—Mary Dameron.
Crooks, Mrs. F. Fleming—Baroness Playfair, nee Edith Russell, of Boston.
Cuming (Gordon-Cuming), Lady William—Florence Garner, of New York.
Cunard, Lady Bache—Maud Burke, of Chicago.
Curzon, Lady (of Keddleston)—Mary Leiter, of Chicago.
Czaykowsky, Countess Richard Bey—Edith Collins, of New York.

D.

Dawson (Massy-Dawson), Mrs. Francis—Eliza Gilmour, of New Orleans, 1870.
Decazes, Duchess—Isabelle Singer,* of Boston, 1888.
Deerhurst, Viscountess—Virginia Bonynge, of San Francisco.
Dino, Duchess de—Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord (divorced), nee Bessie Curtis, of New York.
Dino, Duchess de—Adela Sampson, of New York, 1887.
Dion, Countess de—Amelia McCarthy, of New York, 1883.
Divonne, Countess de la Forest—Florence Audenreid.
Dompierre, Countess de—Mary Corbin, of Virginia, 1873.
Douglas, Lady Sholto—Margaret Mooney.
Donoughmore, Countess of—Elena Grace, of New York, 1901.
Dufferin (and Ava), Marquise of—Flora Davis, of New York.
Duncan, Mrs. George Haldane—Laura Dove.

E.

Egerton (Grey-Egerton), Lady Philip—Eleanor Cuyler.
Egmont, Countess of—Kate Howell, of South Carolina.
Engaletcheff, Princess—Emily Partridge, of Chicago.
Erdoedy, Countess—Julia Scott, of New York.
Erlanger, Baroness—Miss Slidell, of Virginia.
Erskine, Lady David Montague—Miss Cadwalder, of Washington.
Essex, Countess of—Adele Grant, of New York.
Esternazy, Countess—Miss Carroll, of Washington.
Evans, Lady Francis Henry—Maria Stevens, of Albany.

F.

Fairfax, Lady—Ada Benham, of Cincinnati, 1845.
Fairfax, Lady—Mary Kirby, 1857.
Falkland, Lady—Mary Reade, of New York, 1879.
Festetics, Countess Rudolph—Ella Haggin, of California. (Divorced.)
Fitzmaurice, Lady Edmund—Miss Fitzgerald, of Litchfield, Conn. (Divorced.)
Folchi-Uiel, Countess—Miss McAllister, of Philadelphia, 1880.
Fontenillart, Baroness de—Mimi Smith, 1887. (Divorced, 1903.)
Fontenilliot, Baroness de—Mrs. Field, of Philadelphia.
Foras, Countess de—Maria Read.
Frankenstein, Countess—Miss Brewster.

G.

Gabriac, Countess Arthur de—Fanny Fithian, of Santa Barbara, Cal.
Ganay, Countess de—Miss Ridgeway, of Philadelphia.
Gherardesca, Countess della—Miss Fisher, of New York, 1872.
Gherardesca, Countess Giuseppe della—Miss Harriet Taylor, of New York, 1903.
Ghest, Baroness Carl de—Mae Scullin.
Gianotti, Countess Caesar—Constance Kinney, 1872.
Giskra, Baroness von—Helen King, of New York.
Golantha* (Esterhazy-Golantha), Countess — Mrs. Charles Griffin, of Washington, 1883.
Goetzen, Countess von—Mrs. William Lay, of Philadelphia.
Gomez, Baroness—Louise Hatcher, of Indiana, 1886.
Goverville, Countess de—Nina Kingsbury.
Graham, Lady Robert James Stuart—Eliza Burn, of New York, 1874.
Grammado, Countess Edouard de—Ethel Spencer Brown, of Chicago.
Grange, Baroness de la—E. Carroll, of Virginia, 1870.
Grantley, Lady—Catherine McVicar,* of New York, 1879.

H.

Haggard, Mrs. William—Caroline Carroll. (Divorced.)
Halkett, Baroness—Sarah Phelps Stokes, of New York. (Divorced.)
Hall, Mrs. (Captain)—May Brady.
Hallett (Hughes-Hallett), Mrs. F. C. (Lieut.-Col.)—Emily Schaumberg, of Philadelphia, 1882.
Harbord, Mrs. (Hon.) Ralph—Eliza Shenley, 1865.
Harcourt, Lady William Vernon—Mrs. J. P. Ives, nee Elizabeth Motley.
Hatzfeldt, Princess Francis—Clara Huntington, of New York.
Hatzfeldt,* Countess Paul von—Helen Moulton, of Albany, 1863.
Heneage, Mrs. Charles (England), morganatic wife of the late Prince Salm-Salm of Germany—Agnes Leclerq Joy, of Vermont.
Herbert,* Lady Michael Henry—Belle Wilson, of New York, 1880.
Heridia, Countess de—Miss Cook.
Heisenstein, Countess Henssenstamm zu—Agnes Carroll, of Virginia, 1877.
Hesketh, Lady Thomas—Florence E. Sharon, of Nevada, 1888.
Hickey,* Baroness Harden—Miss Flagler.
Hirsch, Baroness E.—Marie Pilie, of New Orleans, 1876.
Home, Lady James—Miss Green, of San Francisco.
Hope, Mrs. Philip Beresford—Evelyn Frost, of St. Louis, 1884.
Hope, Lady Francis—May Yohe, of New York. (Divorced.)
Horuby, Lady Edmund—Emily Augusta Robert, of New York, 1875.



Lady Monson.



Princess Auersperg.

Howard, Lady Henry—Cecelia Riggs, of Washington, 1867.
Huene (Hoyningen-Huen), Baroness von—Emily Lothrop, of New York, 1888.
Hughes (see Hallett).
Huitfeldt (see Moltke-Huitfeldt).
Huitfeldt (Denmark; see Moltke-Huitfeldt).

I.

Isenberg-Birstein, Princess Charles—Bertha Lewis.

J.

Jaffray, Mrs. Edward—Marie C. Hewitt, of Ardsley, N. Y., 1901.

K.

Kaye (Lister-Kaye), Lady John P.—Natica Yznaga, of Louisiana, 1881.
Kergolay, Countess de—Miss Carroll, of Virginia.
Kessler, Countess—Miss Wickershaw, of New York.
Kettler,* Baroness von—Maud Ledyard.
Klenck, Baroness—Amelia Melnell.
Kofering, Countess Lechenfeld zu—Ethel Louise Wyman, of New York, 1902.
Kortright, Lady Charles—Martha A. Richardson, of Philadelphia, 1862.

L.

Lambert, Mrs. (Hon.) Octavius—Hanna S. Howard.
Lampson, Lady Percy—Miss Sibley, of Sutton, Mass.



Mrs. Cornwallis West.



Princess Cantacuzene.

Lanza, Marquise—Mary Hammond, of New York, 1885.
Lara (Narbonne-Lara), Countess de—Catherine Phalen, of New York, 1863.
Larisch, Countess Franz Josef von—Marie Satterfield, of Buffalo, 1901.
Langier (Langier-Villars), Countess de—Carola Livingston.
Lawrence, Hon. Mrs. Charles—Miss Sumner.
Lawrence, Mrs. (Hon.) Charles—Catherine Wiggin.
Leigh, Lady Dudley—Helen F. Beckwith.
Leigh, Mrs. (Hon.) Howland—Mabel Gordon.
Leonati, Countess—Miss Christholm, of New York.
Lepic, Baroness—Andrie Whitcomb, of California, 1902.
Lerchenfeld (see Kofering).
Leslie, Mrs. John—Leone Blanche Jerome, of New York, 1894.
Levey, Baroness Louis de (Hungary)—Blanche De Wolf, of Bristol, R. I.
Leyland (see Naylor-Leyland).
Limbourg, Baroness von—Belle Cass.
Linden, Countess von—Isabella Andrews, of New York, 1876.
Litta, Duchess of—Jane J. Perry, Charleston, S. C.
Loba, Countess Sanza de—Miss Allen, of New York.
Loewenhaupt, Countess—Lily Wilson.
Loubet (Chassenloup-Loubet), Marquise de — Miss Pilie, of New Orleans.
Lucinge, Princess Guy de Fancigny—Natty Terry.
Lynor, Princess de—May Parsons, of Elmhurst, Ohio, 1871.

M.

Malcolm,* Lady, of Poltallock—Alice Irby.
Maleyssie, Countess Etienne de—Miss Burnet-Stears.
Manchester,* Duchess of (eighth)—Consuelo Yznaga, of New York, 1876.
Manchester, Duchess of (ninth)—Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, O.
Majoribanks, Mrs. (Hon.) Archibald — Elizabeth Brown.
Marlborough,* Duchess—Mrs. Louis Hammersley, of New York, 1888 (see Beresford).
Marlborough, Duchess of—Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York.
Massy-Dawson, Mrs. Francis—Eliza Gilmour, of New Orleans.
Maxwell, Lady John (Gen.)—Miss Bonynge, of San Francisco.
Merenville, Marquise de—Mary G. Caldwell.
Mildmay (St. John-Mildmay)—Mrs. Herbert (Col.) Susan Motley, 1884.
Molesworth, Lady William—Jane G. Frost, of St. Louis, 1875.
Moltke-Hultfeldt, Countess Adau von—Louise Bonaparte, of Baltimore.
Moltke-Hultfeldt (Denmark), Countess—Annie Hutton, of New Jersey, 1860.
Moltke, Countess Oscar (zu Noer)—Marie Jansen, of Yorkville, 1869.
Monaco, Princess of, Duchess de Richelieu*—Alice Heine, of New Orleans. (Separated.)
Moncheur, Baroness—Miss Holman, of Baltimore.
Monson, Lady Edmund—Mrs. Romain Madeleine Turnure, of New York, 1903.
Montauban, Countess de—Miss Butterfield, of New York, 1872.
Montefeltro, Duchess of—Anne Russel Allen, of St. Louis.
Montlord, Countess Robert de ——, de la Rochemaure—Mrs. Annie Colell, of Brooklyn, 1903.
Montmort, Marquise de—Elizabeth Corbin, of Virginia, 1870.
Mores,* Marquise de—Medora M. Hoffman, of New York, 1882.
Mostyn, Mrs. (Hon.) Randolph—Blanche Melbourne.
Mounzelli, Countess—Kate Parkes, of Brooklyn.
Muenchausen, Baroness Burkhard von—Martha W. Beckel, of New York, 1898.
Murat, Princess Achille—Catherine Willis, of Virginia.
Murray, Lady Digby—Helen Sanger, of Utica, 1861.
Murray, Mrs. Mungo—Annie Willing, of Philadelphia, 1841.
Musgrave, Lady Anthony—Jeanie Lucinda Field, of New York, 1870.

N.

Naffray, Countess de—Helen C. Meigs, of Washington, 1887.
Naylor-Leyland,* Lady Herbert—Jennie Chamberlain, of Cleveland, 1889.
Neuflize, Baroness Andre Jean de—Eva Barbey, of New York, 1903.
Newborough, Lady—Grace Carr, of Louisville, Ky., 1900.
Noue, Countess de—Theresa Taylor.
Northcote, Mrs. (Hon.) Hugh Oliver—Edith L. Fish,* of New York, 1883.

O.

Oriola, Countess of—Mrs. Berna, of New York, 1880.
Overbeck, Baroness von—Miss Dahlgren, of Washington, 1867.
Ovedio, Donna Estaban Santa Cruz de—Florence A. Bartlett, of New York.
Orford, Countess of—Louise Corbin, of New York, 1888.

P.

Paget, Mrs. Arthur (Maj.-Gen.)—Minnie Stevens, of New York.
Paget, Mrs. Almeric—Pauline Whitney.
Pappenheim, Countess Maximilian—Miss Wheeler, of Philadelphia. (Divorced.)
Perigord, Marquise Maurice de Talleyrand (see Dino, Duchess de).
Peruzzi, Mrs. (Commendatore) Simeoni—Mary Story, 1889.
Pierre, Countess de—Miss Thorne, of New York, 1861.
Playfair,* Baroness—Edith Russell, of New York, 1878 (see Crooks).



Lady Naylor-Leyland.



Baroness de Neuflize.

Plunkett, Lady Francis R.—Mary Morgan, of Philadelphia, 1870.
Polignac, Princess Edmond de—Winnaretta Singer, of Boston, 1887.
Poniatowski, Princess Andre—Elizabeth Sperry, of Stockton, Cal.
Porta, Marchese di—Fannie Hutton, of New Jersey.
Portugal (Countess, created, of Edda, Germany), morganatic wife of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, King of Portugal—Elsie Hensler, of Boston, 1869.

Pourtale, Countess—Elise Bachmann, of Massachusetts, 1848.
Pourtales, Countess de—Miss Barbey.
Pourtales, Countess de—Miss Drouillard, of Nashville, Tenn.
Pourtales, Countess Otto de—Laura Montgomery, of Colorado, 1881.

R.

Raaben, Baroness von—Mary Moulton, of Washington, 1886.
Radziwill, Princess Albert—Miss Milmo, of New York.



Countess Zichy.



The Marquise Lanza.

Ramsay, Baron Constantine—Miss Fanny Whitehouse, of New York, 1903.
Ramsay, Mrs. (Hon.) Charles Maule—Estelle Garrison, of New York, 1885.
Reade, Lady—Melissa Ray.
Richelieu, Duchess de (see Monaco).
Riviera, Baroness de—Anna Blunt, of Washington.
Roberts, Lady Howland—Marie Elizabeth La Roche, of Harrington Park, N. J., 1895.
Roche, Mrs. (Hon.) James B. Burke—Frances Work, of New York, 1880.
Rochefoncauld, Duchess de la—Hattie Mitchell, of Portland, Oregon.
Rochemaure, Countess Robert de Montlord de la—Mrs. Annie Colell, of Brooklyn, 1903.
Roger, Viscountess—Miss Mittenberger, of New Orleans.
Rogues, Baroness Adolphe von—Mrs. William G. Chandler, of Mobile, 1867.
Rospigliosi, Princess Joseph—Mrs. Marie J. Parkhurst, of Maine.
Ross, Lady Charles—Pattie Ellison, of Kentucky, 1901.
Rothenburg, Mrs. von (Dr.)—Miss Phelps.
Rovere, Duchess de Laute Montfeltrio de la—Mathilde Davis, of New York.
Ruspoli, Princess Alexander—Eva Broadwood, of New York, 1877.
Ruspoli, Princess Paolo—Miss Riggs.

S.

Sadlitz, Baroness von—Miss Ehret.
Saint-Marc, Baroness Jacques de Meyrounet de—Miss Ellen Nixon Waln, of Philadelphia, 1903.
Saint-Roman, Countess de—Miss Slidell, of Virginia, 1865.
Salm-Salm (morganatic wife of Prince Salm-Salm,* of Germany)—Agnes Leclerq Joy, of Vermont (see Heneage).
San-Carlos, Countess de—Emily O'Sullivan, 1876.
Sandys, Mrs. (Hon.) Edmund A. M.—Maria Jones, of New York, 1884.
San Marzano, Marquise de—Miss Gillender, of New York, 1872.
Sartiges, Countess de—Ella Thorndike, of New York, 1874.
Sauvigny, Countess de Bertier de—Florence Vandussen Reed, of New York and Paris, 1903.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (see Portugal).
Schauensee, Baroness Fritz Meyer de—Miss Maud Toland, of Philadelphia, 1899.
Schellendorf, Baroness von—Isabella Bunce, of Ohio.
Schleswig-Holstein,* Princess Ferdinand of — Mary Lee, of Brooklyn.
Schroeder, Baroness von—Miss Donohue, of San Francisco.
Seilern, Countess Charles—Antoinette Woerishoffer, of New York.
Seres, Countess de—Mary Niven, of New York, 1887.
Seydlitz,* Baroness — Cornelia Roosevelt, of New York, 1888.
Sierstorpff, Countess—May Knowlton.
Spencer-Cowper,* Mrs. (Hon.) Charles—Jessie McLean,* of Newburg, 1871.
Stein, Baroness von—Anna Forster, of Brooklyn, 1871.
Stillfried, Baroness—Elizabeth Chizelle, of Philadelphia, 1875.
Strafford,* Countess—Mrs. Colgate.
Stuers, Mrs. (Chevalier) de—Elizabeth Carey. (Divorced.)
Sully-Bethune, Countess de—Eulalie Montgomery, of Louisiana, 1845.

T.

Tankerville, Countess of—Leonora Vanmarter of Tacoma, Wash.
Telfener, Countess Josef—Ada Hungerford, of California, 1876.
Teodoli, Marquise—Lizzie Conrad, of New York.
Tiffini, Marquise de—Miss Wickershaw, of New York.
Torrigiani, Marquise Carlo Vetti—Miss Fry, of New York, 1885.
Tournelle, Baroness la—Elizabeth Meinell, of New York, 1887.
Torre, Countess de la—Miss Haight, of New York.
Trobriand,* Countess de—Mary Jones, of New York, 1865.
Troubetzkoy, Princess Pierre—Amelie Rives, of Virginia.

V.

Valencay, Duchess of—Miss Morton.
Valori, Marquise de—Mary Ledoux, of New Orleans, 1888.
Vernon, Mrs. (Hon.) William F. C.—Louise Frost, of St. Louis, 1884.
Vernon, Lady—Frances M. Lawrence, of New York, 1885.
Vicovaro, Princess—Eleanore Spencer, of New York, 1870.
Vientinghoff, Baroness—Louise Friednew, of San Francisco, 1887.
Villan, Baroness (Baron Villan XIV.)—Emily Katherine Gordon, of Ohio, 1884.
Villars, Countess du Villard—Miss Chapin, of New York. (Divorced.)
Vivian, Hon. Mrs.—Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts.
Vivian, Mrs. Ralph (Col.)—Susan Endicott.
Vriere, Baroness de—Annie Cutting.

W.

Wachtmeister, Countess Carl Axel—Beulah Hubbell, of Des Moines, Ia.
Waddington,* Mrs. Richard—Miss King.
Waldersee, Countess (Gen)—Princess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, nee Mary Lee, of Brooklyn, 1874.
Waterlow, Lady Sidney Hedley—Margaret Hamilton, of California, 1882.
Wellesley,* Marquise de—Miss Caton,* of Baltimore.
West, Mrs. George Cornwallis — Lady Randolph Churchill (1874), nee Jennie Jerome, of New York, 1900.



Countess of Craven.



Countess of Essex.

Wolseley, Lady Charles M.—Anita Theresa Murphy, of San Francisco, 1883.

Y.

Yrujo, Marquise de—Sallie McKean, of Philadelphia.
Yturbide, Princess Angel — Josephine Green, of Georgetown.

Z.

Zedwitz, Baroness von—Lena Caldwell.
Zichy, Countess Bela—Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, of New York, nee Mabel Wright.

Religions of the World.

The latest edition of Mulhall (1898) gives the following as the best available statistics regarding the religious populations of the various countries of the world:

RELIGIONS.

Country.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Greek.	Jews.	Mohammedans.	Totals.
England	1,066,000	24,858,000	....	44,000	....	25,968,000
Scotland	318,000	3,731,000	....	6,000	....	3,695,000
Ireland	3,925,000	1,169,000	....	1,000	....	5,122,000
Total United Kingdom	5,336,000	29,398,000	....	51,000	....	34,785,000
France	29,202,000	693,000	....	53,000	....	29,948,000
Germany	16,789,000	29,370,000	....	563,000	....	46,722,000
Russia	8,300,000	2,950,000	65,549,000	3,000,000	2,600,000	82,399,000
Austria	20,227,000	400,000	493,000	1,005,000	....	22,125,000
Hungary	9,410,000	3,174,000	2,447,000	641,000	....	15,672,000
Italy	28,360,000	62,000	....	38,000	....	28,460,000
Spain	17,542,000	7,600	....	400	....	17,550,000
Portugal	4,707,500	500	....	....	....	4,708,000
Sweden	1,000	4,561,000	....	3,000	....	4,565,000
Norway	500	1,806,500	....	....	....	1,807,000
Denmark	3,000	1,973,000	....	4,000	....	1,980,000
Holland	1,440,000	2,491,000	....	82,000	....	4,013,000
Belgium	6,016,000	10,000	....	4,000	....	6,030,000
Switzerland	1,190,000	1,724,000	....	8,000	....	2,922,000
Greece	14,000	1,000	1,903,000	6,000	24,000	1,948,000
Roumania	114,000	14,000	4,529,000	400,000	2,000	5,059,000
Servia	8,000	1,000	1,874,000	4,000	15,000	1,902,000
Bulgaria	19,000	....	2,432,000	24,000	668,000	3,143,000
Turkey	280,000	45,000	788,000	51,000	3,626,000	4,790,000
Total Europe	148,959,000	78,681,600	80,015,000	5,937,400	6,935,000	320,528,000
Canada	1,792,000	2,440,000	....	....	....	4,232,000
Spanish America	33,340,000	115,000	....	47,000	....	33,502,000
Australia	845,000	2,800,000	....	1,000	....	3,726,000
West Indies	2,480,000	1,030,000	....	....	....	3,510,000
Asia and Africa	6,600,000	3,100,000	....	670,000	194,000,000	*644,370,000
Total for the World, United States omitted	194,016,000	88,166,600	....	6,655,400	200,000,000	1,009,868,000

Religious Denominations in the United States.

JANUARY 1, 1903.

The following statistical tables, showing the number of ministers, churches and communicants in the United States at the close of the year 1902, were compiled by H. K. Carroll, LL. D., and are reprinted in The American Almanac through the courtesy of the Christian Advocate:

Denomination.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists:			
1. Evangelical	34	30	1,147
2. Advent Christians	912	610	26,500
3. Seventh Day	435	1,610	63,521
4. Church of God	19	29	647
5. Life and Advent Union	60	28	3,800
6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ	94	95	2,872
Total Adventists	1,554	2,402	98,487
Baptists:			
1 Regular (North)*	7,512	8,983	1,012,276
2. Regular (South)*	12,599	19,894	1,702,324
3. Regular (Colored)*	10,726	15,583	1,615,321
4. Six Principle	8	12	828
5. Seventh Day	107	100	10,734
6. Freewill	1,360	1,518	84,436
7. Original Freewill	120	167	12,000
8. General	484	423	24,775
9. Separate	113	103	6,479
10. United	25	204	13,209
11. Baptist Church of Christ	80	152	8,254
12. Primitive	2,130	3,530	126,000
13. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian	300	473	12,851
Total Baptists	35,564	51,142	4,629,487
Brethren (River):			
1. Brethren in Christ	124	75	2,866
2. Old Order, or Yorker	7	8	214
3. United Zion's Children	20	25	525
Total River Brethren	151	108	3,605
Brethren (Plymouth):			
1. Brethren I	....	109	2,289
2. Brethren II	....	88	2,419
3. Brethren III	....	86	1,235
4. Brethren IV	....	31	718
Total Plym'th Brethren	....	314	6,661
Catholics:			
1. Roman Catholic*	12,671	10,951	9,401,798
2. Polish Catholic	33	43	42,850
3. Russian Orthodox	40	31	40,000

Denomination.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Catholics.—Cont.			
4. Greek Orthodox	8	9	21,230
5. Syrian Orthodox	3	4	15,000
6. Armenian	15	21	8,500
7. Old Catholic	3	5	425
8. Reformed Catholic	6	6	1,500
Total Catholics	12,779	11,070	9,531,303
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491
Chinese Temples	....	47	....
Christadelphians	....	63	1,277
Christian Connection	1,151	1,517	97,207
Christian Catholic (Dowie)§	55	50	40,000
Christian Missionary Ass'n	10	13	754
Christian Scientists	1,016	508	51,608
Church of God (Winebrenn'n)	460	580	38,000
Church of the New Jerusalem	149	157	7,892
Communistic Societies:			
1. Shakers	....	15	1,000
2. Amana	....	1	1,766
3. Harmony	....	1	8
4. Separatists	....	....	....
5. Altruists	....	1	25
6. Church Triumphant (Koreshan Ecclesia)	....	3	205
7. Christian Commonwealth	....	1	80
Total Communists	....	22	3,084
Congregationalists*	5,829	5,856	659,324
Disciples of Christ	6,477	10,957	1,207,377
Dunkards:			
1. Conservative	2,612	800	90,000
2. Old Order	213	75	4,000
3. Progressive	220	190	12,000
4. Seventh Day (German)	5	6	194
Total Dunkards	3,050	1,071	106,194
Evangelical Bodies:			
1. Evangelical Association	920	1,659	98,641
2. United Evangelical Church	501	820	63,390
Total Evangelical	1,421	2,479	162,031
Friends:			
1. Orthodox	1,190	830	91,614
2. "Hicksite"	115	201	21,992

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Denomination.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Friends.—Cont.			
3. "Wilburite"	38	53	4,468
4. Primitive	11	9	232
Total Friends	1,354	1,093	118,306
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340
German Evangelical Protestant	100	155	20,000
German Evangelical Synod	940	1,179	209,156
Jews:			
1. Orthodox	135	340	62,000
2. Reformed	166	230	81,000
Total Jews	301	570	143,000
Latter Day Saints:			
1. Utah Branch	700	796	300,000
2. Reorganized Branch‡	800	514	40,500
Total Mormons	1,500	1,310	340,500
Lutherans (General Bodies):			
1. General Synod	1,238	1,627	211,238
2. United Synod, South	210	441	42,597
3. General Council	1,249	1,961	344,037
4. Synodical Conference	2,129	2,772	599,951
5. United Norwegian	376	1,191	142,360
(Independent Synods):			
6. Ohio	498	635	90,167
7. Buffalo	28	42	5,435
8. Hauge's	106	270	18,712
9. Eielsen's	6	52	3,076
10. Texas	11	15	2,065
11. Iowa	451	856	84,610
12. Norwegian	306	870	76,158
13. Michigan, etc.	41	55	10,000
14. Danish in America	47	116	6,735
15. Icelandic	8	34	3,726
16. Augsburg	20	29	4,089
17. Immanuel	15	13	2,000
18. Suomai (Finnish)	17	48	18,933
19. Norwegian Free	68	400	40,078
20. Danish United	96	145	9,621
21. Slovakian	10	13	5,000
22. Independ't Congregations	85	200	25,000
Total Lutherans	7,015	11,785	1,745,588
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant (Waldenstromians)	274	291	32,100
Mennonites:			
1. Mennonite	418	288	22,743
2. Bruederhoef	9	5	352
3. Amish	265	124	13,226
4. Old Amish	75	25	2,438
5. Apostolic	2	2	209
6. Reformed	43	34	1,680
7. General Conference	128	76	10,395
8. Church of God in Christ	18	18	449
9. Old (Wisler)	17	15	603
10. Bundes Conference	41	16	2,950
11. Defenseless	20	11	1,126
12. Brethren in Christ	76	59	3,103
Total Mennonites	1,112	673	59,274
Methodists:			
1. Methodist Episcopal	16,805	26,709	2,801,798
2. Union Amer. Meth. Epis.	180	205	16,500
Methodists.—Cont.			
3. African Methodist Epis.†	6,429	5,715	728,354
4. African Union Meth. Pro.	68	68	2,930
5. African Meth. Epis. Zion	3,310	2,985	542,422
6. Methodist Protestant	1,647	2,401	184,097
7. Wesleyan Methodist	700	516	17,000
8. Methodist Epis., South*	6,247	14,774	1,518,854
9. Congregational Methodist	400	398	22,000
10. Congregat'l Meth. (Col'd)	5	5	319
11. New Congregational Meth.	192	366	4,000
12. Zion Union Apostolic	30	32	2,346
13. Colored Methodist Epis.	2,061	1,433	204,972
14. Primitive	73	112	6,520
15. Free Methodist	1,001	1,009	28,038
16. Independent Methodists	8	15	2,569
17. Evangelist Missionary	64	44	2,036
Total Methodists	39,220	56,787	6,084,755
Moravians	126	106	15,505
Presbyterians:			
1. Northern	7,361	7,552	1,024,196
2. Cumberland	1,595	2,944	184,493
3. Cumberland (Colored)	450	400	39,000
4. Welsh Calvinistic	88	162	11,683
5. United	939	914	117,232
6. Southern	1,501	3,017	230,655
7. Associate	12	31	1,053
8. Associate Reform'd, South	104	151	11,903
9. Reformed (Synod)	122	105	9,161
10. Reformed (General Synod)	33	37	5,000
11. Reformed (Covenanted)	1	1	40
12. Reformed in U. S. & Can.	1	1	600
Total Presbyterians	12,207	15,315	1,635,016
Protestant Episcopal:			
1. Protestant Episcopal	4,971	6,647	758,052
2. Reformed Episcopal	100	78	9,282
Total Protestant Epis.	5,071	6,725	767,334
Reformed:			
1. Reformed (Dutch)	695	628	110,456
2. Reformed (German)	1,112	1,691	255,408
3. Christian Reformed	99	155	19,174
Total Reformed	1,906	2,474	385,038
Salvation Army	2,510	615	22,534
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	306
Social Brethren	17	20	913
Society for Ethical Culture	....	4	1,500
Spiritualists	....	334	45,030
Theosophical Society	....	71	1,629
United Brethren:			
1. United Brethren	1,912	3,965	246,250
2. United Brethren (Old Constitution)	436	890	31,102
Total United Brethren	2,348	4,855	277,352
Unitarians	540	452	71,000
Universalists	750	772	52,944
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126
Grand Total in 1902	147,113	194,116	28,689,028
Grand Total in 1901	146,393	192,855	28,285,285

*Estimates; returns for 1903 not ready. †Estimated for 1902 by Bishop Arnett. ‡Secretary Salyards says this apparent reduction is due to omission this year of local ministers; decrease of churches and members not explained. §Information declined.

ORDER OF DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	Rank, 1902.	Communicants.	Rank, 1890.	Communic'ts.
Roman Catholic	1	9,401,798	1	6,231,417
Methodist Episcopal	2	2,801,798	2	2,240,354
Regular Baptist (South)	3	1,702,324	4	1,280,066
Regular Baptist (Colored)	4	1,615,321	3	1,348,989
Methodist Episcopal (South)	5	1,518,854	5	1,209,976
Disciples of Christ	6	1,207,377	8	641,051
Presbyterian (Northern)	7	1,024,196	7	788,224
Regular Baptist (North)	8	1,012,276	6	800,450
Protestant Episcopal	9	758,052	9	532,054
African Methodist Episcopal	10	728,354	11	452,725
Congregational	11	659,324	10	512,771
Lutheran Synodical Conference	12	599,951	•12	357,153
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	13	542,422	13	349,788
Lutheran General Council	14	344,037	14	324,846
Latter Day Saints	15	300,000	21	144,352
Reformed (German)	16	255,408	15	204,018
United Brethren	17	246,250	16	202,474
Presbyterian (Southern)	18	230,655	18	179,721
Lutheran General Synod	19	211,238	17	187,432
German Evangelical Synod	20	209,156	20	164,640
Colored Methodist Episcopal	21	204,972	23	129,383
Cumberland Presbyterian	22	184,493	19	164,940
Methodist Protestant	23	184,097	22	141,989
United Norwegian Lutheran	24	142,360	25	119,972
Primitive Baptist	25	126,000	24	121,347
United Presbyterian	26	117,232	26	94,402
Reformed (Dutch)	27	110,456	27	92,970

Statistics of Sunday-Schools.

(Compiled by the American Sunday-School Union.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Sunday Schools	Teachers.	Scholars.	Total.
Europe:				
England and Wales	43,632	613,036	6,843,072	7,456,108
Scotland	6,338	63,939	713,360	762,299
Ireland	3,620	27,980	319,316	347,296
Austria, including Bohemia	208	533	7,340	7,873
Belgium	83	403	4,616	5,019
Bulgaria	35	140	1,576	1,716
Denmark	819	4,275	71,371	75,646
Finland	7,611	12,928	165,140	178,068
France	1,475	3,876	61,200	65,076
Germany	7,131	39,872	814,175	854,047
Greece	4	7	180	187
Holland	1,900	4,962	168,110	173,072
Italy	336	1,482	15,787	17,269
Norway	749	3,311	65,311	68,622
Portugal	18	70	1,419	1,489
Russia	83	785	15,679	16,464
Spain	48	220	4,275	4,495
Sweden	5,360	18,144	252,247	270,301
Switzerland	1,762	7,490	122,567	130,057
European Turkey	30	170	1,420	1,590
Asia:				
India, including Ceylon	5,578	13,937	247,472	261,409
Persia	107	440	4,876	5,316
Siam	16	64	809	873
China	105	1,053	5,264	6,317
Japan	150	390	7,019	7,409
Turkey in Asia	516	4,250	25,833	30,083
Africa	4,246	8,455	161,394	169,849
North America.				
United States	139,501	1,417,580	11,474,441	13,151,091
Canada	10,220	82,156	685,870	786,654
Newfoundland and Labrador	353	2,374	22,766	25,140
West Indies	2,306	10,769	111,335	122,104
Central America	231	577	5,741	6,218
Mexico	319	723	9,259	10,082
South America	350	3,000	150,000	153,000
Oceania:				
Australasia	7,458	54,670	595,031	640,701
Fiji Islands	1,474	2,700	42,909	45,609
Other Islands	210	800	10,000	10,800
World	254,382	2,408,591	23,208,180	25,869,249

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the American Sunday-School Union.)

These statistics do not include Roman Catholic, Hebrew nor non-Evangelical Church schools (except in Maryland). There are about 750,000 scholars in Roman Catholic Sunday-schools, and about 225,000 in other schools not counted. This would leave from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 youths between four and sixteen years of age in the United States not in Sunday-schools of any denomination.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	State or Territory.	Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.
Alabama	4,000	24,750	215,000	Nevada	59	868	3,342
Alaska Territory	39	157	2,047	New Hampshire	624	9,218	42,482
Arizona Territory	85	670	5,660	New Jersey	2,323	39,938	311,509
Arkansas	2,050	13,962	151,000	New Mexico Territory	97	446	3,651
California (N)	1,167	7,821	70,388	New York	8,487	122,383	1,061,873
California (S)	521	8,511	48,457	North Carolina	5,817	37,378	342,734
Colorado	841	7,587	66,575	North Dakota	816	7,344	55,488
Connecticut	1,260	21,000	125,000	Ohio	7,671	116,357	713,413
Delaware	392	5,174	39,592	Oklahoma Territory	1,000	9,000	50,000
District of Columbia	252	5,825	46,667	Oregon	1,093	11,740	81,474
Florida	2,400	12,119	94,870	Pennsylvania	9,931	158,256	1,283,843
Georgia	4,616	35,778	253,410	Rhode Island	355	6,198	49,932
Idaho	205	1,445	11,527	South Carolina	4,703	42,080	340,303
Illinois	7,981	94,847	717,307	South Dakota	800	6,000	48,378
Indian Territory	387	2,942	16,393	Tennessee	4,870	39,849	285,266
Indiana	5,617	45,600	515,568	Texas	5,591	42,923	343,024
Iowa	4,243	44,670	378,734	Utah	135	1,245	7,053
Kansas	4,293	39,220	261,763	Vermont	781	7,870	54,230
Kentucky	3,234	23,755	208,985	Virginia	4,800	55,400	330,000
Louisiana	820	4,000	55,000	Washington	1,451	11,106	81,575
Maine	2,006	13,090	110,315	West Virginia	2,024	20,545	152,945
Maryland	2,531	32,903	206,156	Wisconsin	6,768	22,880	447,617
Massachusetts	1,917	36,524	277,492	Wyoming	124	970	6,847
Michigan	4,538	49,011	370,707	Hawaii	230	1,413	15,840
Minnesota	1,928	19,093	174,569	Philippines	....	....	....
Mississippi	2,025	11,444	101,280	Porto Rico*	....	....	....
Missouri	6,725	62,264	651,111	Total, U. S.	139,501	1,417,580	11,474,441
Montana	321	2,247	17,334				
Nebraska	2,557	19,764	168,515				

*Included in West Indies.

Circulation of the Bible.

According to publishers whose houses make a specialty of issuing Bibles, the circulation of this book is steadily increasing, and more copies are being sold each year than during the year preceding. The American Bible Society alone issued more than 1,500,000 Bibles last year, while the British and Foreign Bible Society turned out more than 5,000,000 copies. A little more than one-half of the Bibles published in this country are sold within the United States, most of the cheaper kind for use in mission schools. The American Bible Society has succeeded in publishing an entire Bible to be sold as low as fifteen cents, and a New Testament for five cents. In England a Bible may be bought for sixpence and a New Testament for one penny. The American Society sells at cost and the British Society at below cost. Since American occupation of the Philippines the Bible has reached a circulation there of nearly 80,000 copies, where scarcely one copy was used before. The British and Foreign Bible Society prints the Bible in 400 languages and dialects, but about 30 per cent of the issue is in English. The Oxford University Press is noted for publishing the most popular and the finest edition of the Bible—the Bagster. The output of Oxford Bibles is rated at 20,000 copies a week, and although a premium of one guinea is offered to any person who can point out a printer's error in any edition the bill for printer's errors has never averaged more than five guineas a year. In the public libraries in New York the call for Bibles is mostly for old texts, though at the time of Jewish holidays Hebrew Bibles are in great demand.

Facts About the Bible.

The Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,693 words and 3,586,489 letters. The longest verse is the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther, while the shortest is the thirty-fifth verse of the eleventh chapter of St. John. Biblical students have devoted considerable attention to the study of the arithmetic of the Bible, and they have estimated that a cubit was about 22 inches, a hand's breadth 3⅞ inches and a finger's breadth somewhat less than one inch. Ezekiel's reed was about eleven feet.

The money mentioned in the Bible would possess about the following equivalents to-day: A shekel of silver, 32 cents; a shekel of gold, $10; a talent of silver, $2,000; a talent of gold, $30,000; a piece of silver, or penny, 17 cents; a gerah, 3 cents; a farthing, 1 cent; a mite, less than a farthing .

The Religious Sects of the World.

By Rev. THOMAS B. GREGORY.

In the following summary of the religious sects of the world only those which are accepted to-day or have had followers within comparatively modern times are included. Mention is made of only the most important of the ancient sects and heresies:

Abyssinian Church.—While differing slightly in theological position, the Abyssinian Church agrees with the Copts in ritual and practice.

Advent Christian.—The largest division of the Adventists. It is thoroughly millennial in character, believing in the ultimate extinction of all evil and the renewal of the earth for the future abode of the saints.

Age-to-Come Adventists.—A sect of Adventists which believes in a Millennium in which Christ will rule personally instead of spiritually, and which holds that the earth will not be burned at the time of the Second Coming.

Agnosticism.—A theory which assumes that it is impossible to attain to any definite knowledge of God.

Anabaptists.—A body of extreme anti-sacerdotalists which enforced re-baptism and repudiated many of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian Church. They have been superseded by more sober sects, like the Mennonites and Baptists.

Angel Dancers.—A small sect of vegetarians founded by Huntsman T. Mason, who claimed to be possessed of the spirit of St. John the Baptist.

Angelic Brothers.—A community which holds that its members have attained the purity of angels.

Anglicans.—Another designation for the High Church school in the Episcopal Church.

Annihilationists.—Those who believe in the absolute destruction of the wicked.

Anti-paedobaptists.—Those opposed to infant baptism.

Arians.—The followers of a widespread heresy which was promulgated by Arius, an Alexandrian priest, in the fourth century. He denied the divinity of Christ and other important doctrines of the early Christian Church.

Armenians.—The Armenian Church separated from the main body of Christians at the time of the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451), but while this separation was due to a misunderstanding, all subsequent attempts at reconcillation have failed.

Arminians.—The anti-Calvinistic school of Protestants, which teaches the doctrine of universal redemption.

Atheists.—Those who deny the existence of God.

Babism.—A religion founded in Persia in 1844 by Mirza Ali Muhammad of Shiraz. During the last few years it has attracted several thousand American converts. It may be generally described as a Pantheistic offshoot of Mohammedanism, tinctured with Gnostic, Buddhistic and Jewish ideas; but it inculcates a high form of morality, recognizes the equality of the sexes, and encourages the practice of charity, hospitality and abstinence.

Baptists.—A sect whose distinctive principle is that of administering baptism only to adult persons, baptizing them not to make them children of God, but as a sign that they have become so.

Beguni.—A fanatical Russian sect which preaches and, it is feared, practises the rite of human sacrifice.

Bezpopoftschins.—Those bodies of Russian dissenters who do not retain the office of "Pope," or priest, except in such form as that of the independent ministry. Many sects are included under this designation.

Booldo.—Buddhism in Corea is known as Booldo. It differs but slightly from the Buddhism of China.

Borrelists.—A sect of Mennonites which rejects all external ordinances in divine worship.

Brahmins, or Hindooism.—The oldest of the religions that have sprung from the Aryan family. It derives its name from the title of the chief caste of its votaries, from which alone the priests are taken.

Brahmoo-Somaj.—A Hindoo sect of Monotheists originating as the result of the contact of Brahminism with the anti-sacerdotal forms of Christianity.

Broad Churchmen.—A title applied to the members of the Episcopal Church who are inclined to give considerable latitude in the matter of the acceptance or rejection of beliefs.

Bryanites.—Also known as "Bible Christians." A sect of Methodists which permits women to preach.

Buddhists.—A faith which originated in India more than 2,500 years ago as a protest against the religious and social despotism of Brahminism. While atheistic in character, and teaching that release from existence (Nirvana) is the greatest good, it has had an elevating effect upon humanity and morality.

Calendar Brethren.—A religious society which derives its name from the fact that its meetings are always held on the Kalends, or first day of every month.

Calvinists.—That body of Protestants in various sects who support the opinions of John Calvin, especially as regards the ministry, the sacraments and divine grace, as exhibited in the doctrines of "Election" and "Particular Redemption."

Campbellites.—Followers of Rev. John McLeod Campbell, who was condemned by the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1830 for teaching the anti-Calvinistic doctrine of the universality of the Atonement and for holding that the death of Christ was in no sense a vicarious satisfaction of justice.

Campbellites, American, or "Disciples of Christ."—A sect of American Baptists, known as "Reformed Baptists," founded by Rev. Thomas Campbell. Its sectarian position is that of the Congregationalists, plus baptism by immersion.

Christadelphians.—A small sect of recent origin which has adopted its name, meaning "Christ's brethren," as a distinguishing mark from "Christians," who are considered as apostates. The doctrines are quite similar to those of the Unitarians, plus baptism by immersion.

Christian Catholic Church.—See Dowieites.

Christian Connexion.—A sect which follows no earthly leaders and no inspired creed, but is guided entirely by individual interpretation of the Bible.

Christian Israelites.—A sect which teaches the immediate second coming of Christ.

Christians.—A number of small local sects distinguish themselves by the special name of "Christians" to indicate that true Christianity is peculiar to them.

Christian Scientists.—A system of theosophic and therapeutic doctrine originated by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy about 1866. Mrs. Eddy bases her teachings on the Bible and on the principle that man's essential nature is spiritual, and that, the Spirit of God being Love and Good, both moral and physical evil are contrary to that Spirit and represent an absence of the True Spirit which was in Jesus Christ.

Christian Union, The.—A denomination organized to unite all Christians on a Bible basis.

Christ's Sacrum.—A society founded in the eighteenth century to work for the union of all Christian churches.

Church of God, or Winebrennarians.—A small body of Baptists which, while it has no authoritative creed, follows the doctrines defined by its founder, John Winebrennan.

Coglers.—A sect of teetotallers whose members consider themselves incapable of committing sin.

Confucianism.—One of the popular religions of China. It generally consists of instructions as to virtue and vice, the duty of compliance with law and the dictates of conscience, etc., and its only worship is that which may be defined as the religious veneration of ancestors.

Congregationalists.—A sect so called from its fundamental principle that every particular congregation of Christians is an independent body, with the right to elect or depose its pastors, settle its faith and exercise discipline over its members without the interference of other congregations.

Copts.—The Jacobite natives of Egypt.

Cumberland Presbyterians.—A sect which, while still Presbyterian in character, withdrew from that church in 1810 because of the refusal of that body to recognize as ministers those who had been admitted without the usual education and preparation and who repudiated the doctrine of election and reprobation.

Deists.—Those who believe in the existence of God, but who go little, if any, further toward belief in Christianity.

Devil Worshippers.—See Satanists and Yezeedees.

Dowieites, or "The Christian Catholic Church."—A sect founded by John Alexander Dowie, the present general overseer, who claims to be possessed of the spirit of the prophet Elijah. Its creed is primitive and includes the healing of the sick by prayer, etc.

Duchbortzi.—A name signifying "combatants in the spirit." Its members have been subjected to repeated persecutions for their peculiar religious doctrines as much as for their refusal to abide by the laws and customs of Russia.

Dunkards, or "Brethren."—A sect of American Bap-

tists founded by German emigrants in the eighteenth century. Its members have a dress peculiar to themselves and maintain many primitive customs, such as the ceremonial washing of feet and anointing the sick with oil.

Enochites.—A Russian sect which teaches that the prophet Enoch has already returned to the earth and that the manifestation of his presence will be the signal for the destruction of the world.

Evangelical Adventists.—The original sect of Adventists. Its members believe in the conscious state of the dead and the eternal conscious suffering of the wicked.

Evangelical Association.—A sect founded upon principles which are similar to those of Methodism, except for rejection of the doctrine of original sin.

Evangelicals.—A name assumed by the Low Church party in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Fetichism.—The lowest form of idolatry; the worship of some inferior object in which a supernatural power is supposed to dwell.

Fire Worshippers.—A name applied to the Parsees.

Flagellants.—The ascetic devotees whose creed is the scourge and whose ritual is flagellation. Originating in Italy in the thirteenth century as a sort of paroxysm of devotional hysteria, this method of popularizing penance was again and again revived until it became a heretical mania, which, having spread to almost every part of Europe until it threatened the destruction of the Church, was suppressed.

Flemings.—A sect of Mennonites whose members profess to maintain stricter principles than the main body, and hence are called the "Fine," or rigid, Mennonites.

Foism.—The Buddhism in China. It includes the worship of many gods peculiar to the country.

Free Church of England.—A name assumed by several bodies of seceders from the Church of England, none of which are in unity.

Free Kirk of Scotland.—A large body of Presbyterians which separated from the Scottish Establishment in 1843. Its principles are in all points identical with those of the Established Kirk, except as regards patronage and the right of the State to interfere in ecclesiastical causes.

Free-Will Baptists.—A sect which separated from the Baptist communion in 1780 as a protest against the Calvinistic doctrine of election.

Friends of Light.—A sect of Lutheran Rationalists which taught the desirability of perfect intellectual freedom in religion, with perfect individual judgment as the sole guide.

Greek Orthodox Church.—A sect which since its separation from Rome has acknowledged the primacy of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Harmony Society. — The members of the German Pietist sect, Separatists, who emigrated to America in 1803 and formed what is known as the Harmony Society. Those who remained in Germany took the name of Kornthalites.

Hegelians.—A school of philosophy founded on the teachings of Hegel that all "being" is represented by "idea," and that thus absolute thought and absolute existence are identical.

Hicksites.—A section of the Quakers so called from its founder, Elias Hicks. In 1827 it separated from the main section for repudiating the doctrines of the Atonement and the Trinity.

High Churchmen or Ritualists.—Those members of the Protestant Episcopal Church who exalt the authority of the Church as being derived from Christ and His Apostles, and who in faith and ritual give prominence to the sacerdotal aspect of the priestly office.

Holy Ghost and Us, Society of the, or "The Church of the Living God."—A sect founded by Rev. Frank W. Sandford to follow a literal interpretation of the Bible. It is millennial in character and teaches the cure of illness by faith.

Holy Rollers.—A name applied to a small sect in New York State because of their custom of rolling on the ground during religious ecstacy.

House of Israel.—A sect of American Millenarians.

Humanitarians.—Those who believe only in the humanity or human nature of Jesus Christ.

Huntingdon Connexion.—A sect of Calvinistic Methodists which derives its name from its founder, Selina, widow of the ninth Earl of Huntingdon.

Idolatry.—The worship of idols as material representations of the gods.

Independent Methodists.—A name assumed by some congregations of Calvinistic Methodists.

Irvingites, or "The Catholic and Apostolic Church."—A sect founded in 1831 by Edward Irving, who preached that a new "outpouring" of God and the Holy Ghost had re-established the prophetic and apostolic offices, the power of speaking in unknown tongues and that of working miracles. The ritual observed is extremely elaborate.

Jacobites.—The adherents of the Monophysite heresy.

Jains.—The Hindoo nonconformists who believe that almost every object has a soul within its outward shape. This includes plants and minerals, water, wind and fire, as well as men and animals.

Jerkers.—A name sometimes applied to those who indulge in excessively violent religious exercises, as camp meetings, revivals, etc.

Jumpers.—A name first applied to the Welsh Methodists because of a peculiar frenzy which arose among them soon after the introduction of Methodism in Wales.

Karaites.—The "Karaim," or "Scripturists," are a Jewish sect which adheres to the text and letter of Scripture, rejecting the Cabbala and Talmuds.

Kornthalites.—See Harmony Society.

Lamaism.—The Buddhism of Thibet. It teaches that the soul of Buddha dwells always in the body of the Grand Lama, the high priest of the sect.

Latter-Day Saints.—See Mormons.

Life and Advent Union.—A sect which differs from the regular Adventists in holding that the wicked dead will not participate in the resurrection at all.

Low Churchmen.—Those members of the Protestant Episcopal Church who regard the ministry and the sacraments principally because of their relation to mankind.

Lutherans.—The result of the reform movement of the sixteenth century was the organization of a protesting body which cost the Catholic Church a large part of the Teutonic and practically all the Scandinavian race. While Lutheranism has changed since the days of Luther, it is practically the church which he founded that has now spread to every part of the world.

Malakanes, or Molokane.—A Russian sect the members of which reject all the sacraments.

Maronites.—The ecclesiastical name of a Syrian tribe inhabiting the slopes of Lebanon. Although formerly supporters of the Monothelite heresy, the Maronite churches were reunited to the Roman Catholic Church, A. D. 1445. They still remain independent, however, electing their Patriarch and retaining their own liturgical customs.

Martinists.—A school of religionists formed by the Chevalier St. Martin as a kind of Pietistic freemasonry. Among other doctrines he taught that man is antecedent to any being in nature, existing in spirit, of the same essence as God Himself, before he existed in body.

Materialists.—Materialism reverses the creed of all philosophical systems by affirming that matter, not spirit, is the first and only principle, and that mind is a derived result.

Melchites. — A designation for the orthodox Egyptians, distinguishing them from the Jacobites.

Men, The.—A designation for a class of lay preachers and catechists in the Scottish Highlands. They wear a distinctive dress and headgear and carry on their ministrations in opposition to the Kirk.

Mendaeans.—An Eastern sect found only in Persia and Arabia. Its members profess to be "Disciples of St. John the Baptist," and from a Christian point of view their Christology is of a very heretical character.

Mennonites.—A general name given to the sects which were known as Anabaptists until after their reformation by Menno in the sixteenth century.

Methodists.—A general name given to the sects which resulted more or less directly from the confraternity formed in 1739 by John Wesley. The parent sect is usually distinguished as that of the Wesleyan Methodists, but there are other important branches, including the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Reformed Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Calvinistic Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, the New Connexion Methodists and the African and Zion Methodists, the last two of colored persons.

Millenarians.—Those who anticipate the early second advent of Christ, some going so far as to assert the restoration of the dead to life, with all its bodily pleasures, on earth.

Mohammedans.—The followers of Mohammed, who began to propagate his faith in Arabia in 611 A. D. The name given by the founder to this religion was "Islam," one meaning of which is "to submit wholly to God and to acknowledge Him only as Lord," and its faith is summed up in the two articles, "(1) There is no God but God, and (2) Mohammed is His Prophet," a proposition the acceptance of which makes every doctrine or ordinance taught or practised of divine authority.

Monarchians.—Those who deny the distinction of persons in the divine nature.

Moravians, or Moravian Brethren. — A sect which

withdrew from the Taborites in the fifteenth century. Its theological position is practically identical with that of the Evangelical Lutherans.

Morelstschiki.—A name signifying "self immolators," which is applied to a fanatical sect of Russian Dissenters chiefly found in Siberia. The Government has long been trying to suppress it because of its wild and savage practices of self-torture.

Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints.—A religion founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith. It is based both upon the text of the Book of Mormon, which Smith claimed to have unearthed, and upon subsequent revelations, one of which, the "Celestial Law of Marriage," an authorization of polygamy promulgated in 1852, resulted in the secession of a large body, which assumed the title of "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints."

Mystics.—A term applied at the present day to that union with the Deity which the rapt soul is supposed to attain by ecstatic contemplation.

Naumbergers.—A small evangelical sect which maintains a marked simplicity of dress, using hooks and eyes instead of buttons.

Necessitarians.—Those who believe that everything happens according to fixed and unchangeable law.

Netovtschins.—A sect of Russian Dissenters whose leading tenet is that Anti-Christ has begun his ruin of the Church and that a gradual extinction of all holiness is going on.

New Lights.—A name sometimes applied to Separates and Free-Will Baptists.

Nonconformists.—The modern use of this word is as a designation of Protestant Dissenters.

Oahspe.—A small American sect, vegetarian in diet, which prohibits divorce and second marriage and refuses to have recourse to law.

Old Catholics.—A movement started in Germany as a protest against certain dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church.

Old Lutherans.—Lutherans of Prussia who have not united with the United Evangelical Church.

Old School Baptists.—A party which still maintains the strictest Calvinism.

Omish Church. — An American sect of extremely strict Mennonites.

Pantheists.—Those who hold the opinion that God is everything and everything is God.

Parsees.—A name given to the adherents of the ancient religion of Media and Persia, founded by Zoroaster about 1,000 B. C.

Peculiar People.—A sect which refuses other means than prayer for recovery from sickness, and that in other respects resembles the Dunkards.

Perfectibilists.—A designation applied to those who believe that perfection is attainable during the present life.

Perfectionists.—An American sect established by John Humphrey Noyes in 1845. Its members assert that through reconciliation with God they have attained holiness, and at their communities the principles of the equality of the sexes and the community of goods are rigidly maintained.

Pietists.—A name usually applied to sects which lay claim to extreme piety.

Plymouth Brethren.—A sect of Millenarian predestinarians which maintains no separate ministry.

Popoftschins.—That division of Russian Dissenters which retains the office of "Pope," or priest.

Positivists.—A modern school of sceptics which owes its origin to Auguste Comte and which holds that nothing is to be believed except that which can be positively demonstrated. As a religion Positivism may be defined as a worship of humanity.

Predestinarians.—Those who affirm that God's foreknowledge of all things necessitates His predestination of man from eternity.

Presbyterians.—A sect which maintains that the ministry of the Christian Church consists of only one order, that of presbyters, or elders. Its creed, which has always been Calvinistic, is in some places now undergoing a change.

Princeites.—A small sect, now practically extinct. It was established in 1840 by Henry James Prince, and professed to be a new dispensation of the Holy Ghost, in the Prince's person, by which the dispensation of Christ was superseded.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The sect which led in the protesting reformation of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and which adopts the Thirty-nine Articles in addition to its creed and makes use of the Book of Common Prayer.

Puseyites. — A name sometimes applied to High Churchmen from Dr. Pusey, leader in the "Tractarian" movement in the Church of England.

Pyrrhonists.—A name applied to the extreme school of sceptics which denies the possibility of attaining to any certainty or absolute truth.

Quakers, or Society of Friends.—A sect of extreme Puritans, founded by George Fox, which maintains, among other principles, the dependence upon the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, the non-use of sacraments, a mixed ministry and a peculiarity of dress and simplicity of speech which conforms strictly with their life of peace and meditation.

Quietists.—A school of mystics, the members of which profess to resign themselves in passiveness more or less absolute to an imagined divine manifestation.

Rationalists.—Those who maintain that reason is the sole guide to and test of truth in matters of religion and in the interpretation of the Bible.

Reformed Church, German.—That section of German Protestants which adopted the Calvinistic instead of the Lutheran phase of the Reformation.

Reformed Episcopal Church.—Organized in 1873 as a church of the Reformation, or as a protest against what it termed the errors in the position and practice of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Reformed Presbyterians, or Cameronians.—A sect organized in the latter part of the seventeenth century as a protest against what its members termed "the unworthy compromises" of the Established Church.

Relief Synod.—One of the seceding bodies in Scotland which grew out of the opposition to the existing system of patronage.

Restorationists.—A sect of Universalists which maintains that ism in a modified form.

Ritualists.—See High Churchmen.

Roman Catholics.—That great section of the Christian Church which is under the direction of the Pope of Rome.

Russian Orthodox Church.—A sect which differs only in a few points from the Roman Catholic Church, from which it separated more than a thousand years ago. It is the national church of Russia.

Ruthenian Church.—Those who use the Greek liturgy translated into Old Slavonic, but own obedience to the Pope.

Sabbatarians.—Those who maintain that strict observance of the Sabbath is obligatory.

Samokrischtchins. — A Russian sect, the name of which, "self-baptizers," expresses its peculiarity.

Satanists.—Those who believe that it is right to worship and pray to Satan on account of his present power to do harm as well as because of his future power to do good.

Sceptics.—Scepticism is the converse of dogmatism, of which it is the reaction. It is doubt attaching itself to every object of thought with the method of science.

Schwenckfeldians. — A sect of German Anti-Sacramentalists founded by Casper Schwenckfeld at the time of the Reformation.

Scottish Baptists.—A sect that is as Calvinistic in doctrine but more congregational in government and stricter in discipline than other Baptists.

Scottish Kirk.—A Presbyterian Establishment founded on the ruins of the ancient Scottish Church in the sixteenth century and adopted as the national religion by acts of Parliament.

Second Adventists.—See Millenarians.

Secularists.—A name assumed by a class of modern sceptics to express their fundamental tenet that the duties and interests of this world are the only ones with which man should have any concern.

Seventh-day Adventists.—The most primitive branch of Adventists, practicing feet-washing and, to some extent, kissing as religious rites.

Seventh-day Baptists.—A sect which strictly observes the seventh day of the week as a day of worship.

Shakers.—An American sect founded by Ann Lee in 1776. It is millennial in character, and, while it does not impose celibacy as a necessary rule, married couples do not continue to live together in its communities.

Shi'ites.—One of the two great divisions of Mohammedanism and the State religion of Persia.

Shintoism.—The State religion of Japan. It teaches the existence of both good and evil gods, but has degenerated into a system of political machinery.

Six Principle Baptists.—The oldest sect of American Baptists, founded upon the "six principles" mentioned in the first three verses of the sixth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Skoptzi.—A fanatical Russian sect which practises severe penances, including self-mutilation.

Spiritualists.—Those who profess to hold communication with the spirits of the departed.

Sunnites.—One of the two great divisions of Mohammedanism. Its members accept the orthodox traditions (Sunna), as well as the Koran, as the source of doctrines.

Swedenborgians, or "The Church of the New Jerusalem."—A sect whose fundamental tenet is that the

last judgment took place in 1757, when the "Old Church," or Christianity, passed away, to give place to the "New Church" of Swedenborg.

Syrian Church.—Those who, while subject to the Pope, still maintain the ancient Syriac rites common alike to the Jacobites and themselves.

Taoism.—The materialistic religion of China, which teaches that the soul, being physical, can gain immortality only by a physical discipline.

Theists.—A word used in place of Deists.

Theosophists.—Mystics who affirm that by an internal and supernatural illumination they are admitted to a knowledge of the mystery of being, both on the side of nature and on that of religion. The most modern application of the word is to designate the followers of Mme. Blavatsky.

Ultramontanists.—Those who recognize the Pope's claim of supremacy over every part of the Christian Church and every sovereign within its borders.

Unitarians.—Those who deny the distinction of persons in the Godhead and affirm that they only hold in its true sense the unity of God.

United Brethren in Christ.—A sect which grew out of the attempt of William Otterbein to unite the members of the various Protestant sects in one body. Its present doctrinal position is similar to that of the Moravians.

United Evangelical Church.—A union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of Germany.

United Presbyterian.—A body composed of two sects of Scottish Dissenters, the Associated and Relief Synods.

Universalists.—Those who believe in the ultimate salvation of all mankind.

Utilitarians. — Those who hold that actions derive their moral character from their consequences.

Wilburites.—A section of American Quakers who followed John Wilbur in the affirmation that the society was giving up its original principles.

Yezeedees.—An ancient sect of unknown origin forming a tribe with a distinct nationality in the neighborhood of Mosul. The members believe in one supreme God, but also in Satan as the chief of the angelic host, who, while suffering punishment now, will eventually be restored to his original position. Hence, like the Satanists, they hold it right to pray to him.

Zoarites.—A sect of American Lutherans.

Zoharites.—A modern Jewish sect, so called from the Cabbalistic book, Zohar, which they venerate.

Zoroastrians.—See Parsees.

Religions of the Various Countries of the World.

Country.	Religious Toleration.	State Religion.	Forms of Worship. Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Jews	Greek Orthodox.	Mohammedan.	Others and Unclassified.
Abyssinia	Yes.	Alexandrian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Afghanistan	.....	Mohammedan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annam	Yes.	Mohammedan	420,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	Yes.	Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Yes.	Roman Catholic	20,660,000	500,000	1,225,000	3,134,000	.....	662,000
Belgium	Yes.	Roman Catholic	5,600,000	10,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Bhutan	.....	Buddhist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	Yes.	Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	Yes.	None	14,679,615	143,743	.....	.....	.....	3,300
Bulgaria	Yes.	Orthodox Greek	27,004	4,524	33,717	3,020,840	643,253	13,796
Chili	Yes.	Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	Yes.	Confucianism	1,000,000	150,000	.....	.....	30,000,000	.....
Colombia	Yes.*	Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica	Yes.	Roman Catholic	200,000	3,021	43	.....	.....	.....
Crete	Yes.	.....	3,000	.....	728	289,319	33,496	.....
Cuba	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	Yes.	Lutheran	5,373	2,436,012	3,476	106	.....	4,573
Dominican Republic	Yes.†	Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador	Yes.	Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Yes.	Mohammedan	56,343	11,894	25,200	53,479	8,978,775	608,714
France‡	Yes.	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	Yes.	.....‖	20,327,913	35,231,104	586,948	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain:								
England and Wales	Yes.	Prot. Episcopal	1,500,000	20,951,452	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	Yes.	Presbyterian	365,000	1,211,268	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	Yes.	.....	3,308,661	522,383	3,898	.....	.....	.....
Greece	Yes.	Orthodox Greek	13,000	1,675	5,792	1,902,586	24,165	740
Guatemala	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haiti	Yes.	Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary	Yes.	.....	9,846,533	7,571,739	846,254	1,843,634	.....	14,180
India	Yes.	.....	1,202,039	1,721,202	18,228	.....	62,458,061	228,843,815¶
Italy	Yes.	Roman Catholic	30,000,000	62,000	38,000	.....	.....	.....
Japan	Yes.[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korea	Yes.	.....	30,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luxemburg	Yes.	Roman Catholic	225,000	2,269	1,201	.....	.....	235
Mexico	Yes.	.....	12,380,245	40,445	8,972	.....	.....	.....
Monaco	No	Roman Catholic	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegro	Yes.	Orthodox Greek	12,924	.....	.....	201,067	13,840	.....
Morocco	.....	Mohammedan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands, The	Yes.	Dutch Reformed	1,790,161	3,077,886	103,988	.....	.....	132,102
Norway	Yes.	Lutheran	1,969	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay	Yes.	Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	Yes.	Mohammedan	(?)	70,000	35,000	.....	8,500,000	.....
Peru	No.[2]	Roman Catholic	3,500,000	5,087	498	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	Yes.	Roman Catholic	4,500,000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	Yes.	Orthodox Greek	168,276	7,000	269,015	5,408,743	43,740	16,148
Russia	Yes.[3]	Orthodox Greek	11,420,927	3,743,209	5,189,401	87,384,480	13,889,421	645,503
Salvador	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servia	Yes.	Orthodox Greek	10,411	1,002	5,102	2,281,018	14,000	500
Siam	Yes.	Buddhist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	Yes.	Roman Catholic	15,000,000	6,650	400	.....	.....	10,200
Sweden	Yes.	Lutheran	1,390	4,779,596	3,402	46	.....	.....
Switzerland	Yes.	None	1,383,135	1,918,197	12,551	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	Yes.†	Mohammedan	56,343	11,894	25,200	53,479	8,978,775	600,000
United States	Yes.	None	11,289,710	18,411,364	1,287,650	21,230	(?)	746,361
Uruguay[4]	Yes.	Roman Catholic	179,468	10,982	.....	.....	.....	23,911
Venezuela	Yes.[5]	Roman Catholic	1,866,300	3,575	411	.....	.....	5,906

*Other forms of religion only so long as their exercise is "not contrary to Christian morals, or to the law." †Under certain restrictions. ‡No religious census since 1872. ‖The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the empire. ¶The prevailing religion is that of the Hindus. [1]So long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. [2]The charter prohibits the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic. [3]With the exception of the restraint laid on the Jews. [4]Department of Montevideo. [5]Other religions are not permitted any external manifestation.

What to Do Before the Doctor Comes.

By JOHN J. M'MAHON, M. D.

Many times lives have been lost in cases of drowning, poisoning, etc., when they might have been saved if assistance had been rendered pending the arrival of a medical man. Keep cool; remember that any help given to be useful must be carefully and quickly rendered, especially in drowning and poisoning cases. Too much attention, turning and moving by a crowd of excited people will probably do as much harm as too little. All cannot do the same thing at the same time. Let one take charge and let the others assist him. Keep the crowd of curious persons that always gather away from the patient. He will get more air, and those helping him will be freer to work. Always send for a physician in serious accidents. If one cannot be at hand immediately, as is often the case, help may be given pending his arrival if the suggestions below are remembered. They have been written as simply and concisely as possible, with the hope that they may be remembered and acted upon in time of need.

POISONS.

In all cases of poisoning there should be no avoidable delay in summoning a physician. The most important thing is that the stomach should be emptied at once. If the patient is able to swallow this may be accomplished by emetics, such as mustard and water, a teaspoonful of mustard to a glass of water; salt and water, powdered Ipecac and copious draughts of lukewarm water. Vomiting may also be induced by tickling the back of the throat with a feather. When the patient begins to vomit care should be taken to support the head in order that the vomited matter may be ejected at once and not swallowed again or drawn into the windpipe.

Acids.—When acids have been taken use alkalies—lime water, magnesia and chalk water; follow with mucilaginous drinks—flour and water, flaxseed tea, etc.

Opium and Other Narcotics.—Cold water should be dashed over the face and head, the body flicked with a wet towel and an emetic given, such as mustard and water, and the patient must be kept awake. This may be accomplished by walking the patient and giving doses of strong coffee. If necessary artificial respiration, as described in the treatment of drowning persons, should be used.

Alcoholic Poison.—Use emetics—ipecac, mustard and water, sulphate of zinc and water—after which use strong coffee and keep the body warm.

Strychnine.—After emetics have been given the patient should be disturbed as little as possible, for the least thing induces a convulsive attack. The most important thing is to keep the person warm and quiet. Bromide of potassium may be given, twenty grains at a dose, repeated every hour.

Salts of Mercury and Arsenic.—These are commonly used as bug poisons and are powerful irritants, very often fatal, and when taken the whites of eggs and milk should be freely given, or flour and water, followed by an emetic.

Carbolic Acid.—Oleaginous substances, olive oil, sweet oil, etc., alcohol and water, lime water, sulphate of soda and magnesia, followed by emetics should be administered at once. Stimulants should be given, as there is always shock.

Oxalic, Sulphuric, Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids.—Use the oleaginous drinks described for carbolic acid, and follow with flaxseed tea.

Chloroform, Chloral and Ether.—Use cold applications on the head and chest and artificial respiration.

Iodine and Antimony.—Use flour and water or starch and water, followed by an emetic.

Nitrate of Silver.—Use salt and water.

DROWNING.

Handle the body gently. Loosen any clothing. Carry the body face downward, with the head slightly raised. No time should be lost in following out the instructions given below, which should be continued for hours without ceasing, or until a physician, who should be summoned immediately, shall arrive. The body should be stripped of all clothing, rubbed dry and placed in bed in a warm room. Warmth should be supplied to the body with hot water bottles or some other appliances. Cleanse the mouth of any dirt or mucus that may be in it, and draw the tongue forward with a handkerchief, holding it with the finger and thumb. This is most important, as it opens the windpipe, and should not be neglected. The patient should be placed upon his back, with head and shoulders slightly elevated. The operator, standing behind his head, should grasp the arms just above the elbow and draw them steadily and gently upward until they meet above the head, then bring them down to the side of the chest slowly and persistently at the rate of twenty times to the minute. These movements imitate expiration and inspiration. The trunk and limbs should be rubbed when breathing commences, and brandy and water may then be given.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

In severe cases the patient will suffer a great deal from shock. A stimulant should be given and the patient kept warm, wrapped in a blanket. The parts burned should be wrapped in common white wadding after an application of lime water and linseed oil, equal parts; castor oil, flour and treacle, baking soda and water or lotion of carbolic, consisting of a teaspoonful of carbolic to a quart of water, has been applied.

LIME IN THE EYE.

Use a lotion of sugar and water or vinegar and water.

FAINTING.

Lay the person flat upon the back, loosen the clothing, allow plenty of fresh air, apply cold applications to the face and warmth to the feet.

FITS AND APOPLEXY.

Raise the head, loosen the clothing and apply cold applications to the head.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

This may usually be arrested by putting a plug of lint into each nostril and cold applications to the forehead and nape of the neck. Hot water or powdered alum may also be used, snuffed up the nostrils, or the vapors of turpentine.

BONES IN THE THROAT.

If a fish or other bone lodges in the throat insert the forefinger and press upon the root of the tongue. This will induce vomiting.

Another simple method is to get upon all fours and cough, or else take an emetic of mustard and water.

CONTUSIONS AND BRUISES.

Cold is the best application, either an ice bag or a piece of lint soaked in a solution of lead or boracic acid. If of a severe nature keep the lint moistened continuously. Tincture of arnica and witch hazel are also good remedies.

CUTS AND WOUNDS.

In bleeding from wounds or recent amputations press the finger or hand over the bleeding point, pressing on the main artery supplying blood to the wound. If this is not possible apply a bandage as tightly as possible above the wound. By tying a handkerchief loosely around the limb, thrusting a short stick through it and twisting it tightly an excellent tourniquet may be improvised.

The blood from an artery which has been severed is a bright red and comes in spurts with each beat of the heart. The color of the blood from an ordinary cut is of a dark purplish shade, and flows in a steady stream. All cuts should be washed out with warm water, to which one or two drops of carbolic acid has been added. The edges of the wound should then be brought together and held in position by strips of plaster, then bound up tightly with clean bandages.

The A B C of Electricity.

Electricity.—The name given to the unknown cause of electric phenomena.

Ampere.—(1) The practical unit of electric current. (2) A rate of flow of electricity transmitting one coulomb per second. (3) The current of electricity which would pass through a circuit whose resistance is one ohm, under an electro-motive force of one volt.

Volt.—(1) The practical unit of electro-motive force. (2) Such an electro-motive force as is induced in a conductor which cuts lines of magnetic flux at the rate of 100,000,000 per second. (3) Such an electro-motive force as would cause a current of one ampere to flow against a resistance of one ohm.

Ohm.—(1) The practical unit of electric resistance. (2) Such a resistance as would limit the flow of electricity under an electro-motive force of one volt to a current of one ampere, or one coulomb per second.

Ohm's Law.—The strength of a continuous electric current in any circuit is directly proportional to the electro-motive force acting on that circuit, and inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit.

Watt.—(1) A unit of electric power. (2) A volt ampere. (3) The power developed when 44.25 foot pounds of work are done in a minute, or, 0.7375 foot pounds of work is done in a second.

Dynamo.—A dynamo-electric machine or generator.

Motor Electric.—A device for transforming electric power into mechanical power.

Magneto.—(1) A magneto generator. (2) A small magneto-electric dynamo machine.

Galvanometer.—An apparatus for measuring the strength of an electric current by the deflection of a magnetic needle.

Transformer.—An induction coil employed either for raising or for lowering electric pressure.

Regulating Box.—A rheostat inserted in the field circuit of a generator or motor for regulating the current passing through the field magnetic coils.

Safety Fuse.—A wire, bar, plate or strip of readily fusible metal, capable of conducting without fusing the current ordinarily employed on the circuit, but which fuses and thus automatically breaks the circuit on the passage of an abnormally strong current.

Short Circuit.—(1) A shunt or by-path of negligible or comparatively small resistance placed around any part of an electric circuit through which so much of the current passes as to virtually cut out the parts of the circuit to which it acts as a shunt. (2) An accidental direct connection between the mains or main terminals of a dynamo or system producing a heavy overload of current.

Phase.—The fractional part of a period which has elapsed since a vibrating body last passed through the extreme point of its path in the positive direction.

Direct Current.—A current whose direction is constant, as distinguished from an alternating current.

Alternating Currents.—(1) Currents which flow alternately in opposite directions. (2) Currents whose directions are periodically reversed.

Multiple Circuit.—A circuit in which a number of separate sources or separate devices, or both, have all their positive poles connected to a single positive lead or conductor, and all their negative poles connected to a single negative lead or conductor.

Series Circuit.—A circuit in which the separate sources or separate electro-receptive devices, or both, are so placed that the circuit produced in it or passed through it passes successively through the entire circuit from the first to the last.

Newspapers in the United States and Canada.*

State or Territory.	Daily.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Fort-nightly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.	Bi-monthly.	Quarterly.	Misc.	Total.
Alabama	18	..	4	206	2	5	14	1	..	..	250
Alaska	3	..	2	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	14
Arizona	12	..	1	45	..	..	1	..	..	..	59
Arkansas	21	..	5	240	..	3	13	..	..	..	282
California	120	2	24	477	1	10	93	1	..	..	728
Colorado	40	1	4	296	..	2	24	..	..	..	367
Connecticut	38	..	9	128	2	..	17	2	4	1	201
Delaware	6	..	..	30	..	..	4	..	..	..	40
District of Columbia	4	..	..	27	..	3	38	1	2	..	75
Florida	18	..	1	137	..	2	15	..	..	..	173
Georgia	24	..	6	281	..	12	37	1	1	..	362
Hawaii	7	2	2	15	..	..	9	..	..	..	35
Idaho	6	..	6	82	..	..	3	..	..	..	97
Illinois	180	5	48	1,204	6	21	256	6	10	1	1,737
Indiana	151	3	33	612	..	6	59	1	3	..	868
Indian Territory	12	..	..	134	..	..	2	..	..	..	148
Iowa	67	3	52	905	..	8	85	..	1	1	1,122
Kansas	61	1	7	612	1	4	28	..	2	..	716
Kentucky	27	1	19	236	..	6	26	..	2	..	317
Louisiana	24	..	7	155	1	5	9	..	..	..	201
Maine	17	..	6	100	..	3	37	..	2	..	165
Maryland	16	..	4	147	..	3	27	1	5	1	204
Massachusetts	79	1	4	419	6	11	139	..	23	1	683
Michigan	86	3	25	604	1	8	77	..	3	..	807
Minnesota	39	..	5	640	1	16	60	1	..	..	762
Mississippi	17	1	4	219	..	8	10	..	..	..	259
Missouri	86	1	9	758	3	12	115	2	8	..	994
Montana	12	..	7	73	..	1	7	..	..	..	100
Nebraska	29	3	16	558	1	2	31	..	..	..	640
Nevada	9	1	3	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
New Hampshire	16	..	2	124	..	..	8	..	..	..	150
New Jersey	57	..	4	282	1	3	24	2	3	..	376
New Mexico	5	..	..	60	..	..	2	..	..	..	67
New York	207	6	57	1,097	10	29	539	16	32	2	1,995
North Carolina	28	1	18	187	1	4	22	..	..	1	262
North Dakota	8	..	3	191	..	1	4	..	..	..	207
Ohio	169	6	45	802	3	15	138	3	20	..	1,201
Oklahoma	32	..	1	235	1	3	7	..	..	..	279
Oregon	22	..	12	167	1	1	23	..	..	..	226
Pennsylvania	209	4	40	954	6	12	228	8	20	..	1,481
Philippines	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Porto Rico	15	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Rhode Island	14	1	3	41	1	..	6	..	..	..	66
South Carolina	12	..	13	111	1	2	9	1	..	1	150
South Dakota	16	..	1	264	..	2	17	..	..	..	300
Tennessee	16	..	4	244	2	8	33	2	13	..	322
Texas	91	..	13	695	..	3	49	..	1	..	853
Utah	7	1	7	56	..	4	6	..	..	..	81
Vermont	9	..	..	78	1	..	9	..	2	..	99
Virginia	32	4	5	166	..	5	35	4	2	..	253
Washington	22	..	5	208	..	2	24	..	1	..	262
West Virginia	28	..	3	175	2	..	11	..	1	..	220
Wisconsin	61	1	16	574	1	2	52	..	1	1	709
Wyoming	4	..	3	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	50
Total (1903) U. S.	2,313	52	568	16,132	56	247	2,484	54	164	10	22,080
Total (1902) U. S.	2,249	55	522	15,955	61	246	2,412	53	164	11	21,828
Canadian Provinces:											
British Columbia	11	..	6	42	..	..	2	..	..	..	61
Manitoba	6	..	2	78	..	2	11	..	..	..	99
Northwest Territories	5	..	4	44	..	2	..	..	..	..	55
New Brunswick	9	..	8	25	..	1	7	..	..	..	50
Nova Scotia	9	2	4	56	1	2	5	..	..	..	79
Ontario	54	..	13	437	1	13	89	..	5	1	613
Prince Edward Island	3	..	1	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	17
Quebec	16	1	5	94	1	4	28	..	2	..	151
Newfoundland	3	..	..	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	16
Total, Canada	116	3	43	795	3	25	148	..	7	1	1,141
Total, U. S. and Canada	2,429	55	611	16,927	59	272	2,632	54	171	11	23,221

*Prepared from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual.

Newspapers of the World.

Although the exact number of newspapers published in the world is not known, the most reliable statisticians have estimated that the number is in excess of 50,000, more than half of which are printed in the English language. The number of papers printed in the United States and Canada alone was nearly 22,000 in 1903, and, besides these publications, more than 10,000 are printed in Great Britain and her colonies, Australia alone printing 800. The papers printed in other languages are divided among the various countries about as follows: Germany, 7,000; France, 4,500; Japan, 2,000; Italy, 1,500; Austria-Hungary, 1,200; Asia, outside of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 850; Russia, 800; Greece, 600; Switzerland, 450; Belgium, 300; Holland, 300; other countries, about 3,000. South America publishes 1,700 papers, 285 of which are dailies. Many newspapers in foreign languages are printed in the United States and Great Britain.

Large Cities of the World.

POPULATION OF CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(In a great many cities the population given includes the suburbs.)

	Census Year.	Population.		Census Year.	Population.		Census Year.	Population.
Aberdeen	1901	143,722	Frankfort-on-Main	1900	288,489	Nottingham	1901	239,753
Adelaide	1900	160,691	Gateborg	1900	130,619	Nuremberg	1900	261,022
Agra	1901	188,300	Gateshead	1901	109,887	Odessa	1897	405,041
Ahmedabad	1891	148,412	Genoa	1899	237,486	Oldham	1901	137,238
Aleppo	Est.	127,150	Ghent	1900	160,949	Oporto	1901	172,421
Alexandria	1897	319,766	Glasgow	1901	735,906	Osaka	1900	1,311,763
Allahabad	1901	176,748	Gratz	1900	138,370	Palermo	1899	292,799
Altona	1900	160,691	Hague, The	1900	212,211	Paris	1901	2,660,550
Amritsar	1901	162,548	Halifax (Eng.)	1901	104,933	Patna	1901	135,172
Amsterdam	1900	520,602	Halle-on-Salle	1900	156,661	Peking	Est.	1,650,000
Antwerp	1900	285,600	Hamburg	1900	705,738	Plymouth	1901	107,509
Arachen	1900	135,235	Hankow	Est.	600,000	Poona	1901	111,385
Astrakhan	1897	112,880	Hanover	1900	235,666	Portsmouth	1901	189,160
Athens	1896	111,486	Havana	1899	235,681	Posen	1900	117,014
Bagdad	Est.	145,000	Havre	1901	129,044	Prague	1900	225,778
Bahia	1890	174,412	Hiroshima	1899	122,306	Preston	1901	112,982
Baku	Est.	112,000	Hong Kong	1898	254,500	Rangoon	1901	232,325
Bangalore	1901	159,030	Howrah	1901	137,847	Recife (Pernambuco)	1890	111,556
Bankok	Est.	260,000	Hull	1901	240,618	Rheims	1901	107,773
Barcelona	1897	509,589	Hutchen	Est.	200,000	Rhondda (Eng.)	1901	113,735
Bareilly	1901	117,433	Hyderabad	1901	446,291	Riga	1897	256,197
Barmen	1900	141,947	Jeypore	1901	159,550	Rio de Janeiro	1890	522,651
Baroda	1901	103,782	Karachi	1901	115,407	Rome	1901	463,000
Basle	1900	112,842	Kassel	1900	106,001	Rostov on Don	1897	119,889
Beirut	Est.	118,800	Kazan	1897	131,508	Rotterdam	1900	332,185
Belfast	1901	348,965	Kharkov	1897	174,846	Roubaix	1901	124,660
Benares	1901	203,095	Kiel	1900	107,938	Rouen	1901	115,914
Berlin	1900	1,884,151	Kiev	1897	247,432	Saikio (Kioto)	1899	353,139
Birkenhead	1901	110,926	Kioto (Saikio)	1900	353,139	St. Etienne	1901	146,671
Birmingham	1901	522,182	Kishinev	1897	108,796	St. Petersburg	1900	1,439,375
Blackburn	1901	127,527	Kobe	1898	215,780	Salford	1901	220,956
Bogota	1886	120,000	Konigsberg	1900	187,897	Salonica	Est.	105,000
Boulogne	1899	158,975	Krefeld	1900	106,928	Santiago (Chili)	1895	320,628
Bolton	1901	168,205	Lahore	1901	120,058	Saratov	1897	137,109
Bombay	1901	770,843	Leeds	1901	428,953	Seoul	1901	193,082
Bordeaux	1901	257,471	Leghorn	1899	105,767	Seville	1897	146,205
Bradford	1901	279,809	Leipzig	1900	455,089	Shanghai	Est.	380,000
Bremen	1900	163,418	Lemberg	1900	159,618	Sheffield	1901	380,717
Breslau	Est.	422,728	Leicester	1901	211,574	Smyrna	Est.	201,000
Brighton	1901	123,478	Liege	1900	173,706	Southampton	1901	104,911
Brisbane	1901	119,428	Lille	1901	215,431	Srinagar	1901	122,536
Bristol	1901	328,842	Lisbon	1900	357,000	Stettin	1900	210,680
Brunn	1900	108,944	Liverpool	1901	684,947	Stockholm	1900	300,624
Brunswick	1900	128,177	Lodz	1897	315,209	Strasburg	1900	150,268
Brussels	1900	573,684	London	1901	4,536,063	Stuttgart	1900	176,318
Bucharest	1899	282,071	Lucknow	1901	263,951	Sunderland	1901	146,565
Buda Pesth	1900	422,738	Lyons	1901	453,155	Surat	1901	118,364
Cairo	1897	570,062	Madras	1901	509,397	Sydney	1901	488,382
Calcutta	1901	1,121,644	Madrid	1897	512,150	Szegedin	1900	100,552
Canton	Est.	1,600,000	Madura	1901	105,501	Tabriz	Est.	180,000
Cardiff	1901	161,420	Magdeburg	1900	229,663	Tashkend	Est.	156,000
Catania	1899	134,680	Malaga	1897	125,579	Teheran	Est.	210,000
Cawnpore	1901	197,000	Manchester	1901	543,969	Tientsin	Est.	950,000
Charlottenburg	1900	189,290	Mandelay	1901	182,498	Tiflis	Est.	160,000
Chemnitz	1900	206,584	Manheim	1900	140,384	Tokio	1900	1,507,557
Christiania	1901	227,600	Manilla	1901	244,732	Toronto	1901	207,971
Cologne	1900	372,229	Marseilles	1901	494,769	Tottenham	1901	102,519
Colombo	1901	154,556	Meerut	1901	116,642	Toulon	1901	101,172
Constantinople	Est.	1,125,000	Melbourne	1901	493,956	Toulouse	1901	147,696
Conenhagen	1895	408,300	Messina	1899	156,552	Trichinopoly	1901	104,690
Croydon	1901	133,875	Mexico City	1900	402,000	Trieste	1900	178,672
Damascus	Est.	140,500	Milan	1901	493,956	Tula	1897	110,048
Dantzig	1900	140,539	Montevideo	1900	268,334	Tunis	Est.	153,000
Delhi	1901	208,385	Montreal	1901	266,826	Turin	1901	335,639
Derby	1901	105,785	Moscow	1900	1,035,664	Utrecht	1900	104,194
Dortman	1900	142,418	Munich	1900	499,959	Valencia	1897	204,768
Dresden	1900	395,349	Murcia	1897	108,408	Valparaiso	1900	143,022
Dublin	1900	373,179	Nagasaki	1898	107,422	Vienna	1900	1,662,269
Dundee	1901	160,871	Nagoya	1898	244,145	Vilna	1897	159,568
Dusseldorf	1900	213,767	Nagpur	1901	124,599	Warsaw	1897	638,209
Edinburgh	1901	316,479	Nancy	1901	102,463	Westham	1901	267,308
Elberfield	1900	156,937	Nanking	Est.	450,000	Willesden	1901	114,815
Essen	1900	118,863	Nantes	1901	128,349	Yekaterinoslav	1897	121,216
Fatschan	Est.	400,000	Naples	1901	563,751	Yokohama	1898	193,762
Fez	Est.	140,000	Newcastle	1901	214,803	Zurich	1900	150,239
Florence	1899	216,051	Nice	1901	125,099			
Foochow	Est.	600,000	Norwich	1901	111,728			

Organizations in the United States.

THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—The Society of the Cincinnati is the oldest of the patriotic orders in the United States. Like the Order of Maria Theresa in Austria, it is a military society. Its principles, as formulated by the Continental officers of the Revolution in their cantonments on the Hudson in May, 1783, at the close of hostilities in the war for independence, inculcate not only patriotism, but benevolence. Organization was effected on June 24, 1783, at Saratoga Barracks, on the Hudson (Schuylerville, N. Y.), American and French officers joining in the movement. Thirteen State societies were formed, representing the colonies which had won independence; and one was formed in France under the direct patronage of Louis XVI. The right of original membership was restricted to Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned, or who had been honorably discharged, after at least three years' service as officers, and all those who had served as officers in the co-operating army under Count d'Estaing, or in the auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, if they had held or attained the rank of colonel for such service, or who had commanded a ship of war along the American coast.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants. It was ruled in 1854 that proper descendants of revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership if found worthy on application. Provision is made for honorary membership, and under this provision former President Grover Cleveland, Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant-General Miles and Major-General Howard are enrolled with the New York State Society, and Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield with the New Jersey State Society. The total membership at present is 650. The last triennial meeting of the General Society was held at Hartford, Conn., in May, 1902; the next will be held at Richmond, Va., in May, 1905. The following is a list of the general officers from the beginning of the organization:

Presidents-General.

1783—Gen. George Washington, LL. D., Va.
1800—Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1805—Major-Gen. C. Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1825—Major-Gen. Thomas Pinckney, A. M., S. C.
1829—Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J.
1839—Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1844—Brevet-Major William Popham, N. Y.
1848—Brig.-Gen. H. A. Scammell Dearborn, A. M., Mass.
1854—Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1896—Hon. William Wayne, Pa.

Vice-Presidents-General.

1784—Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL. D., Va.
1787—Major-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, A. M., Pa.
1799—Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1800—Major-Gen. C. Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1805—Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1811—Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M. D., LL. D., Mass.
1825—Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J.
1829—Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1839—Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1844—Hon. Horace Binney, LL. D., Pa.
1848—Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1854—Hon. Charles Stewart Davies, LL. D., Mass.
1866—Mr. James Warren Sever, A. M., Mass.
1872—Hon. James Simons, A. M., S. C.
1881—William Armstrong Irvine, M. D., Pa.
1887—Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
1896—Hon. Winslow Warren, Mass.

Secretaries-General.

1783—Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1799—Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.
1829—Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.
1857—Mr. Thomas McEwen, A. M., M. D., Pa.
1875—Mr. George Washington Harris, Pa.
1884—Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., R. I.

General Officers 1902-1905. — President-general, Hon. Winslow Warren, Massachusetts; vice-president-general, Hon. James Simons, LL. D., South Carolina; secretary-general, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., Rhode Island; treasurer-general, Hon. Frederick Walcott Jackson, A. M., New Jersey; assistant secretary-general, ————; assistant treasurer-general, Hon. John Cropper, A. M., LL. B., Virginia.

Presidents of State Societies.—New Hampshire, Hon. John Gardiner Gilman, Exeter; Massachusetts, Hon. Winslow Warren, Boston; Rhode Island, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, New York City; Connecticut, Colonel George Bliss Sanford, Litchfield; New York, ————; New Jersey, Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., Morristown; Pennsylvania, Mr. Richard Dale, Philadelphia; Delaware, Hon. Thomas David Pearce, Wilmington; Maryland, Mr. Otho Holland Williams, Baltimore; Virginia, Hon. John Cropper, Washington, D. C.; North Carolina, Hon. Wilson Gray Lamb, Williamston; South Carolina, Hon. James Simons, Charleston; Georgia, ————.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The Society of Sons of the Revolution originated in New York in 1875, when John Austin Stevens and other gentlemen whose ancestors were identified with the American Revolution planned an organization to keep alive among themselves and their descendants "the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence." The practical work designed for the society includes the collection and preservation of manuscripts, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution. Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants above the age of twenty-one years from an ancestor who was either a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those colonies or States that assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution, between April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. The New York society was the parent organization, its institution occurring on February 22, 1876. It was reorganized December 3, 1883, and incorporated May 3, 1884. All of the State societies are represented by delegates at the triennial meetings of the General Society Sons of the Revolution, the most recent having been held at Mount Vernon, Washington, D. C., on April 19, 1902. The aggregate membership of the societies at that date was 6,087. The list of officers elected follows:

General president, Hon. John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City (Maryland society); general vice-president, Garrett Dorset Wall Vroom, Trenton (New Jersey society); second general vice-president, Pope Barrow, Savannah (Georgia society); general secretary, James Mortimer Montgomery, No. 102 Front street, New York City (New York society); assistant general secretary, William Hall Harris, No. 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore (Maryland society); general treasurer, Richard McCall Cadwalader, No. 138 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia (Pennsylvania society); assistant general treasurer, Henry Cadle, Bethany (Missouri society); general chaplain, Rev. Thomas Edward Green, D. D., S. T. D., Cedar Rapids (Iowa society); general registrar, Walter Gilman Page, No. 90 Westland avenue, Boston (Massachusetts society); general historian, Holdridge M. Collins, Los Angeles (California society).

Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—Following is the list of officers of the New York society, the total membership of which is 2,035:

President, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, New York City; vice-president, Alexander Ramsay Thompson, New York City; secretary, Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 32 Broadway, New York City; treasurer, Arthur Melvin Hatch, No. 96 Broadway, New York City; registrar, Henry Phelps Johnston, No. 17 Lexington avenue, New York City; historian, Talbot Olyphant, No. 21 Cortlandt street, New York City; chaplain, Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., D. D. (Oxon.), New York City; assistant chaplain, Rev. Frank L. Humphreys, S. T. D., Morristown, N. J.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is composed of the lineal male descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the American Revolution. Men of collateral descent are not eligible to membership. The society was originally instituted in October, 1875, and was organized July 4, 1876. Its national organization was formed in New York on April 30, 1889. The national society has under its direction and control the various State societies, several of which had been organized before it came into existence. The objects of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men who achieved

American independence by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the revolution and the publication of its results; the preservation of documents and relics and the records of individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots and the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people; to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for all mankind the blessings of liberty.

The officers of the National Society, elected at the annual congress held in Washington, D. C., April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1902, are as follows:

President-general, Hon. Edwin Warfield, Baltimore, Md.; vice-presidents-general, Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, New York; Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Noble D. Larner, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Howard DeHaven Ross, Wilmington, Del.; Colonel Albert J. Logan, Pittsburg, Pa.; secretary-general, Charles Waldo Haskins, New York City; treasurer-general, Nathan Warren, Boston, Mass.; registrar-general, A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.; historian-general, George William Bates, Detroit; Mich.; chaplain-general, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Detroit, Mich.

Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.—The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized February 11, 1899. The total membership of the society, July 31, 1902, was 1,300. The officers elected at the last annual meeting were as follows:

President, William Seth Logan; first vice-president, William Allen Marble; second vice-president, Cornelius A. Pugsley; third vice-president, Charles W. Wood; secretary, Louis H. Cornish; treasurer, Richard T. Davis; registrar, Tennis D. Huntting; historian, Edward H. Hall; chaplain, Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890, "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries." The society was incorporated June 8, 1891, under the congressional laws applying to the District of Columbia, and on February 20, 1896, it received a national charter, granted by special act of Congress, under which it is authorized to hold real and personal estate necessary to its lawful ends. Under this charter it is required to make an annual report to the Smithsonian Institution covering its proceedings, and the secretary of that institution is required to communicate to Congress such portions of the report as he may deem of national interest or importance. The headquarters of the society are in Washington, D. C. There are local bodies, designated chapters, in each of the States of the Union, and one in the District of Columbia. The total membership is about 40,000. Membership is open to any woman of acceptable character above the age of eighteen years, descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States." All the legislative and judicial power of the society is vested in its Continental Congress, composed of all the active officers of the national society, a State regent from each State and the regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States.

National Board of Management.—President-general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, Ind.; vice-president-general, in charge of organization of Chapters, Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Washington, D. C. (there are ten other vice-presidents-general, whose terms expire in 1904); chaplain-general, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Washington, D. C.; recording secretary-general, Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary-general, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Washington, D. C.; registrar-general, Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Washington, D. C.; treasurer-general, Augusta P. Shute (Mrs. D. Kerfoot), Washington, D. C.; historian-general, Miss Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., Washington, D. C.; assistant historian-general, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.; librarian-general, Mrs. Edward Bennett, Washington, D. C. There are also a State Regent and Vice-Regent for every State in the Union, and one for the District of Columbia.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Lineal descendants of persons who were passengers on the Mayflower on the first trip of that historic vessel to America in 1620 organized a society in New York City December 22, 1894 (Forefathers' Day), which, with similar associations formed subsequently, joined in instituting at Plymouth, Mass., the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. The entire membership of the constituent societies is included in that of the General Society, which holds a congress at Plymouth, Mass., triennially on September 6, O. S., the anniversary of the Pilgrim departure from Plymouth, England. The constituent societies hold their annual meetings and election of officers on December 21, the anniversary of the signing of the "compact" in the cabin of the Mayflower. Membership in the several societies is open to both sexes. Every lineal descendant over eighteen years old of any of the Mayflower passengers, or of any signer of the "compact," is eligible. The officers of the General Society are as follows: Governor-general, Hon. Henry E. Holland, New York City; secretary-general, Richard Henry Greene, 235 Central Park West, New York City; treasurer-general, James M. Rhodes; elder-general, Rev. Edward Lord Clark, D. D.; historian-general, Theodore S. Lazell; surgeon-general, Orlando Brown, M. D.; captain-general, Myles Standish M. D.

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York.—The officers of this society are as follows: Governor, Hon. William Winton Goodrich; deputy-governor, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D.; captain, William Henry Doty; elder, Rev. Daniel F. Warren, D. D.; treasurer, Franklin W. Hopkins; secretary, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr.; historian, Richard Henry Greene; surgeon, Gorham Bacon, M. D.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Descendants of the Huguenots living in the United States are associated in a patriotic and historic organization under the name of the Huguenot Society of America, which was founded in 1883. It is national in its scope and maintains headquarters at No. 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, where there is kept a library for Huguenot books, manuscripts, etc. The objects of the organization, as set forth in the amended constitution, adopted January 7, 1901, are as follows: "First, to perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots: second, to publicly commemorate the principal events in the history of the Huguenots; third, to discover, collect and preserve all existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America; fourth, to gather by degrees a library for the use of the society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots; fifth, to cause to be prepared and read before the society papers, essays, etc., on questions in the history or genealogy of the Huguenots, their settlements, biographies, public acts, influence on the society, arts, commerce and politics of America especially and of other countries where they settled; sixth, to cause to be prepared and published a series of volumes entitled 'Collections of the Huguenot Society of America;' seventh, to establish branches of this society in other American cities, and to encourage the foundation of similar societies in other countries where Huguenots have taken refuge." Eligibility for membership includes four classes, as here specified: First, descendants in the male or female line of the Huguenot families who emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787, or who left France for other countries than America prior to that date, may be elected as regular members; second, persons who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, and have written and published the same, may be elected as regular members; third, persons who have rendered some conspicuous service in the advancement of Huguenot interests may be elected as honorary members; fourth, persons who are residents of foreign countries may be elected corresponding members. Honorary and corresponding members have no vote. The officers of the society are as follows:

President, Frederic J. De Peyster. Vice-Presidents (one for each centre of Huguenot settlement), Colonel William Jay, Manhattan; Henry M. Lester, New Rochelle; Rev. Lea Luquer, Long Island; Hon. A. T. Clearwater, New Paltz; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Richard Olney, New Oxford; William Ely,

Narragansett; Professor Allan Marquand, New Jersey; Colonel Henry A. Dupont, Delaware; Herbert Du Puy, Pennsylvania; Richard L. Maury, Virginia; Rev. Robert Wilson, South Carolina. Secretary, Mrs. James M. Lawton, New York City; assistant secretary, Mrs. L. Holbrook; treasurer, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The General Society of the War of 1812 was organized on September 14, 1814. What it represents is set forth as follows in the preamble to the constitution which was adopted: "Whereas, In the Providence of God, victory having crowned the forces of the United States of America in upholding the principles of the Nation against Great Britain in the conflict known as the War of 1812; we, the survivors and descendants of those who participated in that contest, have joined together to perpetuate its memories and victories, to collect and secure for preservation rolls, records, books and other documents relating to that period; to encourage research and publication of historical data, including memorials of patriots of that era in our national history; to care for and, when necessary, assist in burying actual veterans of that struggle; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and foster true patriotism and love of country." As it exists at present the society was formally organized by the combination of the societies of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. At the first meeting held in Philadelphia on June 19, 1895, the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts and Connecticut were represented. Since that date six other societies have been organized, including one in the District of Columbia. The General Society holds its meetings biennially, while the State societies meet annually or oftener. Those eligible to membership are male persons above the age of twenty-one who participated in or are lineal descendants of such as participated in the War of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States. In case of the failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in the war on behalf of the United States one collateral descendant may be admitted; but it is proposed to amend the constitution to provide that such representation of lineal descendants shall be limited to descendants of either brothers or sisters of actual participants in the war.

General Officers, 1902-1904. — President-general, John Cadwalader (Pennsylvania society). Vice-presidents-general, Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A. (Pennsylvania society); James Howard Carr, Jr. (Maryland society); Charles William Galloupe, M. D. (Massachusetts society); Colonel George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A. (Connecticut society); George Mitchell Wright (Ohio society); Hon. Charles Page Bryan (Illinois society); Marcus Benjamin, Ph. D. (District of Columbia society); Hon. George Comstock Baker (New York society); Hon. Appleton Morgan, LL. D. (New Jersey society); James Griffith Longfellow (Delaware society). Secretary-general, Henry Randall Webb (District of Columbia society), Washington, D. C.; assistant secretary-general, Henry Harmon Noble (New York society), Albany, N. Y.; treasurer-general, Frederick Bacon Philbrook (Massachusetts society), Boston, Mass.; assistant treasurer-general, William Porter Adams (Illinois society), Chicago, Ill.; registrar-general, Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D. (Maryland society), Baltimore, Md.; surgeon-general, George Horace Burgin, M. D. (Pennsylvania society); judge advocate-general, Hon. Aloysius Leo Knott (Maryland society); chaplain-general, Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Delaware (Delaware society). Executive Committee, Hon. Robert Adams, Jr. (Pennsylvania society); James Davidson Iglehart, M. D. (Maryland society); James Brown Thornton, M. D. (Massachusetts society); Rev. Alexander Hamilton (Connecticut society); Daniel Hosmer Gard (Ohio society); Charles Cromwell (Illinois society); James Malcolm Henry (District of Columbia society); Henry Ketchum Averill, Jr. (New York society); Oscar Halstead Condit (New Jersey society); Edward Porter Stacey (Delaware society).

State Presidents and Secretaries.—Pennsylvania—President, John Cadwalader; secretary, Samuel Babcock Crowell, Philadelphia. Maryland—President, John Mason Dulany; secretary, Charles Edward Teale, Govanstown, Md. Massachusetts—President, Charles William Galloupe, M. D.; secretary, Joseph Hiram Starr Pearson, Boston, Mass. Connecticut—President, Hon. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley; secretary, James Barton Bowen, Putnam, Conn. Ohio—President, Orlando W. Aldrich, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.; secretary, Wordsworth Gard, Columbus, Ohio. Illinois—President, William Porter Adams; secretary, Theron Royall Woodward, Chicago, Ill. District of Columbia—President, Marcus Benjamin, Ph. D.; secretary, Henry Randall Webb, Washington, D. C. New York—President, Hon. George Comstock Baker; secretary, Henry Harmon Noble, Albany, N. Y. New Jersey—President, Harry Ferdinand Barrell, Ph. D.; secretary, Adelbert Bancroft Hunt, Ph. D., Bloomfield, N. J. Delaware—President, James Griffith Longfellow; secretary, Fred Holmes Megaw, Wilmington, Del.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (Military Society of the War of 1812).—The Veteran Corps of Artillery, constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812, is an association historically connected with the military history of the United States from the beginning of our national existence. The Veteran Corps of Artillery was organized in the city of New York as an independent military organization on November 25, 1790, by officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. It was the first organization in the State of New York to volunteer for field service under the Act of Congress of February 24, 1807, and the Act of the State Legislature of March 29, 1809, offering its services on October 19, 1809, in view of the then expected breaking out of hostilities with Great Britain. The Corps entered the military service of the United States June 25, 1812, serving until July 2, the same year, and serving again from September 2, 1814, until March 2, 1815. From 1790 until 1814 the Corps was composed entirely of veterans of the Revolution. Subsequently veterans of the War of 1812 were enrolled, providing they had honorable records. The Military Society of the War of 1812 was instituted in New York City January 3, 1826, by officers of the War of 1812, and was consolidated with the Veteran Corps of Artillery January 8, 1848. The Corps was incorporated as a military society January 8, 1892, under the laws of the State of New York and in conformity with the joint resolution of Congress as to military societies, approved September 25, 1890. Membership is limited by law to acceptable male descendants of either veteran original members or of commissioned officers of honorable records in the War of 1812. Annual meetings are held on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, this date being fixed by law.

The officers of the Veteran Corps of Artillery constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812 are:

Commandant and ex-officio president, Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. D. (Oxon.), D. C. L.; vice-commandant and ex-officio vice-president, Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D.; adjutant and ex-officio secretary, Howland Pell, room 1001, 25 Broad street, New York City; quartermaster and ex-officio treasurer, Charles Augustus Schermerhorn, 1286 Broadway, New York City; chaplain, Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D.; surgeon, George Gregory Sheldon, M. D.; paymaster and ex-officio assistant secretary, Charles Isham; commissary and ex-officio registrar, Morris Patterson Ferris; council of administration, Morgan Dix, Asa Bird Gardiner, James Mortimer Montgomery, David Banks, Charles Augustus Schermerhorn, Frederic Gallatin, John Hone, George De Forest Barton, Howland Pell, Thomas Jackson, Oakley Rhinelander, Paul Gilbert Thebaud, John Butterfield Holland.

NAVAL ORDER OF ST. LOUIS.—This order was instituted May 1, 1898, off the Island of Martinique, West Indies, by commissioned officers of the U. S. S. St. Louis, with the object of perpetuating the friendships formed during the participation of that ship in the Spanish-American War, and to place on record the story of those events. The order was incorporated at Albany, N. Y., July 26, 1899. There is a membership at present of thirteen. The officers are:

Senior member, Captain Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N.; treasurer, P. A. Paymaster T. Kinsey, late U. S. N.; secretary, P. A. Surgeon R. Lloyd Parker, late U. S. N., Pier 14, N. R., New York City.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.—An association of women under the name of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in Philadelphia on April 8, 1891, with an understanding that it was to be part of a national organization of similar character eventually to be formed. This national society was organized on May 19, 1892, by women representing the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, the meeting being held in Wilmington, Del., and adjourned, to be renewed in Washington, D. C., on January 11, 1893, when the States of Virginia and Rhode Island were admitted. State societies were formed in Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina, Connecticut, Georgia, New Hampshire and North Carolina in time to be admitted in April, 1894. It was decided in April, 1896, to admit societies composed of women of Colonial ancestry organized in non-Colonial States, with the result that at the present time there are societies in every State excepting Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North

and South Dakota, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah and Washington. The national society is composed of delegates from these societies, which have an aggregate membership of 4,651. The constitution of the society requires that the members shall be women "who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal descendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial Government, and who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation." The officers of the society are: Honorary president, Mrs. Howard Townsend, New York; president, Mrs. Herbert A. Claiborne, Virginia; honorary vice-president, Mrs. Beverly Kennon, District of Columbia. Vice-presidents, Mrs. Samuel Colt, Connecticut; Mrs. Henry F. Le Hunte Lyster, Michigan; Mrs. William Reed, Maryland. Secretary, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia; assistant secretary, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Maryland; treasurer, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; registrar, Mrs. Emil Richter, New Hampshire; historian, Miss Annie Hollingsworth Wharton, Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.—The United States Daughters of 1812 is an organization banding in fraternal interests women whose lineal ancestors served in the civil government, the army or the navy of the United States during the thirty-two years subsequent to the War of the American Revolution. Eighteen years is the age at which women are eligible to membership, but any girl between ten and eighteen years old, eligible in other respects, can be admitted as a "junior" member, sharing in all privileges except that of voting. There are a national society and a number of State societies, organized or organizing. The New York society was formed in 1892, and other State societies were organized later.

Headquarters of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 are at No. 332 West Thirty-seventh street, New York City. Officers: Charter trustees, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. George B. Woodward, Mrs. Bowman A. McCalla, Mrs. Jacob George Ullery, Mrs. Edward Roby, chairman: Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York, president national; Mrs. Western Bascome, Missouri, first vice-president national; Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, second vice-president national; Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Massachusetts, third vice-president national; Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, founder general, director general; Mrs. Millard L. Cochran, Delaware, recording secretary national; Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey, corresponding secretary national; Mrs. Clarence F. Jenne, Vermont, treasurer national; Mrs. Robert C. Barry, Maryland, curator national; Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, historian national; Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, charter trustee national; Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, special secretary national.

State Societies.—New York, organized 1892, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president; Louisiana, organized 1893, Mrs. John B. Richardson, president; Michigan, organized 1896, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, president; Pennsylvania, organized 1896, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, president; Massachusetts, organized 1897, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, president; Maine, organized 1900, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, president; Ohio, organized 1900, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, president; Maryland, organized 1901, Mrs. Robert C. Barry, president; Wisconsin, organized 1901, Mrs. Charles Catlin, president; Georgia, organized 1901, Mrs. V. A. Arnold, president; Vermont, organized 1901, Mrs. C. F. Jenne, president; Missouri, organized 1901, Mrs. Western Bascome, president; New Jersey, organized 1901, Miss M. Louise Edge, president; Colorado, organized 1902, Mrs. William T. Gauss, president; Mississippi organizing, Mrs. William R. Wright, president; Illinois, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, president; Delaware, Mrs. Millard F. Cochran, president; Texas, organizing, Mrs. Z. T. Fullmore, president; Alabama, organizing, Miss E. J. Hansell, president; New Hampshire, organizing, Miss Elizabeth Flather, president; Iowa, organizing, Miss Mary Claybourne Key, president.

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.—The Order of Daughters of Liberty is an organization social and patriotic in its character which originated in 1875, and included in its work is a beneficiary feature for such members as desire to take advantage of it. This feature is in the form of a funeral benefit. In general the objects of the order are to promote social intercourse and mutual improvement, visit the sick and distressed, and perpetuate American principles in harmony and conjunction with the Order of United American Mechanics and Junior American Mechanics, to which associations it is an auxiliary by adoption. Sixteen is the age at which a woman is eligible to membership, and she must be a white woman, born in the United States or its Territories, or under its flag. There are at the present time upward of 600 councils, located in twenty-six different States, and having a total membership of more than 50,000. The national officers are:

National councillor, Herman W. Rellstat, Trenton, N. J.; national vice-councillor, Judge H. E. McKenzie, Port Ewen, N. Y.; national secretary, W. V. Edkin, Philadelphia, Pa.; national treasurer, G. H. Burton, New York City.

The State Council at New York was instituted in 1895 at Newburg, and its officers are: State councillor, Hattie M. Bruen, Brooklyn; State vice-councillor, Louisa Van Zandt, Syracuse; State secretary, J. S. Rose, Brooklyn; State treasurer, Edward J. Bridges, Brooklyn.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.—The General Society of Colonial Wars, instituted in 1892, is a historical and patriotic association designed to commemorate the early struggles out of which the American nation grew. It aims to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls and records relative to the events and the men assisting in the establishment, defense and preservation of the American Colonies; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the Colonial period of the country's history, and to inspire in its members the patriotic spirit of their forefathers. Those who may become members are adult male descendants of men who fought in battle under Colonial authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, member of the Council, or as a military, naval or marine officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the British flag, or was conspicuous in military, official or legislative affairs during the Colonial period. There are State societies in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, and one also in the District of Columbia. The total membership is about 3,000. The fourth triennial assembly will be held at Detroit, Mich., in 1905.

Governor-general, Frederic J. De Peyster; vice-governor-genral, Howland Pell; secretary-general, Samuel V. Hoffman, 45 William street, N. Y.; deputy secretary-general, William Bleecker Seaman; treasurer-general, Edward Shippen; deputy treasurer-general, Seymour Morris; registrar-general, George Norbury Mackenzie; historian-general, Rev. Charles E. Stevens; chaplain-general, Right Rev. William Lawrence; surgeon-general, V. Mott Francis, M. D.; chancellor-general, Professor Theodore S. Woolsey.

Deputy Governors-General for the State societies: California, Spencer R. Thorpe; Connecticut, Charles E. Gross; Delaware, Hon. George Gray; District of Columbia, William Thompson; Iowa, Samuel F. Smith. Maine, Colonel John M. Glidden; Maryland, General Joseph L. Brent; Massachusetts, Arthur J. C. Sowdon; Michigan, Samuel T. Douglas; New Hampshire, Professor Charles L. Parsons; New Jersey, General E. Burd Grubb; New York, Walter L. Suydam; Ohio, Achilles C. Pugh; Pennsylvania, Richard M. Cadwalader; Rhode Island, Hunter C. White; Vermont, Robert Noble.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—The Aztec Club of 1847 is a historic association which grew out of the war between the United States and Mexico. Following the capture of the Mexican capital a meeting of officers in the American army of occupation was held on October 13, 1847, with a view to forming a club for the entertainment of its members and their guests while in the city. When the army withdrew from Mexico the club had 160 active and two honorary members, General Winfield Scott being one of the latter. New officers were elected in 1852, but the club held no regular meeting until September, 1867, when there was another election of officers, and steps were taken which resulted in a decision to continue the Aztec Club of 1847 in perpetuity, "to preserve for all time some lasting memorial to serve as an additional bond of friendship and brotherhood among its members." As the club is now constituted, those who are eligible to membership are commisioned officers of the army, navy or marine corps who served in Mexico, or the eldest son or nearest blood relative of any such officer. The club was incorporated December 29, 1892, and holds its meetings annually. On July 31, 1902, there had been 309 members enrolled, of whom 216 were still living. The officers are as follows:

President, Dr. John Winters Brannan, New York

City; vice-president, General Francis E. Pinto, Brooklyn; treasurer, William Turnbull, 24 and 26 Thomas street, New York City; secretary, Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, New York City.

THE SETTLERS AND DEFENDERS OF AMERICA.—An association, hereditary in its membership, aiming to perpetuate names and the history of events connected with the early settlement of this country and with the birth of the republic, was incorporated in 1899 under the name of The Settlers and Defenders of America. Its objects, fully stated, are "to stimulate genealogical, biographical and historical research; to publish patriotic manuscripts and records; to collect Colonial and Revolutionary relics; to preserve tradition; to mark patriotic graves; to locate and protect historic sites; to erect tablets and monuments; to aid in founding and erecting libraries, museums and memorial buildings, and in all other fitting ways, through broad fellowship and co-operation, to perpetuate the memory of the settlers and defenders of the nation, and to exemplify and teach in all later generations their spirit of wise patriotism, to the end that we may loyally advance the purpose for which they struggled." The conditions for eligibility to membership involve descent from three classes of ancestors. Both males and females are admitted, the requiremnts being that the person shall be eighteen years old or over and lineally descended (1) from a settler in one of the thirteen original colonies during the first thirty-three years of settlement; (2) from one who is also lineally descended from an ancestor who, between May 13, 1697, and April 19, 1775, inclusive, rendered civil or military service in the general government of such colony, and (3) who is likewise lineally descended from an ancestor who, between April 19, 1775, and September 13, 1783, inclusive, rendered actual service to the cause of American independence, either as a military or naval officer, soldier, seaman, privateer, militia or minute man, associator, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of a Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress, or Colonial or State Legislature, or as a recognized patriot who performed or actually counselled or abetted acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain; but no claim of eligibility through descent from a settler or from an ancestor who rendered Colonial service to be valid unless the descendant of such ancestor in the line of descent of the applicant was a patriot of the War of the Revolution. The officers of the society are: President-general, Walter S. Carter, New York; vice-president-general, Robert D. Benedict, New York; secretary-general, Grenville B. Winthrop, New York; treasurer-general, Rodney S. Dennis, New York; registrar-general, Everett V. Abbot, New York; president of Executive Council, Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.—The name "Tammany" is now so generally associated with the organization that plays such an important part in New York's political life that it is often forgotten that, while these Democratic leaders are merely occupants of the Wigwam, the real Society of Tammany is the Columbian Order, a secret society which exerts considerable influence outside of that which is due to its affiliations with politicians or political affairs.

The Columbian Order was organized in 1780, its institution being the result of a popular movement against the so-called "aristocratic" Society of the Cincinnati. William Mooney, its founder and first Grand Sachem, was an upholsterer, an American of Irish parentage and a strong anti-Federalist in politics. As it was the belief of the time that the new Society of the Cincinnati was nothing more than an attempt to establish an American aristocracy, Mooney found it an easy matter to secure the co-operation of many others who, like himself, believed that the Democratic principles of the nation were threatened. At the first meeting, on May 12, 1789, therefore, many of the most prominent anti-Federalists in New York were present, and from that day the society has exerted more or less power in the affairs of the city. The members, who are known as Sons of Liberty, have met frequently as a secret organization, and once a year, on Independence Day, they have held a patriotic meeting, to which the public has been invited.

The name Tammany was selected in honor of that wise and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians who was canonized by the soldiers during the Revolution as being worthy of the name of America's patron saint, and the officials of the society were a grand sachem, who represented the President, and thirteen subordinate sachems, who typified the Governors of the thirteen original States. From its institution the society has been a charitable and social organization, and its chief connection with the political association which now bears its name is due to the fact that most of those who are high in that body are also members of the Columbian Order and that the political organization could not remain as the occupant of Tammany Hall without the consent of the society. The officers of the order are as follows:

Grand sachem, James A. O'Gorman; sachems, Patrick Keenan, John F. Ahearn, Daniel F. McMahon, Victor J. Dowling, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Randolph Guggenheimer, Louis F. Haffen, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, Timothy D. Sullivan, John Fox and Thomas J. Dunn; secretary, Thomas F. Smith; treasurer, Peter F. Meyer; sagamore, Bryan P. Henry; wiskinkie, John A. Boyle.

Since the organization of the Columbian Order many men of high standing in the community have held the office of grand sachem, as may be seen from the following list of those who have occupied that position:

William Mooney	1789 to 1790
William Pitt Smith	1790 to 1791
Josiah Ogden Hoffman	1791 to 1793
John R. B. Rogers	1793 to 1794
William Pitt Smith	1794 to 1795
John Little	1795 to 1796
Peter R. Livingston	1796 to 1797
Nicholas Ebertson	1797 to 1798
Benjamin Romaine	1798 to 1808
Clarkson Crolius	1808 to 1811
William Mooney	1811 to 1812
Clarkson Crolius	1812 to 1819
Walter Bowne	1819 to 1820
George Seaman	1820 to 1822
Samuel B. Romaine	1822 to 1824
Matthew L Davis	1824 to 1825
Samuel Hopkins	1825 to 1827
Shrives Parker	1827 to 1829
Mordecai M. Noah	1829 to 1830
Robert B. Boyd	1830 to 1834
William McMurray	1834 to 1835
William J. Waldron	1835 to 1837
George G. Warner	1837 to 1840
Samuel Hopkins	1840 to 1844
James Connor	1844 to 1845
Daniel E. Delevan	1845 to 1850
Lorenze B. Shepard	1850 to 1856
William D. Kennedy	1856 to 1861
Nelson J. Waterbury	1861 to 1863
Elijah F. Purdy	1863 to 1864
John A. Dix	1864 to 1866
John T. Hoffman	1866 to 1868
August Belmont	1868 to 1870
Augustus Schell	1870 to 1876
Charles H. Haswell	1876 to 1882
P. Henry Dugro	1882 to 1885
A. B. Tappan	1885 to 1890
Thomas F. Gilroy	1890 to 1892
Thomas L. Feitner	1892 to 1895
Frederick Smyth	1895 to 1897
Thomas L. Feitner	1897 to 1902
James A. O'Gorman	1902

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.—A national organization of men and women, animated by a love of the beautiful in art and nature, added to which is public spirit and pride in the achievements which have made American history, was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1895, as the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Its aims are to protect beautiful features of the natural landscape from disfigurement; to preserve from destruction remarkable geological formations and organic growths possessing an artistic or scientific value; to save from obliteration names, places and objects identified with local, State and national history; to promote the beatification of cities and villages by landscape adornment of open spaces, the creation of new parks the erection of historical memorials, the bestowal of significant and appropriate names upon new thoroughfares, bridges, parks, reservoirs and buildings; and by free lectures, literature, correspondence, etc., to awaken and cultivate popular sentiment in these directions. In pursuance of its objects it is empowered to receive by purchase, gift, or otherwise, and to hold in fee, or trust, real or personal property necessary thereto; and it is required to make to the Legislature an annual report of its affairs. The society has three classes of members—annual, life and a class designated "patrons." The work of the society has grown to such proportions that it maintains permanent headquarters in the Tribune Building, New York City. The officers are:

President, Hon. Andrew H. Green, New York. Vice-presidents, Frederick W. Devoe, New York;

Hon. Charles S. Francis, Troy; J. Pierpont Morgan and Walter S. Logan, New York. Treasurer, Edward Payson Cone, No. 314 West Ninetieth street, New York; counsel, Colonel Henry W. Sackett, Tribune Building, New York; landscape artist, Samuel Parsons, Jr., New York; secretary, Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York; trustees, Samuel P. Avery, Professor L. H. Bailey, Reginald Pelham Bolton, H. K. Bush-Brown, Edward Payson Cone, Richard T. Davis, Frederick W. Devoe, Hon. Charles S. Francis, Hon. Robert L. Fryer, Hon. Andrew H. Green, Ira K. Morris, M. Sexton Northrup, Francis Whiting Halsey, Hon. Hugh Hastings, Edward P. Hatch, Hon. Henry E. Howland, George F. Kunz, Frederick S. Lamb, Hon. Francis G. Landon, Walter S. Logan, Colonel Abraham G. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, William E. Gregory, Hon. John Hudson Peck, Mrs. M. Fay Pierce, Hon. George W. Perkins, Edward T. Potter, Thomas R. Proctor, William H. Russell, Colonel Henry W. Sackett, Albert Ulmann, Hon. William Van Valkenburgh, Hon. Thomas V. Welch, Mornay Williams, Charles F. Wingate, Frank S. Witherbee.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—The Grand Army of the Republic is a secret order, patriotic in character, composed entirely of men who served in the army and navy of the United States during the Civil War of 1861-1865. Only such as were honorably discharged are eligible. In its organization it is composed of "posts" or local organizations; "departments," which are the State bodies, some of them including two States or Territories, and the "National Encampment," which is the supreme body. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., on April 6, 1866, and the first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on November 20, 1866. The thirty-sixth meeting of this body was held in San Francisco, Cal., August 20 and 21, 1903. The reports then presented gave a total membership of 256,510 enrolled in 6,557 posts. Officers were elected and appointed as follows: Commander-in-chief, John G. Black, Illinois; senior vice-commander-in-chief, C. Mason Kinne, California; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Harry C. Kessler, Montana; surgeon-general, George A. Harmon, Ohio; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Winfield Scott, Arizona; adjutant-general, Charles A. Partridge, Chicago, Ill.

There is also a National Council of Administration composed of one member from each of the forty-five departments.

THE GRAND ARMY POSTS.

No.	Department.	Posts	Members.	Commander.	Assistant Adjutant-General.
1	Alabama	12	126	R. H. Allison, New Decatur	E. D. Bacon, Birmingham.
2	Arizona	8	206	George W. Sanders, Phœnix	W. F. R. Schindler, Phœnix.
3	Arkansas	45	706	John H. Avery, Hot Springs	Samuel Hamblen, Hot Springs.
4	California and Nevada	95	5,424	Wm. R. Shafter, San Francisco	John H. Roberts, San Francisco.
5	Colorado and Wyoming	68	2,106	H. S. Vaughn, Denver	George A. Hamilton, Denver.
6	Connecticut	64	4,061	M. G. Bulkeley, Hartford	John H. Thacher, Hartford.
7	Delaware	22	538	Wm. G. Baugh, Wilmington	P. B. Ayars, Wilmington.
8	Florida	19	342	J. F. Chase, St. Petersburg	T. R. Chapman, St. Petersburg.
9	Georgia	11	392	F. D. Lee, Fitzgerald	A. W. Keeny, Fitzgerald.
10	Idaho	19	436	E. S. Whittier, Pocatelle	Samuel Wallace, Pocatello.
11	Illinois	548	20,800	Benson Wood, Effingham	C. A. Partridge, Chicago.
12	Indiana	416	15,599	Geo. W. Grubbs, Martinsville	Jacob M. Neely, Indianapolis.
13	Indian Territory	21	378	John A. Rose, Chickasha	Samuel H. Smith, Muskogee.
14	Iowa	377	12,458	L. B. Raymond, Hampton	Geo. A. Newman, Des Moines.
15	Kansas	385	10,525	A. W. Smith, McPherson	W. W. Denison, Topeka.
16	Kentucky	92	2,270	W. G. Foree, Louisville	J. H. Browning, Louisville.
17	Louisiana and Mississippi	34	1,038	Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans	R. B. Baquie, New Orleans.
18	Maine	157	6,185	Josh. L. Chamberlain, Brunswick	Isaac H. Danforth, Brunswick.
19	Maryland	55	2,403	William Stahl, Baltimore	J. Leonard Hoffman, Baltimore.
20	Massachusetts	211	16,804	Dwight O. Judd, Holly Oak	Edw. P. Preble, Boston.
21	Michigan	363	13,709	D. B. K. Van Raalte, Holland	Fayette Wyckoff, Lansing.
22	Minnesota	171	5,994	Isaac L. Mahan, St. Paul	Orton S. Clark, Minneapolis.
23	Missouri	275	9,401	Frank M. Sterrett, St. Louis	Thos. B. Rogers, St. Louis.
24	Montana	12	403	J. S. Wisner, Anaconda	E. A. Waterbury, Anaconda.
25	Nebraska	226	4,921	Lee S. Estelle, Omaha	W. S. Askwith, Lincoln.
26	New Hampshire	88	3,144	Edw. E. Parker, Nassau	Frank Battles, Concord.
27	New Jersey	108	5,000	Stephen M. Long, East Orange	Lewis H. Bridgem, Newark.
28	New Mexico	5	144	J. W. Edwards, Albuquerque	W. W. McDonald, Albuquerque.
29	New York	621	29,988	John S. Koster, Port Leyden	Henry E. Turner, Albany.
30	North Dakota	24	487	H. J. Rowe, M. D., Casselton	John W. Daley, Hunter.
31	Ohio	599	25,529	A. C. Yengling, M. D., Salem	W. G. Bentley, Salem.
32	Oklahoma	71	1,574	C. P. Green, Alva	S. P. Strahan, Perry.
33	Oregon	56	1,944	D. H. Turner, Portland	J. E. Mayo, Portland.
34	Pennsylvania	544	26,425	Edwin Walton, Philadelphia	Chas. A. Suydam, Philadelphia.
35	Potomac	17	2,411	I. J. Kimball, Washington	B. F. Chase, Washington.
36	Rhode Island	26	1,598	James S. Hudson, Providence	Philip S. Chase, Providence.
37	South Dakota	83	1,675	Thomas Reed, Carthage	J. B. Wolgemuth, Carthage.
38	Tennessee	48	1,579	Geo. W. Patten, Chattanooga	W. W. French, Chattanooga.
39	Texas	27	586	John H. Bolton, San Antonio	A. I. Lockwood, San Antonio.
40	Utah	5	233	Frank H. Clark, Salt Lake City	C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City
41	Vermont	102	3,116	Frank Kenfield, Morrisville	A. A. Niles, Morrisville.
42	Virginia and North Carolina	40	741	M. H. Haas, Phœbus, Va	A. A. Hager, N. Sol. Home, Va.
43	Washington and Alaska	89	2,851	T. H. Cavanaugh, Olympia, Wash	J. C. Robinson, Olympia, Wash.
44	West Virginia	45	1,216	Alex. C. Moore, Clarksburg	Henry Raymond, Clarksburg.
45	Wisconsin	253	9,044	J. P. Rundell, Milwaukee	Wade H. Richardson, Milwaukee.
	Totals	6,557	256,510		

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.—Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.—The Woman's Relief Corps was organized by the wives, daughters mothers and sisters of the Union soldiers of the Civil War to assist the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the perpetuation of the memory of their heroic dead; to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans by finding them homes and employment and insuring them of sympathy and friends; to cherish and emulate the deeds of the army nurses and all loyal women who rendered loving service to the country in her hour of peril, and to maintain true allegiance to the United States by inculcating lessons of patriotism and love of country in all communities and by encouraging the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all.

The organization is divided into departments and corps, with detached corps in those States where no departments exist. The society is composed of 35 departments, 13 detached corps and 3,080 corps, in which there is a membership of more than 145,000.

The headquarters of the association are located at Troy, Ohio, and the following national officers were elected at its last annual convention:

National president, Mrs. Sarah D. Winans, Troy, Ohio; national secretary, Mrs. Jennie S. Wright, Troy, Ohio; national treasurer, Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, No. 903 East Genesee street, Syracuse, N. Y.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.—With a view to perpetuating the memory of the services and sacrifices of Union soldiers in the war of 1861-1865 the organization known as Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was brought into existence in 1879. There are twenty-seven divisions, each representing the State or States where its headquarters are located. About 2,000 camps are included in the several divisions, each having its own officers, the chief being styled captain. The chief officer of a division bears the title of commander. The national organization of the order is headed by a commander-in-chief, and the headquarters of the commandery-in-chief, as the supreme body is designated, are at Washington, D. C. The membership of the order numbers about 100,000. Those eligible to membership are all male descendants, not less than eighteen years old, of soldiers, sailors or marines who served with the Union forces in the Civil War, dying in or receiving honorable discharge from the service, or whose ancestors are or were eligible for admission to the Grand Army of the Re-

public. No person, however, who has ever borne arms against the United States Government, or whose father has so done, is eligible. The objects of the order are to extend aid and protection to the widows and orphans of Union soldiers, sailors and marines, and to honor the memory of the heroic dead through historical exercises and the proper observance of Memorial Day and Union Defenders' Day. The order also aids and assists its own worthy and needy members.

Commander-in-chief, Frank Martin, Indianapolis, Ind.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Frank B. Wilson, San Francisco; junior vice-commander-in-chief, James B. Adams, Atlantic City, N. J.; adjutant-general, Newton J. McGuire, Indianapolis, Ind.; quartermaster-general, Fred E. Bolton, Boston, Mass.; judge advocate-general, Chas. F. Griffin, Hammond, Ind.; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. J. J. Rutledge, Cleveland, O. Council-in-chief, E. F. Buck, Peoria, Ill.; Walter E. Smith, Allentown, Pa.; D. F. Goulding, Boston, Mass.

Division Commanders—Alabama and Tennessee, J. F. Ehrhart, Birmingham; California, Frank R. Handley, San Francisco; Colorado, Lathrop M. Taylor, Fort Collins; Connecticut, Edward Craft, Southington; Illinois, James E. Seabert, Dwight; Indiana, George F. Ogden, Laketon; Iowa, C. W. Brian, Prairie City; Kansas, W. P. Wilcox, Topeka; Kentucky, William H. Kennedy, Newport; Maine, J. Warren Phinney, Cumberland Mills; Maryland, F. T. F. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Massachusetts, Orray L. Stone, Clinton; Michigan, Carl A. Wagner, Port Huron; Minnesota, C. E. Casler, St. Paul; Missouri, S. Ed. Blumer, Cape Girardeau; Nebraska, I. E. Young, Lushton; New Hampshire, L. B. Emery, Troy; New Jersey, Frank M. Cunningham, Atlantic City; New York, Isaac H. Smith, Peekskill; Ohio, C. H. A. Palmer, Cleveland; Pennsylvania, William P. Baker, Philadelphia; Rhode Island, Orray T. Mason, Providence; South Dakota, W. A. Cave, Brookings; Vermont, Fred J. Spear, Manchester Depot; Washington, Albert T. Bedell, Walla Walla; West Virginia, George M. White, Wellsburg; Wisconsin, Gustav A. Geisler.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SOCIETY OF THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.—An association to bring into permanent relationship the men connected with those military and naval operations during the Spanish-American War, which led to the acquisition of Porto Rico by the United States, was formed during the year 1900, and was named the Military and Naval Society of the Porto Rico Expedition. Its objects, in addition to the perpetuation of comradeship, are to acquire and preserve the records of individual service; to advance the interests of American soldiers and seamen; to conserve national honor and union through unqualified allegiance to the general Government; to protect the constitutional rights and liberties of American citizens. There are three classes of members. Active members are those who as officers and enlisted men in any branch of the United States service were with the Porto Rican expedition, or on the island before or on October 18, 1900, the date of its evacuation by the Spanish soldiers and the raising of the American flag over the capitol at San Juan. The associate members are soldiers or sailors of good reputation belonging to organizations or vessels which composed the expedition, who were detained in the United States by sickness or disability, or on detailed service; and members of the Red Cross Society, volunteer nurses, press correspondents, etc., etc., who served with the army in Porto Rico. The honorary members are such persons as for good and sufficient reasons may be elected by the national or any departmental commandery. In the machinery of the organization provision is made for local commanderies in additon to the department and national commanderies. The several departments are constituted as follows: Department of Ohio—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and West Virgina. Department of Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware. Department of New York—New York, New Jersey and Canada. Department of Massachusetts—Massachusetts and the other New England States. Department of Illinois—Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Department of Kentucky—Kentucky and all Southern States not otherwise assigned. Department of Wisconsin — Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and other Western States not otherwise assigned. Department of the District of Columbia—District of Columbia and all the regular officers of the army and navy wherever located, including Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and other island possessions.

National commander, Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; first vice-commander, Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N.; second vice-commander, Brigadier-General Eugene Griffin, New York City; third vice-commander, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.; fourth vice-commander, Colonel A. B. Colt, Columbus, Ohio; national secretary, Colonel George B. Donovan, Columbus, Ohio; national treasuer, Major Malcolm H. Crump, Bowling Green, Ky.; national registrar, Major James Johnston, M. D., Bradford, Pa.; national chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. C. Schindel, Newark, Ohio; advisory board, Brigadier-General Peter C. Haines, Baltimore, Md.; Brigadier-General John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; Brigadier-General Theo. Schwan, Washington, D. C.; Brigadier-General Albert Soliday, Watertown, Wis.; Major Edward B. Eckmon, Columbia, Pa.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CARIBBEAN.—Founded originally by the American war correspondents who participated in the naval and military campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico to cherish the memories and associations of that war and to promote the ties of good fellowship between themselves and their brother veterans of the army and navy, the Society of the Caribbean has extended its scope until now it includes not only one hundred and eighteen American newspaper and magazine writers who were in the war, but officers of the army and navy who distinguished themselves by gallantry, and diplomats, scientists, explorers, travellers and others who have added to our knowledge of and interest in the peoples and countries of that region of the earth. The society was formed on July 3, 1899.

The constitution of the society provides for three classes of membership—active, associate and honorary. The active membership consists of the war correspondents themselves. Associate membership is conferred upon officers of the army and navy and marine corps who served in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns or who have especially distinguished themselves in the Caribbean since the war. It may also be conferred upon citizens of the United States who have distinguished themselves in "promoting the best interests of the army and navy, who have contributed to the wider knowledge of the history, geography and commercial resources of the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and who have aided in the promotion of American influence and trade in those islands."

Honorary membership is reserved for those: (1) "Citizens of the United States, of miltary, naval or civil life, who have especially distinguished themselves in promoting those objects for which the Society of the Caribbean was founded." (2) "Citizens of the nations and colonies of the West Indies and the Spanish Main who have especially distinguished themselves in promoting the cause of good government, in fostering the love of liberty, in stimulating wider knowledge of those lands, in acts of friendship to the United States of America."

Membership in the society is hereditary, and passes, upon the death of any original member, to his oldest son or oldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

The officers elected for 1903-1904 were. Nicholas Biddle, president; Walter S. Meriweather, secretary; Carlton T. Chapman, treasurer; H. M. Stegman, registrar; Harry Elwood MacNichol, historian, and these vice-presidents: Augustus P. Dunlop, Richard Harding Davis, James Creelman, E. K. Coulter, Monte Cutler, William Bengough and Franklin Clarkin.

ELEVENTH CORPS ASSOCIATION. — Commemorative of the services of the Eleventh Army Corps in the war for the preservation of the Union, this association was organized at Portland, Me., July 5, 1890. It has about one hundred members. The officers are:

President, General Stewart L. Woodford, New York; vice-president, General John T. Lochman, New York; vice-president to Army of Potomac, Colonel Aug. C. Hamlin, Bangor, Me.; vice-president of the First Division, Major L. M. Jewett; vice-president of the Second Division, Major E. H. Pratt; vice-president of the Third Division, General Carl Schurz, New York City; secretary, Captain Francis Irsch, 1 Old slip, New York City; historian, Colonel Aug. C. Hamlin, Bangor, Me.; treasurer, Major Richard Allison, New York City.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was instituted April 15, 1865, by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who rendered service during the war of 1861-1865. It is composed of State commanderies and a national body designated the commandery-in-chief. True allegiance to the United States of America is one of its fundamental principles; and its objects are to cherish the memories and associations of the war for the preservation of the Union; advance the best interests of the American soldier and sailor, especially of those associated as companions of the order; extend all possible relief to the widows and children of such;

foster the cultivation of military and naval science, and enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government. Its membership comprises three classes, but the constitution of the order prohibits the election of any companion of the third class after April 15, 1890. This class consists of gentlemen who, in civil life, during the Civil War, were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty and were active in maintaining the supremacy of the National Government. Companions of the first class are elected from among commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps, regular or volunteer, who served during the war, or who are now in service or have been honorably discharged, including men who served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men during the war and have since that period been commisioned as officers in army, navy or marine corps. Companions of the second class are elected from among the eldest male heirs of those who were or could rightfully have been companions of the first class. The parent commandery represents the State of Pennsylvania. Ten other commanderies, including that of the District of Columbia, had been organized when the commander-in-chief was instituted on October 21, 1885. Its headquarters are in Philadelphia.

Commander-in-chief, Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral George Brown; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Brevet Col. Horatio C. King; recorder-in-chief, Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson; registrar-in-chief, Brevet Major William P. Huxford; treasurer-in-chief, Paymaster George De F. Barton; chancellor-in-chief, Brevet Brig.-Gen. William L. James; chaplain-in-chief, Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, D. D. Commander-in-chief—Brevet Major George W. Chandler; Capt. Roswell H. Mason, Brevet Major Henry L. Swords, Brevet Major A. M. Van Dyke.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—One of the most inclusive of the associations which grew out of the Civil War of 1861-1865 is the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which was organized in New York City July 5 and 6, 1869. Its membership is open to every officer and enlisted man who served at any time in that army, receiving an honorable discharge or continuing in service in the regular army, and also to all officers and men who served on vessels which were in active and immediate cooperation with that army, receiving honorable discharge or remaining in regular service. Practically membership is open to all honorable veterans who served east of the Alleghany Mountains. Provision is made for the election to honorary membership of those who served with distinction in any of the other armies or in the navy, and also of persons who have served as orator or poet at the annual reunions. The objects of the society are to cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac, perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen, either in battle or in the line of duty with that army, and collect and preserve records of its achievements. The membership numbers 2,500. The officers are:

President, Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A. Vice-Presidents—First Corps, Gen. W. W. Dudley, U. S. V.; Second Corps, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. V.; Third Corps—Gen. Charles S. Hamlin, U. S. V.; Fourth Corps—Gen. George D. Ruggles, U. S. V.; Fifth Corps, Col. Ralph E. Prime, U. S. V.; Sixth Corps, Gen. James H. Latta, U. S. V.; Ninth Corps, Gen. W. H. Whittington, U. S. V.; Eleventh Corps, Col. Augustus C. Hamlin, U. S. V.; Twelfth Corps, Gen. Charles Candy, U. S. V.; Nineteenth Corps, Gen. Orland Smith, U. S. V.; Cavalry Corps—Gen. L. G. Estes, U. S. V.; General Staff, Gen. M. T. McMahon, U. S. V.; Signal Corps, Col. Samuel T. Cushing, U. S. V.. Treasurer, Lieut. Frank S. Halliday, No. 69 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, U. S. V., No. 46 Willow street, Brooklyn; corresponding secretary, Col. William F. Fox, Albany, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U. S. A.—The Army and Navy Union of the United States is formed of men who have served in any branch of the United States army and navy, and has for its object "to bring together and unite in benevolent and social fellowship those who have served honorably in the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, to provide for the sick and distressed and assist in the burial of the dead, and to extend a helping hand to the family of a deceased comrade or shipmate."

A man of good moral character and who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service on land or sea is eligible to membership. The endowment insurance benefit is $100 in case of death. The office of the adjutant-General is at No. 401 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and there are garrisons in nearly every city in the country.

The officers of the national corps are: Russel C. Paris, national commander, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; William Budy, senior vice-national commander, St. Paul, Minn.; Hugh H. Henry, junior vice-national commander, Phoebus, Va.; John Schumacher, adjutant- general, No. 401 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. J. Hackett, inspector-general, Washington, D. C.; Jacob D. Pennell, judge-advocate-general, Newburg, N. Y.; John E. Cox, national chaplain, Providence, Ky.; Grant A. Forbes, special inspector, Manila, P. Isl.

Garrisons of Greater New York—Captain F. M. Gibson Garrison 12, Borough Manhattan; Captain William F. Flanagan Garrison 42, Borough Manhattan; General Franz Siegel Garrison 62, Borough Bronx; General George A. Custer Garrison 2, Borough Brooklyn; Captain Emmet Crawford Garrison 22, Borough Brooklyn; General James Shields Garrison 21, New Rochelle, N. Y.; General Thomas Ewing Garrison 55, Yonkers, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba is a military association which was projected before the sailing of the expedition which it aims to commemorate. The organization was effected at Santiago, Cuba, August 7, 1898, by electing Major-Gen. William R. Shafter, president; Major-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, first vice-president, and Major Alfred C. Sharpe, secretary. The organization was completed at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., on September 15, 1898, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers provided for therein. Its purpose, as set forth in the constitution, is "to record the history and conserve the memory of the events of the campaign which resulted in the surrender on the 17th day of July, 1898, of the Spanish army, the city of Santiago de Cuba and the military province to which it pertained." Persons eligible to membership are all those officers and soldiers of the United States Army, including acting assistant surgeons and authorized volunteer aides, who constituted the expeditionary force to Santiago de Cuba and who worthily participated in the campaign between the dates of June 14 and July 17, 1898. Pro-

COMMANDERS OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

No.	Commandery of the State of	Headquarters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Apr. 15, 1865	Brev. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson	139 South 7th St., Phila.
2	New York	N. Y. City	Jan. 17, 1866	Asst. Paymaster A. N. Blakeman	140 Nassau St., New York.
3	Maine	Portland	Apr. 25, 1866	Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage	Oxford Bldg., Portland.
4	Massachusetts	Boston	Mar. 4, 1868	Col. Arnold A. Rand	19 Milk St., Boston.
5	California	S. Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Brev. Lieut.-Col. W. R. Smedberg	224 Sansome St., S. Fran.
6	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	May 15, 1874	Capt. A. Ross Houston	Milwaukee.
7	Illinois	Chicago	May 8, 1879	Capt. Roswell H. Mason	76 Monroe St., Chicago.
8	D. of Columbia	Washington	Feb. 1, 1882	Brevet Major Wm. P. Huxford	Atlantic Bldg., Wash.
9	Ohio	Cincinnati	May 3, 1882	Major W. R. Thrall	Cincinnati.
10	Michigan	Detroit	Feb. 4, 1885	Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. W. Swift	Detroit.
11	Minnesota	St. Paul	May 6, 1885	Lieut. David L. Kingsbury	St. Paul.
12	Oregon	Portland	May 6, 1885	Capt. Gavin E. Caukin	Portland.
13	Missouri	St. Louis	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	Nebraska	Omaha	Oct. 21, 1885	Lieut. F. B. Bryant	Omaha.
15	Kansas	Leavenworth	Apr. 22, 1886	Brevet Capt. George Robinson	Fort Leavenworth.
16	Iowa	Des Moines	Oct. 20, 1886	First Lieut. and Adj. J. W. Muffly	Des Moines.
17	Colorado	Denver	June 1, 1887	Brevet Capt. James R. Saville	95 Kittredge B., Denver.
18	Indiana	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	Brevet Col. Z. A. Smith	Indianapolis.
19	Washington	Tacoma	Jan. 14, 1891	First Lieut. George H. Boardman	Tacoma.
20	Vermont	Burlington	Oct. 14, 1891	Capt. Henry O. Wheeler	Burlington.

vision is made for perpetuation of the society through the admission of lineal descendants of persons eligible for original membership, and of those blood relatives of either of these two classes to whom, in the absence of lineal descendants, the right of inheritance to one membership may be devised by a decedent member. Besides the central society there are branches in New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Worcester, Mass.; Washington, D. C., and San Francisco. The total membership is upward of 3,000.

Officers of the National Society.—President, Major-Gen. Wm. R. Shafter, U. S. A., retired; first vice-president, Major-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V. (brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired); second vice-president, Major-Gen. J. Ford Kent, U. S. V. (brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired); third vice-president, Major-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A.; fourth vice-president, Major-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A.; secretary and treasurer, Major Alfred C. Sharpe, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V. (major of infantry and A. A. G., U. S. A.); historian, Major G. Creighton Webb, inspector-general, U. S. V.; registrar-general, Major Philip Reade, inspector-general, U. S. V. (lieutenant-colonel Twenty-third U. S. Infantry); first division registrar, Capt. L. W. V. Kennon, Sixth United States Infantry (major Tenth U. S. Infantry); second division registrar, Capt. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry (lieutenant-colonel and A. A. G., U. S. A.); third division registrar, Capt. Charles Morton, Third U. S. Cavalry (colonel Eighth U. S. Cavalry); fourth division registrar, Lieut.-Col. John Jacob Astor, inspector-general U. S. V. These officers are ex-officio members of a council composed of Majors-General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.; H. S. Hawkins, U. S. V., and S. S. Sumner, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gens. Adelbert Ames, U. S. V.; Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. A., and Chambers McKibbin, U. S. V.; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First U. S. Vol. Cavalry; Capt. E. D. Dimmick, Ninth U. S. Cavalry (lieutenant-colonel, Second U. S. Cavalry), and Lieut.-Col. Charles Dick, Eighth Ohio Vol. Infantry; one vacancy existing.

Officers of the New York Branch. — President, Brig.-Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; first vice-president, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. V.; second vice-president, Col. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A.; third vice-president, Major G. Creighton Webb, U. S. V.; fourth vice-president, Capt. Woodbury Kane, U. S. V.; secretary, Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, U. S. V., 62 William street, New York City; treasurer, Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker, U. S. V. Council—Major Stephen Baker, U. S. A.; Capts. William H. Linson, U. S. V., and Stewart M. Brice, U. S. V.; Lieuts. A. L. Robertson, L. W. McLeon, R. M. Ferguson and George H. Wilson, all U. S. V.; Capt. William Astor Chanler, U. S. V.; Lieuts. Alfred H. Abeel, U. S. V., and Harris B. Fisher, U. S. V.; Sergeants Henry Bull, Henry Van Schaick and John List, all U. S. V., and Corporal John F. Jenkins, U. S. V.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.—The Medal of Honor Legion is a patriotic social organization composed of officers and enlisted men who have received medals of honor for distinguished conduct in action. The greater number of these medals were awarded to participants in the war for the preservation of the Union, under an act of Congress providing for this recognition. Veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the war in China have also been made recipients of the honor, and to these is open the privilege of membership in the legion. There are 550 members. The officers are:

Commander, Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, New York City; senior vice-commander, L. G. Estes; junior vice-commander, Joseph O. Gregg; chaplain, Rev. William S. Hubbell; adjutant, Col. Horatio C. King, 375 Fulton st., Brooklyn; judge-advocate, Gen. Hazard Stevens; surgeon, Gabriel Grant, M. D., New York City; quartermaster, Noble D. Preston, Philadelphia, Pa.; inspector, Major J. B. Fassbtt; historian, Gen. Franklin Y. Butterfield.

AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.—The American Flag Association was organized in New York City on February 17, 1898. The object of the association is the fostering of public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country, preserving it from desecration, and initiating and forwarding legal measures to prevent such desecration. The organization consists of the Flag Committee of patriotic societies, Grand Army posts, etc., admitted by vote of the association or its Executive Committee, and any such society or organization not represented is invited to appoint a flag committee of thirteen members in order to be represented. There is also provision made for the admission of members-at-large, persons of any age or either sex being eligible. A fee of $5 secures life membership, and $1 is the fee for annual membership, except in the case of school children under eighteen years, who are required to pay an annual fee of 10 cents only. As regards the membership of flag committees there are no compulsory dues, the association depending for support of its work upon the voluntary contributions of societies represented. These number about sixty at the present time. In voting every member has a voice, whether present or absent, as votes may be cast by proxy if a member is unable to attend a meeting. The annual meeting is held on or about the 14th day of June, and officers are elected for one year or until their successors are chosen. The officers are:

President, Colonel Ralph Earl Prime, Yonkers, N. Y. Vice-presidents, Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.; Major-General O. O. Howard, Rutland, Vt.; Major-General J. C. Breckinridge, Washington, D. C.; Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, New York; Rear Admiral B. Gherardi, Stratford, Conn.; Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Franklin Murphy, Trenton, N. J.; Major J. Langdon Ward, New York; Edward Hagaman Hall, New York; Mrs. Stephen V. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; Miss Mary V. B. Vanderpoel, New York. Secretaries, Theodore Fitch, No. 120 Broadway, New York; Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, No. 251 West Eighty-seventh street, New York. Treasurer, Edward Payson Cone, No. 314 West Ninetieth street, New York.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Naval Order of the United States developed from a meeting held informally on July 4, 1890, by a few gentlemen interested in naval history, an organization being effected under the title, Naval Commandery of the United States, on November 10, 1890. In conjunction with another society, since dissolved, a provisional organization of broader scope was effected on June 19, 1893, and the General Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was fully constituted on August 15, 1893, the parent body becoming the Massachusetts Commandery. Commanderies have since been instituted in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, District of Columbia and California. As now constituted, the machinery of the order comprises these several bodies, together with a legislative body designated the Congress, composed of the general officers and six delegates from each commandery. This congress meets triennially on October 5. The objects of the order are to transmit to latest posterity the glorious names and memories of the officers and men who have served the United States in battles fought on the water; to encourage research and publication of data pertaining to naval art and science, and to establish libraries in which to preserve all documents, rolls, books, portraits and relics relating to the navy and its heroes. The companions of the order are of two classes. The first class comprises commissioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion who were in actual service in the navy, marine corps or revenue marine under the authority of any of the thirteen original colonies, or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution, or in any of the subsequent wars of the United States, remaining in service or receiving honorable discharge. This class of membership is hereditary in accordance with the usual rules of primogeniture, passing along male lines of succession. No person who has ever borne arms against the United States, however, is eligible. The second class companionship covers only the life of the recipient, and is open to enlisted men who have received the United States Naval Medal of Honor.

Officers of the General Commandery, 1901-1904.—General commander, Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N., retired, Pennsylvania Commandery; vice-general commanders, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., New York Commandery; Rear Admiral Smith Barker, U. S. N., New York Commandery; general recorder, Lieutenant-Commander S. Hubbard, U. S. N., retired, New York Commandery; assistant general recorder, Rodney McDonough, Massachusetts Commandery; general treasurer, Jarvis Bonesteel Edson, late U. S. N., New York Commandery; general historian, Major Richard Strader Collum, U. S. M. C., retired, Pennsylvania Commandery; general chaplain, Rev. Gerge Williamson Smith, D. D., LL.D., late chaplain U. S. N., New York Commandery. There is also a General Council, consisting of nine members.

New York Commandery.—The New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was incorporated March 4, 1896, and is the largest one in the order, having 153 members. Its officers are as follows: Commander, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N.; vice-commander, Lieutenant-Com-

mander Jacob W. Miller, U. S. N., retired; recorder, Ernest Carter, U. S. N., retired, No. 29 Wall street, N. Y.; treasurer, Allen Stoddard Apgar, late U. S. N.; registrar, William Stiteler Wells, U. S. N., retired; historian, William T. Salter, U. S. N., retired; chaplain, Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States is an association historical in character and patriotic in aim, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence was achieved and standing for the honorable principle of national defence against foreign aggression. It was founded in 1894 to perpetuate the names and services of commissioned officers who served either in the War of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War or the war with Spain. There are twenty-one State commanderies and a national commandery. The members, of whom there are about 1,600, are styled "companions," and are in three classes—veteran, hereditary and honorary. In order to make membership a greater dignity the right is reserved to confer companionship upon only those officers of the army and navy and their direct descendants as shall be selected by formal action of the State commanderies.

Officers of the National Commandery.—Commander-general, Major-General Alex. S. Webb, U. S. A. Vice-commanders-general, New York, Major-General Chas. F. Roe, N. G. N. Y.; Pennsylvania, Brigadier-General Wm. H. H. Davis, U. S. V.; Connecticut, Augustus Floyd Delefield; Illinois, Brigadier-General George M. Moulton, U. S. V.; California, Hon. Horace Davis, LL.D.; Massachusetts, Wm. Delancy Howe; Florida, Colonel T. V. Kessler; Maryland, Colonel H. Ashton Ramsay; District of Columbia, Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Ohio, Brigadier-General Henry A. Axline, U. S. V.; Missouri, Colonel Milton Moore, U. S. V.; Vermont, Captain Frank L. Greene, U. S. V.; Virginia, Dr. Geo. B. Johnston; Rhode Island, Captain Stephen Watermann, U. S. V.; Louisiana, Commander John W. Bostick, L. N. R.; New Jersey, Brigadier-General Edward E. Campbell, U. S. V.; Wisconsin, Colonel Horace M. Seaman, U. S. V.; Michigan, Captain and Chaplain Francis C. Kelley, U. S. V.; Georgia, Brigadier-General Wm. F. Gordon, U. S. V.; Texas, Major-General L. N. Oppenheimer, T. V. G.; Colorado, General Irving Hale; Indiana, Brigadier-General Wm. J. McKee, U. S. V. Secretary-general, Jas. H. Morgan, New York Commandery; treasurer-general, Colonel Oliver C. Bosbyshell, P. N. G., Pennsylvania Commandery; registrar-general, Rev. Henry N, Wayne, Connecticut Commandery; judge-advocate-general, Hon. Frank Montgomery Avery, New York Commandery; chaplain-general, Captain and Chaplain C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D. C. L., Pennsylvania Commandery.

MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION.—With a view to the preservation and care of the estate at Mount Vernon, Va., which was the home of Washington and where the great soldier-statesman died, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was founded in 1854 by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, who was its first regent. The officers are:

Regent, Mrs. Justine van Rensselaer Townsend, New York City; vice-regents, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Wisconsin; Mrs. Letitia H. Walker, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, District of Columbia; Mrs. Margaret J. M. Sweat, Maine; Mrs. S. E. Johnson Hudson, Connecticut; Mrs. Emma R. Ball, Virginia; Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Massachusetts; Mrs. Jennie Meeker Ward, Kansas; Mrs. Ida A. Richardson, Louisiana; Mrs. Elizabeth B. A. Rathbone, Michigan; Mrs. Mary T. Leiter, Illinois; Mrs. Alice H. Hill, Colorado; Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, Delaware; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California; Mrs. Rebecca B. Flandrau, Minnesota; Mrs. A. R. Winder, New Hampshire; Mrs. Fannie Gilchrist Baker, Florida; Mrs. Georgia P. Wilder, Georgia; Mrs. George R. Goldsborough, Maryland; Mrs. Helen Field Conover, New Jersey; Mrs. Christine Blair Graham, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Yeatman Webb, Tennessee; Miss Amy Townsend, New York; Mrs. William Ames, Rhode Island; Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frances C. Maxey, Texas; Mrs. Robert D. Johnston, Alabama; Mrs. Eugene van Rensselaer, West Virginia; Mrs. James E. Campbell, Ohio; Mrs. Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Meeker Ward, Ottawa, Kan.; treasurer, Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Washington, D. C.; resident superintendent, Mr. Harrison H. Dodge, Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, Va.; assistant superintendent, Mr. James Young, Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, Va.; Advisory Committee, Chief Justice Fuller, United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.; Mr. James Carter, New York, and Hon. T. M. McCarter, Newark, N. J.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy is a social, literary, historical, monumental and benevolent association, composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters and lineal descendants of men who rendered honorable service in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederacy or of any of the States embraced therein, or who gave personal service to the Confederate cause. It was organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894, Mrs. M. C. Goodlett, of that city, being the prime mover. In recognition of this service Mrs. Goodlett was subsequently made a permanent official of the organization, with the title of honorary president and founder. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, of Charlotte, N. C., is also an honorary president for life. The organization has 555 chapters, located in all parts of the United States, and has a total membership of 26,227. Its objects are in no sense political. It undertakes to extend all necessary charity to the survivors of the war between the States and those dependent upon them; to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the war; to protect historic places of the Confederacy; to record the part taken by Southern women, as well in untiring effort after the war in the reconstruction of the South as in patient endurance of hardship and in patriotic devotion during the struggle; to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States, and to cherish the ties of friendship among the members of the society. The officers are:

President, Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Rome, Ga.; first vice-president, Mrs. M. R. M. Rosenberg, Galveston, Texas; second vice-president, Mr. T. J. Latham, Memphis, Tenn.; recording secretary, Mrs. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Virginia F. McSherry, Martinsburg, W. Va.; treasurer, Mrs. James Y. Leigh, Norfolk, Va.; custodian, Mrs. S. E. Gabbett, Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED SONS OF CONFERERATE VETERANS.—The General Society of United Sons of Confederate Veterans was organized in 1895 to perpetuate the memory of the events and men connected with the struggle to establish the Confederate States of America, which continued through the years 1861 to 1865. Its several constituted bodies consist of camps, each designated by a name and number; subdivisions of States, known as brigades: State organizations, styled divisions, and organizations of States, known as departments. The chief body is designated the Confederation. The departments are: Army of Northern Virginia Department, formed of the States of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Kentucky; Army of Tennessee Department, comprising the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, and the Trans-Mississippi Department, composed of the States of Arkansas, Texas and Missouri and the Indian Territory. There are 372 camps, with a total membership of more than 15,000. The officers are:

Commander-in-chief, Thomas P. Stone, Waco, Texas; adjutant-general and chief of staff, Homer D. Wade, Waco, Texas; inspector-general, N. R. Tisdal, Fort Worth, Texas; quartermaster-general, R. Hayne King, Waco, Texas; commissary-general, M. O'Marra, Savannah, Ga.; judge-advocate-general, Robert E. Lee, Burkes Station, Fairfax County, Va.; chaplain-general, Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, Sewanee, Tenn.

ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.—This is a patriotic and historical association, which was organized on May 13, 1896, the anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va. That anniversary is fixed as the date for its annual meetings. The objects of the order are to associate men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in this land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the colonies in the struggle for independence; to teach reverent regard for the names, patriotism and deeds of the founders of the country and their patriot descendants; to inculcate patriotism; to collect and preserve records and other historical matter relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and descendants; to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the colonies and the republic, and to carry out other patriotic and historical purposes. Membership is open to any man of good character, twenty-one years old, or older, and a citizen of the United States, "who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who set-

tled prior to May 13, 1657, in any of the colonies now included in the United States of America, and one or all of whose intermediate ancestors in the same line, who lived in the period of the Revolution, from 1775 to 1783, adhered to the cause of the colonies." There are 454 members. The General Court of the order has supreme control, and is composed of seven founders, the past and present general officers, nine councillors-general and the present officers of the State societies. The officers are:

Governor-general, Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; deputy governor-general, Charles F. Haseltine, Pennsylvania; chaplain-general, Rev. Dryden W. Phelps, Connecticut; secretary-general, Edgar A. Turrell, No. 76 William street, New York City; treasurer-general, George C. Batcheller, New York City; attorney-general, Edward L. Perkins, Pennsylvania; registrar-general, William A. Marble, New York; genealogist-general, Robert B. Cone, New York; historian-general, Henry R. Waite, New Jersey.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.—Commemorative of the good comradeship developed by service in the Union Army during the Civil War, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. It is composed entirely of commissioned officers who served with honor in the Army of the Tennessee, and provision for its perpetuation is made by making their descendants eligible to membership. In its constitution its object is defined as being "to keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this army during its career in the service, and which has given it such harmony of action, and contributed in no small degree to its glorious achievements in our country's cause." The society usually holds a meeting annually. The officers are:

President, General Grenville M. Dodge, New York City. Vice-presidents, General L. F. Hubbard, Red Wing, Minn.; Captain Henry A. Castle, Washington, D. C.; Captain Henry H. Rood, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; Major A. W. Edwards, Fargo, N. D.; General Fred. W. Moore, Cincinnati, O.; Captain F. H. Madgeburg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Captain S. S. Tripp, Peoria, Ill.; Captain N. T. Spoor, St. Louis, Mo.; Colonel Fred Welker, Montreal, Canada; Captain H. C. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind.; Captain G. A. Busse, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Cleveland, O.; corresponding secretary, General A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, O.; recording secretary, Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati, O.; treasurer, Major Augustus M. Van Dyke, Cincinnati, O.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.—This society, composed of veterans of the Civil War, was organized in February, 1868. Its objects are mainly social, to preserve the fellowship and the history of the Army of the Cumberland. Any officer or soldier of honorable record in that army is eligible for membership. The members number about four hundred, and the society has lost more than that number by death. Meetings are held annually, and an annual volume of proceedings and historical matter is published. The officers are:

President, ——— ———; corresponding secretary, General H. V. Boynton; treasurer, Major John A. Tweedale, U. S. A.; recording secretary, Colonel J. W. Steele; historian, Major Charles E. Belknap; Executive Committee, General J. Barnett, Captain J. W. Foley, General Paul A. Oliver, Major W. F. Goodspeed, General J. G. Parkhurst and the officers of the society, ex-officio.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.—The Spanish War Veterans was the first society organized by men who participated in the Spanish-American War in any branch of the armed forces of the United States. It was incorporated November 28, 1899, its object being to keep alive the memories of the war with Spain, to promote the best interest of those who took part in it in the service of the United States and of their dependents, and to encourage and spread universal liberty and equal rights and justice to all men, as well as to inculcate the principles of freedom, patriotism and humanity. Those eligible to membership are soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy and marine corps who served honorably during the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines. The officers are:

Commander-in-chief, M. Emmett Urell; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Harold C. Megrew; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Champe S. Andrews; inspector-general, I. N. Kinney; judge advocate-general, Hamilton Ward, Jr.; surgeon-general, Dr. L. L. Seaman; chaplain, Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, U. S. N.; adjutant-general, L. C. Dyer; quartermaster-general, Robert A. Brunner, Rutherford, N. J.; sponsor, Miss Clara Barton, Glen Echo, Md.

SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF INDIAN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Society of Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States was organized in Philadelphia on April 23, 1896, by officers of the United States Army, to perpetuate the services, heroism and privations of officers and soldiers of the army, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union in wars with the Indians since the close of the War of the Revolution. One of its objects is to collect and preserve for publication a record of those services and historical data relating thereto. Membership is divided into three classes. The first class includes commissioned officers of the United States Army, active, retired or honorably discharged, and officers of any State National Guard or militia, who have actually served or may hereafter serve in a strictly military capacity in the country occupied by hostile Indians. Those eligible for second-class membership are lineal male descendants of members of the first class, or of those officers who would have been eligible, but who died without becoming members. The third class is open to non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received the medal of honor or certificate of merit from the United States Government, or who have been proffered, or recommended for, a commission, or who have been specially mentioned in orders by the War Department or their immediate commanding officer for services rendered against hostile Indians. No honorary membership is permitted. The officers are:

Commander, Brevet Brigadier-General Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A., retired; vice-commander, Colonel John V. Furey; recorder and treasurer, Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., retired; assistant recorder, Lieutenant George R. Burnett, U. S. A., retired; historian, Brigadier-General Charles King, U. S. A., retired; council, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Wilcox, U. S. A., retired; Major Henry E. Smith, U. S. A., retired; Captain Edward J. Conway, U. S. A.; Lieutenant John M. Walton, U. S. A., retired; Major Henry Pennington, late U. S. A.

UNITED STATES VETERAN NAVY.—The United States Veteran Navy was organized September 21, 1899, for the purpose of bettering the condition of all classes of naval veterans by providing for them a fraternal brotherhood which should extend a helping hand to all deserving and needy shipmates and their widows and orphans. Those who are eligible to membership are any commissioned officer or enlisted man who has served in the United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, United States Revenue Cutter Service, Naval Militia, or who has been sworn into the naval service, and whose name appears on the United States Navy pay rolls during any portion of the time between April 12, 1861, and August 25, 1865, or during the Spanish-American War, from the blowing up of the United States battleship Maine to April 11, 1899, who has not been convicted of any crime against the Government of the United States of America, and who is now in the naval service, or who has been honorably discharged, or resigned by an honorable acceptance of resignation, or any commissioned officer or enlisted man of the United States Navy who, in years to come, may be in the United States Navy in time of war against an enemy of this Government.

The members of the society, now more than 2,900 in number, are divided among the eleven squadrons, which are located in New York City, Brooklyn, Providence, R. I.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; St. Paul, Minn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Soldiers' Home, California; Jersey City, N. J.; San Francisco, Cal., and Norfolk, Va. The officers are:

Commodore, F. H. Gove, No. 39 Burling Slip, New York City; fleet captain, W. E. Atkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; fleet commander, Charles Leimbeck, Brooklyn; fleet first lieutenant, Joseph A. McGuinness, St. Paul, Minn.; fleet second lieutenant, Ole T. Rund, Brooklyn; fleet secretary, James S. Drew, No. 745 Columbus avenue, New York City; fleet paymaster, Erdix F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; fleet chaplain, Robert Edwards, Brooklyn; fleet surgeon, Dr. Lorenzo Traver, Providence, R. I.; fleet engineer, J. C. Cilley, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.—The National Society of the Army of the Philippines is composed of soldiers and sailors who have served during the war in the Philippine Islands, and are either honorably discharged or are still in active service. The objects of the order are to promote sociability among its members and to assist those who need help. Annual reunions and meetings are held.

The officers elected at the annual meeting held in 1902 are:

President, General Irving Hale, Denver; first vice-

president, Lieutenant Donald McRae, Council Bluffs; second vice-president, Colonel Alfred Frost, Mesilla Park, N. M.; third vice-president, General Charles King, Milwaukee; fourth vice-president, Colonel J. W. Pope, Colorado; fifth vice-president, Brevet Brigadier-General Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, Kan.; sixth vice-president, H. A. Crow, Connellsville, Pa.; secretary, F. M. Schutte, St. Paul; treasurer, C. D. Lewis, Colorado; chaplain, Rev. Charles Mailley, Nebraska.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.—The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was organized in New York City February 2, 1899. Its objects are to cherish the memories and associations of that war; to unite and promote the ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by those who participated in it; to acquire and preserve records of individual service; to advance the best interests of the sailors and soldiers of the United States; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government, and to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship and maintain the national honor and Union. Officers, regular or volunteer, who were on the active list or served actively in the United States army, navy, marine corps or revenue marine during the war with Spain or the subsequent insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership, if still in service or honorably discharged. Men who served in the war or during the insurrection as naval or military cadets prior to April 1, 1901, are also eligible. Upon the death of any member of the order the eldest lineal male descendant or nearest male heir in collateral branches of the family becomes eligible in successive order. At the present time there is a national commandery, and State commanderies in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Pennsylvania, with a total membership of about 1,000. The New York Commandery has headquarters at No. 170 Fifth avenue, New York City. The officers are:

Commander, President Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. V.; senior vice-commander, Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N.; junior vice-commander, Brigadier-General J. W. Clous, U. S. A.; recorder, Ensign A. J. Henriques, late U. S. N.; treasurer, Ensign Frank W. Toppan, U. S. N.; registrar, Ensign Eugene N. Robinson, late U. S. N.; chaplain, J. C. Welwood, U. S. V. The Board of Officers consists of these officers, excepting the recorder, and includes a council composed of Lieutenant W. J. Sears, U. S. N.; Brigadier-General W. F. Randolph, U. S. A.; Captain G. N. Whistler, U. S. A.; Major-Surgeon L. L. Seaman, U. S. V.; P. A. Engineer A. B. Fry, late U. S. N.; Ensign A. J. Henriques, late U. S. N.; Captain Champe S. Andrews, U. S. V.; Lieutenant Paul R. Towne, U. S. V., and Lieutenant G. B. Townsend, late U. S. N.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LADIES OF NAVAL VETERANS.—The National Association of Ladies of Naval Veterans is an organization formed to assist all families of naval men who may need assistance, and also in general ways to inculcate patriotism, especially in the rising generation by improving home life and by lectures and entertainments. It was instituted May 24, 1894, in Providence, R. I., and its machinery includes, in addition to the National Association, local organizations, or "ports," eight in number at present, and located respectively at Providence, R. I. (No. 1); New Bedford, Mass. (No. 2); Salem, Mass. (No. 3); Baltimore, Md. (No. 4); Philadelphia, Pa. (Nos. 5 and 7); Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (No. 6), and Detroit, Mich. (No. 8). There are about thirty members attached to each "port," and the National Association includes a number of members unattached. The officers for 1903-1904: Captain commander, Mrs. S. E. Reynolds, Decatur street, Eaton, Ohio; commander, Mrs. Ada L. Shannon, No. 4055 Girard avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.; lieutenant commander, Mrs. Cora B. Stone, No. 637 Dolphin street, Baltimore, Md.; senior lieutenant, Mrs. Judith E. Knight, No. 75 West Cole street, Pawtucket, R. I.; lieutenant, Mrs. Caroline Harris, No. 526 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md.; fleet paymaster, Mrs. Ellen E. Traver, No. 5 Stewart street, Providence, R. I.; fleet surgeon, Miss Annie R. Sears, No. 423 Lafayette avenue, Baltimore, Md.; fleet chaplain, Miss Lillie Cuddy, Detroit, Mich.; national secretary, Mrs. Jennie Laird, No. 87 Lippitt street, Providence, R. I.; chief of staff, Mrs. Margaret B. Dixon, No. 63 Brady street, Detroit, Mich.; national boatswain, Mrs. Agnes Nealon, No. 831 Leland street, Philadelphia, Pa.; national historian, Mrs. Henrietta Bowen, No. 1232 Cambria street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.—The National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans was organized and incorporated at Trenton, N. J., December 14, 1899. Its objects are to strengthen the spirit of fraternity engendered among those who served honorably in the military and naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or in the insurrection in the Philippines; to promote loyalty and patriotism and to inculcate the principles of equal rights and free government. All soldiers and sailors, regular or volunteer, who served honorably with army, navy or marine corps in these events are eligible to membership.

A section of the Order has been organized on the Pacific Coast, headed by Gen. Owen Summers, of Portland, Ore. Negotiations are proceeding for the amalgamation of the Spanish War Veterans and the Service Men of the Spanish War.

The officers of the National Association are as follows:

Commander-in-chief, Col. D. Jack Foster, Chicago; senior vice-commander-in-chief, General Owen Summers, Oregon; junior vice-commender-in-chief, Captain John B. McFarland, Mississippi; adjutant-general, Captain John J. Cairns, Chicago; quartermaster-general, Captain Walter F. Walker, New Hampshire; inspector-general, Major Alexander M. Harvey, Kansas; surgeon-general, Major E. M. Brown, Washington; judge-advocate-general Colonel Russell B. Harrison, Indianapolis.

ROUGH RIDERS' ASSOCIATION.—Members of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, enlisted for service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and known as the "Rough Riders," organized an association prior to the disbandment of the regiment, with the object of perpetuating the memories of the war and promoting a lasting friendship among the members of the command. The Rough Riders' Association was the name chosen. All members of the regiment are eligible to membership in the association. There are at present 100 members, and honorary membership has been conferred on Captain John H. Parker, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Richard Harding Davis, Edward Marshall and Miguel A. Otero.

Following is the list of officers:

Honorary Permanent President, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; President, Captain Frederick Muller, Santa Fe., N. M.; vice-president, D. J. Leahy, Raton, N. M.; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Dame, Albuquerque, N. M.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

FREEMASONRY.—Freemasonry is an institution the origin of which is so veiled in obscurity that even its name is an enigma to philologists.

The first attempt to introduce Freemasonry in America was the appointment by the London Grand Lodge of a provincial grand master for New Jersey in 1730, but there is no account of that official having established any lodges. A lodge was opened in Boston, Mass., in 1733, and from that time the order began to make its way in the several colonies, lodges being opened under charters issued, some by the English Grand Lodge and some by the subsequently instituted Grand Lodge of Scotland. After the successful issue of the War of the Revolution the lodges thus established became independent of their parent grand lodges on the other side of the Atlantic and established grand lodges of their own in their respective States. The institution has had greater prosperity in this than in any other country. There are two recognized rites in the United States, one being known as the "York Rite" and the other as the "Scottish Rite." The "blue lodge" degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason are common to both. Many members of the fraternity take all the degrees of both rites, as there is no conflict between them.

Degrees of the York Rite.—In the York Rite there are ten degrees beyond those of the "blue lodge," and these are worked in three different bodies, respectively known as the Chapter (Royal Arch Masons), the Council (Royal and Select Masters), and the Commandery (Knights Templar). The capitular degrees, four in number, are those of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason. Those of the Council, numbering three, consist of Royal Master, Select Master and Super-Excellent Master. In passing to the higher degrees of the Commandery many Masons ignore the Council degrees, which they can do in every jurisdiction in the United States excepting that of Virginia, where only Super-Excellent Masters are eligible for the chivalric degrees. These consist of Red Cross Knight, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta.

Degrees of the Scottish Rite.—There are thirty

degrees in the Scottish Rite, not including those of the "blue lodge," and they are conferred in four different bodies, namely, the Lodge of Perfection, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, the Chapter of Rose Croix and the Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. The degrees of the Lodge of Perfection number eleven, and are as follows: Secret Master, Perfect Master, Intimate Secretary, Provost and Judge, Intendant of the Building, Elect of Nine, Elect of Fifteen, Sublime Knight Elect, Grand Master Architect, Knight of the Ninth Arch, Grand Elect, Perfect and Sublime Mason. The Council degrees, of which there are two, are Knight of the East or Sword and Prince of Jerusalem. The Rose Croix degrees also are but two, namely, Knight of the East and West and Knight of the Rose Croix de H. R. D. M. Fifteen degrees are comprised in the work of the Consistory, as follows: Grand Pontiff, Master ad Vitam, Patriarch Noachite, Prince of Libanus, Chief of the Tabernacle, Prince of the Tabernacle, Knight of the Brazen Serpent, Prince of Mercy, Commander of the Temple, Knight of the Sun, Knight of St. Andrew, Grand Elect Knight, K. H., or Knight of the Black and White Eagle, Grand Inspector Inquisitor Commander, Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree.

Ultra-Masonic Bodies.—There are other rites than the York and Scottish, which, however, are not recognized by the great bodies of Masons in the United States and Great Britain. For instance, the Grand Orient of France is unrecognized because of the fact that it does not demand that postulants for the degrees shall believe in a Supreme Being. The Grand Orient of Spain is also unrecognized. There is a numerous body of colored Free Masons in the United States which traces its origin back to a lodge duly chartered by the English Grand Lodge, but colored Masons are regarded as irregular by all the regular Masonic bodies in this country. Such organizations as the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Sheikhs of the Kaaba are not strictly Masonic, although membership in them is limited to Masons who have received certain specified degrees in either the York or the Scottish Rite.

GRAND LODGES OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

Grand Lodge.	Membership.	Grand Secretary.	Residence.
Alabama	13,494	Geo. A. Beauchamp.	Montgomery.
Arizona	939	Geo. Jas. Roskruge.	Tucson.
Arkansas	13,305	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
B. Columbia	2,355	Robert E. Brett	Victoria.
California	24,735	George Johnson	S. Francisco.
Canada	28,421	J. J. Mason	Hamilton.
Colorado	9,432	William D. Todd	Denver.
Connecticut	17,730	John H. Barlow	Hartford.
Delaware	2,433	Benj. F. Bartram	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.	6,257	Arvine W. Johnson.	Washington.
Florida	4,622	Wilber P. Webster.	Jacksonville.
Georgia	21,138	Wm. A. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	1,532	Theo. W. Randall	Boise.
Illinois	63,034	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Indiana	35,107	Calvin W. Prather	Indianapolis.
Indian Ter	4,549	Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	31,693	Newton R Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Kansas	22,388	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka.
Kentucky	21,819	Henry B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	6,361	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	23,224	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	3,486	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg.
Maryland	8,278	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	42,090	Sereno D. Nickerson.	Boston.
Michigan	45,304	Lou B. Winsor	Reed City.
Minnesota	17,528	Thomas Montgomery	St. Paul.
Mississippi	10,676	Frederick Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	26,138	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	3,325	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	13,115	Francis E. White	Omaha.
Nevada	904	Chaun. N. Noteware	Carson City.
N. Brunswick	1,884	J. Twining Hartt	St. John.
N. Hampshire	9,480	Frank D. Woodbury.	Concord.
New Jersey	19,150	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	1,079	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New York	111,365	Edw. M. L. Ehlers	New York.
N. Carolina	12,012	John C. Drewry	Raleigh.
N. Dakota	3,998	Frank J. Thompson.	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	3,574	Thomas Mowbray	Halifax.
Ohio	51,374	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	3,291	James S. Hunt	Stillwater.
Oregon	5,595	James F. Robinson.	Eugene.
Pennsylvania.	57,266	William A. Sinn	Philadelphia.
Pr. Edward Is	574	Neil MacKelvie	Summerside.
Quebec	4,033	Will H. Whyte	Montreal.
Rhode Island.	5,685	S. Penrose Williams.	Providence.
S. Carolina	6,532	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
S. Dakota	5,125	Geo. A. Pettigrew	Flandreau.
Tennessee	17,770	John Berry Garrett.	Nashville.
Texas	31,568	John Watson	Houston.

GRAND LODGES—Continued.

Grand Lodge.	Membership.	Grand Secretary.	Residence.
Utah	982	Christopher Diehl	S. Lake City.
Vermont	10,674	Henry H. Ross	Burlington.
Virginia	13,444	Geo. W. Carrington.	Richmond.
Washington	6,205	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
W. Virginia	7,421	Geo. W. Atkinson	Charleston.
Wisconsin	18,795	William W. Perry	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	1,308	Wm. L. Kuykendall.	Saratoga.
Total	845,597		

OTHER GRAND LODGES.—The following is a list of grand lodges, comprising all with which the grand lodges of the United States and British America maintain fraternal relations:

Grand Lodge.	Grand Secretary.
Belgium	Charles Marchal, Brussels.
Costa Rica	Edmund A Osborne, San Jose.
Cuba	Aurelio Miranda, Havana.
Denmark	Rasmus O. Nielsen, Copenhagen.
Eclectic Union	Wilhelm Lotz, Frankfort-on-Main.
England	Edward Letchworth, London.
Germany	William Wald, Berlin.
Hungary	Ignacz Fekete, Budapest.
Ireland	Henry E. Flavelle, D.G.S., Dublin
New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
New Zealand	Malcolm Niccol, Auckland.
Norway	Theodor Hansen, Christiana.
Peru	J. Benjamin Choza, Lima.
Porto Rico	Federico Yumet, San Juan.
Royal York	G. Mitzlaff, Berlin.
Saxony	Ernst Hattenius, Dresden.
Scotland	David Reid, Edinburgh.
South Australia	James H. Cunningham, Adelaide.
Sweden	S. H. B. Svensson, Stockholm.
Switzerland	Paul Ele Bonjour, Neuchatel.
Tasmania	John Hamilton, Hobart.
Three Globes	Oscar Zwickau, Berlin.
Victoria	John Braim, Melbourne.
Western Australia	J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
Zur Eintracht	Carl Nies, Worms.
Zur Sonne	George H. Fischer, Bayreuth.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS. — Royal Arch Masonry, embracing the four degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason, is under the supervision of a General Grand Chapter, subordinate to which are forty-four grand chapters, each representing a State or Territory, except that Pennsylvania and Virginia are united. There are nearly 2,500 subordinate or local chapters, including about twenty-five in the Sandwich Islands, Chili and the Chinese Empire, these last being under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter. The total membership is upward of 200,000. The General Grand Chapter meets triennially, and the next convocation will be held in 1906. The following is the list of officers of the supreme body:

General grand high priest, James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga.; deputy general grand high priest, Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.; general grand king, Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.; general grand scribe, William C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.; general grand treasurer, John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md.; general grand secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; general grand captain of the host, Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn.; general grand principal sojourner, Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.; general grand royal arch captain, George E. Corson, Washington, D. C.; general grand master of the third vail, Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Ia.; general grand master of the second vail, William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.; general grand master of the first vail, Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kas.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. — The order of Knights Templar is a revival, in connection with Freemasonry, of some of the chivalric orders of the Middle Ages. Its degrees consist of Red Cross, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta. To be eligible to knighthood the postulant must be a Royal Arch Mason and a member in good standing of a "blue lodge" and a Chapter. In Virginia it is required that he shall also have taken the Council degrees. The supreme body of the order in this country is the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. There are forty-four Grand Commanderies, each representing individual States and Territories, excepting one known as the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The subordinate commanderies number 1,051, and the total membership is 128,073. The next conclave of the Grand Encampment will be held at San Francisco, Cal., September 6, 1904. The present officers are as follows: M. E. grand master, Henry Bates Stoddard, Bryan, Texas; R. E. deputy grand master, George

M. Moulton, Chicago, Ill.; V. E. grand generalissimo, Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.; V. E. grand captain-general, William B. Melish, Cincinnati, Ohio; V. E. grand senior warden, Joseph A. Locke, Portland, Me.; V. E. grand junior warden, Frank H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.; V. E. grand prelate, Daniel Crane Roberts, D. D., Concord, N. H.; V. E. grand treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.; V. E. grand recorder, John A. Gerow, Detroit, Mich.; V. E. grand standard bearer, Arthur McArthur, Troy, N. Y.; V. E. grand sword bearer, Charles C. Vogt, Louisville, Ky.; V. E. grand warden, Robert Strong, New Orleans, La.; V. E. grand captain of the guard, Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY. — Scottish Rite Masonry, which comprises twenty-nine degrees, from the fourth to the thirty-third degree, inclusive, is under two jurisdictions in the United States, known respectively as the Northern and the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction. For each there is a "Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree." The two bodies are in amity with each other, and also with the supreme councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Columbia, Chili, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Tunis and Spain.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.—In this jurisdiction there are 239 subordinate bodies, with a total membership of 34,035. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: M. P. sovereign grand commander, Henry L. Palmer, Wisconsin; P. grand lieutenant-commander, Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Massachusetts; grand minister of state, John C. Smith, Illinois; deputy for New York State, William Homan (there are also deputies for each of thirteen other States included in the jurisdiction); grand treasurer-general, Newton Darling Arnold, Rhode Island; grand secretary-general, James H. Codding, No. 133 Stewart Building, New York City.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction. — The number of subordinate bodies in this jurisdiction is 267, divided as follows: Lodges of Perfection, 102; Chapters of Rose Croix, 65; Councils of Kadosh, 52; Particular Consistories, 45; Grand Consistories, 3. The total membership is 14,867. The officers of the Supreme Council, who are elected for life, are as follows: M. P. sovereign grand commander, James D. Richardson, Tennessee; P. grand lieutenant-commander, Samuel E. Adams, Minnesota; grand minister of state, vacant; grand treasurer-general, W. Frank Pierce, San Francisco; grand secretary-general, Frederick Webber, Washington, D. C.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.—The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is a body which admits to membership none but Free Masons, this fact leading to an erroneous impression among outsiders that it is a Masonic institution. Those eligible are Masons of the thirty-second degree, A. A. S. Rite (eighteen degrees in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. The order is said to have been originally instituted in the year of the Hegira 25, the year 656 of the Christian era, its founder being the Mohammedan Kalif Alee, cousin german and son-in-law of the prophet Mohammed. The modern order is of recent origin and has had a rapid growth. The governing body in America is the Imperial Council, and there are eighty-five subordinate bodies, designated temples. The total membership is 67,354. The next meeting of the Imperal Council will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 13 and 14, 1904. The present officers of the Imperial Council are as follows: Imperial potentate, George H. Green, Dallas, Tex.; imperial deputy potentate, George L. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; imperial chief rabban, Henry A. Collins, Toronto, Canada; imperial assistant rabban, Alvah P. Clayton, St. Joseph, Mo.; imperial high priest and prophet, Frank C. Roundy, Chicago, Ill.; imperial oriental guide, Edwin I. Alderman, Marion, Ia.; imperial treasurer, William S. Brown, No. 523 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.; imperial recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.; imperial first ceremonial master, George L. Street, Richmond, Va.; imperial second ceremonial master, Frederick A. Hines, Los Angeles, Cal.; imperial marshal, Charles A. Tonsor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; imperial captain of the guard, J. Frank Trest, Fargo, N. D.; imperial outer guard, William J. Cunningham, Baltimore, Md.

SOVEREIGN COLLEGE OF ALLIED MASONIC AND CHRISTIAN DEGREES OF AMERICA.—This body of Masons confers academic as well as ritualistic degrees, the former being given for honorable cause and including that of "Doctor of Universal Masonry." Those upon whom this degree, the highest in the gift of the college, has been conferred are Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis of Greece, the Earl of Euston and William James Hughan, of England; D. Murray Lyon, of Scotland, and Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine. The rites governed by the college comprise the degrees of Ark Mariner, Secret Monitor, Tylers of Solomon, St. Lawrence the Martyr, Knight of Constantinople, Holy and Blessed Order of Wisdom and Trinitarian Knight of St. John of Patmos. This body is in communion with the Grand Council of Allied Masonic Degrees of England and with the Grand Ark Mariners' Council of England. The officers are elected triennially, with the exception of the sovereign grand master, who holds "ad vitam," and the deputy grand master, who also holds for life, with right of succession to the higher office. The following are the principal officers: Sovereign grand master, Alfred S. Kimball; deputy grand master, Charles A. Nesbitt; grand abbot, Right Rev. A. M. Randolph; grand senior warden, Frederick Webber; grand junior warden, Alfred R. Courtney; grand almoner, Josiah H. Drummond; grand recorder-general, Howard D. Smith, Norway, Me.; grand bursar, Frank N. Barker.

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.—A provincial grand lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland was instituted in 1878, with the late Albert Pike as provincial grand master. Its charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of the order at Edinburgh, Scotland. There are no subordinate lodges. The total membership is 271. W. Oscar Roome, Washington, D. C., is secretary.

THE CERNEAU RITE.—A body of Free Masons, holding under the Grand Orient of France, but unrecognized by the general body of Masons in this country, is located in New York City, having two consistories and a "Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, as organized by Joseph Cerneau, Thirty-third Degree, in the Year 1807." Judah Moses is grand secretary-general.

ANCIENT AND PRIMITIVE RITE OF MEMPHIS, IN AND FOR THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.—The Ancient and Primitive Rite of Masons, Disciples of Memphis, was founded as a grand lodge at Montauban, France, in the year 1814. Jacques Etienne Marconis established the first organization of the Ancient and Primitive Rite in New York City November 9, 1856, under the name and title of "A Supreme Council, Sublime Masters of the Great Work, Ninety-fifth Degree." On March 1, 1857, there was organized a "Sovereign Grand Council General, Ninety-fourth Degree." April 27, 1861, the then sovereign grand master resigned and appointed his successor in office, who, on June 21, 1862, acting in conjunction with the illustrious grand master, Marconis, the marshal, Magnan, and the grand master of the Grand Orient of France, constituted a Sovereign Sanctuary, Ninety-fifth Degree, in and for the Continent of America.

Officers of the Sovereign Sanctuary, Ninety-fifth Degree, of Ancient and Primitive Freemasonry, according to the Rite of Memphis, in and for the Continent of America, elected, appointed and installed July 3, 1901, for three years: Most illustrious sovereign grand master-general, H. G. Goodale, 96.; grand administrator-general, William F. Ford, 95.; grand chancellor-general, J. S. Phillips, 95.; grand expert-general, L. K. Goldsmith, 95.; grand secretary-general, E. T. Stewart, 95.; grand treasurer-general, R. H. Fargue, 95.

Grand Hierophant—Supreme sovereign grand master and honorary grand patron, Professor F. F. degli Oddi, of Egypt, ninety-seventh degree.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Egypt—Grand master-general, Illustrious Brother Professor degli Oddi, 97.; grand secretary-general, Illustrious Brother Sakakini, 96., Alexandria, Egypt.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Great Britain and Ireland—Sovereign Grand master-general, Illustrious Brother John Yarker, 96., Manchester, England.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Roumania—Sovereign grand master-general, Illustrious Brother Captain O. Morolu, 96.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Naples—Sovereign grand master-general, Illustrious Brother Gianbatti Pasini, 96.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Palermo—Sovereign grand master-general, Illustrious Brother Professor Salvatore Satille, 96.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of India — Sovereign grand master-general, Illustrious Brother P. C. Dutt, 96.

The Mystic Temple, Grand Council General, Ninety-fourth Degree, in and for the State of New York. The officers elected at the last biennial assembly of the Grand Council General, to serve for a term of

two years, were as follows: Very illustrious grand master of light, William F. Ford, 95.; grand orator, William H. Small, 95.; grand examiner, G. W. Winterburn, 95.; grand keeper of the rite, E. J. Powers, 94.; grand annalist, E. T. Stewart, 95.; grand treasurer, H. G. Goodale, 96.

Grand Defenders of the Rite, Ninety-first Degree.—Grand judge of the statutes, John S. Phillips, 95.; grand defender, G. W. Winterburn, 95.; grand arbitrator, R. H. Fargue, 95.; grand orator, H. A. N. Peterson, 95.; grand register, E. T. Stewart, 95.; grand censor, H. G. Goodale, 96.

Alpha Sublime Council, No. 1, Ninetieth Degree.—The officers are: Sublime die, Illustrious Brother E. J. Powers; first mystagogue, A. Reber; second mystagogue, D. J. de Clark; orator, J. P. Trayer; grand expert, J. A. Smith; secretary, Wm. F. Ford; treasurer, H. G. Goodale; archivist, Wm. J. Thompson; messenger of science, A. C. Henderson; accompanier, J. C. Heath; captain of guard, C. A. de Clark; standard bearer, J. Ma Boucharden; sword bearer, W. W. Staats; guardian of sanctuary, J. C. Wilkie; sentinel, D. W. Hallock; organist, G. Ruggiero.

Samothrace Senate, No. 1, Forty-second Degree.—The officers are: Sublime grand commander, Illustrious Knight F. C. Heath; most learned senior knight interpreter, J. A. Smith; most learned junior knight interpreter, W. A. S. Crane; marshal, W. H. Small; orator, A. C. Reimer; recorder, W. F. Ford; knight of finance, H. G. Goodale; knight archivist, W. J. Thompson; knight of introduction, C. A. de Clark; knight accompanier, A. C. Henderson; captain of guard, R. H. Fargue; standard bearer, J. Ma Boucharden; sword bearer, W. W. Staats; guardian of sanctuary, J. C. Wilkie; sentinel, D. W. Hallock; musical director, G. Ruggiero.

Gramercy Rose Croix, Chapter No. 1, Eighteenth Degree.—The officers are: Most wise, G. W. Winterburn; senior knight warden, J. A. Smith; junior knight warden, W. A. S. Crane; orator, J. Molloy, Jr.; conductor, A. Reber; archivist, W. F. Ford; treasurer, H. G. Goodale; captain of guard, A. C. Henderson; prelate, W. H. Small; guard of tower, J. C. Wilkie; sentinel, D. W. Hallock; organist, G. Ruggiero.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.—The Order of the Eastern Star is the only body of a Masonic character which admits women as members. It is not itself Masonic except in the restriction which it places upon candidates for admission. Masons in good and regular standing are eligible for membership, and their eligibility extends to their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. Widows of Masons also are eligible, and the list is confined to these several classes of persons. The order originated in New York City in 1868, and has extended through the country, with the result that there are now twenty-four grand lodges in as many States. The objects of the order are to extend to the female members of the families of Masons such social advantages of the ancient fraternity as may be shared with them, and to place them under the protecting care of the older order. New York State has the largest grand chapter, and there are a number of subordinate chapters in New York City, the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn having about thirty chapters, while there are about eighty in the State, all told. The officers of the New York Grand Chapter are as follows: Most worthy grand matron, Mrs. Annie Vass, Brooklyn; most worthy grand patron, John P. Fralick; right worthy grand treasurer, Mrs. Lucie A. Buddington, No. 72 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Manhattan; right worthy grand secretary, Mrs. Rebecca Niner, No. 338 West Fifty-first street, Manhattan.

COLORED FREE MASONS.—Freemasonry has existed among the colored people of the United States during the entire period of the nation's history. While the colored Masons are denied recognition by the white members of the order and by their lodges, grand and subordinate, the regularity of their organization and work is recognized by some of the foreign grand lodges. The parent lodge was known as African Lodge, and was opened in Boston, Mass., on March 6, 1775, when fifteen colored men were initiated as charter members. Prince Hall, whose name headed the list, was the first worshipful master. African Lodge received a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England in 1784, and upon this fact all the lodges of colored Masons base their claim to regularity. The archives of the order in Massachusetts contain evidence indicating that Prince Hall regarded African Lodge as a provincial grand lodge and himself as the provincial grand master. The African Grand Lodge of Boston was organized as such in 1808. It is now known as the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, so named in honor of the man who, in that and other States, is regarded as the father of Freemasonry among colored men. There are at the present time twenty-eight Grand Lodges in the United States and one in Ontario. Those in the United States are in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania (organized in 1815), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia.

SONS OF JONADAB.—The Order of the Sons of Jonadab is a total abstinence organization, instituted in 1867. Persons becoming members of the organization must subscribe to a life pledge to abstain from the use, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors.

The offices of the national order are at Washington, D. C., and the sovereign secretary is William H. Young, No. 1324 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The officers of the Sovereign Council are: Sovereign chief, J. E. Hibbs; vice-sovereign chief, Joseph R. Murphy; sovereign secretary, William H. Young; sovereign treasurer, F. J. McQuade.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—Odd Fellowship originated in the eighteenth century, and flourished in Great Britain especially, where a number of lodges early in the following century, about the year 1813, consolidated into the Manchester Unity, which is now the principal body representing the order in that country. There is no affiliation between it and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which represents Odd Fellowship in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Australasia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The first permanent lodge was instituted in the United States in 1819, and the objects of the order in this country are "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan, to improve and elevate the character of man." The order has been marked by a series of evolutions, out of which have grown the Encampment branch, the Chevaliers of the Patriarchs Militant and the Rebekah lodges, the latter being made up of both sexes. According to the report of the grand secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge for the year ended December 31, 1902, the condition of the order on that date is represented by the statistics which follow: Besides the Sovereign Grand Lodge there were 6 quasi-independent grand lodges in foreign countries, 67 grand lodges in the United States and Canada, 55 grand encampments, 12,817 subordinate lodges, 2,831 subordinate encampments, 1,032,573 lodge members, 153,764 encampment members, 40 Rebekah assemblies, the grand bodies of this branch of the order, 6,027 Rebekah lodges and 409,934 Rebekah lodge members. Of the Rebekah lodge members 151,156 were brothers and 258,778 were sisters. The total amount expended for relief by the various bodies during the year was $3,893,220.03 out of a total revenue of $11,553,905.29. The total expenses, not including payments on the relief account, were $5,173,965.82. Funds invested by subordinate lodges, encampments and Rebekah lodges aggregate $31,633,921.70. Statistics covering the period from 1830 until the close of the year 1902 and including those of the six quasi-independent grand lodges show that there have been 2,660,509 initiations in subordinate lodges, 2,688,664 members relieved, 262,253 widowed families relieved and a loss of 265,536 members through death. The total revenue for the period was $252,707,346.92, and the total expenditure for relief, $96,168,525.32.

The officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge are as follows: Grand sire, John B. Goodwin, Atlanta, Ga.; deputy grand sire, Robert E. Wright, Allentown, Pa.; grand secretary, J. Frank Grant, Baltimore, Md.; grand treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia, Pa.; assistant grand secretary, Elvin J. Curry, Baltimore, Md.; grand chaplain, J. W. Venable, Hopkinsville, Ky.; grand marshal, John B. Cockrum, Indianapolis, Ind.; grand guardian, Edwin L. Pilsbury, Boston, Mass.; grand messenger, Louis F. Hart, Tacoma, Wash.

GRAND LODGES AND SECRETARIES.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Secretary.	P. O. Address.
Alabama	H. C. Weaver	Huntsville.
Arizona	George A Mintz	Phoenix.
Arkansas	John P. Paul	Sulphur Springs
Australasia	John C. Smith	Melbourne.
New South Wales	George T. Clarke	Sydney.
New Zealand	William Reid	Dunedin.
South Australia	Alfred Leane	Adelaide.
Tasmania	George Coutts	Launceton.
Victoria		

GRAND LODGES AND SECRETARIES—Continued.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Secretary.	P. O. Address.
British Columbia	Fred. Davey	Victoria.
California	George T. Shaw	San Francisco.
Colorado	J. M. Norman	Denver
Connecticut	Frederick Botsford	New Haven.
Delaware	Isaac W. Hallam	Wilmington.
Denmark	Valdemar Petersen	Copenhagen.
Dist. of Columbia	Edw. T. Pettengill	Washington.
Florida	A. M. Cushman	Gainesville.
Georgia	J. S. Tyson	Savannah.
German Empire	F. Meyendorf	Berlin, S. O.
Brandenburg	Paul Juhre	Berlin.
Hannover	Hermann Gerhardt	Hannover.
Saxony	Oscar Grille	Dresden.
Silesia-Posen	Wilhelm Reimann	N. Weifsstein bei Waldenburg in Schlesien.
Wurtemberg	Dr. August Weiss	Munchon.
Idaho	D. L. Badley	Boise.
Illinois	John H. Sikes	Springfield.
Indiana	W. H. Leedy	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	G. H. Alexander	Muscogee.
Iowa	R. L. Tilton	Des Moines.
Kansas	W. H. Kemper	Horton.
Kentucky	R. G. Elliott	Lexington.
Louisiana	E. T. Duckert	New Orleans.
Maine	Russell G. Dyer	Portland.
Manitoba	R. H. Shanks	Winnipeg.
Maritime Provinces	J. C. P. Frazee	Halifax, N. S.
Maryland	John M. Jones	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	John U. Perkins	Boston.
Michigan	E. H. Whitney	Lansing.
Minnesota	A. L. Bolton	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Walter S. P. Doty	Grenada.
Missouri	E. M. Sloan	St. Louis.
Montana	A. J. White	Butte.
Nebraska	I. P. Gage	Fremont.
Netherlands	Jean H. Odink	Amsterdam.
Nevada	Wm. Sutherland	Virginia City.
New Hampshire	Lewis W. Crockett	Manchester.
New Jersey	Lewis Parker	Trenton.
New Mexico	N. E. Stevens	Albuquerque.
New York	Harry Walker	New York City
North Carolina	B. H. Woodell	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Don McDonald	Grand Forks.
Ohio	C. H. Lyman	Columbus.
Oklahoma	G. W. Bruce	Guthrie.
Ontario	J. B. King	Toronto.
Oregon	E. E. Sharon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Jos. H. Mackey	Philadelphia.
Quebec	T. J. Potter	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Wm. H. T. Mosley	Providence.
South Carolina	W. S. Brown	Columbia.
South Dakota	Harvey J. Rice	Huron.
Sweden	Fred Geijer	Stockholm.
Switzerland	E. Knuchel	Basel.
Tennessee	John R. Harwell	Nashville.
Texas	G. C. Fahm	Dallas.
Utah	Peter A. Simpkin	Salt Lake City
Vermont	H. E. Parker	Bradford.
Virginia	T. Wiley Davis	Richmond.
Washington	Louis F. Hart	Tacoma.
West Virginia	Ellis A. Billingslea	Fairmont.
Wisconsin	Richard Hoe	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Louis Miller	Laramie.

GRAND ENCAMPMENTS AND GRAND SCRIBES.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.
Alabama	Robert West	Montgomery.
Arizona	George A. Mintz	Phoenix.
Arkansas	John P. Paul	Sulphur Springs.
Australasia:		
New South Wales	John Webb	Sydney.
South Australia	Alfred Leane	Adelaide.
Victoria		
British Columbia	T. F. Neelands	Vancouver.
California	Wm. H. Barnes	San Francisco.
Colorado	J. M. Norman	Denver.
Connecticut	Frederick Botsford	New Haven.
Delaware	J. H. Appleby	Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia	Jos. Burroughs	Washington.
Florida	A. M. Cushman	Gainesville.
Georgia	J. S. Tyson	Savannah.
Idaho	D. L. Badley	Boise.
Illinois	H. C. Feltman	Salem.
Indiana	W. H. Leedy	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Arthur M. Foss	Pauls Valley.
Iowa	R. L. Tilton	Des Moines.
Kansas	Lewis T. Rees	Leavenworth.
Kentucky	R. G. Elliott	Lexington.
Pennsylvania	Usher A. Hall	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Wm. H. T. Mosley	Providence.
South Dakota	Harvey J. Rice	Madison.

GRAND ENCAMPMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.
Tennessee	John R. Harwell	Nashville.
Texas	Charles L. Sauer	San Antonio.
Utah	A. T. McCanne	Salt Lake City.
Louisiana	R. T. Leland	New Orleans.
Maine	B. C. Stone	Portland.
Manitoba	D. E. McKinnon	Winnipeg.
Maritime Provinces	Melville McKean	Moncton, N. B.
Maryland	John M. Jones	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	John U. Perkins	Boston.
Michigan	John B. Penfield	Vicksburg.
Minnesota	S. E. Ferree	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Sam Blumenthal	Holly Springs.
Missouri	E. M. Sloan	St. Louis.
Montana	A. J. White	Butte.
Nebraska	I. P. Gage	Fremont.
Nevada	Wm. Sutherland	Virginia City.
New Hampshire	Joseph Kidder	Manchester.
New Jersey	Lewis Parker	Trenton.
New York	J. D. McIntyre	New York City.
North Carolina	B. J. Jacobs	Wilmington.
North Dakota	H. J. Rowe	Casselton.
Ohio	F. C. Garrett	Dayton.
Oklahoma	G. W. Bruce	Guthrie.
Ontario	M. D. Dawson	London.
Oregon	E. E. Sharon	Portland.
Vermont	Charles W. Farr	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	T. V. Turney	Fort Monroe.
Washington	Louis F. Hart	Tacoma.
West Virginia	C. L. Simpson	Huntington.
Wisconsin	L. O. Holmes	Baraboo.
Wyoming	Louis Miller	Laramie.

REBEKAH ASSEMBLIES AND SECRETARIES.

Jurisdiction.	Secretary.	P. O. Address.
Alabama	Miss Cora Harrison	Huntsville.
Arizona	Mrs. Nettie Scott	Phoenix.
Arkansas	Mrs. Medora A. Reid	Little Rock.
California	Mrs. Mary E. Donoho	San Francisco.
Colorado	Mrs. Ernestine V. L. Beggs	Denver.
Connecticut	Mrs. Jennie A. Sparks	New Haven.
Idaho	Mrs. Carrie E. Myers	Boise.
Illinois	Mrs. Mary P. Miller	Springfield.
Indiana	Mrs. Mellie Lindsay	Kokomo.
Indian Territory	Miss Allie Schmidt	South McAleste
Iowa	Miss S. Elizabeth Matheney	Keokuk.
Kansas	Mrs. Evalyn Bradford	Concordia.
Kentucky	Mrs. Corinne C. Graham	Louisville.
Maine	Miss Grace E. Walton	Belfast.
Massachusetts	Mrs. Sarah A. Barry	Charlestown.
Michigan	Mrs. Ida M. Davis	Lansing.
Minnesota	Mrs. Eunice Melville	Minneapolis.
Missouri	Mrs. Allie E. Poundstone	Carterville.
Montana	Mrs. Eva Goodman	Townsend.
Nebraska	Anna B. Crawford	Lincoln.
Nevada	Mrs. Anna M. Warren	Reno.
New Hampshire	Mrs. Annie P. Rogers	Nashua.
New Jersey	Mrs. Mary I. Pullen	Arlington.
New York	Mrs. Marion E. Murray	Brooklyn.
North Dakota	Mrs. Clara Wilson	Minot.
Ohio	Mrs. Emma M. Bell	Columbus.
Oklahoma	M. E. Reger	Waukoomis.
Ontario	Mrs. Alice Young	Thamesford.
Oregon	Mrs. Ora Cosper	Dallas.
Pennsylvania	Mrs. Mary N. Joslyn	Philadelphia.
Quebec	Mrs. J. W. McKee	Sherbrooke.
Rhode Island	Mrs. Cora A. Aldrich	Providence.
South Dakota	Miss B. R. Spaulding	Huron.
Tennessee	Miss Theresa Cramer	Nashville.
Texas	Mrs. J. D. Alexander	Cisco.
Vermont	Mrs. Louise L. Boyce	Barre.
Virginia	Mrs. Bertha E. L. Gary	Phoebus.
Washington	Mrs. Nellie M. Knoff	Seattle.
West Virginia	Mrs. Hattie Roney	Colliers.
Wisconsin	Mrs. Sarah E. Hutchinson	Menominee.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. — The Knights of Pythias is a fraternal benevolent order, with two branches—the Endowment Rank and the Uniform Rank. The principles of Pythianism are friendship, charity and benevolence, and the order stands for the sacredness of the home, the integrity of manhood and the purity of woman.

On the 31st of December, 1902, the order had 562,327 affiliated members, and to these should be added at least 500,000 more who have been suspended for non-payment of dues or have taken withdrawal cards, making the total more than a million. During 1902 55,427 were initiated, 8,229 reinstated and 7,516 admitted by card, a total of 71,172. During

the same year 5,181 died, 277 were expelled, 8,657 withdrew by card and 34,868 were suspended, leaving a net gain of 22,189 for the year.

The insurance branch, or Endowment Rank, of the order provides a life insurance for members of the order at a small premium and under the usual fraternal insurance system. According to reports to the biennial convention of the Supreme lodge, held in San Francisco August 12, 1902, this branch had become, instead of a menace, a benefit to the order, and its continuance was recommended. The insurance branch was engrafted upon the order by the adoption of the Supreme Constitution in 1894 and became an integral part of it. The Endowment Rank, receives and disburses about $2,000,000 annually. In 1900 and 1901 some bad investments, and, according to the report of the supreme chancellor, maladministration of the funds, placed the insurance branch in a bad pecuniary position, but through the efforts of the members, and especially of the officers, the obligations were met and the order placed again upon a sound footing. At the same time investigation was made of a number of contested death claims, and results justified the order in reducing these from fifty-eight to sixteen.

The officers elected in 1902 for two years are: Supreme chancellor, Tracy R. Bangs, Grand Forks, N. D.; supreme vice-chancellor, Charles E. Shiveley, Richmond, Ind.; supreme prelate, George E. Church, Fresno, Cal.; supreme keeper of record and seal, R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn.; supreme master of exchequer, Thomas D. Mears, Wilmington, N. C.; supreme master-at-arms, L. H. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, Utah; supreme inner guard, Cyrus W. Hall, Charleston, W. Va.; supreme outer guard, John W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; president Board of Control, Endowment Rank, C. F. S. Neal, Chicago; major-General of the Uniform Rank, James R. Carnaham.

The membership of subordinate lodges, by States, is as follows:

State or Territory.	No. of Members Dec. 31, 1900.	No. of Members Jan. 1, 1902.	No. of Memb's, Dec. 31, 1902.
Alabama	7,853	7,570	7,978
Arizona	1,055	1,289	1,273
Arkansas	4,568	5,728	5,642
British Columbia	1,605	1,893	1,720
California	11,604	13,888	14,749
Colorado	6,686	7,815	7,095
Connecticut	6,334	6,876	6,370
Delaware	983	1,057	987
District of Columbia	1,322	1,540	1,464
Florida	3,468	4,483	4,453
Georgia	1,374	8,565	8,477
Idaho	1,374	1,761	1,689
Illinois	44,103	51,008	49,908
Indiana	42,937	47,580	46,663
Indian Territory	1,962	2,567	2,672
Iowa	26,852	29,004	28,416
Kansas	11,961	13,601	11,109
Kentucky	6,648	7,583	7,015
Louisiana	6,516	7,307	6,472
Maine	13,101	14,533	14,521
Manitoba	529	600	398
Maritime Provinces	1,515	1,831	1,797
Maryland	7,359	8,043	7,629
Massachusetts	17,188	18,951	18,612
Michigan	13,411	15,329	15,039
Minnesota	8,561	9,420	8,668
Mississippi	5,846	7,139	6,475
Missouri	21,046	24,007	21,950
Montana	2,776	3,285	3,106
Nebraska	6,805	7,757	7,094
Nevada	846	996	1,016
New Hampshire	5,555	5,970	5,788
New Jersey	13,239	14,342	13,865
New Mexico	980	1,243	1,184
New York	20,276	22,132	20,561
North Carolina	4,826	5,710	5,299
North Dakota	2,156	2,526	2,424
Ohio	60,115	66,437	65,232
Oklahoma	1,657	2,314	2,491
Ontario	1,233	1,437	1,498
Oregon	4,318	5,007	4,963
Pennsylvania	42,108	46,566	44,389
Rhode Island	2,763	3,053	2,767
South Carolina	5,362	6,567	6,355
South Dakota	2,305	2,637	2,170
Tennessee	9,120	10,449	9,595
Texas	16,554	20,128	18,990
Utah	1,066	1,357	1,250
Vermont	1,531	1,722	1,753
Virginia	4,949	5,619	5,303
Washington	4,437	5,151	5,176
West Virginia	8,511	10,138	10,258
Wisconsin	8,420	9,394	8,733
Wyoming	835	1,011	907
Subordinate lodges	910	1,060	919
Totals	516,944	587,556	562,327

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, ENDOWMENT RANK.—Founded as a branch of the Order of Knights of Pythias in 1877. It has about 5,400 local sections all over the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. Total membership, 58,669. Disbursements during 1902, to August, $905,000; total disbursements since organization, $18,105,000. The officers of the Endowment Rank are as follows: President, Charles F. S. Neal, Chicago, Ill; secretary, Samuel M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; general counsel, Carlos S. Hardy, Chicago, Ill.; medical examiner-in-chief, George G. McConnell, Chicago, Ill.

THE ORDER OF RATHBONE SISTERS.—The Order of Rathbone Sisters, founded in 1888, is composed of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Knights of Pythias. The object of the order is to promote the moral, mental, social and physical elevation of its members, to cultivate a spirit of fraternal love, to minister to the wants of the sick and distressed, to watch at the bedside of the dying and to pay the last tribute to the dead, to comfort and provide for the widow and to daily exemplify the Golden Rule. It is named in honor of the founder of the Knights of Pythias, Justus H. Rathbone. The membership in the United States numbers about 50,000 women and 25,000 knights. The order is affiliated with the National Council of Women.

The grand officers for New York State, elected in 1902, are: P. G. C., Mrs. Amelia Linacre; G. C., Mrs. Lena Meritt; G. S., Mrs. Harriet Campbell; G. J., Mrs. Serena Smith; G. M., Mrs. Rebecca Sandham; G. M. R., Mrs. Lida Palmer; G. M. of F., Mrs. Emma Nichols; G. P., Mrs. Nellie Smith; G. S., Mrs. Elizabeth Miller.

THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—The Order of Red Men is the direct successor to the societies which were organized by the American colonists as a protest against the oppressive acts passed by England. These societies were secret in their nature, necessarily so because of the constant espionage of the British authorities. They called themselves "The Liberty Boys" and the "Sons of St. Tamina," after the famous sachem of the Delawares, and all made use of the Indian dress, ceremonies, symbols and nomenclature in order to hide their identity from the uninitiated.

It was after the Boston Tea Party, at which some sixty-five Liberty Boys disguised as Indians cast 342 chests of British tea into Boston Harbor, that the name "Red Men" was first applied to the Sons of Liberty, and it was as "Red Men" that they were known when they organized their councils into military companies, afterward called "Minute Men," and, from the time the first shot was fired at Lexington until Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, they were active in the fight for freedom. During these seven years of hardship and privation the "Red Men" had organized for mutual benefit, and these organizations extended throughout the entire Continental Army, and, after peace had been declared, they were continued under other names, one being the Society of the Cincinnati and another the Tammany Society, or the Columbian Order. For certain reasons, however, there were many patriots with whom these orders did not find favor. One was regarded as too aristocratic, the other as too political in its character. As the result, therefore, these patriots met at Fort Mifflin during the War of 1812 and reorganized on different lines. The societies of Red Men were the outcome. These existed until 1835, when it was decided that they should be united under a general head, or central organization, and this purpose was carried out at a meeting which was held in the city of Baltimore. At this time it was determined to eliminate politics entirely from the order, to provide for a plan of systematic benefits and to add the word "charity" to its motto, making "Freedom Friendship, Charity" the principles of its organization.

Under the new regime the order progressed rapidly, but when it began to spread throughout the United States it was found that a different plan of government was necessary and the Great Council of the United States was, threfore, organized in 1847. Since that time the order has steadily extended its influence. During the four years of the Civil War it was at a standstill, its members being divided between the North and the South, but since 1865 nothing has arisen to retard its growth, and to-day it numbers over 300,000 members, including the Councils of the Degree of Pocahontas, which have a membership of 50,000. During the past year the tribal receipts amounted to $1,576,177, of which $437,656 was paid for the relief of members; $89,638 for the burial of the dead, and $5,882 for the relief of widows and orphans. During the past decade the order has paid

more than $5,000,000 for the relief of its members and their families.

The Great Council of the United States is located at No. 234 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., and the present great chiefs are: Great Incohonee, Thomas G. Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.; great senior sagamore, Thomas H. Watts, Montgomery, Ala.; great junior sagamore, John W. Cherry, Norfolk, Va.; great prophet, Edwin D. Wiley, Des Moines, Ia.; great chief of records, Wilson Brooks, Chicago, Ill.; great keeper of wampum, William Provin, Westfield, Mass.; great tocakon, R. K. Stephenson, Elkton, Md.; great ninewa, Thomas J. Smith, Frankfort, Ind.; great guard of forest, Joseph Sims, Nevada City, Cal.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.—While the Order of Druids, primarily, is of Asiatic origin, history speaking of it as an order of priests and learned men among the ancient Celtae, it first assumed its present character in England in 1781. The date of its introduction into America is not known, but in 1839 Washington Lodge, No. 1, of New York, was permanently organized. The order is a moral, social and beneficial society, and its objects are: "To unite men together, irrespective of nation, tongue or creed, for mutual protection and improvement; to assist socially and materially by timely council and instructive lessons, and by encouragement in business, by assistance to obtain employment when in need: to foster among its members the spirit of fraternity and good fellowship, and by a well regulated system of dues and benefits, to provide for the relief of the sick and destitute, the burial of the dead, and the protection of the widows and orphans of its deceased members." During 1902 the order paid $266,351 in benefits, and the payments for this purpose since 1847 have amounted to more than $5,000,000. The membership now amounts to more than 20,000, distributed amoung 445 subordinate groves, or lodges. The present supreme officers are: Supreme arch, C. R. Panter, New Orleans, La.; deputy supreme arch, J. F. Martinoni, San Francisco, Cal.; supreme secretary, H. Freudenthal, No. 426 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y.; supreme treasurer, Louis Krauss, Lafayette, Ind.

BROOKLYN BRITANNIA BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The Brooklyn Britannia Benefit Society is the oldest fraternal benevolent society composed exclusively of Englishmen, their sons and grandsons, in the United States. Although the minutes of the society for the first two years of its existence are missing it holds a receipt for a plot in Greenwood Cemetery showing that a member named Price was buried by the organization in October, 1852. The society was incorporated in 1868, and while its membership is still comparatively small this is said to be largely due to the fact that its name seems to localize its influence. The society tenders relief to its members in sickness and provides a death benefit. Its present officers are: President, Frederick Girling; vice-president, Samuel Baumann; secretary, James Mason, No. 354 Twentieth street, Brooklyn; treasurer, Harry Beach; guardian, A. H. Marshall.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.—The Sons of St. George is a fraternal benevolent society composed exclusively of Englishmen, their sons and grandsons. Its privileges and benefits are available to all worthy Englishmen between the ages of eighteen and fifty. Its objects are to make provision for its members, their widows and families in time of misfortune, sickness or death; to bind in one common brotherhood Englishmen and those of English descent; to perpetuate in them a love for the motherland, while inculcating love and respect for the land of their adoption and the principles of true American citizenship; to aid them to retain their personal independence and habits; to afford opportunity for social intercourse; to welcome and encourage new arrivals to a strange land, and to prevent such as are strangers from becoming stranded or discouraged. Sick benefits of $5 upward are paid to members, and the death benefits are $100 and upward on the death of a beneficial member, and $50 and upward on the death of the wife of a member in good standing.

The Supreme Lodge officers are: Supreme president, John Kenworthy, Pittsburg, Pa.; supreme vice-president, Walter Willis, South Chicago, Ill.; supreme secretary, J. Henry Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.; supreme treasurer, George H. Toop, New York City; supreme messenger, W. F. Barlow, East Boston, Mass.; supreme chaplain, George Smales, Pawtucket, R. I.; past supreme president, George Kingston, Bridgeport, Conn. The address of the supreme secretary is No. 133 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE. — Founded in 1885. The order has lodges in every part of the United States. Its membership is composed of white Englishwomen, daughters and granddaughters of English parents. The worthy grand president is Mrs. M. Steele, Pittsburg, Pa.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS OF AMERICA.—The order of United Commercial Travellers of America was organized at Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1888. The order has a membership of about 20,000, which consists entirely of commercial travellers, either actively engaged in that work or who were engaged in it at the time of their affiliation with the order. Its objects are to unite fraternally all commercial travellers of good moral character; to give aid to its members and those dependent upon them; to assist the orphans and widows of deceased members; to establish an indemnity fund to indemnify its members for loss of time resulting from accidental injuries; to secure from all transportation companies and hotels just and equitable favors for commercial travellers, and to elevate the moral and social standing of its members.

The headquarters of the order are in Columbus, Ohio. The officers are: Supreme councillor, E. F. Mallory, Chicago; past councillor, B. E. Zartman, Fort Worth, Texas; secretary, Charles C. Daniel, Columbus, O.; treasurer, R. N. Hull, Columbus, O.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE. — The National Grange, or the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, originated in 1867, and the first Subordinate Grange was organized in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1868, but the first regular Subordinate Grange to which a charter was issued was organized at Fredonia, N. Y., April 16, 1868.

The object of the Grange is "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes; and to strengthen our attachment to our pursuits." At the end of June last the society consisted of nearly 30,000 Subordinate Granges, 226 of which were organized during the year just ended. In all the order is represented in forty-four States and Territories. Its officers are: Master, Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.; overseer, Obadiah Gardner, Rockland, Me.; lecturer, N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.; steward, W. C. Jewett, Worcester, Mass.; assistant steward, C. O. Raine, Monticello, Mo.; chaplain, W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, S. C.; treasurer, Mrs. E. S. McDowell, Columbus, Ohio; secretary, John Trimble, Washington, D. C.; gate keeper, George W. Baird, Edina Mills, Minn.; Ceres, Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Magnolia, Ill.; Pomona, Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va.; Flora, Mrs. S. B. Wolcott, Covington, Ky.; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Marie A. Hill, Westford, Pa.

The Executive Committee is composed as follows: E. B. Norris, chairman, Sodus, N. Y.; J. J. Woodman, secretary, Paw Paw, Mich.; C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Vt.; Aaron Jones, ex-officio, South Bend, Indiana.

The following persons represent the Grange as State lecturers: Alabama, the Rev. Dougherty, Dothen; California, J. D. Cornell, Sacramento; Colorado, J. F. White, Arvada; Connecticut, Frank S. Hopson, Stratford; Delaware, Professor A. T. Neale, Newark; Illinois, E. H. Clark, Dunlap; Indiana, Mrs. I. G. Robertson, South Bend; Iowa, George Van Houden, Lenox; Kansas, A. P. Reardon, McLouth; Kentucky, J. B. Wallser, Hopkinsville; Maine, W. J. Thompson, South China; Maryland, J. Enos Ray, Sr., Chillum; Massachusetts, Charles H. Rice, Leominster; Michigan, Mrs. F. D. Saunders, Edgerton; Minnesota, George C. Hill, Elk River; Mississippi, H. S. Simrall, Glass; Missouri, T. B. Dunham, New Cambria; Nebraska, A. M. Bovee, Vacoma; New Hampshire, H. H. Metcalf, Concord; New Jersey, G. L. Gillingham, Moorestown; New York, Mrs. S. N. Judd, Canton; Ohio, S. E. Strode, Westland; Oregon, Austin T. Buxton, Forest Grove; Pennsylvania, Albert M. Cornell, Altus; Rhode Island, T. S. Snow, Wakefield; South Carolina, C. J. Rollins, Stokes Bridge; Tennessee, J. M. McCorkle, White Haven; Texas, John B. Long, Rusk; Vermont, R. B. Galusha, South Royalton; Washington, James Wheelhouse, Columbus; West Virginia, S. W. Moore, Elwell; Wisconsin, S. C. Carr, Milton Junction.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America is a strictly fraternal order founded in 1868. There are 806 lodges, the general legislation of which is done by a grand lodge. Its sessions are held annually, the subordinate lodges reporting to it at each session. When the latest reports were made up the total membership of the order was 124,399. It can be safely estimated that the present membership is upward of 130,000. While the order does not include a department for life insurance, or for in-

demnity in case of disability, it is eminently a charitable organization, disbursing at least $200,000 annually for the relief of members in need of assistance. The actual disbursements on this account during the last financial year were $1,918,580.16. Many of the lodges hold real estate, and the total value of property owned by them is a little over $3,000,000. Following are the officers of the Grand Lodge for the year 1903-04: Grand exalted ruler, Joseph Q. Fanning, Indianapolis, Ind.; grand esteemed leading knight, Chas. A. Kelley, Boston, Mass.; grand esteemed loyal knight, Richard J. Woods, Sioux Falls, Ia.; grand esteemed lecturing knight, C. F. Tomlinson, Winston, N. C.; grand secretary, Geo. A. Reynolds, East Saginaw, Mich.; grand treasurer, Samuel H. Needs, Cleveland, O.; grand tyler, C. W. Kaufmann, Hoboken, N. J.; Board of Grand Trustees, John D. O'Shea, Lynn, Mass.; Henry W. Mears, Baltimore, Md.; R. W. Brown, Louisville, Ky.; grand chaplain, Rev. Walter Davenport, Pine Bluff, Ark.

THE FRATERNAL BENEVOLENT ORDERS.

*Statement for 1901.

Order.	Total Income.	Disbursements.		Insurance.		Secretary.	Address.
		Claims.	Total.	Written During Year.	Total Amount in Force.		
Acme Fraternal Union.	$11,747	$4,652	$11,672	$223,700	$767,850	H. C. Doolittle.	Sedalia, Mo.
Amaranth, Order of the	11,942	5,000	6,141	289,500	1,208,250	J. A. Stenger...	Detroit, Mich.
American Benefit Soc..	68,658	42,336	49,731	362,000	4,390,750	N. P. Cormack..	Boston, Mass.
Am. Benev. Ass'n....	106,382	44,045	100,240	3,245,100	3,277,450	A. H. Marshall.	St. Louis, Mo.
Am. Frat. League....	22,033	17,962	23,704	287,500	2,100,500	C. C. Pickett...	Chicago, Ill.
Am. Equity Ass'n.....	2,808	500	2,565	329,000	272,500	Thos. Kerwin...	Owosso, Mich.
Am. Guild.....	407,118	197,999	396,095	11,116,500	17,587,000	S. Galeski.....	Richmond, Va.
Am. Home Circle*....	21,253	12,600	17,773	655,500	2,113,750	S. Watson.....	Champaign, Ill.
Am. Ins. Union.....	97,996	66,917	92,499	1,487,000	9,458,000	J. A. Lotz.....	Columbus, O.
Am. Legion of Honor.	579,537	532,007	590,917	141,500	8,945,200	A. Warnock....	Boston, Mass.
Am. Mut. Ben. Ass'n.	14,801	3,694	13,598	127,800	135,300	F. A. Bossart...	Chicago, Ill.
Am. O. of Fraternal Helpers	32,670	28,658	35,173	981,000	3,128,000	J. C. Simmons..	Boston, Mass.
Am. O. of Protection..	37,551	12,238	25,696	2,812,725	4,206,925	G. W Hall.....	Lincoln, Neb.
Am. Plowman.....	32,771	10,550	31,020	2,749,600	3,738,300	L. T. Burdge...	Logansport, Ind.
Am. Union, O. of the.	14,056	7,500	8,369	23,000	540,500	T. H. B Lewis..	Phila., Pa.
Americus, Order of....	53,491	11,569	48,079	3,350,000	4,550,000	L. W. Squier...	Greensburg, Pa.
A. O. H. Life Ins. F'd*	38,538	29,000	31,262	485,000	4,073,000	J. Mahoney....	Minneap's, Minn.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	836,933	780,842	835,842	2,364,000	38,600,000	C. T. Spencer...	S. Francisco, Cal.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	1,012,681	744,800	879,735	46,208,000	137,474,000	W. T. Boyd.....	Denver, Col.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	121,880	100,000	107,295	1,311,000	4,649,000	J. Ehrlich.....	Albany, Ga.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	259,972	234,970	265,039	3,501,000	23,763,000	B. F. Rehkopf..	Des Moines, Ia.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	641,558	563,000	644,189	4,567,000	30,261,000	C. P. Hitch....	Paris, Ill.
An. O. of U. Workmen*	229,416	210,552	224,122	1,264,000	11,613,000	F. Baker.....	Evansville, Ind.
An. O. of U. Workmen*	637,740	534,350	632,534	7,661,000	65,475,000	E. M. Forde....	Emporia, Kan.
An. O of U. Workmen.	201,349	152,000	166,863	1,911,000	14,253,000	A. G. Andrews..	Augusta, Me.
An. O. of U. Workmen*	57,100	43,013	51,289	1,511,000	8,787,000	J. W. Matthew.	Winnipeg, Man.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	101,276	104,000	.....	.....	5,914,000	A. F. Colbert...	Baltimore, Md.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	690,752	633,333	645,037	2,520,000	60,634,000	J. Ed. Burtt....	Boston, Mass.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	.....	532,000	.....	2,066,000	37,636,000	G. Latcham....	Detroit Mich.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	450,896	384,347	418,999	4,046,000	49,061,000	C. E. Larson....	St. Paul, Minn.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	921,658	800,000	913,809	6,121,000	39,254,000	H. W. Meyer...	St. Louis, Mo.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	145,049	130,000	.....	*1,756,000	*10,376,000	R. H. Howey...	Helena, Mont.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	494,031	389,500	489,508	9,088,000	66,386,000	S. R. Barton...	Gd. Island, Neb.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	207,862	180,262	194,098	435,000	13,178,000	J. H. Lippincott	Camden, N. J.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	1,266,583	1,120,000	1,269,746	4,229,000	55,774,000	A. C. Harwick..	Buffalo, N. Y.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	120,507	92,500	119,910	2,805,000	14,945,000	E. J Moore....	Fargo, N. D.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	279,319	231,550	273,108	2,583,000	11,340,000	A. T. Rower....	Cincinnati, O.
An. O. of U. Workmen, (sup. lodge).....	11,164,482	9,860,412	10,759,953	110,019,000	799,039,000	M. W. Sackett..	Meadville, Pa.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	678,289	591,000	633,013	1,737,000	28,765,000	J. M. McNair...	Pittsburg, Pa.
An. O. of U. Workmen*	107,902	93,002	104,809	516,000	4,181,000	J. H. Thompson	Nashville, Tenn.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	160,280	136,619	163,793	2,098,000	10,106,000	J. B. Reed.....	Bryan, Tex.
An. O. of U. Workmen.	257,937	221,000	260,289	1,687,000	14,418,000	F. M. Givens...	F'd du Lac, Wis.
An. O. of U. Workmen, (Ind.)	794,706	671,450	725,449	4,072,000	72,200,500	M. D. Carder...	Toronto, Ont.
Artisans, Can. Francaise	261,081	168,077	199,294	3,193,000	17,929,800	G. Beaulieu....	Montreal, Can.
Artisans, Order of Mutual Protection.....	103,167	68,000	75,715	1,562,000	8,826,000	W. Patton.....	Phila., Pa.
Banker's Frat. Union.	32,345	7,985	31,361	1,903,750	2,540,570	G. R. McKay...	Cleveland, O.
Bankers' Un. of World	153,873	62,332	126,444	8,625,500	20,004,000	E. H Packard..	Omaha, Neb.
B'nai B'rith, Ind. O. of	104,495	92,706	96,782	.....	1,730,850	S. Hamburger...	New York City.
B'nai B'rith, Ind. O. of	34,975	19,925	22,117	.....	816,150	E. C. Hamburger	Chicago, Ill.
Ben Hur, Sup. Tribe of	728,193	462,730	595,631	20,984,950	79,802,900	F. L. Snyder....	Crawf'dv'le, Ind.
Bohemian Slav. Benevolent Society*.....	191,533	159,750	193,255	1,084,500	13,274,250	A. Jurka.....	New York City.
Bohemian Knights and Ladies	30,565	32,075	34,002	.....	2,030,500	Karel Mussil...	Chicago, Ill.
B'rith Abraham, Independent Order of...	211,565	181,778	196,347	5,196,000	30,809,500	J. Schoen.....	New York City.
B'rith Abraham of U.S.	165,640	143,800	166,768	2,723,000	20,358,500	L. Leisersohn...	New York City.
Brotherhood of American Workmen.....	6,364	1,310	6,364	165,500	266,000	D. P. Barker...	Sparta, Ill.
Brotherhood of American Yeomen.....	456,786	269,909	379,682	16,627,500	50,744,500	W. E. Davy....	Des Moines, Ia.
Brother'd of the Union	106,899	74,505	80,437	2,047,500	8,938,000	H. B. Walter...	Phila., Pa.
Canadian O. of Chosen Friends	288,600	168,999	204,982	2,505,000	24,613,018	W. F. Montague	Hamilton, Ont.
Canadian O. of Fors'rs	587,896	353,433	417,175	7,736,000	50,933,000	Thos. E. White.	Brantford, Ont.
Capitol Life Ass'n....	39,303	20,449	36,880	1,620,000	1,964,000	Grace Fancher.	Springfield, Ill.
Catholic Benev. Legion	1,249,955	1,158,671	1,187,464	929,000	55,766,750	J. D. Carroll....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cath. Knights of Am..	850,396	784,607	811,558	1,413,000	34,686,000	J. C. Carroll....	St. Louis, Mo.
Cath. Knights of Ill...	32,661	23,000	25,576	77,000	2,009,000	J. E. Menkhaus.	Carlyle, Ill.
Cath. Kn'ts and Ladies	147,088	121,818	138,861	1,000,000	10,727,000	J. J. Duffy.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Cath. Knights of Ohio.	110,858	71,000	80,890	1,267,500	8,237,500	C. J. Anthony..	Cleveland, O.
Cath. Mut. Ben. Ass'n.	1,315,953	1,125,657	1,151,574	6,613,000	91,189,000	J. Cameron.....	Hornellsv'e, N.Y.
Cath. O. of Foresters..	995,749	751,183	823,863	11,992,200	111,123,900	T. B. Thiele....	Chicago, Ill.
Cath. Rel. and B. As'n	86,197	69,053	81,003	917,500	6,224,600	Mary Connelly..	Auburn, N. Y.
Cath. Woman's Benevolent Legion	118,416	75,670	84,208	1,004,750	8,816,750	Annie O'Connor.	New York City.
Chevaliers, The.....	13,514	.....	12,736	899,300	1,232,775	P. D. Stratton..	Akron, O.
Christian Burden Bear's	27,367	18,500	20,920	68,000	1,898,000	L. N. Olmstead.	Manchester, N.H.
Columbian Knights*...	212,300	133,631	188,270	2,374,500	14,718,500	E. D. Piefer....	Chicago, Ill.

THE FRATERNAL BENEVOLENT ORDERS—Continued.

Order	Total Income.	Disbursements.		Insurance.		Secretary.	Address.
		Claims.	Total.	Written During Year.	Total Amount in Force.		
Commonw'th Prov. As.*	$17,524	$9,554	$17,250	$175,400	$818,000	A. E. Thompson.	Phila., Pa.
Court of Col. Circle...	15,593	3,008	15,119	3,451,000	3,083,000	P. W. Van Metre	Tipton, Ia.
Court of Honor.....	611,130	477,640	548,352	15,869,000	89,580,500	W. E. Robinson.	Springfield, Ill.
Crescent Life Ass'n*...	7,605	4,216	6,261	389,027	749,848	W. A. Hockaday	E. St. Louis, Ill.
Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W.....	17,601	10,000	14,455	377,500	2,094,000	Mary A. Pratt..	Coldwater, Mich.
Eastern Star Ben. F'd.	10,022	7,044	10,403	275,500	825,000	M. E. Crowe....	Detroit, Mich.
Eclectic Assembly.....	28,252	25,482	35,010	492,750	2,165,175	G. C. Fagnan...	Bradford, Pa.
Empire State Degree of Honor	87,571	73,050	83,799	1,778,000	8,820,500	W. H. Wakeman	Stockton, N. Y.
Equitable Frat. Union*	69,037	34,984	46,809	4,394,000	13,204,000	M. L. Campbell.	Neenah, Wis.
Famabrosis Society....	9,354	3,595	5,702	27,500	496,000	E. E. Waring...	Washington, D.C.
Family Protective Un..	15,637	.....	14,521	697,250	1,471,000	E. E. Knight....	Boston, Mass.
Fellowship of Solidarity	8,092	20	2,402	491,000	407,000	J. M. Emery....	New York City.
Foresters of America..	23,120	.....	21,000	.....	494,000	E. M. McMurtry	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Foresters, Ancient O. of	17,427	12,240	14,865	111,581	757,790	W. Williams....	Toronto, Can.
Foresters, Ind. O. of...	3,354,421	1,755,411	2,510,600	24,509,500	226,849,500	J. A. McGillivray	Toronto, Can.
Fraternal Aid Ass'n....	399,585	294,109	370,986	8,634,000	43,260,500	M. D. Greenlee.	Lawrence, Kan.
Fraternal Army of Am.	106,589	64,750	103,228	6,027,600	12,922,500	F. H. Bly.....	Taylorville, Ill.
Fraternal Bankers' Res.	20,039	2,877	18,184	2,283,600	2,497,600	J. F. Johnson...	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Fraternal Brotherhood..	186,970	76,445	184,422	9,016,000	18,571,200	E. A. Beck.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Fraternal Censer.....	32,389	14,300	29,716	1,195,500	2,621,000	R. P. Nichols...	Dayton, O.
Fraternal Chop's of Am.	18,071	8,387	16,276	2,873,500	3,781,500	C. D. Tillson...	Des Moines, Ia.
Fraternal Crystal L't.*	24,587	.....	20,569	946,000	3,026,000	J. A. Hoyland..	Springfield, Ill.
Fraternal Home.....	50,960	38,750	49,496	2,033,500	5,869,500	C. G. Sanderson.	Hamilton, Mo.
Fraternal Legion.....	12,839	10,875	12,956	36,750	1,128,250	S. J. Lion.....	Baltimore, Md.
Fraternal Life Ass'n...	6,559	400	5,100	1,176,000	807,000	S. C. Heacox...	Hastings, Neb.
Fraternal Mystic Circle.	321,107	261,843	331,648	2,203,750	20,112,200	J. D. Myers....	Phil'a, Pa.
Fraternal O. of Am*...	12,912	5,317	15,376	352,000	946,250	L. W. Ross.....	Cincinnati, O.
Fraternal Pro. Ass'n*..	4,649	455	4,108	288,500	132,500	L. I. Kellogg...	Des Moines, Ia.
Fraternal Relief Ass'n.	2,180	.....	1,822	267,000	267,000	W. G. Duke....	Richmond, Va.
Frat. Reserve Ass'n....	10,000	.....	8,453	1,344,000	1,231,000	C. M. Robinson.	Oshkosh, Wis
Frat. Res. Life Ass'n..	30,534	18,100	26,144	1,271,500	5,044,900	C. N. Carson...	Knoxville, Ill.
Fraternal Tribunes.....	71,422	30,500	62,659	2,554,500	7,085,000	R. Rexdale.....	Rock Island, Ill.
Fraternal Un. of Am..	268,748	190,840	246,486	11,184,000	33,189,000	S. S. Baty.....	Denver, Col.
Fraternities, Accid't O.	56,739	25,840	56,485	10,636,000	22,280,000	E. S. Cook.....	Phila., Pa.
Free Sons of Israel....	237,075	201,273	211,847	369,000	10,954,000	J. H. Goldsmith	New York City.
Free Sons of Judah....	96,748	84,728	95,632	1,091,500	3,403,000	S. Fodor.....	New York City.
German Ben. Union...	161,702	55,479	145,341	1,906,800	6,471,500	Louis Thumm...	Pittsburg, Pa.
Giant Oaks.....	32,386	11,464	32,531	1,946,500	3,037,350	J. C. Miller....	St. Joseph, Mo.
Gleaners, An. O. of...	158,428	111,458	142,765	5,184,750	25,640,250	G. H. Slocum...	Caro, Mich.
Golden Cross, U. O. of	561,359	525,322	576,173	2,770,000	32,493,500	W. R. Cooper...	Knoxville, Tenn.
Golden Seal, Order of.	12,262	645	6,519	2,234,000	1,740,000	A. F. Bouton...	Roxbury, N. Y.
Golden Star Fraternity*	32,852	29,536	31,702	138,500	2,258,100	G. W. Simpson.	Newark, N. J.
Good Fellows, Royal S.	284,292	267,851	291,896	383,000	10,173,000	A. J. Bates.....	Boston, Mass.
Grand Fraternity.....	129,273	48,536	113,000	550,730	4,694,200	W. E. Gregg....	Phila., Pa.
Heptasophs, Imp. Order	1,279,198	955,969	1,041,198	6,079,500	84,724,500	S. H. Tattersall.	Baltimore, Md.
Highland Nobles.....	17,517	5,683	16,169	1,475,500	2,335,550	E. S. Randall...	Des Moines, Ia.
Home Annuity Ass'n...	44,990	2,757	26,144	2,209,500	3,961,000	G. F. Castor....	St. Louis, Mo.
Home Circle.....	132,804	114,727	129,497	229,000	8,589,000	J. M. Swain....	Boston, Mass.
Home Guards of Am...	64,808	30,224	52,792	2,348,400	7,473,300	J. W. Evans....	Van Wert, O.
Ideal Reserve Ass'n....	20,075	3,550	15,916	717,500	1,533,000	E. W. Donovan.	Detroit, Mich.
Ind. Western Star, O.*..	18,302	14,850	17,031	339,000	1,868,000	Morris Fller....	Chicago, Ill.
Ind. Workmen of Am.*	13,922	5,808	13,509	990,000	1,562,500	C. E. Yates.....	Sioux, Neb.
International Congress..	29,453	22,100	36,214	649,500	2,592,000	J. O. Becraft...	Dowagiac, Mich.
Iowa Legion of Honor..	142,188	126,607	144,093	928,000	7,288,000	J. H. Helm.....	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Iowa Workmen.....	85,507	81,451	85,952	.....	.....	H. B. White....	Waterloo, Ia.
Iroquois, Order of the..	24,101	12,200	19,508	552,525	2,606,350	W. A. Rice.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Jewelers' League.....	205,734	147,740	159,834	.....	.....	L. Stevens, Jr...	New York City.
Jr. Am. Mechanics*...	223,053	207,875	218,460	.....	.....	C.L.Cadwalader.	Phila., Pa.
Keystone Ben. Soc....	10,935	8,500	10,308	78,500	479,000	H. M. Putnam..	Warren, Pa.
Knights of Columbus..	497,734	231,000	304,639	3,864,000	34,835,000	D. Colwell	New Haven, Ct.
Knights of Equity of the World.....	18,314	6,416	18,146	1,027,600	1,005,400	J. S. Foster....	St. Louis, Mo.
Knights of Fr. Mathew	49,309	34,500	40,880	970,000	4,584,500	T. S. Bowdern..	St. Louis, Mo.
Knights of Honor.....	3,177,308	3,066,482	3,169,317	4,147,000	91,866,000	N. M. Givan....	St. Louis, Mo.
Knights and Ladies of Golden Star.....	103,663	68,250	100,222	97,400	4,029,900	S. P. Lacy.....	Newark, N. J.
Knights and Ladies of Honor	1,349,355	1,137,305	1,256,231	14,275,000	66,962,000	C. W. Harvey...	Indianapolis.
Knights and Ladies of Security	615,734	483,822	589,742	9,791,500	49,304,500	J. M. Wallace..	Topeka, Kan.
Knights of the Loyal Guard	100,948	39,400	76,997	.....	7,684,000	F. H. Rankin...	Flint, Mich.
Knights of Maccabees, Great Camp.....	1,026,378	934,823	1,025,638	10,038,500	127,621,500	A. M. Slay.....	Pt. Huron, Mich.
Knights of Maccabees, of New York.....	100,544	41,331	82,621	.....	.....	J. E. Dewey....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Knights of Maccabees, Supreme Tent.....	3,712,709	2,609,606	3,000,163	75,074,000	372,389,000	G. J. Siegel....	Pt. Huron, Mich.
Knights of Pythias....	1,998,852	1,430,977	1,750,246	13,910,500	103,711,000	S. M. Smith....	Chicago, Ill.
Knights of St. John and Malta.....	60,342	55,539	60,393	119,750	3,199,250	F. Houghtaling.	New York City.
Ladies' Cath. Ben. As.	576,278	465,500	518,367	8,141,000	69,100,000	Mrs. J. A. Royer	Erie, Pa.
Ladies of the Maccabees	354,325	291,550	353,565	4,331,500	45,344,775	Emma E. Bower	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.....	903,427	470,820	622,137	13,217,500	78,029,791	Bina M. West..	Pt. Huron, Mich.
Legion of Honor.....	118,989	105,000	111,629	308,000	6,255,500	J. M. Smith....	St. Louis, Mo.
Legion of the Red Cross	63,301	45,250	52,798	155,500	2,319,750	J. B. Treibler, Jr.	Baltimore, Md.
Lions, Ind. Order of..	19,109	4,799	17,001	1,957,700	2,457,825	Alex Sweek.....	Portland, Ore.
Life and Annuity Ass'n	40,952	8,086	13,359	338,000	2,498,000	W. F. Shale....	Hiawatha, Kan.
Locomotive Engineers L. and A. Ass'n.....	1,051,308	998,250	1,045,288	8,171,250	63,171,750	W. B. Prenter..	Cleveland, O.
Loyal Addit'n'l Benefit	138,456	126,600	139,384	1,030,000	12,822,000	F. S. Petter....	Jersey City, N. J.
Loyal Americans.....	66,231	32,282	62,123	9,790,000	14,335,750	I. J. Bell.....	Springfield, Ill.
Loyal Mystic Legion of America	70,090	40,718	63,132	1,933,500	8,472,000	G. O. Churchill.	Hastings, Neb.

THE FRATERNAL BENEVOLENT ORDERS—Continued.

Order.	Total Income.	Disbursements.		Insurance.		Secretary.	Address.
		Claims.	Total.	Written During Year.	Total Amount in Force.		
Loyal Sons of Am.*	$2,567	$2,909	$3,439	$93,500	$904,000	H. P. Averitt	Farmer City, Ill.
L'Union St. Jean Baptiste	41,523	16,275	23,957	623,575	2,471,375	J. A. Caron	Woonsocket, R. I.
Mass. Cath. O. of Foresters	204,043	160,708	176,103	1,963,000	17,789,000	J. J. Leonard	Boston, Mass.
Milwaukee Mut. L. In.*	82,234	41,695	79,627	2,441,000	7,317,000	G. W. Jagers	Milwaukee, Wis.
Modern Am. Frat. O.	63,013	32,862	54,796	1,899,000	5,234,356	G. M. Le Crone	Effingham, Ill.
Modern Bro'h'd of Am.	360,410	231,833	298,224	13,341,000	48,386,000	E. L. Balz	Mason City, Ia.
Modern Crusaders*	506	44	500			A. B. Headington	St. Louis, Mo.
Modern O. of Praetor'ns	31,487	14,350	26,080	1,085,000	2,437,100	C. H. Woodward	Dallas, Tex.
Modern Puritans	37,127	300	24,795	1,474,600	1,976,000	J. A. Neugebauer	Norfolk, Va.
Modern Samaritans	59,203	25,700	45,030	1,900,500	6,523,500	C. E. Lovett	Duluth, Minn
Mod Woodmen of Am.	6,466,309	5,592,883	6,231,454	144,743,000	1,161,285,000	C. W. Hawes	Rock Island, Ill.
Mutual Aid, Ind. O.*	159,416	159,342	173,173	531,000	7,378,000	Alex. McLain	Macomb, Ill.
Mutual Protection, O. of	100,408	67,369	83,359	838,500	7,037,750	G. Del Vecchio	Chicago, Ill.
Mutual Pro'tive League	153,631	119,900	140,217	5,313,000	21,809,500	J. R. Paisley	Litchfield, Ill.
Mystic Toilers	70,094	38,500	63,137	3,070,500	10,086,500	J. F. Taake	Des Moines, Ia.
Mystic Workers of the World	222,409	153,551	194,923	9,171,000	33,047,050	E. Jackson	Fulton, Ill.
Nat. Ass'n Ry Postal Clerks	71,661	67,594	73,547	4,275,000	18,417,000	J. A. Wood	Columbus, O.
Nat. Fraternal Soc.	74,920	3,250	68,928	2,565,000	3,841,250	T. O. Denny	New York City.
Nat. Protective Legion	715,166	471,326	554,205	5,796,550	12,240,500	G. A. Scott	Waverly, N. Y.
National Provident Un.	101,600	98,500	106,780	158,500	4,330,250	F. E. Currier	Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Union	1,910,362	1,791,750	1,909,114	11,868,000	150,341,000	J. W. Myers	Toledo, O.
N. E. Commercial Travellers' Ass'n	23,191	19,673	21,729			W. P. Tilton	Boston, Mass.
N. E. O. of Protection	510,171	499,750	528,206	3,437,000	52,817,000	D. M. Frye	Boston, Mass.
New Era Ass'n	54,006	44,328	52,904	2,020,500	8,129,500	A. M. Webster	G'd Rapids, Mich.
North Am. Union*	145,743	55,809	90,350	2,432,000	13,447,000	G. Langhenry	Chicago, Ill.
North Star Ben. Ass'n	24,926	16,022	20,676	551,700	3,008,450	G. L. Peterson	Moline, Ill.
Parliamenta'ns, Ind. O.	2,128	215	1,861	75,050	65,250	A. D. Rose	South Bend, Ind.
Pathfinder, The	83,132	46,053	93,649	3,269,468	11,040,989	G. C. Berry	Akron, O.
Patricians, Order of	36,540	22,058	39,663	908,700	4,201,650	F. H. Platt	Benton Hr., Mich.
Pendo, Order of	73,824	41,263	69,662	3,740,156	6,785,060	Ernest Duden	S. Francisco, Cal.
Pilgrim Fathers, Un. O.	472,718	451,000	475,769	1,077,500	33,633,500	Nathan Crary	Lawrence Mass.
Pioneer Life Ass'n	30,517	21,273	29,423	1,167,000	2,696,000	H. W. Ferguson	Luverne, Minn.
Pioneer Reserve Ass'n*	13,648	10,570	16,190	379,500	1,588,500	W. E. Stone	Bloomington, Ill.
Polish Nat. Alliance	246,031	185,750	218,751	1,725,300	18,141,300	T. M. Helinski	Chicago, Ill.
Protected Home Circle	563,891	344,250	487,413	11,396,000	48,070,000	W. S. Palmer	Sharon, Pa.
Prudent Patricians of Pompeii	33,237	12,719	32,295	1,539,675	3,568,750	D. Swinton	Saginaw, Mich.
Puritans, Ind. O. of	13,167		6,006	1,269,200	1,189,200	J. H. Johnson	Columbus, O.
Pyramids, An. O. of	118,909	52,715	95,366	3,782,500	11,898,500	H. S. Landis	Kansas City, Mo.
Red Cross, Order of	25,276	18,900	23,929	120,000	1,371,000	G. D. Williams	Toledo, O.
Red Men's Frat. Acc. Association	15,021	5,553	12,607	628,650	2,009,500	R. Gowdy	Westfield, Mass.
Royal Arcanum	7,412,785	6,899,869	7,113,802	49,760,000	615,329,000	W. O. Robson	Boston, Mass.
Royal Benefit Soc.	65,000	27,649	67,838	1,013,215	1,195,904	D. F. Penington	Washington, D. C.
Royal Circle	171,041	140,683	171,396	5,751,000	21,200,692	J. Walsh	Springfield, Ill.
Royal Fraternal Union	49,468	19,522	52,021	2,934,600	2,459,200	C. F. Hatfield	St. Louis, Mo.
Royal Highlanders	189,947	70,700	119,871	6,011,000	21,821,500	F. J. Sharp	Aurora, Neb.
Royal League	661,776	392,475	456,727	3,397,000	51,792,000	C. E. Piper	Chicago, Ill.
Royal Neighbors of Am.	384,272	363,300	379,610	9,575,000	76,655,000	Myrtle E. Dade	Rock Island, Ill.
Royal Templars	317,398	253,302	313,616	4,348,250	17,378,650	E. B. Rew	Buffalo, N. Y.
Royal Templars of Temperance	133,295	105,178	117,147	407,000	7,826,500	C. Emory	Hamilton, Ont.
Royal Tribe of Joseph*	88,402	51,053	76,095	2,839,000	10,102,500	J. E. Ritchey	Sedalia, Mo.
Safety Fund Ins. Soc.*	302,925	131,019	309,754	189,600	7,599,361	G. H. Fulmer	Syracuse, N. Y.
Scottish Clans, O. of	85,214	67,250	75,548		5,852,000	Peter Kerr	Boston, Mass.
Select Kts. and Ladies	119,443	96,157	119,967	2,801,000	7,492,000	E. H. Wheeler	Kan. City, Kan.
Select Knights, O. of	49,693	36,575	45,904	1,852,000	4,105,750	G. K. Stapler	Buffalo, N. Y.
Sentinels of the Univ *	22,936	7,464	15,787	1,766,400		G. S. Clinton	S. Francisco, Cal.
Shepherds, An. O. of	2,730	55	1,658		115,971	W. T. Newman	Chicago, Ill.
Shield of Honor	149,728	133,750	153,489	1,299,500	11,191,750	W. T. Henry	Baltimore, Md.
Sons of Benjamin, I. O.	280,441	247,544	261,721		19,983,500	A. Silberstein	New York City.
Sons and Daughters of Justice	87,235	67,154	81,700	2,499,500	11,522,000	W. W. Walter	Minneapolis, K's.
Sons of Herman	110,976	90,868	98,788	826,000	7,496,000	John Bauer	S. Antonio, Tex.
Sparta, Order of	258,441	207,500	215,149	455,000	11,569,000	R. A. Welsh	Philadelphia.
Switchmen's Un. of N. America	101,497	82,200	101,233	6,151,200	4,779,600	M. R. Welch	Buffalo, N. Y.
Templars of Liberty	28,216	28,183	29,970	14,000	1,168,700	J. McClurg, Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Triple Tie Ben. Ass'n	42,887	27,200	33,617	1,051,000	4,943,000	G. M. Stratton	Clay Centre, Kan.
True Reformers, Un. Order of	253,669	135,882	224,370	1,883,434	7,715,702	W. P. Burrell	Richmond, Va.
Union Frat. League	21,263	11,573	20,822	448,050	1,165,150	J. F. Reynolds	Boston, Mass.
Union Life Guard*	14,054	8,310	13,452	456,000	2,146,500	John Barratt	Alpena, Mich.
United Artisans	107,796	63,450	84,024	2,857,000	10,614,500	C. L. McKenna	Portland, Ore.
United Moderns	162,172	66,525	144,596	4,402,197	10,074,947	E. W. Smith	Denver, Col.
United Presbyter'n Mut. Ben. Ass'n	35,738	27,017	35,237	720,000	4,554,000	H. R. Moffet	Monmouth, Ill.
Washington Ins. Union	25,156	3,255	24,476	786,750	593,800	C. C. Hammond	St. Louis, Mo.
Washington, Order of	75,663	30,869	52,391	7,521,800	9,270,500	J. L. Mitchell	Portland, Ore.
Western Cath. Union	98,972	90,000	97,210	946,500	8,211,000	John Shauf	Quincy, Ill.
Women's Cath. Order of Foresters*	402,083	323,955	354,718	4,984,000	38,455,000	Cath'ine Hughes	Chicago, Ill.
Women of Woodcraft	319,607	188,300	267,109	11,908,600	39,980,000	J. L. Wright	Leadville, Col.
Woodmen Circle	154,550	91,450	119,007	5,004,900	14,878,600	J. G. Kuhn	Omaha, Neb.
Woodmen of the World (Canadian)	94,574	51,968	75,405	1,423,000	9,076,500	W. C. Fitzgerald	London, Ont.
Woodmen of the World (Pacific)	1,281,012	845,500	1,041,806	37,660,200	172,263,700	I. I. Boak	Denver, Col.
Woodmen of the World (Southern)	2,739,262	1,939,572	2,264,674	65,349,000	275,557,300	J. T. Yates	Omaha, Neb.
Workmen's Benefit Ass'n	82,497	57,000	75,356	644,000	6,888,000	J. H. Cutten	Boston, Mass.
Yeomen of America	79,715	14,666	49,239	6,432,200	10,981,000	C. M. Coats	Aurora, Ill.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

College fraternities, or secret societies, have become an essential part of the structure of college life. Although in the early years of their existence the faculties in many colleges prohibited the students joining the secret societies, nevertheless these organizations were perpetuated by the best men in college even with the utmost secrecy, often under the most trying conditions, until at length they were tolerated, then permitted, and are now approved by the wisest authorities as beneficial to the members and helpful in the administration and discipline of the college. Each fraternity has chapters in several colleges which are closely affiliated, guided by the same principles, associated by correspondence and interchange of visits and governed by a grand chapter composed of delegates from the several chapters. Meeting in annual conventions and interchanging visits, the members form acquaintances and acquire interests which make them broader and more cosmopolitan as college men.

There is an elective affinity by which the members are chosen. Usually they are admitted into the local chapter early in the freshman year, so that the young men have the benefit and advantage of the advice and direct oversight of the upper class men. The members of a good fraternity are jealous of the reputation of their chapter; therefore they carefully guard the character and conduct of the individuals.

The principal object of the best fraternities is to promote friendship, regulate conduct, develop manly character and supplement the college course by exerting an influence toward a broad culture and a noble life.

The spirit and rules are so strong that membership in one fraternity precludes one from membership in another fraternity.

These college fraternities are peculiar to America, and exist in nearly every university and college in the United States and the two principal universities of Canada. Princeton is the only university of prominence which prohibits them.

It is a fact evident to a casual observer that the fraternity men are the most loyal and enthusiastic of the alumni of a college.

Many of the fraternities have published biographical catalogues of their members. The best catalogue is that of Zeta Psi fraternity, issued in 1900, which is a model as to details, contents, typography, paper and binding. Including the photo-engravings of fraternity groups, chapter houses and college buildings, it contains 1,200 pages. The edition of 1,000 cost over $15,000.

For many years the chapters rented rooms for their meetings, but the system has so developed that now the general custom is to occupy a house for dormitory as well as for chapter purposes. Many fraternities, by the aid and under the control of alumni, have erected chapter houses adapted specially to fraternity life. These houses differ widely as to style of architecture and arrangement. Many of them are ornaments to the college community, excellent types of which are found in the Alpha Delta Phi house at Williams College, the Delta Psi house at Columbia University and in the Zeta Psi house at Cornell University.

The principal college fraternities are named below in chronological order:

Name.	Where founded.	When founded.
Kappa Alpha	Union College	1825
Sigma Phi	Union College	1827
Delta Phi	Union College	1827
Alpha Delta Phi	Hamilton College	1832
Psi Upsilon	Union College	1833
Beta Theta Pi	Miami University	1839
Chi Psi	Union College	1841
Delta Kappa Epsilon	Yale University	1844
Zeta Psi	New York University	1847
Delta Psi	Columbia University	1847
Theta Delta Chi	Union College	1847
Phi Gamma Delta	Jefferson College	1848
Phi Delta Theta	Miami University	1848
Phi Kappa Sigma	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1850
Chi Phi	Princeton University	1854
Sigma Chi	Miami University	1855
Delta Tau Delta	Bethany College	1860
Alpha Tau Omega	Va. Military Institute	1865
Kappa Alpha (South'n)	Washington and Lee	1865
Sigma Nu	Va. Military Institute	1869

Delta Upsilon was founded at Williams College in 1834 as an anti-secret society, but later it was considered as a non-secret society and is generally counted with the fraternities.

UNITED CHAPTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA—(By Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, Secretary and Treasurer).—Among all college Greek letter fraternities that of Phi Beta Kappa stands not only as the oldest organized in the United States, but with the first in standard and desirability. With its membership limited to those who have attained the highest distinction in scholarship in their colleges, its alumni are to be found in the highest positions in public and private life, and have numbered among them professors, physicians, clergymen, business men, members of the legal profession and Presidents of the United States. In number the alumni rank well toward the head of the list of college fraternity men in the country.

The Phi Beta Kappa fraternity was organized December 5, 1776, at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., by students in that institution, and is therefore the oldest Greek letter fraternity in this country, having had a continuous existence for over 125 years. The original chapter was disbanded at the end of four years on account of the progress of the Revolution, but was revived in 1849. The Civil War again closed its activity, but it was revived in 1893 and again flourishes on its ancient foundation.

Charters were early granted for the establishment of chapters in connection with Yale and Harvard, and from these institutions the fraternity has spread until it now has chapters in fifty-three of the leading educational institutions in the country.

The first general catalogue was published in 1900 by Rev. E. B. Parsons, D. D., of Williams College, then secretary of the fraternity, and contained the names of over 10,500 living members.

The object of the fraternity is "the promotion of scholarship and friendship among students and graduates of American colleges," and only those are eligible who attain highest rank in their college classes. Charters for chapters are eagerly sought, and the tendency is to restrict them to institutions that aim to promote high attainments in scholarship.

In this way the fraternity is composed of members of approximately the same degree of attainment, and, while the brotherhood idea of good fellowship is not lost sight of, this is not the prime feature of the organization. Men of kindre dtastes, though of widely differing professions, meet on a common ground in this fraternity, and each is certain that the other has achieved something above the ordinary in his college life.

The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa is the name by which the central organization of the fraternity is designated. The National Council, composed of three delegates from each chapter, meets every third year. A senate consisting of twenty members forms an executive committee charged with the care of the general interests of the fraternity during the interval between the sessions of the National Council. The organization has reason to be proud of its history and the unique position it occuples as the "conserver and rewarder of scholastic attainment." Many eminent scholars and statesmen count it an honor to have their names enrolled upon her list of members, and thus be entitled to wear the well-known golden key. Theodore Roosevelt is the fifth of her members to attain the Presidency of the United States, his predecessors being John Quincy Adams, Franklin Pierce, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.

The present officers of the fraternity are: President, Hon. John A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; vice-president, vacant; secretary and treasurer, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, Three Bridges, N. J.

Senators, 1898 to 1904: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, LL. D., London, Eng.; Hon. John A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, LL. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Professor Samuel Hart, D. D., Middletown, Conn.; Colonel Thomas W. Higginson, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Seth Low, LL. D., New York City; Editor Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D., New York City; Professor Francis A. March, LL. D., Easton, Pa.

Senators, 1901 to 1907: Professor Henry L. Chapman, D. D., Brunswick, Me.; Professor Edwin Grosvenor, M. A., Amherst, Mass.; Professor Edward Everett Hale, LL. D., Roxbury, Mass.; Colonel William Lamb, LL. D., Norfolk, Va.; Rev. Eben B. Parsons, D. D., Williamstown, Mass; President Ira Remsen, LL. D., Baltimore, Md.; President Charles F. Thwing, LL. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, M. A., Three Bridges, N. J.; Professor Adolph Werner, Ph. D., New York City; President, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL. D., Berkeley, Cal.

ARTISTIC, SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—During the past fifty years the names of practically all the leaders of American Science have been on the register of the association, and the fifty-one volumes of its proceedings contain many of the most important contributions to scientific literature published in this country. At the present time the association numbers about 4,000 members.

Meetings of the association are held annually, each time in a different city, the last eight meetings having been held at Detroit, Boston, Columbus, New York, Denver, Pittsburg and Washington. The next meeting will be held December 29, 1903, to January 3, 1904, under the presidency of Dr. Ira Remsen. The association publishes an annual volume of proceedings which for the past fifty years has, in large measure, reflected the scientific activity of the country.

The officers of the next meeting are: President, Dr. Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University; vice-president, Section A, George B. Halsted, Austin, Tex.; B, E. F. Nichols, Dartmouth College, N. H.; C, Charles Baskerville, Chapel Hill, N. C.; D, C. A. Waldo, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; E, W. M. Davis, Harvard; F, C. W. Hargitt, Syracuse, N. Y.; G, F. V. Coville, Washington; H, G. M. Dorsey, Chicago; I, H. T. Newcomb, Philadelphia; permanent secretary, L. O. Howard, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; general secretary, H. B. Ward, University of Nebraska; secretary of council, Charles Wardell Stiles, Washington.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. — The American Library Association was organized in Philadelphia October 6, 1876, as the result of a three-days' library conference held in connection with the Centennial Exhibition. Its purposes are the promotion of library interests, the interchange of experience and opinions, the obtaining of larger results from library labor and expenditure and the advancement of the profession of librarianship. Meetings of the association are held annually in different parts of the country in order that all members may have an equal chance to obtain the great benefits to be derived from such conferences, and the meeting of 1903, which was held in Niagara Falls, was one of the largest in the history of the organization. The next meeting will be held in St. Louis during the Exposition and will be international.

The present officers of the association are: President, Henry Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; treasurer, Gardner M. Jones, Salem, Mass.; ex-president, James K. Hosmer, Milwaukee, Wis.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL. — The Catholic Summer School, incorporated by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, is instituted for the purpose of providing the Catholics of the United States with the means of meeting during the Summer months, in order to know one another better, understand their strength, enlarge the scope of their education and to get correct views upon the important questions incident to Catholic life in the United States. It is situated on the shore of Lake Champlain, with grounds of about 500 acres in extent. Special courses of study in history, literature and philosophy are provided, and numerous lectures on educational topics are held throughout the sessions. Attention is paid to the social side of the school, and each year camping parties, athletic tournaments and sports of various sorts are organized. The officers elected in 1903 are: President, Rev. M. J. Lavelle; first vice-president, Rev. F. P. Siegfried, Overbrook, Pa.; secretary, Warren E. Mosher, New York; treasurer, Rev. John F. Mullany, Syracuse, N.Y.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.—The Chautauqua Assembly, originally known as the Chautauqua Sunday-School Assembly, held its first session at Fairpoint, on Chautauqua Lake, in Southwestern New York, in August, 1874. Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., and John H. Vincent, of New York, were the joint founders of the Assembly. Their purpose was to enlarge the conception of Bible study and to provide, under new conditions, a wider and deeper preparation for religious teachers. The Assembly was in no sense an outgrowth of the camp-meeting movement; the new institution simply used at first the property of a camp-meeting association.

The educational side of Chautauqua has had a remarkable growth. The attempt to give a broad training to the Sunday-school teacher resulted in the adding of instruction in many collateral subjects. Languages, history, literature were eagerly welcomed. Ministers demanded Hebrew and Greek. Then came public school teachers for whose needs provision was made, until year by year the schools grew to the proportions of a great system, in which to-day nearly one hundred instructors teach 2,500 students.

Early in the history of Chautauqua its officers felt the need of giving direction and stimulus to people the whole year round. In 1878 the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized to further this end. This "home-reading circle" has exerted an incalculable influence upon the American people. It has been able to adjust its methods wisely to changing conditions, and is at present guiding thousands of earnest people in systematic courses in history, literature, science and art.

It is in no sense a college, either in its course of study or its methods of work. The organization has enrolled more than 260,000 members, of whom about 50,000 have been graduated from the four years' course. Out-of-school people everywhere are welcomed to its fellowship without any entrance examination or other requirement. In connection with this work the institution publishes four books annually upon selected topics, and a monthly magazine, "The Chautauquan," edited by Frank Chapin Bray. The student's statement at the end of four years that he has read the prescribed books and the magazine is sufficient to entitle him to a diploma.

Chautauqua is also a Summer community, with public functions extended to include popular lectures, concerts and entertainments, as well as social clubs and groups of many kinds. Every element which goes to make up normal, sane, wholesome living is provided.

The officers of Chautauqua Institute are: Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor; W. H. Hickman, president of Trustees; George E. Vincent, principal of instruction; Scott Brown, general director; Kate F. Kimball, executive secretary of the C. L. S. C. The permanent offices are located on the Assembly grounds at Chautauqua, N. Y., where all inquiries should be addressed.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.—The General Education Board has for its object the promotion of education in the United States without regard to creed, color, race or social condition; the development of the public school systems, especially in the rural districts; the establishment and encouragement of training schools for teachers, and the promotion in general of every form of valuable educational work. It was organized in New York, February 27, 1902, and has headquarters at No. 54 William street, New York City, where information regarding the work of the board and kindred organizations may be obtained. The officers and members are: Chairman, William H. Baldwin, Jr.; treasurer, George Foster Peabody; secretary and executive officer, Dr. Wallace Buttrick; Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, Albert Shaw and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. At the meeting held in Washington in January, 1903, it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had contributed to the work $100,000 a year for ten years.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY.—The Jewish Chautauqua is a system of popular Jewish education based upon exactly the same lines as the Chautauqua Society, which had its birth at Lake Chautauqua, New York, some twenty years ago. About ten years ago Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Chicago, suggested the adoption by Jews of the Chautauqua method of study in order to stimulate the interest of the coming generation in Jewish history and achievements. The idea was taken up by influential Jews all over the country, and the society was organized in 1893, with headquarters in Philadelphia. A course book of study was prepared and issued by the Jewish Publication Society, and Mrs. Minnie D. Lewis was sent out as an organizer. Within the first two years several thousand pupils were enrolled in the work, and the number has steadily grown ever since.

At first all the work was done by the correspondence system and by reading circles, but in 1897, as an experiment, a Summer school was held at Atlantic City, and this was successful far beyond expectations. Each year this Summer assembly is held the number of attendants increases, and last Summer several thousand were in the colony, made up of teachers, rabbis, business men, students, philanthropists and literary men. Courses of lectures are given on biblical and Jewish history and literature, and addresses upon topics of peculiar interest to Jews are made an important feature. All reference to financial and commercial matters is carefully avoided.

The officers of the society for 1903-1904 are: Chancellor, Henry Berkowitz; president, Jacob Gimbel; secretary and director, Isaac Hassler; treasurer, Louis Wolf; field secretary, Mrs. Minnie D. Lewis.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.—The League of American Municipalities may be said to be the result of a united effort on the part of American city officials in all departments to study the various and complex questions involved in municipal administration. In this connection the league furnishes the organization necessary for the proper protection of municipalities against the encroachments of private contractors and corporations; it provides for mayors and council members a ready and convenient means for securing reliable information relating to questions upon which they must act for their municipalities, and gives to the heads of all municipal departments an economical and prompt method for the interchange of experience and ideas. At present 125 of the most important cities in the United States and Canada hold membership in the league, and their municipal officials are recognized as delegates to its annual conventions.

The officers of the league are: President, J. Adgar Smith, Mayor of Charleston, S. C.; first vice-president, M. M. Stephens, Mayor of East St. Louis, Ill.; second vice-president, Richard J. Barr, Mayor of Joliet, Ill.; third vice-president, James M. Head, Mayor of Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, John MacVicar, Des Moines, Iowa; treasurer, Thomas P. Taylor, Bridgeport, Conn.; trustees, Thomas G. Hayes, Mayor of Baltimore, Md.; Jacob Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.; John Arbuthnot, Mayor of Winnipeg, Canada; Ignatius A. Sullivan, Mayor of Hartford, Conn.; Isaac S. Hascall, Member of Council, Omaha, Neb., and A. E. Griffin, Member of Council, Columbus, Ohio.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park, at Eighty-second street and Fifth avenue, was organized in 1870, and has a membership of 3,500. Frederic W. Rhinelander is president; L. P. Di Cesnola, No. 100 East Thirty-seventh street, secretary. The directors are: Daniel Huntington, Louis P. Di Cesnola, William L. Andrews, John L. Cadwalader, John Bigelow, Elihu Root, Harris C. Fahnestock, Frederic W. Rhinelander, Salem H. Wales, Robert W. DeForest, J. Pierpont Morgan, Darius O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, Heber R. Bishop, Rutherford Stuyvesant, William E. Dodge, Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Smith, John S. Kennedy, Whitelaw Reid, Edward D. Adams, J. Crosby Brown and William R. Ware.

The museum is open daily from 10 a. m. until half an hour before sunset; on Sundays after 1 p. m., and on Monday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10. On Monday and Friday, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., the public is admitted only by payment of a fee of 25 cents. At other times admission is free. Membership in the museum may be obtained by payment of the annual fee of $10.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. — The National Academy of Design was founded in 1826. Its schools will be open daily to male and female students until May 7, 1904, Sundays and holidays excepted. Admission to the schools is obtained through the examinations held the week beginning January 25, 1904. Applicants for these examinations must register at the office of the Academy during the week prior to these examinations.

The council for 1903-1904 is composed as follows:

President, Frederich Dielman: vice-president, C. Y. Turner; corresponding secretary, H. W. Watrous; recording secretary, Will H. Low; treasurer, Lockwood de Forest; Irving R. Wiles, Alfred C. Howland, Herbert Adams, R. Swain Gifford, J. W. Alexander and H. Bolton Jones.

The instructors are: Edgar M. Ward, N. A.; Francis C. Jones, N. A.; J. Scott Hartley, N. A.; Charles Louis Hinton, James D. Smillie, N. A.; Frederich Dielman, P. N. A.; George W. Maynard, N. A., and Charles J. Pike, and the instructions include courses in drawing from antique casts, drawing and painting from living models, painting from still life, etching, illustration, composition, coin and medal designing, die cutting and lectures on perspective and anatomy. The awards for the year will be the Suydam and Elliott medals for the best work in the antique, life, illustration and still-life classes; the Cannon money prize for the best oil painting from the nude; the Hallgarten money prizes for the painting and composition classes, and the Albert H. Baldwin prize for the best etching.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The object of the National Academy of Sciences is to investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art when called upon by the Government of the United States, and the actual expense of such investigation, experiments and reports is paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose. Under no circumstances does the academy receive any compensation whatever for services to the Government. Annual meetings are held at such places in the United States as may be designated, when reports of the work of the year are made. During 1901 the academy had three sessions, one in Washington in April and two in Philadelphia in November, the latter two being special sessions.

The academy consists of members, honorary members and foreign associates. Members must be citizens of the United States, and the foreign associates are limited in number to fifty. The present membership is ninety. Officers are elected for a term of six years.

The officers are: President, Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; vice-president, Ira Remsen, Baltimore, Md.; foreign secretary, Simon Newcomb; home secretary, Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, S. F. Emmons.

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB. — The National Arts Club was organized in the city of New York April 24, 1899, its object being to promote the artistic side of American manufacturing by the encouragement of hand-made articles, lest machine-made goods should suffocate all art in modern manufacture, as well as to stimulate interest in the embellishment of cities and public buildings, and the immediate success of the club was greatly due to the interest it aroused among public-spirited citizens interested in municipal development.

The officers of the club are: President, George B. Post, New York; vice-presidents, James W. Alexander, New York; Samuel P. Avery, New York; Bernard N. Baker, Baltimore, Md.; George K. Birge, Buffalo, N. Y.; George G. Briggs, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles E. Dana, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry C. Frick, Pittsburg, Pa.; Harry E. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Augustus Healy, Brooklyn Borough; William M. Ladd, Portland, Ore.; F. A. Richardson, Burlington, Vt.; E. Francis Riggs, Washington, D. C.; Irving M. Scott, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Boston, Mass.; William Watts Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brooks Adams, Quincy, Mass.; Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal, Canada; Thomas B. Walker, Minneapolis, Minn.; treasurer, Spencer Trask, No. 27 Pine street, New York; managing director, Charles De Kay, No. 413 West Twenty-third street, New York; secretary, Henry M. Stegman, No. 37 West Thirty-fourth street, New York.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — The National Educational Association of the United States was organized at Philadelphia in 1857 under the name of the National Teachers' Association, and reorganized in 1870 as the National Educational Association, including as departments the former independent organizations, the American Normal School Association and the National Association of School Superintendents.

The departments of the association now number eighteen, covering every important phase of educational work, as follows: The National Council of Education, Kindergarten, Elementary, Secondary, Higher, Normal, Superintendence, Manual, Art, Music, Business, Child Study, Physical Training, Science Instruction, School Administration, Library, Deaf, Blind and Feeble-Minded, Indian Education.

The establishment by Congress of the Bureau of Education of the United States and of the office of United States Commissioner of Education was secured through the early efforts of the association. The recent special committee reports indicate the lines of investigation which, in addition to the work of its annual conventions, have made the association the largest and most important educational organization in the world.

There are three classes of members. Active members are those who are teachers or who are actively associated with educational work or in the management of educational institutions, including libraries and periodicals. Only active members are privileged to vote at conventions. Any person, on paying a small fee, may become an associate member, entitling him to a volume of the proceedings of the association each year. Eminent educators not residing in America may become corresponding members when elected by the Directory of the Association, but the number of corresponding members may not exceed fifty. Under special provisions educational institutions and libraries are enrolled as members, securing thereby the publications of the association and delegate representation in annual conventions.

The average number of members since 1895 has been nearly 10,000. The executive officers of the association are: President, Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn; treasurer, W. M. Davidson, Topeka, Kan.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE. — The National Municipal League is composed of associations formed in the various cities of the United States having as their object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with national or State issues, but confines its efforts strictly to municipal affairs. Its objects, as stated, are:

1. To multiply the numbers, harmonize the methods and combine the forces of all who realize that it is only by united action and organization that good citizens can secure the adoption of good laws and the selection of men of trained ability and proved integrity for all municipal positions, or prevent the success of incompetent or corrupt candidates for public office. 2. To promote the thorough investigation and discussion of the conditions and details of civic administration, and of the methods for selecting and appointing officials in American cities, and of laws and ordinances relating to such subjects. 3. To provide for such meetings and conferences and for the preparation and circulation of such addresses and other literature as may seem likely to advance the cause of good city government.

The present officers of the League are: Honorary president, James C. Carter, New York; president, Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; first vice-president, Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; second vice-president, Samuel H. Capen, Boston; third vice-president, Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Oregon; fourth vice-president, H. Dickson Bruns, New Orleans; fifth vice-president, Edmund J. James, Chicago; secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; treasurer, George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia.

Executive Committee — Chairman, Horace E. Deming, New York; George W. Guthrie, Pittsburg; Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland; Horace McIntosh, Philadelphia; William P. Bancroft, Wilmington; William G. Low, Brooklyn; Dudley Tibbits, Troy; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburg; Harry B. French, Philadelphia; Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge; Harry T. Atkins, Cincinnati; David H. Lawrence, Duluth; Elliott H. Pendleton, Cincinnati; James L. Blair, St. Louis; John Davis, Detroit.

PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.—The Board of Trustees of the Peabody Fund held a meeting in Washington, D. C., January 28, 1903, for the purpose of formulating a plan by which the work of the Board and that of the General Education Board, which had been organized to work along the same lines, should not be duplicated. The most important action taken was the passage of a resolution providing for the establishment and maintenance of a teachers' college at some point in the Southern States, the same to be known as the "Peabody College for Teachers." Dr. D. C. Gilman, of Carnegie Institution; Richard Olney, Hoke Smith, George F. Hoar and J. Pierpont Morgan were appointed a committee of arrangements.

The Peabody Fund was established in 1867 and 1869, when George Peabody contributed $3,500,000 for the purpose of extending education throughout the Southern States. A portion of this sum—$1,380,000—could not be used, as it consisted of Mississippi bonds, which had been repudiated, and Florida bonds, which had never been recognized as legal by the State authorities. The balance, however, was placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, of which Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was chairman, and it has been handled so wisely that the sum of $2,100,000 still remains, in spite of the enormous expenditures that have been made.

The present members of the Board are: Chief Justice Fuller, Joseph H. Choate, President D. C. Gilman, J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, Theodore Roosevelt, Samuel A. Green, Richard Olney, George F. Hoar, William A. Courtenay, James D. Porter, Henderson M. Summerville, George Peabody Wetmore, Charles E. Fenner, Hoke Smith and Rt. Rev. William C. Doane.

Dr. Jabez L. M. Curry, general agent of the fund, died on February 12, 1903.

SLATER FUND.—The Slater Fund consists of the principal and interest on $1,000,000 placed in the hands of trustees by John F. Slater, of Connecticut, in 1882, for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." No part of this fund is expended in land or buildings, but is used in the promotion of already existing institutions, and especially in carrying on the development of industrial and normal education. More than half a million dollars have already been expended in the work, but so careful has been the management by the trustees that the fund has increased to about $1,500,000, while the annual appropriations have been kept up. Schools established by States and by denominations have been helped by annual donations. These include Hampton Normal and Industrial, Tuskegee, Spelman School, and schools and colleges at Orangeburg, S. C.; Tougaloo, Miss.; Marshall, Tex.; Raleigh, N. C.; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn., and at other places.

The board consists of D. C. Gilman, of Carnegie Institution, president; Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, vice-president; Morris K. Jesup, treasurer; Dr. Wallace Buttrick, No. 54 William street, New York city, acting secretary and general manager, and Bishop H. C. Potter, Bishop Galloway, William E. Dodge, William A. Slater, John A. Stewart, Alexander E. Orr and William H. Baldwin, Jr.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.—Many of the most prominent artists and sculptors in the United States are members of the Society of American Artists, and its annual exhibitions at No. 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, have often attracted international attention. The society awards three prizes each year: "The Shaw Prize," "The Webb Prize" and "The Carnegie Prize." Its officers are: President, John La Farge; vice-president, Kenyon Cox; secretary, Bruce Crane; treasurer, Samuel Isham.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE. — The Southern Educational Conference, which has for its object the holding of meetings in different parts of the South for the discussion of the peculiar educational needs of that section, met in April, 1903, at Richmond, Va. According to custom, there were addresses by prominent educators and conferences along the general topics presented for consideration. Reports made from each of the Southern States showed the amount of work being done in the South toward the betterment of the mental condition of the negro. Since the Civil War the South has expended $100,000,000 upon negro education.

The officers chosen for the following year were: President, Robert C. Ogden, New York; vice-president, Edgar Gardner Murphy, Montgomery, Ala.; secretary, Dr. R. J. Baldwin, Montgomery, Ala.; treasurer, W. A. Blair, Winston, N. C.; Executive Committee, R. C. Ogden, B. B. Valentine, J. G. Brown, Dr. Robert B. Fulton, President Caldwell, of Louisiana State Normal School; C. B. Gibson, D. F. Houston, Richard H. Jessee, C. P. Glenn, H. N. Snyder and S. A. Myranders. With the exception of the president every officer is a Southern man.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.—The Southern Education Board, an outcome of the Capon Springs and Winston-Salem conferences, has for its object the awakening and moulding of public opinion for the betterment of education and the securing of such legislation as will bring this about. Its work is of a more personal nature than that of the General Education Board, and it comes into closer touch with those it purposes interesting. The officers and members are: President, Robert C. Ogden; secretary, Dr. Charles D. McIver, Greensboro, N. C.; treasurer, George Foster Peabody. Bureau of Information and Investigation—Director, Dr. Charles W. Dabney; secretary, Charles L. Coon, Knoxville, Tenn. District directors—Dr. E. A. Alderman, New Orleans, La.; Dr. H. B. Frissell, Hampton, Va.; Dr. Charles D. McIver, Greensboro, N. C. Campaign Committee—Chairman, Dr. E. A. Alderman; Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Dr. H. B. Frissell, Dr. Charles D. McIver. General field agents—Dr. G. S. Dickerman, New Haven, Conn.; Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala. Field agents for Virginia—Hon. H. St. George Tucker, Lexington; Dr. Robert Frazer, Richmond. Field agent for Alabama—J. B. Graham, Talladega. Executive secretary associated with the president—Edgar Gardner Murphy.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR MAINTAINING THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S TABLE AT THE ZOOLOGICAL STATION AT NAPLES.—A meeting of this association, which has for its object the promotion of scientific research by women, was held at Smith's College, April 8, 1903. Dr. Grace Emily Cooley, associate professor of Botany at Wellesley College, was awarded a seat at the table for 1903-04, and the prize of $1,000 offered for the best scientific work done by a woman was awarded to Dr. Florence R. Sabin, of Johns Hopkins University, for her investigation of the origin of the lymphatic system.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.—The United States Board of Geographic Names was organized in accordance with an executive order issued by President Harrison in 1890, which required that uniformity in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography should in the future prevail throughout all departments of the Government. The present position of this board, therefore, is that of a standard authority, to whom all unsettled questions regarding geographic names are referred, and it is due to its decisions that there

is now so much more similarity between the various maps and charts issued by the different bureaus and departments.

The board is composed of the following members: Chairman, Henry Gannett, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Marcus Baker, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; members, H. G. Ogden, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.; A. B. Johnson, Lighthouse Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; Harry King, General Land Office, Washington, D. C.; Andrew H. Allen, State Department, Washington, D. C.; W. H. H. Southerland, Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.; James L. Lusk, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Otis T. Mason, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; A. Von Haake, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.; H. T. Brian, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; John Hyde, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.—The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1890, and incorporated in March, 1892. The present officers are: President, Frederick B. Miles; treasurer, Charles A. Brinley; secretary, Charles D. Atkins. The office is in Philadelphia. The aim of University Extension is, first, to extend higher education to all classes of people; second, to extend education through the whole of adult life; third, to extend thorough methods of study to subjects of every day interest. During the last few years the society has arranged for the delivery of eighty-four courses of lectures at sixty-four centres. The largest course attendance at lectures was 22,115. The attendance at classes, held in connection with lectures, was 8,374. The number of courses arranged by States was as follows: Pennsylvania, 35; New York, 22; New Jersey, 18; Maryland, 8; Connecticut, 1. The division by subjects is as follows: History, 28; literature, 33; music and art, 17; ethics and philosophy, 5; political economy, 1. The constantly widening use that is being made of the society's lectures and of the University Extension system is shown by the following list and the various auspices under which the courses of 1902 were delivered: Centres primarily or mainly for teachers, 3; centres under control of women's clubs, 3; People's Institute, New York City (for workingmen), 5 courses; educational institutions (schools, Brooklyn Institute, etc.), 18 courses; New York City Board of Education ("Free Lectures to the People"), 12 courses; free libraries, 3 courses; regular University Extension centres, 40. The society has just completed its twelfth year of work. Since its organization there have been delivered under its auspices 1,133 courses, comprising 6,660 lectures. The average attendance at each lecture has been 205, and the aggregate attendance, 1,365,552. The most important work, outside of that of the general society in Philadelphia, is carried on under the auspices of the University of Chicago, the Regents of the University of New York, Rutgers College, New Brunswick and in California. Sample syllabi and circulars descriptive of University Extension can be obtained free of charge by addressing Chas. D. Atkins, secretary, No. 111 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized in 1889. Its object is "the promotion of actuarial science by personal intercourse, presentation of appropriate papers, discussion and such other methods as may be found desirable." Membership, 143. Annual dues, $10. Annual meetings in May in New York City. Officers: President, Israel C. Pierson; first vice-president, Rufus W. Weeks; second vice-president, Daniel H. Wells; treasurer, Archibald A. Welch; secretary, John Tatlock, Jr., 32 Nassau street, New York City.

ALASKA GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Alaska Geographical Society was organized in 1898 and incorporated in 1900, to encourage geographical exploration and discovery; to disseminate geographical information by discussions, lectures and publications; to foster commerce and navigation; to promote the great industrial, educational and material interests of Alaska and the islands and countries of the Pacific; to establish in such cities as may seem advisable headquarters and museums where the most recent and accurate information may be obtained relating to every part of the world; to accumulate libraries of the best books, with particular reference to geography, history and statistics; to make collections of the best maps, charts and photographs, and to carry on correspondence with societies and individuals whose work is connected with geography. The headquarters of the society are at Seattle, Tacoma, Juneau and Nome. There are about 1,300 members. The officers are: President, Arthur C. Jackson, F. R. G. S.; secretary, Harrington Emerson, M. A., M. E.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isabella C. Jackson; treasurer, B. M. Behrends.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—Organized in 1876. Its object is "to bring in touch physicians who are graduates of literary and scientific institutions, and to emphasize the importance of a thorough course in training preparatory to the study of medicine." Membership, 861. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $1. Officers: President, Dr. J. B. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Charles McIntyre, Easton, Pa.; treasurer, Dr. E. M. Green, Easton, [illegible].

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Founded in 1889; incorporated in 1891. The object of the Academy is "to promote the scientific study and investigation of the social sciences—economics, politics and sociology." Membership, 2,000. Annual dues, $5; life membership, $100. Annual meetings in Philadelphia on the third Monday of January. Officers: President, L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Franklin H. Giddings and Woodrow Wilson; treasurer, Stuart Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, James T. Young, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Organized in 1812 for the purpose of collecting and preserving the antiquities of our country. Membership, 140. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Officers: President, Stephen Salsbury, Worcester, Mass.; vice-presidents, George F. Hoar, Worcester, Mass., and Edward Everett Hale, Roxbury, Mass.; secretaries (foreign correspondence), Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Conn.; (domestic correspondence) Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; recording secretary, Charles A. Chase, Worcester, Mass.; treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, Worcester, Mass.; librarian, Edmund M. Barton, Worcester, Mass.

AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1898. Its object is to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of citizens of the United States in Asiatic countries. Membership, 213. Annual dues, $10. An annual meeting is held in New York city on the third Thursday of October of each year. Officers: President, Silas D. Webb, New York City; treasurer, Joseph R. Patterson, New York City; secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box 1500, New York City.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF GENITO-URINARY SURGEONS.—President, Dr. Edwin C. Burnett, St. Louis, Mo.; vice-president, Dr. F. Tilden Brown, New York City; secretary and treasurer, Dr. John van der Poel, New York City.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PATHOLOGISTS AND BACTERIOLOGISTS.—President, Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl, New York City; vice-president, Dr. Simon Flexner, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Harold C. Ernst, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Dr. Herbert U. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1878 "to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union." The membership numbers 1,775. The last meeting of the association was held at Hot Springs, Va., beginning August 26, 1903. The officers are: President, James Hagerman, Missouri; secretary, John Hinkley, No. 215 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—Organized in 1876 for the purpose of "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Membership, 2,100. Dues, $5 per year; no initiation fee. "The Journal of the American Chemical Society" is issued monthly. Officers: President, John H. Long, Chicago, Ill.; secretary and editor, W. A. Noyes, Terre Haute, Ind.; treasurer, Albert P. Hallock, New York City; librarian, E. G. Love, New York City.

AMERICAN CLIMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Organized in New York City in 1884. Its object is the study of climatology and diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems. Total membership, 141; active membership limited to 150. Officers: President, Dr. James C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Guy Hinsdale, M. D., No. 3946 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN DERMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Its object is the furtherance of the scientific study of cutaneous diseases. Membership, 46. Officers: President, Dr. Joseph A. Zeisler, Chicago; vice-president, Dr. M. B. Hartzell, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. J. White, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.—Organized in 1888 for the study of pronunciation and the usage of American English. Membership, 300. Annual dues, $1. Publishes "Dialect Notes" each year. Officers: President, Professor Sylvester Primer, University of Texas; secretary-treasurer, Professor O. F. Emerson, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1885. Its objects are the investigation of economic problems and the publication of the results of such investigations. Membership, 1,000. Officers: President, Professor E. R. A. Seligman, Columbia University, New York City; secretary, Professor Frank A. Fetter, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

AMERICAN ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1890. Its object is to seek the exact value for the electric current in medicine. Membership, 200. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Officers: President, Dr. D. R. Brower, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Dr. R. J. Nunn, Savannah, Ga.; secretary, Dr. Charles E. Skinner, New Haven, Conn.

AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — Organized in 1859; incorporated in 1862. Its object is the study of insect life. Membership, 121. Officers: President, P. P. Calvert, Ph. D.; vice-president, H. W. Wenzel; treasurer, E. T. Cresson; recording secretary and curator, Henry Skinner, M. D.; corresponding secretary, C. W. Johnson. Location of the society, Hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences, No. 1900 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.—Organized in 1870. Its objects are to promote the cause of fish culture. Membership, 370. Annual dues, $1; life membership, $15. Meetings are held once each year. Officers: President, George M. Bowers, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Henry B. Ward, Lincoln, Neb.; recording secretary, George F. Peabody, Appleton, Wis.; corresponding secretary, John E. Gunckel, Toledo, Ohio; treasurer, C. W. Willard, Westerly, R. I.

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1882. Its objects are the discussion of subjects relating to tree planting and the renewal of forests. Membership, over 2,000. Annual dues, $2. Officers: President, Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Edward A. Bowers, New Haven, Conn.; treasurer, Otto J. J. Luebkert. Office of the association, No. 202 Fourteenth street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—A society of expert compilers of family records. Membership fee, $3; annual dues, $3. Officers: President, Dr. M. E. Poole, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, L. Nelson Nichols, Ithaca, N. Y.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1852. Its objects are "the collection, discussion and diffusion of geographical information; the promotion of exploration, and the survey and preservation of our harbors." Membership, about 1,200. Annual dues, $10; life fellowship, $100. The Bulletin of the society is published five times a year. Officers: President, Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.; vice-presidents, C. C. Tiffany, D. D., W. H. H. Moore and D. O. Mills; foreign corresponding secretary, Professor William Libbey; domestic corresponding secretary, Chandler Robbins; recording secretary, Anton A. Raven; treasurer, W. R. T. Jones. The headquarters of the society are at No. 15 West Eighty-first street, New York City.

AMERICAN GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Organized in 1876. Its object is to stimulate investigation and disseminate information concerning obstetrics and diseases of women. Membership, 100. Officers: President, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Boston, Mass.; vice-presidents, Dr. Whitridge Williams, Boston, Mass., and Dr. E. P. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Dr. J. Montgomery Baldy, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. J. Riddle Goffe, No. 29 West Forty-sixth street, New York City.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. — Organized in 1884; incorporated by act of Congress, 1889. Its object is the promotion of historical studies. Membership, 1,702. Entrance fee, $3; annual dues, $3. An annual meeting is held during the Christmas holidays in the East or the West or the District of Columbia in triennial succession. Officers: President, Henry Charles Lea, Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-presidents, Professor Goldwin Smith, LL.D., Toronto, Canada, and Edward McCrady, Charleston, S. C.; secretary and curator, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D., No. 130 Fulton street, New York City.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Organized in 1857. Its object is the advancement of the art of architecture. Membership, 383 fellows, 145 associate members and 396 honorary and corresponding members. Officers: President, Charles F. McKim, New York City; first vice-president, Frank M. Day, Philadelphia, Pa.; second vice-president, Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; secretary and treasurer, Glenn Brown, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.—Organized in 1884. Its object is the advancement of the theory and practice of electrical engineering. Membership, 1,546. Annual dues, $15 for members, $10 for associates. Annual meeting is held on the third Tuesday of May. Officers: President, Charles P. Steinmetz; treasurer, George A. Hamilton, New York City; secretary, Ralph W. Pope, No. 26 Cortlandt street, New York City.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—Organized in 1873. Its object is "to promote the arts and sciences connected with the ecomonical production of the useful minerals and metals." Membership, 2,875. Entrance fee, $10; annual dues, $10. The annual meeting is held on the third Tuesday of February each year. Officers: President, E. E. Olcott, New York City; treasurer, Theodore D. Rand, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, R. W. Raymond, No. 99 John street, New York City.

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Founded at Boston, Mass., in 1897. Its object is to make better known the Irish chapter in American history. Membership, 1,000. Non-sectarian and non-political. Annual meeting held in New York City. Officers: President-general, Hon. William McAdoo, New York City; vice-president-general, Dr. James E. Sullivan, Providence, R. I.; secretary-general, Thomas H. Murray, No. 36 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.; treasurer-general, Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.

AMERICAN LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1898 for the study of all matters pertaining to nose and throat diseases. Membership, 100. Conventions every third year at Washington, D. C. Officers: President, Dr. J. H. Hartman, Baltimore, Md.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. E. Newcomb, No. 118 West Sixty-ninth street, New York City.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Organized in 1894. Its object is to encourage and maintain an active interest in mathematical science. Membership, 375. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Annual meeting is held between the 26th and 31st of December, inclusive. Officers of the society: President, Thomas S. Fiske; secretary, F. N. Cole; treasurer, W. S. Dennett; librarian, D. E. Smith; secretary of Chicago Section, Thomas F. Holgate, No. 617 Hamline street, Evanston, Ill.; offices of the secretary, librarian and Committee of Publication, No. 501 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, New York City.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Incorporated in 1897. Its object is to federate the medical profession of the United States. Membership, over 12,000. An equal assessment of not more than $10 is levied annually. Officers: President, Frank Billings, Illinois; first vice-president, G. C. Savage, Tennessee; secretary, George H. Simmons, No. 103 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Henry P. Newman, Illinois.

AMERICAN MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—President, Dr. A. B. Richardson, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, New York City; secretary and treasurer, Dr. C. B. Burr, Michigan.

AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—Organized in 1878 for the purpose of the encouragement of microscopical research. Membership, 300. Admission fee, $3; annual dues, $2; life membership, $50. Officers: President, Dr. E. A. Birge, Madison, Wis.; first vice-president, Dr. William H. Seaman, Washington, D. C.; second vice-president, Dr. A. M. Holmes, Denver, Col.; secretary, Dr. Henry B. Ward, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; treasurer, J. C. Smith, New Orleans; custodian, Magnus Pflaum, Pittsburg, Pa.

AMERICAN NEUROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—President, Dr. Frank R. Frye, St. Louis, Mo.; vice-presidents, Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, Chicago, Ill., and Dr. William G. Spiller, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, New York City.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Organized in 1858; incorporated in 1865. Its objects are the collection of coins and medals and the popularization of the science of numismatology. Membership, 300. Officers: President, Andrew C. Zabriskie; recording secretary, John Kensett Olyphant; corresponding secretary, J. Sanford Saltus; treasurer, Charles Pryer. Headquarters of the society, No. 1271 Broadway, New York City.

AMERICAN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Membership, 158. Annual meeting in conjunction with the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons at Washington, D. C., May, 1904. Officers: President, Dr. C. S. Bull, New York City; vice-president, Dr. A. Matthewson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. S. Prout, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary and treasurer, Dr. S. B. St. John, Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.—Organized in 1842 for the purpose of encouraging Oriental literature and the cultivation of learning in Oriental languages. Membership, 353. Annual dues, $5. Officers: President, D. C. Gilman, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Professor E. Washburn Hopkins, No. 235 Bishop street, New Haven, Conn.; recording secretary, Professor George F. Moore, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Professor Frederick W. Williams, New Haven, Conn.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.—Organized in 1813 for the purpose of the advancement of its members in ornithological science. Its present membership is 814, and its officers are: President, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Washington, D. C.; secretary, John H. Sage, Portland, Conn.; treasurer, William Dutcher, New York City. The association publishes a journal of ornithology and many works relating to the science. The admission fee varies from $3 to $10, according to the different classes of membership; the annual dues, from $3 to $5.

AMERICAN ORTHOPEDIC ASSOCIATION.—Its object is the advancement of orthopedic science and art. Membership limited to 60. Annual meetings are held every third year, in conjunction with the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, at Washington, D. C. Officers: President, Dr. Louis Weigel, Rochester, N. Y.; first vice-president, Dr. Reginald Sayre, New York City; second vice-president, Dr. R. T. Taylor, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Dr. E. G. Brackett, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Dr. John Ridlon, No. 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN OTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—President, Dr. B. Alexander Randall, Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-president, Dr. William H. Carmait, New Haven, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Frederick L. Jack, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN PEDIATRIC SOCIETY.—President, Dr. Augustus Castle, New York City; vice-presidents, Dr. Allen Baines, Toronto, Canada, and Dr. E. E. Graham, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. S. Admas, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Dr. J. Park West, Bellaire, O.; recorder and editor, Dr. W. L. Carr, New York City.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1869. Devoted to the study of languages and literature. Membership, about 600. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Officers: President, Professor Charles F. Smith, University of Wisconsin; vice-presidents, Professor George Hempl, University of Michigan, and Professor Mortimer L. Earle, Columbia University; secretary and treasurer, Herbert Weir Smyth, Harvard University.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1743, in consequence of a circular issued by Benjamin Franklin. Its object is "to promote useful knowledge." Membership, 450. Officers: President, Edgar F. Smith; vice-presidents, William B. Scott, George F. Barker and Samuel P. Langley; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Edwin G. Conklin, Arthur W. Goodspeed and Morris Jastrow, Jr.; treasurer, Henry La Barre Jayne. Address of the society, No. 104 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—Organized for the purpose of promoting the advancement and diffusion of the knowledge of physics. Four meetings are held each year, and the annual fee for membership is $5. The officers are: President, Arthur G. Webster; vice-president, Elihu Thomson; secretary, Ernest Merritt, Ithaca, N. Y.; treasurer, William Hallock.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1872 for the purpose of advancing public hygiene. Membership, about 500. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Officers: President, Dr. Walter Wyman, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Dr. Charles O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio; treasurer, Dr. Frank W. Wright, New Haven, Conn.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Organized in 1852. Its objects are the advancement of engineering knowledge and practice. Membership, 2,554. Annual dues: Corporate members, $15; associates, $10; juniors, $10. Meetings are held the first and second Wednesdays of each month. Officers: President, Alfred Noble; secretary, Charles Warren Hunt; treasurer, J. M. Knap. House of the society, No. 220 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CURIO COLLECTORS.—Its object is the mutual advantage of naturalists, geologists, mineralogists, archaeologists, neumismatists and antiquarians. Each department is in charge of a superintendent who is an expert in his line. The society has now 400 members, with these officers: President, Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kan.; vice-president, T. C. Edilen, Pittsburg, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Coning, Macyville, Tenn.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—Organized in 1880; incorporated in 1881. Its object is "to promote the arts and sciences connected with engineering and mechanical construction." Total membership, 2,325. Initiation fee, $25; annual dues, $15. Two meetings are held each year, the annual meeting in December, in New York City. Officers: President, James M. Dodge, Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-presidents, Wilfred M. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. E. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich., and M. P. Higgins, Worcester, Mass.; treasurer, William H. Wiley, New York City; secretary, Professor F. R. Hutton, New York City. Headquarters of the society, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, New York City.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NATURALISTS.—Organized in 1883, "for the exchange of ideas regarding problems of natural history." Membership, 228. Meetings held annually during last week of December. Officers: President, J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.; secretary, R. G. Harrison, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, M. M. Metcalf, Woman's College, Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Has for its object the collection, preservation and diffusion of statistical information in the different departments of human knowledge. The association holds its regular meetings in Boston on the third Friday in January, April and October, the annual meeting being held in January. The annual dues are $2, and the present officers are: President, Hon. Carroll D. Wright; vice-presidents, Hon. Horace G. Wadlin, Professor Henry C. Adams, Ph. D., Walter F. Wilcox, Henry Gannett and S. N. D. North; treasurer, John S. Clark, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Davis R. Dewey, Ph. D., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN SURGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Its objects are to promote the interests of surgery. Officers: President, Maurice H. Richardson, M. D.; vice-presidents, N. B. Carson, M. D., and W. J. Mayo, M. D.; treasurer, George R. Fowler, M. D.; secretary, Dudley P. Allen, M. D., No. 278 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN THERAPEUTIC SOCIETY.—President, Dr. Howard H. Baker, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Dr. J. N. Hall, Denver, Col.; secretary, Dr. Noble P. Barnes, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Dr. John S. McLain, Washington, D. C.

ARCHAELOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.—Organized in 1879. Its object is to promote and to direct archaeological investigation and research. Membership, 956. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $100. Annual meetings are held on the second Saturday of May each year. Officers: President, Professor Thomas Day Seymour, Yale University; secretary, Professor Francis W. Kelsey, Ann Arbor, Mich.; recorder, Professor William U. Bates, Philadelphia, Pa.; editor, Professor John Henry Wright, Cambridge, Mass; treasurer, James H. Hyde, No. 120 Broadway, New York City; president of New York society, T. D. Seymour; secretary of New York society, Nelson G. McCrea, Ph. D., Columbia University.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS.—Organized in 1886. Its object is the advancement of scientific and practical medicine. Membership limited to 125. Officers for 1903-1904: President, Dr. William T. Councilman, Boston, Mass.; vice-president, Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. Henry Hun, 149 Washington avenue, Albany, N. Y.; recorder, Dr. Solomon S. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith, Philadelphia, Pa.

ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGISTS.—Its objects are the presentation and consideration of matters relating to economic entomology. Officers: President, Prof. Mark V. Slingerland, Ithaca, N. Y.; first vice-president, Prof. Clarence M. Weed; second vice-president, Dr. Henry Skinner; secretary and treasurer, A. F. Burgess, Columbus, O.

ASTRONOMICAL AND ASTROPHYSICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized in 1898. Has for its object "the advancement of astronomy, astrophysics and related branches of science," and its membership, 175, includes nearly every working astronomer in America. The annual dues are $5, and annual meetings are held in obedience to the call of the Council. Officers: President, Simon Newcomb, Washington, D. C.; secretary, George C. Comstock, Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Charles L. Doolittle, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized in 1893. Its object is the advancement of botanical knowledge. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $100. Officers: President, Charles Reid Barnes, University of Chicago; vice-president, Joseph Nelson Rose, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Arthur Hollick, New York City; secretary, Daniel T. MacDougal, New York Botanical Garden, New York City.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized in 1888. Its object is the promotion of geological science. Membership, 250. Initiation fee, $10; annual dues, $10. Officers: President, S. F. Emmons, U. S. Geological Survey; secretary, H. L. Fairchild, University of Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, I. C. White, Morgantown, W. Va.; editor, J. Stanley-Brown, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The International Geographic Society was organized at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, and its headquarters are in St. Louis, Mo. Its objects are the acquisition and dissemination of geographical knowledge. The officers are as follows: President, Arthur C. Jackson, F. R. G. S.; home secretary, Colonel Robert M. Yost, Missouri; foreign secretary, Senor Coronel Don Sergio Lusky, Honduras; treasurer, Clifford Hubbell, Buffalo, N. Y.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—Organized in 1888. Its object is "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." Membership, 2,600. Annual dues, $2. The official organ of the society is "The National Geographic Magazine," published monthly. Officers: President, Alexander Graham Bell; vice-president, W. J. McGee; treasurer, John Joy Edson; secretary, Alfred J. Henry. Offices of the society, Room 108, Corcoran Building, Fifteenth and F streets, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1899. Its objects are "to promote and encourage original historical research and to disseminate a greater knowledge of the early history of New York State." Membership, 163. Admission fee, $2; annual dues, $2. Annual meetings are held on the last Tuesday of July in each year. Officers: President, Hon. James A. Roberts, Buffalo, N. Y.; treasurer, James A. Holden, Glens Falls, N. Y.; secretary, Robert O. Bascom, Fort Edward, N. Y..

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The objects of the society are the establishment of a free zoological park containing collections of North American and exotic animals, the encouragement of interest in animal life and the promotion of zoological science in general. Membership, 1,200. Officers: President, Hon. Levi P. Morton; treasurer, Percy R. Pyne; secretary, Madison Grant, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Organized in Philadelphia in 1892. Its object is the distribution of information relating to practical methods of prevention and the means by which consumptives can avoid communicating the disease to others. Annual dues, $1; life membership, $10. Officers: President, Dr. Howard S. Anders, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Dr. Joseph Walsh; secretary, Dr. A. H. Davisson, No. 2024 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa. Meetings are held at No. 1900 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCIENTIFIC ALLIANCE OF NEW YORK.—Organized in 1891. Its object is to promote the interests of the eight allied scientific societies of which it is composed. Membership, 1,102. Officers: President, Charles F. Cox; treasurer, E. G. Love; secretary, N. L. Britton, New York Botanical Gardens, New York City.

SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Was organized in 1889 at Columbia, Tenn., its object being racial, historical and social. The officers are as follows: President, Hon. John Stewart, Chambersburg, Pa.; vice-president-general and honorary secretary, Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D. D., No. 220 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia; treasurer, John McIlhenny, No. 1339 Cherry street, Philadelphia.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.—Founded in 1892. Its object is the improvement of the condition of the craft. Membership, 350. Initiation fee, $2; annual dues, $5 for resident, $3 for non-resident members. The offices of the society are at No. 32 Broadway, New York City. Officers: President, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, New York City; vice-presidents, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, General Lew Wallace and Miss Grace D. Litchfield; treasurer and counsel, Morris P. Ferris; secretary, G. Grosvenor Dame.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—An international organization, of which the New York section is the American representative. The present officers of the American section are: Chairman, Virgil Coblentz; vice-chairman, Russell W. Moore; treasurer, R. C. Woodcock; secretary, H. Schweitzer, No. 40 Stone street, New York City. The principal officers of the general society are: President, L. Levenstein, Manchester, England; treasurer, Samuel Hall, East London Soap Works, Bow, E., England; secretary, Charles G. Cresswell, 9 Bridge street, Westminster, London, S. W., England.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS.—Its object is "the promotion of the art of shipbuilding, commercial and naval." Membership, 431. Entrance fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Annual meetings are held. Officers: President, Clement A. Griscom; secretary and treasurer, W. L. Capps, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, New York City.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.—Was organized in 1882 for the purpose of encouraging original researches in the sciences applied in agriculture. The society consists of eighty members, the membership being limited to 100, and the present officers are: President, Dr. William Frear, State College, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, F. M. Webster, Urbana, Ill.; custodian, Dr. W. J. Beal, Agricultural College, Mich.

RELIGIOUS AND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.—The Actors' Church Alliance was founded June 18, 1899, by Rev. Walter E. Bentley, who was formerly a member of the dramatic profession and is now rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth street and Park avenue, New York City. The purpose of the organization is to establish closer relationship between the church and the theatre by appointing clergymen of all denominations as chaplains throughout the United States and Canada to minister to the needs of members of the dramatic profession. The association has 2,500 members, half of whom are members of the dramatic profession, the rest being clergymen and lay members of churches. It is established in more than 400 cities in the United States and Canada, and has local chapters in New York City, Boston and Philadelphia, and it is affiliated with the Actors' Church Union of England, of which the Lord Bishop of Rochester is president. The officers are: President, Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.; first vice-president, Joseph Jefferson; second vice-president, George D. Macintyre; secretary, Rev. Walter E. Bentley; treasurer, John A. Holden.

AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The American Baptist Education Society carries on educational work by the establishment and support of colleges and academies. The officers are: President, A. Gaylord Slocum, LL. D.; vice-presidents, John F. Forbes, Ph. D., and John H. Harris, LL. D.; recording secretary, Rev. H. B. Grose; corresponding secretary, H. L. Morehouse, D. D., No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City; treasurer, E. V. Cary, Montclair, New Jersey.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The American Baptist Historical Society, No. 414 Crozer Building, Philadelphia, has for its object the preservation of materials of Baptist history and the publication of matters of interest along this line. The officers are: President, B. L. Whitman, D. D.; recording secretary, B. McMackin, D. D., No. 1420

Chestnut street, Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, A. L. Vail, 414 Crozer Building, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—The American Baptist Home Mission Society, No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, directs Baptist mission work in the United States and its colonies and in Cuba and Mexico. Its officers are: Corresponding secretary, H. L. Morehouse, D. D.; field secretary, E. E. Chivers, D. D.; treasurer, F. T. Moulton.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—The American Baptist Missionary Union, Tremont Temple, Boston, is organized for the carrying on of general mission work under the direction of the Baptist Church. The officers are: President, Hon. H. Kirke Porter; vice-presidents, William N. Clarke, D. D., and E. M. Van Duzee; recording secretary, Henry S. Burrage, D. D.; corresponding secretaries, Henry C. Mable, D. D., and Thomas S. Barbour, D. D.; editorial secretary, Rev. F. P. Haggard; treasurer, C. W. Perkins; treasurer emeritus, E. P. Coleman; Auditing Committee, D. C. Linscott and Sidney A. Wilbur.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—The American Baptist Publication Society, No. 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has for its object the publication and dissemination of denominational and religious books, pamphlets, tracts and Sunday-school periodicals. The officers are: President, Samuel A. Crozer; corresponding secretary and acting treasurer, A. J. Rowland, D. D., LL. D.; missionary, R. G. Seymour, D. D.; treasurer, H. S. Hopper.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The American Bible Society is an interdenominational organization, having for its purpose the carrying on of missionary work by the distribution of Bibles. The society prints and distributes Bibles of all prices, in nearly one hundred languages, in every country in the world. The general offices and principal manufacturing plant are in the Bible House, Fourth avenue and Eighth street, New York City. The officers are: President, Daniel Coit Gilman, D. D., LL. D.; secretaries, John Fox, D. D., William I. Haven, D. D., and Edward P. Ingersoll, D. D.; treasurer, William Foulke; field agents, Rev. Frederick D. Greene, Bible House, New York City; Rev. A. E. Colton, Bible House, Boston; T. H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.; George D. French, D. D., Morristown, Tenn.; John Pearson, D. D., No. 10 Roanoke, Ludlow avenue, Cincinnati; Rev. S. W. Dickinson, No. 457 Ashland avenue, St. Paul, Minn. The society has agents in all the principal cities of the world and at all mission centres.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is under the auspices of the Congregational Church and has headquarters in the Congregational Building, Boston, Mass. Its officers are: President, Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., Boston; vice-president, Henry Hopkins, D. D., Williamstown; corresponding secretaries, Judson Smith, D. D., Charles H. Daniels, D. D., and James L. Barton, D. D.; treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin; editorial secretary, Elnathan E. Strong, D. D.; assistant secretary, Harry Wade Hicks; district secretaries, Charles C. Creegan, D. D., Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York City, and Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., No. 153 La Salle street, Chicago.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The American Congregational Association was organized to support a Congregational house and library of the denomination in Boston. The officers are: President, William O. Blaney; vice-presidents, Edward A. Studley, Boston, and E. W. Blatchford, Chicago; corresponding and recording secretary, Rev. Joshua Coit, Winchester, Mass.; treasurer, Augustus S. Lovett, Brookline, Mass.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.—American Federation of Catholic Societies, No. 612 East Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio, has for its objects "the cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity and the Catholic societies of the United States; the fostering and protecting of Catholic interests and works of religion, piety, education and charity; the study of social conditions, and the encouragement of the spread of Catholic literature and of the circulation of the Catholic press." The officers are: T. B. Minahan, Columbus, Ohio, president; Anthony Matre, No. 612 East Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio, secretary; H. J. Fries, Erie, Pa., treasurer.

AMERICAN MISSION SOCIETY.—The American Mission Society, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York City, has for its object the furthering of mission work among the various races in the United States and its colonies by training members of these races. It also carries on educational work among the very poor. The officers are: President, Washington Gladden, D. D.; corresponding secretaries, A. F. Beard, D. D., F. P. Woodbury, D. D., and C. J. Ryder, D. D.; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard; secretary of Woman's Bureau, Miss D. E. Emerson; district secretaries, Rev. G. H. Gutterson, Congregational House, Boston, and Rev. W. L. Tenney, No. 153 La Salle street, Chicago.

AMERICAN PURITY ALLIANCE.—The American Purity Alliance has for its object "the repression of vice, the prevention of its regulation by the State, the better protection of the young, the rescue of the fallen, the extension of the White Cross among men, and the maintenance of the law of purity as equally binding upon man and woman." The headquarters of the association is at No. 9 West Fourteenth street, New York City, and its officers are: President, O. Edward Janney, Baltimore, Md.; vice-presidents, Rt. Rev. William N. McVickar, D. D., R. I.; Rev. William T. Sabine, D. D., N. Y.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mass.; Rev. S. H. Virgin, D. D., N. Y.; Rev. Joseph May, Pa.; Joshua L. Baily, Pa.; Rev. Edward Bryan, N. Y.; Mrs. Miriam Howard, Ga.; Alice C. Robinson, Md.; Professor H. H. Wright, Tenn.; Martha Schofield, S. C.; Josiah W. Leeds, Pa.; Rev. W. C. Gannett, N. Y.; J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Mich.; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mass.; Rev. S. S. Seward, N. Y.; Dr. Katherine C. Bushnell, Cal.; Rev. Charles Roads, Pa.; Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, R. I.; Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., N. J.; J. W. Walton, Ohio; Mrs. Katherine M. Phillips, Pa.; Jonathan W. Plummer, Ill.; Anna M. Starr, Ind.; Hannah J. Bailey, Me.; Francis J. Garrison, Mass.; Caroline M. Severance, Cal.; Mrs. S. G. Humphreys, La.; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Andrew, Cal., and Mrs. Catharine A. F. Stebbins, Mich; recording secretary, Mrs. Naomi Lawton Davis, No. 902 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Anna Rice Powell, No. 243 East Sixth street, Plainfield, N. J.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The American Society of Religious Education was organized "to increase the popular interest in the sacred Scriptures and to secure their more general and thorough study; to unite the efforts of scholars in promoting improved methods for the development and cultivation of man's spiritual nature; to introduce such methods into the family, the Sunday school, the pulpit and higher institutions of learning, and to collect and preserve full statistical and documentary information of all systems of religious instruction employed by the various ecclesiastical and other bodies in this country and in foreign lands, and to make such information available to the general public." The work of the association, which is inter-denominational, is divided into eight fully organized departments. Its office is located in the Washington Savings Bank Building, Twelfth and G streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., and its officers are: President, T. H. Anderson; vice-presidents, C. W. Needham, LL. D., Hon. W. L. Chambers, Isaac Clark, D. D., A. Mackay Smith, D. D., and Louis Klopsch, LL. D.; general secretary, J. E. Gilbert, D. D., LL. D.; treasurer, F. A. Stier; registrar, Mrs. G. D. Woodburn.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—The American Unitarian Association is the missionary organization of the Unitarians of the United States and Canada. Of the 460 Unitarian churches nearly all are embodied in this association by virtue of making annual contributions to its treasury. At its meetings, which are held in Boston, Mass., each contributing church is represented by its minister and two lay delegates. There are also about 2,500 life members, who are entitled to vote. The association has headquarters at No. 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; at No. 104 East Twentieth street, New York, N. Y.; No. 175 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and No. 374 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal. The purposes of the association are to establish new Unitarian societies, to aid enfeebled ones, to assist in the building of churches, to support missionary preachers, and to publish religious books and tracts. Its present officers are: President, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D.; secretary, Rev. Charles E. St. John; assistant secretary, Mr. George W. Fox; treasurer, Mr. Francis H. Lincoln, all of whom have offices at No. 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

BAPTIST CONGRESS.—Baptist Congress was organized in 1881 to promote a healthful sentiment among Baptists through free and courteous discussion of current questions by suitable persons. It is controlled by a general committee of about 100 persons. The officers are: Henry M. Sanders, D. D., New York City, president; William C. Bitting, D. D.,

No. 27 Mount Morris Park, West, New York City, treasurer; Theodore A. K. Gessler, Landing, N. J., secretary.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.—The Baptist Young People's Union of America was organized July 7, 1891, as "a federation of all Baptist young people, without regard to name or organization," for the purpose of bringing all such persons "together in a common interest and sympathy and work, seeking to develop Christian character, enlargement of Scripture knowledge and imparting a wider missionary outlook." The association is represented by branch societies in nearly every State and Territory.

The headquarters of the association are at No. 324 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and its present officers are: President, John H. Chapman, Chicago; vice-presidents, George Miller, Baltimore, Md.; Professor A. L. McCrimmon, Woodstock, Ont., and W. W. Gaines, Atlanta, Ga.; general secretary, Rev. Walter Calley, Chicago; recording secretary, Rev. H. W. Reed, Rock Island, Ill.; treasurer, H. B. Osrood, Chicago; business manager, W. H. Merritt, Chicago; chairman of Board of Managers, L. L. Henson, D. D., Providence, R. I.; chairman Executive Committee, Professor Ira M. Price, Ph. D., Illinois; editor, Rev. W. H. Geistweit, Chicago.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Methodist Board of Education is organized to further educational work within the denomination, to carry on educational missions and to give assistance to students. The officers are: Bishop E. G. Andrews, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City, president; Rev. W. F. Anderson, Ossining, N. Y., recording secretary; Joseph S. Stout, No. 25 Broad street, New York City, treasurer; Rev. W. F. McDowell, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City, corresponding secretary.

BOYS' WELCOME HALL ASSOCIATION.—The Boys' Welcome Hall Association is an organization under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which provides a place for boys and young men to spend evenings at games, books, study or exercise. It is located at No. 185 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and contains a gymnasium, library, reading-room, sewing school, educational class-rooms and a chapel for gospel services. Public meetings are held the first Monday of each month, when reports of the work are read. The annual membership fee is $1, or $5 for sustaining members. The officers are: President, Mrs. C. A. Barwise; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. J. McCammon; recording secretary, Mrs. Hiram Jones; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Duncan.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.—The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the United States started as a parish guild in St. James's Episcopal Church, Chicago, in 1883. The object of the organization was "the spread of Christ's Kingdom among young men" in the hope of bringing young men within the hearing of the gospel of Jesus Christ, as set forth in the services of the church and in young men's Bible classes. The efforts of the organizers of this guild were so successful that the work spread rapidly, so that in 1886 thirty-five of these parochial organizations united in forming the "Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States." Up to July 20, 1902, 1,710 chapters had been organized in the senior department and 490 chapters in the junior department, embracing a membership of fully 15,000 men and boys. The spirit of the brotherhood spread to other countries also. There are now national organizations in the Dominion of Canada, in England, Scotland, Australia and the West Indies, and separate organizations, in most cases affiliated with the English brotherhood, in almost all of the colonies of Great Britain. Affiliated with the American brotherhood are chapters in China, Japan and Germany, with other members in various parts of Central and South America. The headquarters of the American brotherhood are in Pittsburg, Pa. The present officers are: President, H. D. W. English; first vice-president, G. Harry Davis; second vice-president, Edmund Billings; treasurer, Charles S. Shoemaker; general secretary, Hubert Carleton; office secretary, Edgar G. Criswell; assistant secretary, Alan B. Wells. The governing body is a national council, in which are representatives from the various States.

BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.—The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip is an organization of the men of the church in all denominations. The rules of the brotherhood are two: The rule of daily prayer and the rule of service.

Each denomination has its own council and officers, and legislates for itself. Three members are chosen by each denomination to the Federal Council, which plans the work for the church as a unit and issues the federal organ and literature. Six hundred and thirty-eight chapters and about 20,000 men are now enrolled. The officers are: President, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa., the founder of the order; general and field secretary, Rev. J. Garland Hamner, Jr., Newark, N. J.; general treasurer, Rev. George E. Talmage, Schenectady, N. Y. The brotherhood reaches twenty-three denominations, and has chapters in Canada, Japan and Australia.

The New York headquarters of the organization are at No. 1 West Twenty-ninth street, and the local officers are: President, Professor Jasper T. Goodwin; secretary and treasurer, R. H. Fenker, No. 635 Prospect avenue, Bronx.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America is a confederation of all the Catholic temperance societies in the country that are approved by the pastors of their respective churches. It embraces 85,729 members, enrolled in 1,038 societies. Its objects are to secure to its members the privilege of being received into societies connected with the union in any part of America; to encourage and aid communities and pastors in establishing new societies, and to spread, by means of Catholic total abstinence publications, correct views regarding total abstinence principles.

The national officers are: President, Rev. Walter J. Shanley, Hartford, Conn.; first vice-president, Hon. Walter J. Gibbons, Chicago; second vice-president, Mrs. L. M. Lake, St. Louis; treasurer, Rev. J. J. Curran, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; general secretary, J. Washington Logue, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE LEGION.—Church Temperance Legion is composed of members of the Knights of Temperance and the Young Crusaders, and is auxiliary to the Church Temperance Society. It deals with boys, seeking to induce them to keep sober and reverent, and it endeavors to perpetuate those habits in men. The officers are: Colonel B. F. Watson, president; Robert Graham, acting general commander; Irving Grinnell, treasurer; Rev. Melville K. Bailey, secretary. The officers of the Women's Auxiliary are: Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, president; Mrs. Robert B. Potter and Mrs. Irving Grinnell, vice-presidents; Mrs. Charles Townsend, treasurer; Miss H. D. Fellows, corresponding secretary; Miss H. K. Graham, recording secretary.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Church Temperance Society, Church Mission House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York City, is an organization within the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has for its object the training of the young in habits of temperance, the rescue of the drunkard, the restriction of the saloon by means of high license and the establishment of coffee houses, workingmen's clubs, reading rooms and other attractive resorts. Its membership combines those who temperately use and those who totally abstain from intoxicating liquors as beverages. The officers are: Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., president; sixty bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, vice-presidents; Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., chairman; Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., vice-chairman; Irving Grinnell, treasurer; Robert Graham, general secretary.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. — The Christian Endeavor movement, world-wide in its spread and embracing more than 3,000,000 people within its membership, all bonded together with a single purpose, had its origin at a revival at the Williston Church, Portland, Me., in the Winter of 1880-81. Rev. Francis E. Clark was pastor of the church, and it was in his study, on the evening of February 2, 1881, that the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was formed, with essentially the same constitution, pledge and methods of work as are used at present. The first signer, W. H. Pennell, was the first president of the United Society, and is now one of its trustees.

The second society was formed in October of the same year by Rev. C. P. Mills, of Newbury, Mass., and by the end of the year four more societies had been formed, one each in Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont and Ohio.

Without concerted effort, and almost without notice, the Christian Endeavor ideas were scattered abroad and took root in widely separated localities. A little more than a year after the establishment of the first society, when there were only six organizations, the first convention was held at the Williston Church. By the end of another year, when the second convention was held at Portland, the six societies had grown to fifty-three and the membership

to 2,630. During this year, 1883, the first Christian Endeavor book was written, "Children and the Church," by Rev. F. E. Clark.

On March 27, 1884, the first junior society was organized by Rev. J. W. Cowan, of Tabor, Iowa. The convention of 1885 was the first to be held in Christian Endeavor dates, July 9 and 10. This was at Old Orchard, Me., and it was there that the United Society of Christian Endeavor was founded and incorporated. To this convention came the news that the movement had reached foreign countries, and societies were reported from China, the Hawaiian Islands and other distant countries. By this time there were 253 societies and 14,892 members. The first local union was organized at New Haven, Conn., January 11, 1886.

In 1886, at the convention held at Saratoga, the Christian Endeavor organ, "The Golden Rule," was established, which, by its wide circulation and influence, has contributed largely to the multiplication and usefulness of Christian Endeavor societies. Just after this convention Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., the founder of the movement, resigned his pastorate of an important South Boston, Mass., church, to become president of the United Society and editor-in-chief of "The Golden Rule." Soon after the assumption of these duties Dr. Clark went to England and laid the foundation of the Christian Endeavor growth in the United Kingdom.

In the Spring of 1891 Dr. Clark, together with several associates in the work, made a second Christian Endeavor journey to England, where many meetings were held with gratifying results. At this time there were only 120 societies in Great Britain.

During 1891 and the year following the problem of the determination of the relation of Christian Endeavor societies to denominational young people's societies was worked out and a satisfactory result reached. In most cases the Christian Endeavor Society has been accepted as the denominational society of the different branches of the Protestant Church.

The first international convention was held at Montreal in 1893, and over 16,000 delegates were present. At Boston, in 1895, the number of delegates was 56,435, and the aggregate attendance at the meetings amounted to 643,500. For the first time the Endeavorers carried on, in connection with the convention, an evangelistic campaign in 120 meetings held in factories, stores, markets, saloons, jails, missions, wharves, streets and engine houses. Last year the World's Christian Endeavor Union was organized with Dr. Clark as president.

Since 1893 the growth of the movement has been by tens of thousands of members each year, and local societies have been formed in almost every country on the globe. In July, 1902, there were recorded 62,300 societies, with a membership of over three and a half millions.

The Christian Endeavor stands for personal devotion to Christ, religious training for all kinds of service involved in the various communities, loyalty to the church and denomination with which each society is connected, for Christian citizenship, purity, temperance, law and order and all righteousness. It has for its ultimate aim the bringing of the world to Christ.

The United Society is simply a bureau of information, furnishing literature and answering questions. Each society is amenable to no authority save that of its own church and its own pastor. The officers of the general society are: President, Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.; general secretary, Von Ogden Vogt; treasurer, William Shaw. The general offices are in Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—The object of the Christian and Missionary Alliance is: "Wide diffusion of the Gospel in its fulness, the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life, and the work of evangelization among the neglected classes in distant and especially in heathen countries," and all professing Christians who are willing to subscribe to the principles of the association are eligible for membership. The Christian Alliance was formed in 1887, and ten years later it combined with the International Missionary Alliance, taking its present name.

The officers of the organization are: President and general manager, Rev. A. B. Simpson; general secretary and foreign superintendent, Rev. A. E. Funk; treasurer, Mr. David Crear, No. 237 West 105th st., New York; recording secretary, Rev. J. D. Williams; field secretary, Rev. Henry Wilson, D. D.; corresponding secretary, H. Winan.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Congregational Church Building Society, No. 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, assists in founding churches and in caring for the support of those unable to support themselves. The officers are: President, Lucien C. Warner, LL. D.; Executive Committee, Aaron B. Mead, Chicago; William H. Strong, Detroit; Elbridge Torrey, Boston; C. D. Wood, Brooklyn, and D. C. Bell, Minneapolis.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Congregational Education Society exists for the purpose of giving aid to colleges, academies, etc., especially for the training of ministers, and in giving aid to needy students in institutions under its care. Its headquarters are in the Congregational Building, Boston, Mass. The officers are: President, William H. Willcox, D. D., LL. D.; vice-president, Charles H. Richards, D. D.; honorary secretary, J. A. Hamilton, D. D.; corresponding secretary, Rev. E. S. Tead; treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; Western field secretary, Theo. Clifton, D. D., No. 151 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Congregational Home Missionary Society has for its object the furthering of home mission work under the auspices of the Congregational Church. The headquarters are in the Charities Building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York City. The officers are: President, Cyrus Northrop, LL. D.; editorial secretary, Joseph B. Clark, D. D.; corresponding secretary, Washington Chaate, D. D.; associate secretary, Don O. Shelton; treasurer, William B. Howland.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—The Congregational Sunday-school and Publishing Society, Congregational House, Boston, and No. 175 Wabash avenue, Chicago, sustains Sunday school missionaries, furnishes Sunday-school help and publishes Sunday-school literature. Its officers are: President, Willard Scott, D. D.; secretary and treasurer, George M. Boynton; D. D.; field secretary, William A. Duncan, Ph. D.; editor, W. C. Hazard, Ph. D.; field secretary, W. F. McMillen, D. D., No. 155 La Salle street, Chicago.

FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Methodist Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, No. 220 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was founded in 1866 for aiding ignorant and needy negroes in the South by the establishment of schools and industrial institutions. The officers are: President, Bishop J. M. Walden; vice-presidents, R. S. Rust, W. F. Boyd and William Runyan; honorary secretary, R. S. Rust; corresponding secretaries, M. C. B. Mason and W. P. Thirkfield; recording secretary, W. B. Sellers; treasurer, H. C. Jennings, No. 220 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio; assistant treasurer, Homer Eaton, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA.—The Girls' Friendly Society in America was founded in 1877 to encourage purity of life, dutifulness, faithfulness and thrift among its members, of whom there are now 18,543 active and 4,458 associate members in the United States. The officers of the society are: President, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, Miss Eva Alexander, No. 659 West Lexington street, Baltimore, Md. The central office of the society is located in the Church Mission House, New York City.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—This order had its origin in Central New York, where the first lodges were instituted in 1851. Both sexes have been admitted to membership on an equal footing since the first organization, and members are obliged to take a pledge that they "will never make, buy, sell, use, furnish nor cause to be furnished to others, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and will discountenance the manufacture and sale thereof in all proper ways." The order has established itself in every part of the world, and its ritual exists in fifteen different languages. At the triennial session of the Supreme Lodge, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in July, 1902, three interpreters were necessary in the transaction of business. There are more than 100 Grand Lodges and upward of 10,000 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 560,000. There is a juvenile branch with a total membership of about 200,000.

The next triennial session of the Supreme Lodge will be held in Belfast, Ireland, beginning August 1, 1905. The officers elected at the session held in Stockholm in 1902 are: Right worthy grand templar, Councillor Joseph Malins, Birmingham, England; past right worthy grand templar, Dr. D. H. Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; right worthy grand councillor, Professor J. Bergman, Stockholm, Sweden; right worthy grand vice-templar, Mrs. E. McDonald, Edinburgh, Scot-

land; right worthy grand secretary of Juvenile Templars, Miss Jessie Forsyth, Boston, Mass.; right worthy grand secretary, Colonel B. F. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.; right worthy grand treasurer, Herman Blume, Hamburg, Germany; right worthy grand assistant secretary, H. Schmidt, Kimberley, South Africa; right worthy grand chaplain, Rev. S. J. Chowrryappah, Madras; right worthy grand marshal, Gustav Thomassen, Bergen, Norway; right worthy grand deputy marshal, Mrs. M. Gray, Belfast, Ireland; right worthy grand guard, Haraldur Nielsson, Reykjavik, Iceland; right worthy grand sentinel, Robinson Cooke, Perth, West Australia; right worthy grand messenger, Miss Mamie Fisher, Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF WOMEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.— The International Board of Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations is composed of women's and young women's christian associations and other organizations doing similar work in the United States and Canada. Twenty-three States are represented in the International Board, and there are more than sixty local associations. The board exercises no authority as to methods of work in local associations, but aims to help by biennial conventions and interchange of experiences at all times. The officers are: President, Mrs. William S. Stewart, No. 1702 Locust street, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Mrs. J. H. Winters, Mrs. Finis P. Ernest and Mrs. E. B. S. Brown; corresponding secretary, Miss E. B. Stewart, No. 839 Park avenue, Baltimore; recording secretary, Mrs. C. C. Shaver, No. 166 Joseph Campau avenue, Detroit, Mich.; assistant secretary, Miss Ella Burgin, No. 2037 Arch street, Philadelphia; treasurer, Mrs. C. S. Van Wagoner, No. 16 Walnut street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOTT-CAREY BAPTIST HOME AND FOREIGN MISSION CONVENTION.—The Lott-Carey Baptist Home and Foreign Mission Convention, Richmond, Va., has for its object the evangelization of the colored people in the United States who are not in church fellowship, and to carry on mission work in Africa. The officers are: President, C. S. Brown, D. D.; vice-presidents, Rev. H. L. Barco, W. J. Howard, D. D., O. S. Simms, D. D., A. Brown, D. D., Rev. J. M. Waldron, Rev. J. L. Burckett, Rev. C. H. Johnson, Rev. W. W. Ryan, Rev. E. D. Samuels, Rev. Elijah Richardson and Rev. H. H. Mitchell; president of Executive Board, W. T. Johnson, D. D.; recording secretary, A. M. Pegues, Raleigh, N. C.; corresponding secretary, W. M. Alexander, Baltimore, Md.

LUTHER LEAGUE OF AMERICA. — Luther League of America is an association of young people's societies of the Lutheran Church in America, and is organized to encourage the formation of young people's societies in all the Lutheran congregations, to stimulate these societies to greater Christian activity and to foster the spirit of loyalty to the church. The officers are: W. C. Stover, president, No. 727 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Luther M. Kuhns, No. 2569 Pierce street, Omaha, Neb., general secretary; C. G. Grauer, No. 732 Ellicott street, Buffalo, N. Y., assistant general secretary; John F. Dinkey, No. 14 Avenue B, Vick Park, Rochester, N. Y., treasurer; Rev. C. K. Hunton, No. 440 South 18th streeet, Columbus, Ohio, statistical secretary; Rev. Charles L. Fry, No. 1920 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., literary secretary; Rev. George H. Schnur, No. 269 South Pain street, Chillicothe, Ohio, assistant literary secretary.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY. — The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has charge of all the mission work, both foreign and domestic, of the denomination. It is divided into fourteen mission districts, from each of which there is one representative. These representatives appoint the members of the General Committee and the officers of the society. The annual meeting is held in June. The officers for 1903-1904 are: President, Bishop Stephen M. Merrill; vice-presidents, Bishops E. G. Andrews, H. W. Warren, C. D. Foss, J. M. Walden, W. F. Mallalieu, C. H. Fowler, J. H. Vincent, J. N. FitzGerald, I. W. Joyce, D. A. Goodsell, D. C. McCabe, Earl Cranston, D. H. Moore and J. W. Hamilton, and Messrs. James H. Taft, George G. Reynolds, George J. Ferry, John S. McLean, James F. Rusling, James M. King, James M. Buckley, Aaron K. Sanford, Charles Scott and Edward L. Dobbins; corresponding secretary, Adna B. Leonard, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City; assistant secretaries, Henry K. Carroll, William F. Oldham and George B. Smyth; recording secretary, Stephen O. Benton; assistant recording secretary, John F. Dodd; field secretaries, Edward M. Taylor, Cambridge, Mass.; Frank D. Gamewell, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City; J. B. Trimble, Sioux City, Ia.; John C. Floyd, No. 220 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Griffin G. Logan, Holly Springs, Miss.; field secretary for young people's work, S. Earl Taylor, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City; treasurer, Homer Eaton, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City; assistant treasurer, H. C. Jennings, No. 220 Fourth street, Cincinnati; missionary editor, Charles H. Fahs, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION. — The Ministerial Relief Association of the Congregational Church exists as an aid to aged and disabled ministers and needy widows and orphans of Congregational ministers. The headquarters are at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York City, and the officers are: Secretary, Rev. William A. Rice; treasurer, Rev. S B. Forbes, No. 206 Wethersfield avenue, Hartford, Conn.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The National Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn., has for its object the fostering of educational and mission work in the denomination. The officers are: President, E. C. Morris, D. D.; secretary, W. L. Cansler, A. M., No. 1219 Tilden street, Nashville, Tenn.; assistant secretary, M. W. Gilbert, D. D., Columbia, S. C.; treasurer, J. H. A. Cyrus; secretary Home Mission Board, R. H. Boyd, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; secretary Foreign Mission Board, L. G. Jordan, D. D., Louisville, Ky.; secretary Educational Board, W. B. Johnson, D. D., Washington, D. C.; secretary B. Y. P. U. Board, E. W. D. Isaac, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN LEAGUE FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL PURITY.—The National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity has its headquarters at No. 33 East Twenty-second street, New York. It is an organization for the furtherance of social purity, and works largely along lines parallel to those of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. By the establishment of homes for working girls and by the dissemination of literature it aims to prevent the extension of vice, not only by appealing to the moral nature of those it reaches, but by supplying physical needs.

Annual conventions are held at various cities, designated from year to year.

The present officers are: President, Elizabeth B. Grannis; vice-presidents, Mrs. M. P. Buchanan, Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, Mrs. Catherine Ferris, Frank Moss, Mrs. W. Vigelus, Bishop William C. Doane, Rev. James D. Steele, D. D., Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., Mrs. M. F. Scripture, Bishop Samuel Fallows and Dr. Sylvanus Stall; corresponding secretary, Frances M. Applegate; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Pettis; treasurer, Dr. Charlotte Wooley.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF UNITARIANS.— The National Conference of Unitarian and Other Christian Churches is a delegate body, composed of three delegates from each of the five hundred churches and other organizations entitled to representation. The conference meets biennially, either in Saratoga, N. Y., or at Washington, D. C. The officers of the conference are: President, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; general secretary, Rev. Walter F. Greenman, Watertown, Mass; treasurer, Richard C. Humphreys, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALIST ASSOCIATION.—The National Spiritualist Association of the United States and Canada is made up of chartered spiritual societies, and holds a delegate convention annually. Its conventions are movable, but once in two or three years the annual gathering is held in Washington, D. C., where its headquarters are established. The association has issued 302 charters, eighteen of which have been to State associations, which are also made up of local societies in the respective States. These societies extend from Maine to California, with several in Canada. A number own their own temples and churches.

The present list of officers is as follows: President, H. D. Barrett, Boston, Mass.; vice-president, Hon. T. M. Locke, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Mrs. Mary T. Longley, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Theodore J. Mayer, Washington, D. C.; trustees, I. I. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Alonzo Thompson, Fullerton, Neb.; C. D. Pruden, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. L. Stevens, Pittsburg, Pa., and George W. Kates, Rochester, N. Y.

NON-PARTISAN NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—This organization is an offshoot from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was instituted in Cleveland, Ohio, January 22, 1890. It was formed by women who ob-

jected to political action taken by the W. C. T. U., an objection which already had caused some secession from that body. Ohio organized a non-partisan union in 1886, and there were various other non-partisan bodies subsequently formed. When the Non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized Pennsylvania had already followed Ohio's example, and was represented in the new movement by a State union. At the present time there are State unions in fourteen States and a district union in the District of Columbia. The work of this organization is almost wholly educational, its efforts being to reach every class of the population, child, youth and adult, with proven facts regarding the drink habit and traffic. Its efforts are directed through several departments, each having its secretary, as follows: Educational, Mrs. Susanna F. Savery, West Chester, Pa.; legislative, Mrs. Lydia H. Tilton, Washington, D. C.; Sunday-school work, Mrs. H. S. Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.; rescue work, Mrs. Agnes C. Paul, Fort Fairfield, Me.; industrial training, vacant; army, navy and marine corps work, Miss Rachael C. Levy, Washington, D. C.; young people's work, Mrs. George W. Coblentz, Wayne, Mich.; evangelistic, Mrs. Eliza A. Potter, Grinnell, Ia.; editor "Temperance Tribune," Laura Rosamond White, Geneva, Ohio. The officers of the union are: President, vacant; vice-president, Mrs. E. B. Harford, Indianola, Ia.; general secretary, Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, No. 513 Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio; treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Coblentz, Wayne, Mich.; recording secretary, Miss Emma A. Fowler, Pittsburg, Pa.; evangelist and organizer, Mrs. Isabel Plumb, Dixon, Ill.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Presbyterian Board of Education, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is an organ of the Presbyterian General Assembly, established for the general superintendence of the work of the church in furnishing an educated and efficient ministry. The officers are: President, George D. Baker, D. D.; secretary, E. B. Dodge, D. D.; treasurer, Jacob Wilson.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, has for its object the diffusion of the Gospel among unevangelized natives by means of preaching, teaching, distributing Bibles and religious literature, and by building churches, schoolhouses, hospitals and homes for missionaries. The officers are: President, John D. Wells, D. D.; secretaries, F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., LL. D., Robert E. Speer, Arthur J. Brown, D. D., and A. W. Halsey, D. D.; treasurer, Charles W. Hand; field secretary, Thomas Marshall, D. D., No. 48 Le Moyne Block, Chicago.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has for its field the whole of the United States, including Alaska, Porto Rico and Cuba, and has for its objects aiding feeble churches in the support of their pastors, providing missionaries and evangelists for new regions and for the exceptional and foreign population and maintaining mission schools among the Indians, Alaskans, Mormons, Mexicans, mountaineers, and the people of Porto Rico and Cuba. The officers are: President, D. Stuart Dodge, D. D.; secretary, Charles L. Thompson, D. D.; assistant secretaries, John Dixon, D. D., and John Willis Baer; superintendent of school work, George F. McAfee, D. D.; treasurer, Harvey C. Olin, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND SABBATH-SCHOOL WORK. — The Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, has for its objects the organization of Sabbath schools where needed, their development and elevation, the preparation of lesson helps, periodicals and books, and the care of the property of the board. The officers are: President, Hon. Robert N. Willson; vice-president, William Brenton Greene, Jr., D. D.; secretary, Elijah R. Craven, D. D., LL. D.; treasurer, Rev. Charles T. McMullen; recording clerk, Willard M. Rice, D. D.; superintendent of Sabbath school and missionary work, James A. W. Worden, D. D., L.L. D.; editorial superintendent, J. R. Miller, D. D.; business superintendent, John H. Scribner; manufacturer, Henry F. Scheetz.

PRESBYTERIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS. — The Presbyterian Woman's Board of Home Missions has charge of mission school work, under the direction of the Board of Home Missions. The officers are: President, Mrs. Darwin R. James; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John F. Pingry; treasurer, Mrs. L. F. Lincoln, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

SALVATION ARMY.—(Prepared by Commander Booth-Tucker.)—The Salvation Army is a religious body organized on military principles, with a view to reaching the non-churchgoing masses of the world. It was first started in July, 1865, in the East End of London as the Christian Mission. Thirteen years later, on Christmas, 1878, it received the name of The Salvation Army. Since then its growth throughout the world has been phenomenal.

The father and founder, General William Booth, was born in Nottingham, England, on April 10, 1829. In 1852 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church and became a powerful evangelist, attracting immense crowds and witnessing thousands of conversions. Finding, however, that the churchless masses could not be reached by ordinary methods, he resigned his pastorate and established the army.

In this he was ably assisted by his devoted wife, Catherine Booth, who was familiarly known as the mother of the Salvation Army. She was born in 1829 and died on October 4, 1890. She was probably the most eloquent and powerful woman speaker of the century, and did more than any other to open up the way for women to preach the Gospel. The absolute equality of women as leaders, office holders and preachers became one of the cardinal planks in the Army platform.

As a temperance movement it is estimated that the Salvation Army has been the means of converting hundreds of thousands of confirmed drunkards. Total abstinence is a condition of membership.

The international headquarters of the army are at No. 101 Queen Victoria street, London. Its world-wide operations are carried on in 49 countries and colonies, embracing 7,585 posts, under the charge of 16,020 officers and employees, with 45,000 local officers, 16,000 brass bandsmen and about 50,000 musicians. Fifty-eight periodicals are published in 24 languages, with a weekly circulation of about 1,050,000. There are 668 social relief institutions in the world, under the charge of nearly 3,000 officers and employes. About 7,000 fallen women annually pass through the 113 rescue homes, and from 80 to 90 per cent of these are permanently restored to lives of virtue. About 1,500 ex-convicts pass annually through the prison gate homes. There are 132 slum settlements in the poorest districts of great cities, the worst dives, saloons and tenements being regularly visited. The number of annual conversions in connection with the spiritual work have averaged from 200,000 to 250,000 during the past ten years, making a total of over 2,000,000, of whom not less than 200,000 were converted from lives of drunkenness.

The headquarters of the Salvation Army in America are at No. 120 West Fourteenth street, New York. Commander and Mrs. Booth Tucker are in charge of the work. The first party of officers, under Commissioner George S. Railton, landed in New York in February, 1881. The work has made rapid progress, especially during the last few years, for which the figures are as follows:

Institutions, etc.	1896.	1903.	Increase.
Officers and employes	2,000	3,171	1,171
Corps and institutions	620	900	280
Institutions for the poor	30	209	179
Accommodation in same	600	9,560	8,960
Expended annually in poor relief	$20,000	$800,000	$780,000
Persons provided with Thanksgiving and Christmas free dinners	.....	300,000	300,000

The American social relief institutions for the poor now include 81 workingmen's hotels, 6 hotels for women, 15 food depots, 32 industrial homes for the unemployed, 22 second-hand stores, 5 labor bureaus, 3 farm colonies, with neary 3,000 acres of land and about 400 men, women and children as colonists, 21 rescue homes for fallen women, taking care of 2,000 girls annually. More than 650 children are daily cared for in our various institutions. Work is annually found for about 50,000 of the unemployed with outside employers. Nine hundred and eighty-nine officers and employes are entirely devoted to caring for the poor. During the recent coal famine more than 200,000 buckets of coal were distributed at cheap rates among the poor in New York, while in Chicago, Boston and other cities similar distributions took place. In Summer penny ice, Summer camps and Summer outings have been arranged in most of the large cities. At Christmas and Thanksgiving 300,000 free dinners are given to the poor.

The principal institutions for the poor in New York include the Braveman Hotel for Workingmen on Chatham Square, at the entrance to the Bowery.

This is a large ten-story fireproof structure, accommodating 450 men, with a fine meeting hall, reading room, shower baths, etc. This is probably the finest workingmen's cheap lodging house in the world, having electric light, elevator, etc. There are also workingmen's hotels at Nos. 21 and 83 Bowery and at the Dry Dock, two industrial homes for the unemployed in Brooklyn and one in Manhattan, slum Settlements in Cherry street, Hell's Kitchen and other poor quarters, with social institutions in Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson, as well as in almost all the other large cities of the United States.

The real estate held by the army in the United States now amounts to about $1,500,000, its personal property to over $400,000 and its annual trade turnover to more than $200,000.

The Salvation Army is incorporated in the State of New York. For the development of its trade a special incorporation has been formed, named the Reliance Trading Company; while the Salvation Army Industrial Homes Company has been incorporated for the extension of its rapidly advancing industrial homes for the unemployed. Training colleges for cadets have been established for the training of officers in New York and Chicago, with a small branch in San Francisco.

The principal literature of the Salvation Army includes the following books: "Darkest England," "Religion for Everyday and Training of Children," by General William Booth; "Servants of All and Bible Battle Axes," by Bramwell Booth, and the "Life of Catherine Booth," by F. Booth Tucker.

Full particulars regarding all branches of the Salvation Army operations can be obtained from Commander Booth Tucker, National Headquarters, No. 120 West Fourteenth street, New York.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.—Society for the Propagation of the Faith (Lyons) is an auxiliary of the Roman Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, and has for its aim the support of missionaries who are chosen, trained and sent out by the usual authorities of the church. The affairs of the society in America are in charge of Rev. J. Freri, D. C. L., St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md. The trustees are H. E. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; Most Rev. W. H. Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul; Rev. G. W. Devine, Rev. O. B. Corrigan, Rev. T. J. Broydrick and Rev. C. F. Thomas.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The order of Sons of Temperance was instituted in New York September 29, 1842. Its objects are to shield its members from the evils of intemperance, to afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and to elevate the character of its membership. The order has three distinct branches, the subordinate division or local society, the grand division, which has supervision over the work in the State or province in which it is located, and the national division, which is the law-making body and exercises general control over the entire order.

The order admits to membership persons of fourteen years of age or over, without regard to sex, social condition or religious belief. It is a secret order, but is destitute of the mystical features of either sign, grip or degree.

Loyal Crusaders, a juvenile branch of the order, are organized by the subordinate divisions. These are open societies for children, and are made attractive with a simple ritual, banners and badges.

The national officers are: M. W. P., William H. Williams, Swampscott, Mass.; M. W. A., William M. Burgoyne, St. Catherine, Ont.; M. W. S., B. R. Jewell, South Hampton, N. H.; M. W. T., M. M. Eavenson, Philadelphia; M. W. chaplain, Rev. S. Foster Grady, Trenton, N. J.; M. W. C., W. R. Geldert, Truro, N. S.; M. W. sentinel, W. D. McCullom, Auburn, Ohio.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—Southern Baptist Convention exists for the purpose of organizing missions in the United States and foreign lands. The officers are: Rev. James P. Eagle, Little Rock, Ark., president; Lansing Burrows, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., and C. F. Gregory, D. D., Montgomery, Ala., secretaries; R. J. Willingham, D. D., Richmond, Va., secretary of foreign missions; B. D. Gray, D. D., Atlanta, Ga., secretary of home missions; J. M. Frost, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., secretary of Sunday-schools and publication.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The purpose of the Student Volunteer Movement is "(1) to awaken and maintain among all Christian students of the United States and Canada intelligent and active interest in foreign missions; (2) to enroll a sufficient number of properly qualified student volunteers to meet the successive demands of the various missionary branches of North America, and to unite all volunteers in an organized aggressive movement; (3) to help all such intending missionaries to prepare for their life-work, and to enlist their co-operation in developing the missionary life of the home churches, and (4) to lay an equal burden of responsibility on all students who are to remain as ministers and lay workers at home, that they may actively promote the missionary enterprise by their intelligent advocacy, by their gifts and by their prayers."

The work of the movement is supported by voluntary contributions, and its list of officers is as follows: Executive Committee, chairman, John R. Mott; vice-chairman, J. Ross Stevenson; Hans P. Anderson, Dr. W. Harley Smith, Susie Little and Bertha Conde; general secretary and treasurer, Fennell P. Turner; assistant secretary, James E. Knotts; educational secretary, Harlan P. Beach. The movement is located at No. 3 West Twenty-ninth street, where its official organ, "The Intercollegian," is published monthly during the academic year.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Methodist Sunday-School Union, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City, is an organization which includes all the Sunday-schools of the denomination and exists for the purpose of starting new Sunday-schools, aiding weak schools and teaching the most modern and best methods of carrying on Sunday-school work. The officers are: President, Bishop S. M. Merrill; vice-presidents, W. H. Beach and C. L. Gilmore; corresponding secretary, T. B. Neely, D. D.; German assistant secretary, Frederick Munz, D. D.; recording secretary, R. R. Doherty, Ph. D.; treasurer, Daniel Denham.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The American Sunday-School Union is the offspring of the old First Day Society, which was founded in Philadelphia in 1791. In 1817 this organization became the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union and in 1824 it assumed its present title. Its objects are to "concentrate the efforts of Sabbath-school societies in different portions of our country, to disseminate useful information; to circulate moral and religious publications in every part of the land and endeavor to plant a Sunday-school wherever there is a population." Like the venerable British and Foreign Bible Society it is a great interdenominational association, organizing Bible services to teach, study and understand God's word and, while it is managed by laymen, it employs both ministers and laymen as officers and missionaries.

Some idea of the society's work and growth may be obtained from the following facts: The Philadelphia Union began with one juvenile book in 1817, and with one missionary in 1821. Now the American Sunday-School Union's publications are numbered by the thousands, and it has distributed over $9,000,000 worth of religious literature; it maintains more than 120 permanent missionaries and it has organized an average of more than 1,300 new Sabbath-schools a year—nearly four a day for every day of the last seventy-eight years. Its present officers are: President, Morris K. Jessup; vice-presidents, Jay Cooke, John H. Converse and William N. Ashman; corresponding secretary, John R. Whitney; recording secretary, J. M. Andrews; treasurer, Richard Ashhurst. Rev. J. M. Crowell, D. D., is secretary of missions, and Rev. Edwin W. Rice, D. D., is editor of the society's publications. The headquarters of the society are at No. 1122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Methodist Tract Society, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City, is the Christian literature society of the denomination, publishing tracts of various sizes in various tongues. The officers are: President, Bishop S. M. Merrill; vice-presidents, W. R. Walkley and B. F. Edsall; corresponding secretary and editor, Thomas B. Neely, D. D.; German assistant secretary, Frederick Munz, D. D.; recording secretary, Rev. F. G. Howell; treasurer, G. P. Mains, D. D.

TWENTIETH CENTURY THANK OFFERING.—The Methodist Twentieth Century Thank Offering, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York City, is the result of an appeal made by the bishops of the denomination in 1898 that the friends of the church contribute $20,000,000 above the regular gifts to meet the needs and obligations of the twentieth century. The officers of the commission are: President, Bishop E. G. Andrews; vice-presidents, J. E. Andrus, William

Deering, D. D., and William F. Warren, D. D.; recording secretary, W. F. McDowell, D. D.; treasurer, Homer Eaton, D. D.; assistant treasurer, H. C. Jennings, D. D.; corresponding secretary, Edmund M. Mills, D. D.

UNITED SOCIETY OF FREE BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.—The United Society of Free Baptist Young People is a general society organized for missionary endeavor and for the improvement of the young people affiliated with the Free Baptist churches of America. At present it consists of 590 societies, including 137 junior societies, and has a membership of more than 20,000. During 1902 the society supported eight missionaries, six being in India, one in Africa and one at work among the colored people. The officers of the society are: President, E. P. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.; vice-president, Rev. T. J. Mawhorter, Wawaka, Ind.; recording secretary, Miss Bertha F. Files, Pittsfield, Me.; general secretary, Harry S. Meyers, Hillsdale, Mich.; treasurer, Rev. Arthur Given, D. D., Auburn, R. I.; council, Professor H. T. McDonald, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; Miss Alice Andrews, South Wayne, Wis.; Rev. J. H. Wolfe, Adams, Neb.; Rev. R. R. Kennan, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Iva House, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Mrs. M. E. Ricker, Lewiston, Me.; Miss Agnes H. Collins, South Danville, N. H.; Rev. R. E. Benjamin, Farnham, Ohio, and Miss Lora A. Marsh, Keuka Park, N. Y.; junior superintendent, Mrs. Harry S. Myers, Hillsdale, Mich.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.—(By General Ballington Booth.) — The Volunteers of America was launched on March 9, 1896, in New York City. At that time its present leaders had but a small bank balance, consisting of a loan from several friends. There were five young field officers (not counting its leaders), no official organ or paper, absolutely no property, and not even office furniture or any material for such an undertaking.

It has not been our aim to seek a costly and pretentious building as a national centre, but one that is commodious and suited to our work. Such a one is the four-story building at No. 38 Cooper square, from whence the general supervision of the work is directed. Here also the printing, publishing, secretarial work and making up of the weekly magazine, "The Volunteer Gazette," and other printed matter is executed. The printing plant and type, as also furniture and nine departments under the supervision of eight responsible colonels and staff, is entirely owned and paid for by the corporation.

Though we were not in a position to predict any large growth at the inauguration, the Volunteers have already assumed national proportions, and we are only yet in the pioneer period. The organization has six regiments or districts under the direction of six able and intelligent sectional officers and their wives. These embrace fourteen companies or prominent societies that have met the higher requirements before becoming chartered by the corporation, and nearly one hundred self-supporting posts or societies throughout the country, not including outposts. Apart from the sick and wounded funds, there is hardly a society in the country supported by the national centre. These societies during the last fiscal year alone raised $86,819 in support of their own rents, officers and work. They attracted 1,970,000 persons to their Sunday and week-night meetings within the Volunteer halls, and reports further show that 2,943,698 were attracted to the 16,000 open-air services conducted. This is a yearly aggregate attendance of over 4,000,000 persons reached by our workers throughout the field. Our officers have visited 30,522 families in the interests of Christianity.

The sociological work of the Volunteers may be divided into two branches: (1) There are the homes for the unfortunate and destitute men who have no place to sleep—the men who creep into doorways, crouch down in alleys or grope under steps, wherever they are not molested by the night staff of the police officer. These for a mere pittance are warmed and sheltered and helped over night. (2) The homes or hotels for workingmen. These are fitted up for those who have work and are yet without a home, and, in many instances, a friend, and who are a grade higher in respectability—the men who do not want to mingle with the lowest classes and who can pay a little more for a night's or a week's lodging. There are homes for such men in Chicago, Pueblo, Joliet, Kansas City, New York City, Brooklyn, Lowell, Worcester, Lynn, Auburn, Toledo, Erie, Philadelphia and other cities. In these homes nearly 252,760 people are lodged annually, and in the homes and restaurants 314,450 persons are fed with substantial meals at a nominal cost.

We can, without hesitation, assert that history has shown no branch of effort more remarkable in its far-reaching influence for social and moral reform than that of the Volunteers' prison work. At the last reporting Mrs. Ballington Booth states that the organization has now leagues formed in seventeen State prisons, embracing 14,000 prisoners, who are living reformed and subordinate lives within the prison precincts. A correspondence for the moral elevation and benefit of their families is carried on with some 28,000 men. There are three large homes known as Hope Halls, one leased in Chicago, accommodating sixty men; another owned by the Volunteers in Flushing, which, with the new wing, accommodates eighty men, and is surrounded by ten acres of ground. Thus far over 75 per cent of these men have given satisfaction in the places of occupation and trust to which they have been drafted. At the hall in Chicago there is an average of thirty-five paroled prisoners—men who have been given by the prison authorities into the charge of the Volunteers before their term expires. It must be remembered that this work is a new field; that it is not only seeking to ameliorate the conditions of the prisoners, but to improve the laws concerning prisoners in different sections of the country.

We might lay ourselves open to the charge of exaggeration in describing the need-stricken and deplorable condition of hundreds of men, women and children as found by our tenement workers in the larger cities. Our workers have visited and aided 1,140 families in and around New York alone.

The incorporated Society of the Volunteers is in a safe and solvent condition financially. Our liabilities at the national centre, including bond and mortgages on one of our properties, are $19,326.82; our assets or resources are $53,609.56. It must not be forgotten also that the circle of the Volunteers' contributors is continually widening, and that, in addition to our defenders and general subscribers, the V. P. L., under Mrs. Booth's direction, is also embracing new friends throughout the country, who assist in her work.

WESTMINSTER LEAGUE. — The Westminster League of the Presbyterian Church was established as a young people's society, and has control of the young people's work of the church. The Executive Committee consists of: Chairman, James M. Barkley, D. D.; vice-chairman, Edward H. Pence, D. D.; secretary and treasurer, Richard Owen, Hudson Building, Detroit, Mich.

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—The Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, No. 510 Tremont Temple, Boston, has for its object the evangelization of the women among the negroes, Indians, heathen immigrants and in new settlements. The officers are: President, Mrs. Alice B. Coleman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. C. Reynolds; treasurer, Miss Gertrude L. Davis; superintendent of Alaskan work, Mrs. James McWhinnie.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Tremont Temple, Boston, has for its object the evangelization and Christian education of women and children in heathen lands and the training of native helpers to carry on the work. The officers are: President, Miss Sarah C. Durfee, No. 34 Waterman street, Providence, R. I.; corresponding secretaries, Mrs. H. G. Safford and Mrs. N. M. Waterbury; treasurer, Miss Alice E. Stedman.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WEST.—The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West, No. 1318 Masonic Temple, Chicago, is a society of women organized for work among women and children in pagan countries. The officers are: President, Mrs. John Edwin Scott, No. 1405 Judson avenue, Evanston, Ill.; vice-president, Mrs. E. R. Stillwell, Dayton, Ohio; foreign secretary, Mrs. Frederick Clatworthy, Evanston, Ill.; home secretary, Miss Julia L. Austin, No. 1318 Masonic Temple, Chicago; recording secretary, Mrs. Isaac W. Carpenter, Omaha, Neb.; treasurer, Mrs. Matilda E. Kline, No. 1318 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WOMEN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—The Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, No. 2411 Indiana avenue, Chicago, has for its object the Christianization, purification and elevation of homes. The officers are: President, Mrs. J. N. Crouse, Chicago; vice-president, Mrs. A. S. MacArthur; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary G. Burdette, No. 2411 Indiana avenue, Chicago; recording secretary, Mrs. A. Mapelsden, No. 881 Union street, Brooklyn; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Barber, No. 2411 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

WOMEN'S BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—President, Mrs. Henry N. Beers; treasurer, Miss Henrietta W. Hubbard, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

WOMAN'S CENTENARY ASSOCIATION. — The Woman's Centenary Association is the woman's national missionary society of the Universalist Church. Its present officers are: President, Mrs. C. A. Quinby, Boston, Mass.; vice-presidents, Mrs. M. A. Adams, Melrose Highlands, Mass., and Mrs. S. A. Russell, Philadelphia, Pa.; recording secretary, Mrs. E. E. Manning, Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. H. Maebey, No. 202 South Ninth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Mrs. T. A. Williams, Washington, D. C. Executive Committee, Mrs. Eleanor P. Townsend, Syracuse, Ill.; Mrs. Ara Cushman, Auburn, Me., and Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, Springfield, Ohio; Publishing Committee, Mrs. E. L. Sherwood, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. E. E. Manning, Chicago, Ill.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.— The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the most numerous organization of women in the world, and its operations and influence are felt in nearly every civilized country. The basis of its organization is the local union. County unions are formed by a combination of local unions. Similarly, State unions are formed by combination of county unions, and these exist in every State and Territory, their combination resulting in the National Union, which was organized in 1874 at Cleveland, Ohio. The World's W. C. T. Union was organized in 1883 through the influence of the late Miss Frances E. Willard. In the United States there are upward of 10,000 local unions, with a membership and following, inclusive of the children's societies, of more than 600,000. The W. C. T. U. has forty-four distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts in the National Union and in each of the State unions.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York was organized in October, 1874, about one month previous to the formation of the National Union. Its membership, as shown by its last annual report, was 24,193, all paying members. Every county in the State has its county union. There are also three subsidiary bodies. The Young Woman's Branch is designed to train the young women of the nation as workers in the W. C. T. U. and in temperance reform. The Primary and Junior Department aims to instruct children from infancy up to thirteen and fourteen years of age as to the reasonableness and duty of total abstinence from alcoholic stimulants, tobacco and profanity. The Senior Loyal Temperance Legion is composed of graduates in the courses of study taken in the Primary and Junior Department, who, having received diplomas, take up a course of topical reading, which is scientific, ethical and governmental, the entire system being designed to develop trained workers in the cause. New York has already 1,000 graduates, and the number is constantly increasing.

The general officers of the State Union are: President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Ph. D., Brooklyn; first vice-president, Miss Celia S. Hutton, Penn Yan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Lockport; recording secretary, Mrs. Nellie H. Hutchinson, Owego; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen Le Gro Tenney, Albany. The president of each of the county unions is, ex-officio, a vice-president of the State Union.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — The Methodist Woman's Foreign Missionary Society works in harmony with and under the supervision of the Missionary Society of the denomination, but projects and administers its own work and raises and dispenses its money. The officers are: President, Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss, No. 2043 Arch street, Philadelphia; secretary, Mrs. J. T. Gracey, No. 177 Pearl street, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, Mrs. William B. Skidmore, No. 230 West Fifty-ninth street, New York City.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church has for its object "the education and Christianization of women and children in foreign lands, and to that end assisting and maintaining persons in such work." Its officers are: President, Mrs. F. A. Brown, Urichsville, Ohio; vice-president, Mrs. M. A. Miller, Kansas City, Kan.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. S. Stephens, Kansas City, Kan.; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry Hupfield, No. 2803 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Anderson, Bellevue, Pa.; auditor, Mrs. J. E Palmer, Pittsburg, Pa.; treasurer of building fund, Mrs. C. B. Fornshil, Baltimore, Md.; Leaflet Committee, Mrs. A. C. Wragg, Castle Shannon, Pa.; mite boxes, Mrs. J. Leuppie, Pitnam Grove, N. J.

The following is a list of the corresponding secretaries of the various branches:

Maryland, Mrs. Henry Hupfield, No. 2803 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.; New Jersey, Mrs. Thomas Humphreys, No. 242 Bank street, Bridgeton, N. Y.; Washington and Alexandria, Mrs. Laura Wilson, No. 1456 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C.; North Carolina, Miss Velna McCulloch, Greensboro, N. C.; New York, Mrs. G. W. Falkenburg, No. 1471 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Genesee, Miss Alida Coe, Tuscarora, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Mrs. B. W. Anthony, Castle Shannon, Pa.; Michigan, Mrs. C. W. Gray, Birch Run, Mich.; West Michigan, Mrs. Ida M. Parker, Holt, Mich.; Muskingum, Mrs. F. C. Chambers, Steubenville, Ohio; Ohio, Miss Alice Conway, Catawba, Ohio; Onondaga, Mrs. R. D. Vrooman, Edicks, N. Y.; Indiana, Mrs. M. J. McCaslin, Greenwood, Indiana; North Illinois, Mrs. Ernest Evans, La Harpe, Ill.; South Illinois, Mrs. Ettie Day, Pinkstaff, Ill.; Iowa, Mrs. E. O. Chinn, South Ottumwa, Iowa; Missouri, Miss Maggie Sanders, Raymore, Mo.; Kansas, Mrs. Harlan A. Toler, No. 2068 Darby avenue, Kansas City, Kansas; Nebraska, Mrs. Margaret White, Arapahoe, Neb.; West Virginia, Miss Olive I. Hodges, Morgantown, W. Va.

WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Officers: President, Mrs. Charles P. Turner; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth H. Eldridge, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — The Methodist Woman's Home Missionary Society works under the supervision of the Missionary Society, but has entire charge of its own work, which is to provide industrial and moral teaching in the schools of the church, to organize and support homes, orphanages, hospitals and medical missions, and to aid pastors and co-operate in the establishment of kindergartens, Sabbath-schools and evangelistic services in the mission field. The officers are: President, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, No. 175 West Fifth-eighth street, New York City; vice-presidents, Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. H. C. McCabe, Delaware, Ohio; Mrs. William Christie Herron, Cincinnati; Mrs. John M. Walden, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Chas. H. Fowler, Buffalo, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Delia Lathrop Williams, Delaware, Ohio; recording secretary, Mrs. F. A. Aiken, No. 912 Dayton street, Cincinnati; treasurer, Mrs. George H. Thompson, No. 2144 Fulton avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church was formed to enlist the women and children who are connected with the congregations of that denomination throughout the United States in organized efforts in behalf of those who do not avail themselves of Gospel privileges, as well as to co-operate with other agencies of the denomination in educational and other home missionary work. Its officers are: President, Mrs. M. A. Miller, Kansas City, Kan.; vice-president, Mrs. Anna Windrem, Richfield, Mich.; recording secretary, Mrs. M. A. Colhouer, Castle Shannon, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. A. Morris, Kansas City, Kan.; treasurer, Miss E. P. Hazlett, East Liverpool, Ohio; auditor, Miss Ella C. Wilson, New Brighton, Pa.

WOMAN'S NORTH PACIFIC PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—President, Mrs. W. S. Ladd; treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Mossman, Portland, Ore.

WOMAN'S OCCIDENTAL BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—President, Mrs. C. S. Wright; treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Denniston, 920 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.

WOMAN'S PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE SOUTHWEST.—President, Mrs. C. R. Hopkins; treasurer, Mrs. William Burg, No. 1516 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

WOMAN'S PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE NORTHWEST. — President, Mrs. Henry H. Forsyth; treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Room 48, Le Moyne Block, Chicago, Ill.

WOMAN'S PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY OF NORTHERN NEW YORK.—President, Mrs. G. C. Yeisley; treasurer, Mrs. Benj. Arnold, No. 11 Ten Broeck street, Albany, N. Y.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

(Revised for The American Almanac for 1904 by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR is composed of 111 international unions, with 29 State branches, 542 city central unions and 1,850 local unions not attached to national or international bodies. Its organizers, of whom there are more than 800, act under the direction of the president, and their efforts in arousing interest in the work of well-organized trade unionism have been so successful that the aggregate membership is now estimated at more than 2,000,000. While nearly 250 weekly and monthly periodicals are published by the various unions throughout the country, the official organ of the Federation is "The Federationist," edited by Mr. Samuel Gompers, and published monthly at the headquarters of the organization, No. 423 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The officers of the Federation are: President, Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; first vice-president, James Duncan, Boston, Mass.; second vice-president, John Mitchell, Indianapolis, Ind.; third vice-president, James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.; fourth vice-president, Max Morris, Denver, Col.; fifth vice-president, Thomas I. Kidd, Chicago, Ill.; sixth vice-president, Denis A. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following list includes all the international unions that are affiliated with the American Federation, with their secretaries:

Actors' National Protective Union. — Lew Morton, No. 8 Union square, New York City.

Allied Metal Mechanics, International Association of, John E. Devlin, No. 421 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Bakers and Confectioners' International, Journeymen.—F. H. Harzbecker, Room 39, Harrington Building, No. 236 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.—W. E. Klapetzky, P. O. Box 278, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters and Biliers of America, National Alliance.—J. J. McCormick, No. 1020 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.—Robert B. Kerr, New Mail Building, Moline, Ill.

Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, National Association of.—William J. Clark, No. 128 Sandusky street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.—W. J. Gilthorpe, Room 406, Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kans.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.—J. A. Espey, No. 929 Westminster street, Washington, D. C.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—C. L. Baine, No. 434 Albany Building, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of United.—Louis Kemper, Rooms 109-110, Odd Fellows' Temple, corner Seventh and Elm streets, Cincinnati, O.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International.—George Hodge, No. 155 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Broommakers' Union, International.—W. R. Boyer, No. 387 South Prairie street, Galesburg, Ill.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.—Frank Duffy, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Thomas Atkinson, No. 332 East Ninety-third street, New York, N. Y.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International.—C. A. Peterson, No. 181 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.—M. A. Brinkman, No. 836 Thornton street, Dayton, Ky.

Carworkers, International Association of. — A. D. Wheeler, No. 644 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America.—Curtin C. Miller. No. 560 South Lane street, Columbus, Ohio.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America. — George W. Perkins, Room 820, Monon Block, No. 320 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.—Max Morris, Box 1441, Denver, Col.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.—Maurice Mikol, No. 66 East Fourth street, N. Y.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The.—Wilbur Eastlake, care Evening Post Telegraph Department, New York, N. Y.

Coopers' International Union of North America.—James A. Cable, P. O. Box 77, Kansas City, Kan.

Curtain Operatives of America, Amalgamated Lace.—Charles Pasley, No. 3338 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.—H. W. Sherman, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of.—William Havenstrite, No. 212 St. Nicholas avenue, New York, N. Y.

Engineers, International Union of Steam.—R. A. McKee, No. 224 Masonic Temple, Peoria, Ill.

Engineers, National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting.—T. E. Jenkins, No. 506, The Temple, Danville, Ill.

Engravers, International Association of Watch Case.—F. Huber, Box 263, Canton, O.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.—C. L. Shamp, No. 1053 Grand avenue, Toledo, O.

Flour and Cereal Employes, International Union of.—A. E. Kellington, No. 112 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union of America, Interior.—M. J. Donnelly, No. 188 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

Garment Workers of America, United.—Henry White, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.—Bernard Braff, No. 8 First avenue, New York.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.—William Launer, Rooms 930-931 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass House Employes, International Association.—W. R. Broadfield, No. 204 North Sterling street, Streator, Ill.

Glass Snappers' (Window) National Protective Association of America.—L. L. Jacklin, No. 409 Bayard street, Kane, Pa.

Glass Workers, International Association of Amalgamated.—William Figolah, No. 3257 Union avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Glove Workers' Union of America, International.—A. H. Cosselman, No. 42 First avenue, Gloversville, N. Y.

Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America, United.—W. Norris Batturs, No. 316 Beckett street, Camden, N. J.

Granite Cutters' National Union.—James Duncan, Rooms, 6-10, No. 606 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.—Richard Odlum, Unionville, Conn.

Hatters of North America, United.—John Phillips, Room 15, No. 11 Waverley place, New York, N. Y.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, International.—H. A. Stemburgh, No. 423 Waverly street, Waverly, N. Y.

Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.—Roady Kenehan, No. 1548 Wazee street, Denver, Col.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—Jere L. Sullivan, No. 903 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—John Williams, House Building, Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International.—J. O. Jackson, No. 275 Seventh street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal. — A. F. Leibig, No. 182 Abbey street, Cleveland, O.

Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt and Waist.—Charles E. Nordeck, Lock Box 10, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of.—J. J. Pfeiffer, No. 435 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated.—John Roach, No. 317 North Seventh street, Olean, N. Y.

Longshoremen's Association, International.—Henry C. Barter, 407-08 Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich.

Machinists, International Association of. — George Preston, McGill Building, Nos. 908-914 G street, Washington.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of. — Charles McCrory, No. 32 Auburn place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Maintenance of Way Employes, International Brotherhood of.—C. Boyle, No. 304 Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Marble Workers, International Association of.—Henry Roberts, No. 273 Porter street, Detroit, Mich.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated.—Homer D. Call, Lock Box 317, Syracuse, N. Y.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.—James J. Cullen, No. 25 Third avenue, Station D, New York, N. Y.

Metal Workers' International Association, Amalgamated Sheet.—John E. Bray, No. 313 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Metal Workers' International Union, United—C. O. Sherman, No. 148 West Madison street, Chicago.

Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association, National.—William Scaife, Springfield, Ill.

Mine Workers of America, United.—William B. Wilson, No. 1101 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mine Workers of North America, United Mineral.—Matt Wasley, Ishpeming, Mich.

Molders' Union of North America, Iron.—E. J. Denney, No. 433 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

Musicians, American Federation of.—Owen Miller, No. 20 Allen Building, Broadway and Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Oil and Gas Well Workers, International Brotherhood of.—Jay H. Mullen, No. 330 South Soto street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.—M. P. Carrick, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind.

Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood of.—Thomas Mellor, No. 57 Smith Building, Watertown, N. Y.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—J. B. McNerney, No. 25 Third avenue, New York, N. Y.

Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America.—J. H. Patterson, Lithonia, Ga.

Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International.—Frank Helle, No. 1350 South Forty-second Court, Chicago, Ill.

Pilots' Association, International.—Captain David Wilson, care No. 8 Winslow street, Detroit, Mich.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of.—L. W. Tilden, Rooms 506-508, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper.—T. L. Mahan, No. 12 Leroy street, Dorchester, Mass.

Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.—T. J. Duffy, Box 50, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United.—James G. McCrindle, Gracedale, Pa.

Printers' Association of America, Machine Textile.—George Udell, No. 368 Branch avenue, Providence, R. I.

Printing Pressmen's Union, International.—W. J. Webb, No. 1007 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Print Cutters' Association of America, National.—Ernest J. Dix, No. 1934 Moore street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America.—P. F. McCarthy, Barre, Vt.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.—L. W. Quick, Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Railway Clerks, International Association of.—A. W. Anderson, 908 Unity Building, No. 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—W. D. Mahon, No. 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.

Railway Expressmen of America, Brotherhood of.—Robert J. Jeffs, Suite 62-63, No. 56 Fifth avenue, Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

Rubber Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated.—Clarence E. Akerstrom, No. 35 Park Building, Boston, Mass.

Saw Smiths' National Union.—Charles G. Wertz, No. 351 South Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Seamen's Union, International of America.—William H. Frazier, 1 1-2 A Lewis street, Boston, Mass.

Shingle Weavers' Union of America, International.—W. H. Clock, Everett, Wash.

Shipwright, Joiners and Caulkers of America, National Union of.—Thomas Durett, No. 57 Marshall street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Slate Quarrymen, Splitters and Cutters, International Union of.—Robert J. Griffith, Box 275, Bangor, Me.

Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.—H. J. Harms, No. 454 Garfield avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule.—Frank Malarkey, No. 9 Mowsly, Central Falls, R. I.

Stage Employes' International Alliance, Theatrical.—Lee M. Hart, care of Bartl's Hotel, State and Harrison streets, Chicago, Ill.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International.—George W. Williams, No. 534 Warren street, Boston, Mass.

Stove Mounters' International Union.—J. H. Kaefer, No. 166 Concord avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.—John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.—Edward L. Turley, Indianapolis, Ind.

Textile Workers of America, United.—Albert Hibbert, Box 713, Fall River, Mass.

Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.—James P. Reynolds, No. 108 Corry street, Allegheny, Pa.

Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International.—Charles E. Lawyer, Rooms 20-21, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.

Tip Printers, International Brotherhood of.—Joseph Citron, No. 63 East One Hundred and Sixth street, New York, N. Y.

Tobacco Workers' International Union.—E. Lewis Evans, Room 56, American National Bank Building, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union of America.—Charles J. Gille, No. 1522 North Seventeenth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Tube Workers, International Association of.—John B. McDonough, No. 327 Orange street, Reading, Pa.

Typographical Union, International.—J. W. Bramwood, Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America.—Anton J. Engel, No. 28 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.—Thomas Pollard, Box 46, Easthampton, Mass.

Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire.—E. E. Desmond, No. 112 Powers street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated.—Thomas I. Kidd, No. 616-617 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

INDEPENDENT LABOR UNIONS.

The national unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are:

Bricklayers and Masons.—William Dobson, No. 41 Summer street, North Adams, Mass.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.—C. H. Salmons, No. 307 Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.—W. F. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.

Brotherhood of R. R. Switchmen.—M. R. Welch, No. 530 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Brotherhood of R. R. Trainmen.—A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brotherhood of Operative Plasterers.—T. A. Scully, No. 1215 Orange street, Indianapolis, Ind.

National Association of Letter Carriers.—E. J. Cantwell, Hutchins Building, Washington, D. C.

Order of R. R. Conductors.—W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Post Office Clerks.—Charles Dvorak, No. 506 South Wood street, Chicago, Ill.

Stone Cutters' Association.—J. F. McHugh, No. 803 Fifth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Stone Masons' International Union.—John Reichwein, president, No. 536 Concord street, Indianapolis.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.—This organization has been in existence since 1878, and during its life has done important service for the workingman. It now claims a membership of about 200,000, and the officers are as follows: General master workman, John W. Hayes; general worthy foreman, I. H. Sanderson; general secretary-treasurer, I. D. Chamberlain, No. 43 B street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Executive Board—H. A. Beckmeyer, J. R. Mansion, M. T. Judge. The next general assembly will be held in 1904.

SPORTING CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

AMERICAN BLACK MINORCA CLUB.—The object of this club is to promote the breeding of black minorca fowls. The officers are: President, George H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y.; vice-president, Joseph P. Hilldorfer, Allegheny, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, W. D. Davis, South Framingham, Mass.; directors: Dr. R. W. Baker, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Yelton, Belleville, N. J.; C. E. Greenwood, Lake Mills, Wis.; C. E. Thompson, Melrose, Conn.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION GAME AND GAME BANTAM CLUB.—The objects of this club are to obtain the better classification of the game fowls of our poultry shows. It has now fifty-two members, and these are the officers: President, T. A. Havemeyer; first vice-president, Robert D. Winthrop; second vice-president, S. W. Doubleday; secretary and treasurer, Charles T. Cornman; Executive Committee, F. P. Magoun, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., William

Barber, A. E. Blunck, A. F. Pierce, Charles Jehl, Fremont Chapin, A. A. Parker, John Crowe.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.—All dog shows of record held throughout the United States are held under the rules of the club and are subject to its control and government. It issues the official stud book of this country, and the registrations therein are recognized by the United States Government to the extent that certified pedigrees issued by it, if in conformation with the rules of the Treasury Department, will admit dogs imported to this country free of customs duties. It holds a "trial court" before which are tried all cases for misconduct in connection with dogs, and if the penalty or disqualification is ordered, it means that the person so penalized cannot register a dog, nor can a dog bred or owned by him and subsequently conveyed to another be registered, nor can that person show a dog at any show held in the United States. The officers are: President, August Belmont; vice-president, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Vredenburgh, No. 55 Liberty street, New York.

AMERICAN MASTIFF CLUB.—The object of the club is to promote the interest of the mastiff breed of dogs in North America. It has now nine members, ten associate members and thirty-nine life members, and the officers are as follows: President, Richard H. Derby; vice-presidents, Robert Lenox Belknap, F. T. Underhill, George G. Stephenson; Executive Committee, R. H. Derby, R. L. Belknap, F. T. Underhill, George G. Stephenson, Edward Dudley, James Lenox Banks, W. P. Stevenson, Herbert Mead, C. C. Marshall, J. L. Winchell; secretary and treasurer, Herbert Mead, Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.

AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM OF STATEN ISLAND.—Was founded for these objects: To learn the use of rifles for the purpose of improving the marksmanship of the members; to preserve and cultivate social and friendly relations among its members, and to voluntarily extend temporary assistance to needy and distressed members. The territory in which the principal operations of the society are conducted is the County of Richmond, and its principal office is at Stapleton.

AMERICAN SADDLE-HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—The first name of this association was "National," which was changed to "American." It was organized in Louisville, Ky., April 7, 1891, pursuant to a call made by prominent breeders and handlers of the Kentucky type of saddle horses. General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, was elected president, and I. B. Nall, of Louisville, secretary, and they are still retained in office. Rules were adopted for entries in the "Register," to be published, and the secretary, I. B. Nall, was authorized to make entries. The first volume of the "Saddle Horse Register" was issued in 1892. It contained entries of 545 stallions and 555 mares. Vol. II was issued in 1894, Vol. III in 1900 and Vol. IV in 1902. The number of entries to date of the last volume is: Stallions and geldings, 1,785; mares, 2,229. Additional officers are: First vice-president, W. A. Gaines, of Georgetown, Ky.; second vice-president, Mortimer Levering, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, Attilla Cox, Louisville. The officers are directors, with an addition of eight from different States; also one is selected from each for State vice-president. Members consist of all who own a share of capital stock in the association. The shares now cost $20, if issued by the secretary. There are about 236 members, but the number of the patrons of the "Register" is about 1,000, located in nearly every State and in Canada. The association pays no dividends, but members register at half-rate and get the "Register" free. The fees for registry are: Members, $1; others, $2. These fees pay all expenses of the association.

AMERICAN TROTTING ASSOCIATION.—Was organized for the purpose of promoting the breeding and trotting interests of the country by conducting all trials of speed in accordance with an equitable written code of rules, and deciding all matters of difference in accordance with its provisions, which have been adopted with a view of rendering exact justice to the struggling and obscure horseman as well as to his more affluent competitors. The association has 583 members, located in various parts of the United States and Canada. During 1901 these members held 524 meetings, with an aggregate of 1,842 days of trotting and pacing races. At these meetings $1,145,050 was offered in stakes and purses. The headquarters of the association are at No. 355 Dearborn street, Chicago, and its officers are: President, W. P. Ijams, Terre Haute, Ind.; vice-president, E. C. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Knight, Chicago, Ill.; directors, E. M. Bartlett, Omaha, Neb.; N. J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Fleming, Columbus, O.; T. H. Gill, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. T. Moran, Detroit, Mich.

COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA.—The object of this club is to promote the breeding of collies, to publish a description of the true type and to urge the adoption of the rule by breeders and judges as the only recognized standard by which collies are to be judged. The officers are: President, M. Mowbray Palmer; vice-presidents, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Higginson, Jr., W. P. Moen, Samuel L. Stewart, J. Cromwell Cox; treasurer, Robert A. Murray, No. 100 Chauncey street, Boston, Mass.; secretary, William C. Hunter, Fayetteville, Pa.; delegate to the American Kennel Club, M. Mowbray Palmer.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR ATHLETES.—Was organized to protect the mutual interests of the different colleges comprising the association, as well as for the advancement and improvement of amateur athletic sports among colleges. The educational institutions which are affiliated with the association are Amherst, Boston College, Bowdoin, Brown, California, The College of the City of New York, Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Haverford, Holy Cross, Johns Hopkins, Lafayette, Michigan, New York University, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Stevens, Swathmore, Syracuse, Williams and Yale, and the association declares its absolute jurisdiction among its members over the following sports: Running (all distances), walking, jumping, pole vaulting, putting the shot, throwing the hammer and throwing of weights, and any violation of the rules made to govern these games renders a member or competitor liable to suspension or expulsion. The officers of the association are: President, E. Stauffen, Jr., Columbia; secretary, C. Robert Adams, New York University; treasurer, Romeyn Berry, Cornell; Executive Committee, W. C. Clark, Harvard; C. L. Du Val, Yale; J. C. Gilpin, Pennsylvania, and F. L. Wright, Princeton; Advisory Committee, Gustavus A. Kirby, Columbia; Murdock Kendrick, Pennsylvania, and Thornton Gerrish, Harvard; Faculty Committee, Professor H. S. White, Harvard; Dr. Paul C. Phillips, Amherst; Professor E. L. Richards, Yale; Professor H. B. Fine, Princeton.

IRISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA.—The object of the club is to promote the breeding of pure Irish terriers, to publish a definition of the true type and to urge the adoption of such types. The officers are: President, Howard Willets; vice-president, Singleton Van Schaick; treasurer, William W. Caswell; secretary, J. Gordon Hammill, Stamford, Conn.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN. — (By Abbot Bassett, Secretary and Treasurer.)—The L. A. W. is an organization to promote the general interests of cycling; to ascertain, defend and protect the rights of wheelmen; to facilitate touring, and to secure improvement in the condition of the public roads and highways by promoting in the public mind a sense of the utility, general economy and desirability of high-class roads, and an active sentiment in their favor. The crying need of the hour is for better roads. To obtain reform in this direction is one of the objects of the league. By means of this body legislative action has been secured in many States relative to the improvement of the public highways, and the people have been educated up to the point where they now see the absolute necessity for good roads. The league has expended over $120,000 in this portion of the work.

The League of American Wheelmen was organized at Newport, R. I., May 31, 1880, and now has a membership of 10,462. Its headquarters are at No. 221 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass., and its officers are: President, Charles J. Obermayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; first vice-president, George L. Cooke, Providence, R. I.; second vice-president, George M. Schell, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Abbot Bassett, No. 221 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

The division officers are:

Connecticut—Chief consul, E. H. Wilkins, Portland; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Wells, Norwich.

Massachusetts—Chief consul, George A. Perkins, No. 15 Court square, Boston; secretary-treasurer, Aaron Wolfson, No. 16 Paisley Park, New Dorchester.

New York—Chief consul, C. J. Obermayer, No. 498 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn; secretary-treasurer, John F. Clark, office of the division, Vanderbilt Building, New York.

Pennsylvania—Chief consul, Samuel A. Boyle, No. 654 City Hall, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, George M. Schell, division office, No. 204 North Broad street, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island.—Chief consul, James G. Peck, East Providence; secretary-treasurer, Nelson H. Gibbs, No. 288 Westminster street, Providence.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA ASSOCIATION.—Its object is the advancement and improvement of rowing among amateurs. The officers are: President, John O'Regan, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; vice-president, Frank Adee, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; recording secretary, George S. Scofield, Jr., Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.; secretary and treasurer, David Brown, No. 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Atalanta Boat Club, New York.

NATIONAL AMATEUR SKATING ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.—Was founded in 1885 by William B. Curtis, its object being to give the annual speed skating and figure skating national championships, and to perfect the development of speed, art and science of skating in America. The officers are: President, H. E. Buermeyer, succeeding the late W. B. Curtis, October 30, 1900; vice-president, R. J. Schaefer; secretary-treasurer, S. J. Montgomery; captain, G. D. Phillips; first lieutenant, A. G. Keane; second lieutenant, H. S. Lyons.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.—Its object is the encouragement of amateur rowing, and through its affiliation with the greatest events in this country and Europe it exerts an influence in the government of rowing throughout the world. The association, which was organized on August 29, 1872, now consists of nearly 200 clubs and a personal membership which exceeds 50,000, and the annual races for the American championship are held under its auspices. Its present officers are: President, Julius D. Mahr, New York City; vice-president, Charles Catlin, Chicago; treasurer, Robert H. Pelton, New York City; secretary, Fred R. Fortmeyer, Box 740, New York City; Executive Committee, Henry W. Garfield, Albany, N. Y.; Walter Stimson, Cambridge, Mass.; William C. Jupp, Detroit, Mich.; Claude R. Zappone, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Preisendanz, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Pilkington, New York City; James P. Fox, Boston, Mass., and Gordon R. Carrigan, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL BANTAM ASSOCIATION.—The main objects of this association are the solidifying of the interests of bantam fanciers and encouraging the breeding of better birds. The annual exhibit is held at New York each year in connection with the show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association at Madison Square Garden. During the past eight years more than 3,000 choice specimens in bantams alone have been placed on exhibition, and over $1,000 in cash prizes, besides numerous cups and medals, have been won by the members. The association was organized in 1892 with a dozen members, and now numbers eighty fanciers, who come from a wide range of this country and from Canada. The present officers are: President, Charles T. Cornman; secretary, Charles Jehl, Elberon, N. J.; treasurer, A. A. Parker.

NATIONAL CYCLING ASSOCIATION.—The National Cycling Association was organized December 8, 1898, and incorporated March 31, 1899. It has for its object the direction of bicycle racing, the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds therein, uniformity in the government of the sport, methods of conducting race meets, and all other interests which would mutually benefit the association, the racing men and the general public.

The officers for 1903 are: President, C. B. Bloemecke, Newark, N. J.; first vice-president, F. R. Wendelschaefer, Providence, R. I.; second vice-president, P. T. Powers, Jersey City, N. J.; secretary, R. A. Van Dyke, Century Road Club Association, New York City.

Board of Control—Chairman, A. G. Batchelder, No. 150 Nassau street, New York City; R. F. Kelsey, Boston, Mass.; N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Ross Klosterman, Baltimore, Md.; Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla. Special Representatives—J. N. Sharp, Salt Lake City, Utah; C. W. Carpente, San Francisco, Cal. A. R. C. U. Representative—O. S. Kimball, Louisville, Ky.

Board of Appeals—Chairman, Albert Bassett, Boston; M. L. Bridgman, New York City; Horace S. Fogel, Philadelphia; S. A. Miles, "Cycle Age," Chicago; Albert Mott, Baltimore, Md.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.—A national patriotic organization organized in 1871 for the purpose of "promoting and encouraging rifle shooting throughout the United States." The association owns no ranges, its sphere being that of a supervisory and governing nature, making the rules and regulations governing competitions, training and sending to other countries rifle teams to represent the United States in international competitions, etc. The association owns and controls four trophies, to wit: The Palma trophy, representing the world's team championship; the Hilton trophy, for teams from the different States, the U. S. Army and foreign countries; the Interstate trophy, for the interstate championship; the Wimbledon, for the individual long range championship, and the Leech Cup, for long range individual shooting. All of these trophies, with the exception of the Palma, are shot for annually at Sea Girt, N. J., on the range of the New Jersey National Guard, the first week in September. Officers: President, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, inspector-general of rifle practice, New Jersey; vice-presidents, Brigadier-General George H. Harries, commanding D. C. M.; Brigadier-General John S. Saunders, adjutant-general, Maryland; J. A. Haskell, New York; treasurer, Captain Leslie C. Bruce, New York; secretary, Lieutenant Albert S. Jones, Passaic, N. J.

NATIONAL WYANDOTTE CLUB.—The purpose of this association is to foster and benefit all varieties of Wyandottes as may seem best from time to time. The officers are: President, W. R. Wooden; vice-president, T. F. M. Grem; secretary and treasurer, C. S. Mattison, South Shaftsbury, Vt.

NEW YORK STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—Organized in 1878. Officers: President, Isaac L. Rice, Manhattan; first vice-president, W. E. Scripture, Rome; second vice-president, A. McMartin, Johnstown; third vice-president, S. B. Chittenden, Brooklyn; secretary and treasurer, Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., No. 418 Madison street, Brooklyn; Advisory Committee, W. E. Scripture, Rome; H. Helms, Brooklyn; George N. Cheney, Syracuse; J. M. Hanham, Manhattan; Julius Finn, Cosmopolitan.

PILLSBURY NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—Was formed in January, 1896, its object being to increase interest in the pastime, to raise the standard of chess in America and to provide a means whereby lovers of the game might satisfy their utmost desires. Team matches, tournaments, board contests and correspondence games are arranged for and projected by the management, and an extensive membership throughout the United States enables it to furnish informal games to members without delay. The list of officers is: President, Lee W. Parke; first vice-president, Stanley H. Chadwick; second vice-president, Hermann Helms; third vice-president, Nelson Hald; treasurer, G. A. L'Hommede; referee, Sidney P. Johnson; critic, A. B. Hodges; corresponding secretary, L. S. Cornell; recording secretary, S. F. Barnett; tournament director, W. D. Cravens; chairman Membership Committee, L. R. Walden; chairman Game Committee, J. H. Longacre.

TUXEDO TENNIS AND RACKET CLUB.—The object of this club is expressed in its title. Its courts for the two games are said to be the finest in the country. The president is James Henry Smith; vice-president, H. W. Poor; secretary and treasurer, Hugo Baring; trustees are the above, with Robert Bacon, J. W. Henning, A. D. Guillard, Grenville Kane, P. Lorillard, T. Suffern Tailer and J. McDonough, while Robert Moon is the club manager.

UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION.—Its object is, as its name implies, to promote interest in the game of golf, to enforce uniformity in the rules of the game and to establish a uniform system of handicapping. Each year there are three championship contests—amateur, open and for women. The officers are: President, R. H. Robertson; vice-presidents, David R. Forgan and G. Hubert Winddes; secretary, Maturin Ballou; treasurer, Samuel Y. Heebner; these, with James A. Steelman and Alan L. Reid, Executive Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.—The Actors' Fund of America is a charity whose object is to "advance, promote and benefit the condition and welfare of members of the corporation and of other persons belonging to the theatrical profession, and to aid the indigent sick and to bury the destitute dead of the theatrical profession in the United States of America."

The annual membership numbers about 1,000, and the life membership, made up of members of the profession and those interested in the drama, consists of several hundred more. Funds are raised by annual dues, bequests, special entertainments and by contributions.

The offices of the fund are at No. 12 West Twenty-eighth street, New York, and the officers for 1903 are: President, Al Hayman; first vice-president, Daniel Frohman; second vice-president, Antonio Pastor; treasurer, William Harris; secretary, Frank McKee.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MASTERS AND PILOTS OF STEAM VESSELS.—The American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels was organized in New York City, January 17, 1887, under the title of the American Brotherhood of Steamboat Pilots. The objects of the association are a better education to the profession in the line of duty, the elevation of the character and standing of its members, protection of life and property, a careful adherence to the rules of the road and strict obedience to the laws laid down for their government. The association has no alliance with labor organizations of any other profession. It is national in its scope and extends its influences to every port in the United States. The officers of the association are: Grand captain, Captain John C. Silva, Dorchester, Mass.; first grand pilot, Captain Charles Maytham, Buffalo, N. Y.; second grand pilot, Captain Nathaniel L. Cullen, Camden, N. J.; grand purser, Captain Luther B. Dow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; grand captain's clerk, Captain Benjamin F. Perkins, Camden, N. J. The association now numbers nearly 7,000 members and is in a very prosperous condition.

AMERICAN SERVICE UNION.—While the American Service Union is neither a fraternal insurance society nor associated with any particular organization, it is an adjunct to all such organizations, as it contracts to pay the dues and assessments of members of the beneficial orders, and offers other benefits in the line of return on account of the accumulation of principal and interest. The office of the union is at No. 253 Broadway, New York City, and its present officers are: President, W. Holt Apgar; vice-president, William H. McCabe; treasurer, A. L. Taylor; secretary, W. T. Williams; assistant secretary, Henry S. Brophy.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.—The annual meeting of the International Association of Fire Engineers was held in Atlantic City in September. The election of officers, held September 14, resulted as follows: President, Chief W. R. Joyner, of Atlanta; first vice-president, John Stagg, of Paterson; second vice-president, George M. Kellogg, Sioux City, Ia.; secretary, Henry A. Hills, Wyoming, O.; treasurer, D. C. Larkin, Dayton, Ohio. The next convention will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn.

LEAGUE OF ELECT SURDS.—The League of Elect Surds is a benevolent organization of deaf men resident in New York City and vicinity. Its objects are to promote the welfare of its members and other deaf persons, to elevate the moral tone, to cultivate feelings of friendship, to render assistance to them and their families when necessary, to form a bond of union between them, and to afford an organization whereby they may act together for the common good. The league is unsectarian and non-political, and is open to any deaf man twenty-one years of age or over who possesses certain qualifications, including an honest means of support and a respectable education. Its headquarters are at No. 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York City, and the officers are: Grand ruler, Edwin A. Hodgson; deputy grand ruler, Isaac Newton Soper; grand secretary and treasurer, Thomas F. Fox; grand tyler, Alexander J. Pach.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.—The object of the National Association of Letter Carriers is to promote the interests of the employes of that branch of the United States postal service and to establish fraternal relations among all the letter carriers in the United States. It aims to seek improvement in the condition of all, by legislation or otherwise, to obtain and secure the rights of letter carriers as Government employes and to strive at all times to promote the welfare of every member.

The headquarters of the association are in Washington, in the "Times" Building, Tenth and D streets, and the officers are: President, James C. Keller, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-president, A. C. MacFarland, Des Moines, Iowa; secretary, E. J. Cantwell, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, George W. Butterfield, Bay City, Mich.

NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE.—The National Business League was organized January 26, 1897, for the purpose of "enlarging the field of commercial and industrial activity by promoting such legislation as promises to further that result and combatting such measures as threaten to be injurious." It is non-partisan. Its membership consists of prominent manufacturers, merchants, bankers and railway officials in more than 150 cities, covering every State in the Union. Since its organization the League has been instrumental in bringing about the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the national Government; has been active in the question of consular reform, in the questions of a national irrigation law and the repeal of the public land laws; has turned its attention to the matter of a greater navy for the United States, and has been interested in the good roads question.

The general offices of the League are in the Stock Exchange Building, La Salle and Washington streets, Chicago, and the officers are: President, Erskine M. Phelps; vice-president, Alexander H. Revell; treasurer, Orson Smith; general counsel, E. Allen Frost, and general secretary, Austin A. Burham. The Advisory Committee is composed of prominent business men in the principal cities in the country.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.—The New York State Association of Letter Carriers is the State Branch of the National Association, and its object is to co-operate in all things with the National Association; to bring the organization into closer touch with each individual member, and for the improvement of the postal service. The branches in the cities are under direct control of the State Association, and membership in the latter body is dependent upon membership in a branch.

The officers of the State Association, elected in 1903, are: President, S. O. Stevenson, Brooklyn, vice-president, C. W. Schmidt, Syracuse; secretary, C. B. Ingalls, Oswego; treasurer, John F. Brophy, Yonkers.

POSTAL EMPLOYES' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—The sole object of the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association is to provide a life insurance upon the co-operative and assessment plan for the employes of the United States postal service. It is incorporated under the insurance laws of the State of New York, and is subject to the supervision of the State Insurance Department. It admits to life insurance benefit all physically eligible postal employes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, and pays $1,000 to the beneficiaries of a deceased member.

The officers are: Honorary President, Cornelius Van Cott; president, Edward S. Post; treasurer, Thomas A. Jardines; secretary, Francis R. Roome, all of the New York City Post Office.

SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS.—The Society of the Red Cross has been in existence in Europe for thirty-eight years and in the United States for twenty years. It is a confederation of relief societies in different countries, the aim of which is to ameliorate the condition of sick and wounded soldiers in the time of war and to lend aid at the time of any disaster of such extent that it can be termed national.

The development of the principle of the Red Cross Society began in 1859, during the battle of Solferino. A Swiss gentleman, Henri Dunant, happened to be present at the battle, and the scenes of suffering he witnessed aroused in him the recognition of the need of some organization which would have for its object the amelioration of the suffering of soldiers on the battlefield and in hospitals. He presented his views before the Swiss Society of Public Utility, and, as a result, a convention was called to meet at Geneva in 1864.

At this convention sixteen governments were represented, including all the great European nations except Russia. It was numerously attended by members eminent in diplomatic or military service or in medical science. The deliberations occupied two weeks, and a code of nine articles was adopted, providing for the protection of hospitals and people bearing the insignia of the Red Cross and for a proper care of wounded enemies or prisoners. This code made no provision for the relief of suffering caused by disasters other than war.

It remained for America to organize the civil branch of the Red Cross, known as the "American Amendment." The ratifying Congress of Berne, after some discussion, accepted the American society with this digression from the original treaty:

The first act in each country, after its government has signed the treaty, has been to form a national central society. Each national society is independent, making its own regulations, except as it owes allegiance to the head centre, the International Society of Switzerland, in respect to a few fundamental principles essential to unity of direction and successful action.

These are, first, that in each country there shall be one national, central society, to which the auxiliary societies in that country shall be tributary, the central society being the medium of communication for all with the seat of war and with medical authorities. It is through this central society that the work is recognized by government.

Second, that the societies shall in time of peace keep themselves constantly prepared for war, thus securing permanency of organization.

Third, that during war their succor shall be extended to foe equally with friend, whenever necessary.

Fourth, that societies whose countries are at peace may send relief to belligerent armies without being considered to violate any principle of neutrality to which their governments may be pledged.

The public in general to a large extent is coming to the use of the Red Cross as a medium of conveyance and distribution for its contributions. The National Association, with its headquarters at Washington, has a field agent, who visits in person every scene where aid is rendered.

A new development of the work of the American National Red Cross is in the industrial field of the United States, and it is making an organized effort to enter this field and to provide efficient means of rendering instant emergency treatment in case of accident occurring in factories and mills, on the railroad, in stores, in schools, in the household and wherever an accident is liable to occur. Headquarters for this department have been established at No. 31 East Seventeenth street, New York City.

At the second session of Congress in the Spring of 1903 a memorial was presented by some members of the society, asking for an investigation of the management of the organization, especially in regard to the disposition of funds received for relief work. This at once aroused much opposition, it being thought that the complaints were directed personally against Miss Clara Barton. The memorial claimed that arbitrary action had been taken in regard to several by-laws and that the president had been given too much power. Twenty-three members were suspended for taking this action on the grounds that such tended to disrupt the order. Answer to the specific charges was made by the Executive Committee. Miss Barton entered personally but slightly into the controversy, allowing only one article to appear in print over her signature.

The executive officers of the American National Red Cross are: President, Clara Barton; vice-president, Mrs. John A. Logan; secretary, Samuel W. Briggs; treasurer, E. D. Easton; counsel, Hon. Richard Olney. The office of the president is at No. 49 East Fifty-eighth street, New York City.

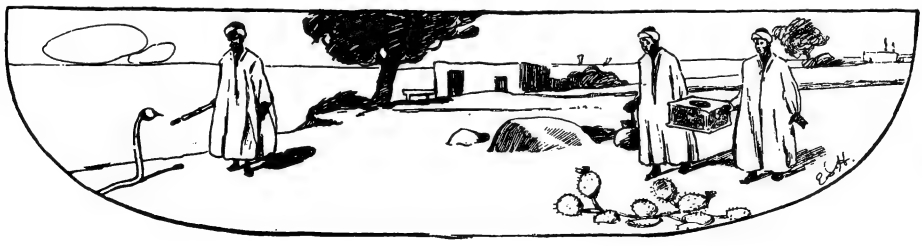
SPORTSMEN'S BENEVOLENT FUND OF AMERICA.—A young and flourishing benevolent organization, which had its birth in New York, is the Sportsmen's Benevolent Fund of America. This association was organized in 1899. It has for its object the caring for indigent and weak members of the athletic profession, and those who are eligible to help are those who have lived a sporting life in its widest significance and can show destitution and lack of ability to earn a living. A distinction is drawn between true sportsmen, who enjoy athletic games or games of skill, and those who indulged in so-called sport that has in it an element of cruelty. It does not purpose housing its constituents as a charity, but to enable them to live where they will, paying up to a certain amount for board. It also pays the expenses in case of illness or death of one of those deserving its care.

The officers for 1903 were: President, Selden W. Crowe; vice-presidents, Michael Donovan and Adolph Jantzen; secretary, Michael Coburn; treasurer, Dr. S. W. Crowe; counsel, James McClelland, and corresponding secretaries, E. L. Granger, Hot Springs, Ark., and Sam Gassenheimer, Washington, D. C.

TELEGRAPHERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association is an organization of employes in the telegraphic service, and has for its object the payment of money to the beneficiaries of its deceased members. It is a purely insurance order, and eligibility to membership consists in being an employe of some branch of telegraphic or telephone service and in good health at the time of making application. It is conducted on the half assessment principle, and, as the association has a large reserve fund, the assessments cannot be large. The officers are: President, Belvidere Brooks; secretary, M. J. O'Leary; treasurer, A. R. Brewer. The secretary's address is Box 510, New York City.

UNITED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS.—The objects of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks are to secure, through legislation or such other methods as may be deemed advisable, the classification of post office clerks, with a view to securing more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labor, upholding the Civil Service laws and such other methods as may from time to time arise. The organization also embraces a death benefit feature, in which policies ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 are issued to members.

The officers are: President, Frank T. Rogers, Chicago; first vice-president, H. J. McGee, Buffalo, N. Y.; second vice-president, Charles Lynn, Kansas City; third vice-president, F. L. May, Dayton, Ohio; secretary, R. C. Loeffler, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, John H. McDonough, New York City; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Dillon, Grand Rapids, Mich.



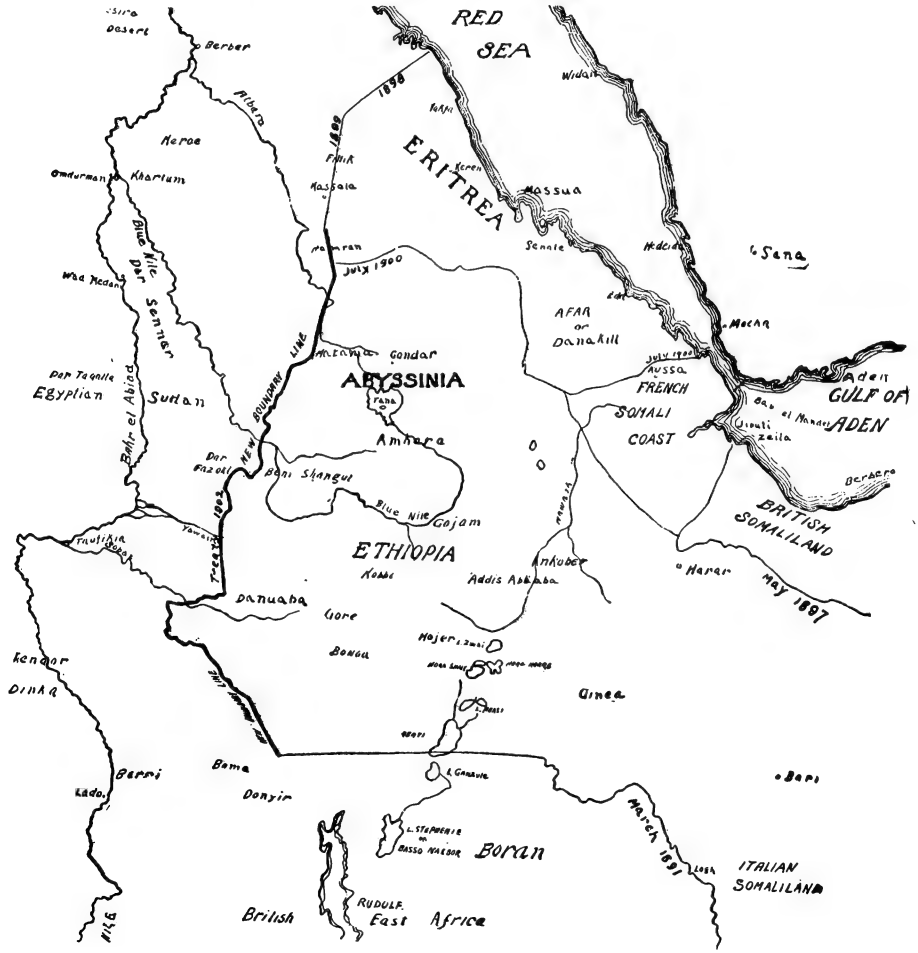
Abyssinia.

Capital:
ADIS ABBABA.

The entire area of the ancient empire of "Ethiopia," or Abyssinia, comprises about 150,000 square miles and possesses a population of not less than 3,500,000. By a treaty with Great Britain in 1897 the latter ceded to the former nearly 8,000 square miles of the territory which had been known as British Somaliland. At the same time Abyssinia claimed the whole of the territory on the north of British East Africa, or about 100,000 square miles, excepting, of course, the narrow strip of the coast which had been ceded to Italy under the treaty of Adis Abbaba. On May 15, 1902, two more treaties were signed by Great Britain and the Abyssinian authorities. The first treaty not only settled the Soudan boundary question by defining the boundary between British Soudan and Abyssinia, but by its provisions Menelik also agreed (1) that no work should be constructed along the Blue Nile, Lake Tsana or the Sobat which might arrest the flow of their waters into the Nile; (2) to grant on lease a block of land, with a frontage on the Baro River, near Itang, to be occupied as a commercial station by the British and Soudan governments, and (3) he granted to these governments the right to construct a railway through Abyssinian territory to connect the Soudan with Uganda. The second treaty merely modified the boundary between Eritrea and Abyssinia.



Emperor of Ethiopia.



The Treaty Boundary of 1902.

Menelik II., King of Shoa, is Emperor of Ethiopia, and the independence of the country has been unreservedly recognized since the convention of Adis Abbaba, in 1896.

The Abyssinians adhere to the Alexandrian

Church, to which they were converted in the fourth century. The Abuna, or head of the Church, is always a Copt, who is appointed and consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria; but he is largely under the control of the Echegheh, a native dignitary. One tribe, the Falashas, still practise the rites of the Jewish religion, and it is said that they are the descendants of the Jews who emigrated from Palestine after the fall of Jerusalem.

Abyssinia possesses no educational advantages, in the modern sense of the word, and the administration of justice devolves upon the provincial governors and the petty chiefs, but each native may exercise the right of appeal to the Emperor.

The trade of Abyssinia, although of some considerable importance, is that of a semi-barbarous country, and is, therefore, impossible of valuation. The chief imports are American cotton goods, not less than $1,000,000 worth being used every year.

King Menelik has no direct heir, and his probable successor is his cousin, Ras Makonnen, the Governor of Harar.

During 1903 the Abyssinians exhibited their friendship for the British by joining with the latter in their battles with the Mad Mullah, an action which cost King Menelik more than a thousand men.

Events in 1903. — The service rendered Great Britain by Abyssinia in the protectorate of Somaliland, in sending expeditions against the Mad Mullah, will most likely have compensation by a readjustment of the diplomatic arrangements whereby the empire of the Negus has remained shut off from the Red Sea. By the acquisition of a seaport this country will be open to European manufacturers, and at the same time will be afforded access to markets for her own products. A railroad through the northern part of the territory is projected as a rival to the more southerly route, concessions for which were granted Great Britain in December, 1902. A new imperial mint has been recently equipped with a plant of German machinery. Orders for field artillery were placed with Krupp at Essen early in the year.

The map shows the new boundary line of Abyssinia, decided by the treaty of May 15, 1902, giving to Great Britain undisputed rights to the Soudan region. This boundary is shown by the heavy line, and boundaries decided by other treaties by light lines.

Academies and Academicians.

Academia was a beautiful suburb of ancient Athens, made so by Cimon, son of Miltiades, who bequeathed it to his fellow citizens for the purpose of a pleasure ground. It was near the home of Plato, who found amid its walks and groves and fountains the restful quiet which developed his philosophic thought. Here, in what Horace describes as the "groves of the academy where Plato taught his truth," the philosopher established his school, and here his disciples sought him during the nearly fifty years ending with his death, in the year 348 B. C., which were occupied by his teaching. To distinguish the Platonic school from that of the Peripatetics it was named the Academics. Thus the word academy came to stand for learning, and eventually it took on a character signifying a society or corporate body of learned men, established for the advancement of science, literature and the arts, which is its modern signification in the higher sense of the word. It has been appropriated also as a designation for certain advanced schools devoted to the education of youth, but in this sense it is not to be considered in this article. It is an interesting fact, nevertheless, that an academy founded at Oxford by Alfred the Great in the ninth century, which was rather a grammar school than a society of learned men, was the origin of Oxford University. Of academies, in the highest meaning of the word, many have been founded, and some have attained permanent greatness.

In the United States the name was applied first to an institution founded in Philadelphia by Franklin, in 1753. During the Revolutionary War period the academies at Exeter, N. H., and Andover, Mass., were founded, taking the place of the old Latin school. The academies in this country are generally controlled by religious denominations, and are seldom under State control. Their place is now generally taken by the High School.

At the mention of academies and academicians the thought turns naturally and with tribute of preeminence to L'Academie Francaise and its "Forty Immortals." As the French Academy exists to-day it is the revival of the old Academy of Sciences founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, which, with all other academies in France, was suppressed by the French Republican Convention in 1793. The old academy had a glorious history, and numbered among its members such famous men as Laplace, the astronomer; Buffon, the naturalist; Lagrange, the mathematician; d'Alebert, the philosopher and physicist; Lavoisier, the chief founder of modern chemistry, and Jussieu, who was the parent of the modern school of botany. Two years after this academy had been swept away, some of its brightest lights being sent to the guillotine, the Convention determined to replace it and the others which shared its fate by establishing the Institute of France. This Institute was created with three classes, each divided into sections. Napoleon, as First Consul, remodelled it in 1803, with four classes. After the Restoration Louis XVIII., on March 21, 1816, decreed the revival of the names of the former academies to designate the four classes, which became respectively L'Academie Francaise, L'Academie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, L'Academie Royale des Sciences and L'Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Subsequently a fifth was added, and the Institute, as it exists to-day, comprises five, as follows: The French Academy, with 40 members; the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, with 40 members; the Academy of Sciences, with 68 members; the Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6), and the Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life. The French Academy meets twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, No. 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and the body is one to whose membership Frenchmen of literary fame aspire as to the climax of honor. The chief officer is the secretary, chosen for life, the office being held at the present time by Marie Louis Antoine Gaston Boissier, who was elected an Academician in 1876. The list of the "Forty Immortals," in the order of their election and with the date thereof preceding and the date of birth following each name, is as follows: 1855, Ernest Wilfred Gabriel Baptiste Legouve, 1807; 1870, Emile Ollivier, 1825; 1874, Alfred Jean Francois Mezieres, 1826; 1876, Marie Louis Antoine Gaston Boissier, 1823; 1877, Victorien Sardou, 1831; 1878, Edmund Armand, Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, 1823; 1880, Aime Joseph Edmund Rousse, 1817; 1881, Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, 1839; 1882, Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud, 1828; 1884, Francois Edouard Joachim Coppee, 1842; 1884, Ludovic Halevy, 1834; 1886, Valery Clement Octave Greard, 1828; 1886, Othenin P. de Cleron Comte d'Haussonville, 1843; 1888, Jules Arnaud Arsene Claretie, 1840; 1888, Eugene Marie Melchoir, Vicomte de Vogue, 1848; 1890, Charles Louis de Saulses de Freycinet, 1828; 1891, Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti), 1850; 1892, Ernest Lavisse, 1842; 1893, Paul Louis Thureau-Dangin, 1837; 1893, Marie Ferdinand Brunetiere, 1849; 1894, Jose Marie de Heredia, 1842; 1894, Albert Sorel, 1842; 1894, Paul Bourget, 1852; 1894, Henri Houssaye, 1858; 1895, Jules Lemaitre, 1853; 1896, Jacques Anatole Tribault (Anatole France), 1844; 1896, Marquis Marie C. A. Costa de Beauregard, 1839; 1896, Gaston Bruno Paulin Paris, 1839; 1896, Claude Adhemar (Andre Theuriet), 1833; 1896, Louis Jules Albert Comte Vandal, 1861; 1897, Albert Comte de Mun, 1841; 1897, Gabriel Hanotaux, 1853; 1898, Claude Jean Baptiste Guillaume, 1822; 1899, Henri Leon Emile Lavedan, 1839; 1899, Paul Deschanel, 1856; 1900, Paul Hervieu, 1857; 1900, Auguste Emile Faguet, 1847; 1900, Eugene Marcellus Pierre Berthelot, 1827; 1901, Charles Jean Melchoir, Marquis de Vogue, 1829; 1901, Edmond Rostand, 1868.

The Royal Academy of Arts in London comes next to the French Academy in world-wide importance. It was instituted in 1768, with Sir Joshua Reynolds as its first president, and it is under the immediate patronage of the sovereign. There are forty academicians, resident; six foreign honorary academicians, and thirty associates.

Of the other academies those most important include the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, founded in 1700; the Electoral Bavarian Academy of Sciences, at Munich, established in 1759; the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, planned by Peter the Great in 1724 and founded by Catherine I., in 1725; the Royal Swedish Academy, at Stockholm, founded in 1741; the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Copenhagen, founded in 1743; and others in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal.

Aerial Navigation in 1903.

FREDERICK W. WEBBER, M. A.

While the year 1903 was prolific in aeronautical experiment, owing partly and in very large measure to the offer of a grand prize of $100,000 and lesser prizes to be contended for in a series of airship races to be held in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, it cannot be claimed that any practical advance was made toward a solution of the problem of aerial navigation. Thus far the dirigible balloon of M. Santos-Dumont and the aerodrome of Professor S. P. Langley remain the types of the most nearly successful experiments in this direction. Santos-Dumont's achievements, culminating in 1902, were not eclipsed by anything which he was able to accomplish during 1903, although the fact that in the absence of any strenuous wind pressure he was able to alight at his own domicile in Paris and resume his flight at his leisure was duly chronicled. That, however, added nothing to the value of what he had accomplished in preceding years by constructing a balloon susceptible to guidance in any direction, with or against the wind. No improvement worthy of note has been made in his airship, which remains subject to the criticism that stands against all such aerostats, namely, that the great surface the balloon part presents to the action of the wind, considered in relation with the weight which the machine will carry, renders it of practically small value. For commercial purposes it possesses no value whatever, nor any distinct promise of value. For war purposes it is certainly a vast improvement over the ordinary balloon in that its dirigibility would make it much more effective either for reconnaisance or as a means of dropping explosives upon the decks of hostile warships.



Samuel P. Langley.

Professor Langley's experiments with his aerodrome have differed from those of the preceding year mainly in applying the principles of his successful machine of 1902 to a machine sufficiently large and powerful to sustain an operator in its flight. Mr. C. M. Manly, who invented the motor engine for the Langley device, proposed to make the first venture in the air with the new aerodrome, and elaborate preparations were made for the flight, but various accidents to the machine prevented the attempt going so far as to launch it into space. Professor Langley's experiments, which have been very costly and which have been promoted by the United States Government, do not contemplate the development of an aerostat for commercial purposes, but of a machine which can be utilized to large advantage in warfare. For such use it would be greatly superior to any such device as the Santos-Dumont airship on account both of quicker dirigibility and of the lesser mark it would present for the gunnery which would be directed against it. Even if struck, the possibility of a vital part being injured would be vastly less than in the case of a balloon, while it would be absolutely immune to the danger of explosion and collapse from the rockets or bombs which would surely menace a balloon or any other aerostat supported in its flight by a huge cylinder or globe containing hydrogen gas.

There has been no noteworthy compromise between those students of the problem who believe in the aeroplane pure and simple, of which class Professor Langley is the representative, and those whose experiments rely for success wholly upon the flotant quality of hydrogen gas as a means of raising and supporting an airship. While the former maintain the assertion they have made that a balloon inflated with gas will never aid in the solution of the problem of aerial navigation, such successful aeronauts of the other class as Santos-Dumont and Stanley Spencer have apparently not been so impressed by the evident value of the aeroplane as to attempt the use of it in connection with their own devices. The idea, however, has not failed to commend itself to a new class of experimenters, of whom one, Captain Romeo Frassinetti, of the Italian army, has succeeded so far that his newly devised machine is regarded with favor by the Italian Minister of War. Frassinetti's airship is a spindle-shaped balloon to which is attached a series of aeroplanes, some horizontal and the others vertical, the manipulation of which causes the machine to ascend obliquely as well as vertically. Frassinetti claims that his balloon can travel at the rate of thirty miles an hour for forty consecutive hours.

Experiments on similar lines to those of Frassinetti have been made by C. M. Mallory, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who has constructed several machines combining the balloon and aeroplane elements; but thus far his machines have suffered whenever subjected to the influence of strong winds. Mr. Mallory is confident that his "gliding machine," as he calls it, can be successfully guided through the air, but he has not yet demonstrated that his confidence is well founded.

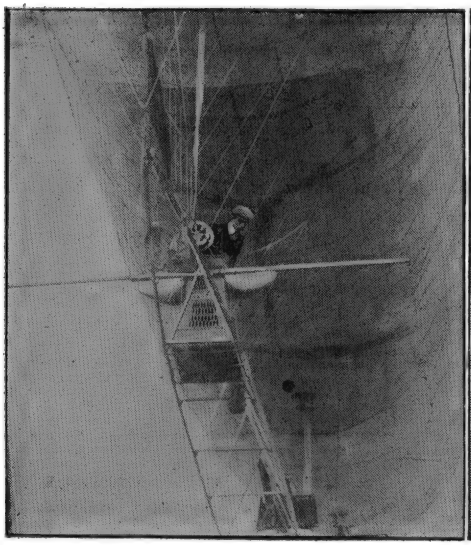
What is perhaps the most interesting of the new devices is a flying machine constructed on the principle of the aeroplane which has been devised by Emil Berliner, of Washington, D. C., the inventor of the telephone transmitter and the gramophone. He has repeatedly tested the invention to his own satisfaction. Mr. Berliner began experimenting in this direction many years ago. Nearly thirty years ago, in a communication to a well-known scientific journal, he proposed as the principle of propulsion for flying machines a stream of compressed air, or gas, and he is using this principle in his present experiments.

The theory upon which Mr. Berliner is working is that practical flying machines should be in the form of a structure which, when moved forward horizontally, would produce a current of compressed air, with a tail surface for lifting the structure, and, combined with these, a sufficiently light motor, moving the whole rapidly forward. On these lines he designed a small model of a flying machine which, in experiment, has shown its ability to lift, in flying, a weight of more than one pound for every foot of horizontal area at a speed estimated at something less than twenty miles an hour. The model is of aluminum and tin plate, with rods of oak and metal tubing for support, and weighs about thirty-four pounds, including ballast. It resembles three half cylinders, parallel with each other, open at the bottom, and each terminating in a tail similar to the scales in the tail of a lobster. The motive power for horizontal propulsion is supplied by two skyrockets attached horizontally to the rear of the machine, which measures from three and a half to five feet in width by about seven feet in length.

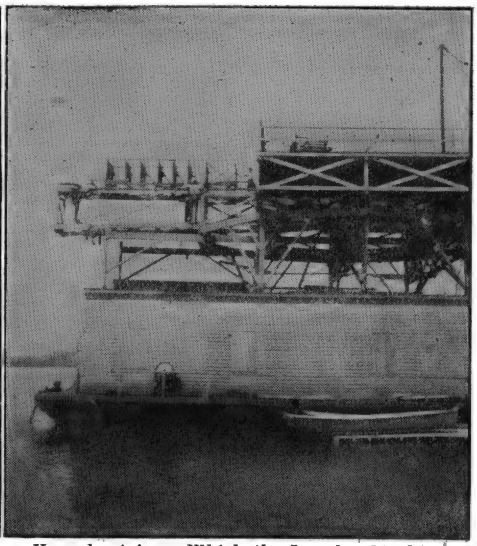
On August 19, 1903, and on several subsequent dates this machine lifted itself from the ground, and in perfectly steady flight reached a height of eight feet from the ground. It also maintained itself for fifty feet at an almost even height of between three and four feet from the ground. No catapult or throwing device was employed, a mere push by hand being given at starting. The main body of the machine consists of arches, open below, as already stated, and sloping toward the rear, where the wide tail ends are attached. The arches, as the machine moves forward, produce a current of compressed air, and at the same time exert upon the under surfaces a power similar to that which explains the action of the parachute. This, of course, helps support the machine, but the main lifting is done by the inclined and outspreading tail pieces catching the air current. Wheels are attached to the machine to facilitate the obtaining of an initial speed on any fairly smooth surface. Experiments are in progress to develop a propeller which will replace the skyrockets, which, of course, are used only as an expedient.

Of the many other experimenters none as yet has produced anything which threatens to rob Santos-

Dumont or Professor Langley of the pre-eminence which they have attained in this field. Sir Hiram Maxim, the famous inventor of the rapid-fire gun, has been at work for years on the problem of aerial navigation, and much was expected from the experiments upon which he has been engaged this year, but nothing has been divulged as to their nature or results. The fact that Maxim regards Santos-Dumont as deserving of most credit so far as present achievement is concerned would seem to indicate that if he has devised an airship it will prove to be one embodying the principle of flotation by the aid of gas. He has announced himself as about ready to make known a new invention of importance as a result of work which he has been doing in this country, but he has not stated definitely that the invention is an airship. Nevertheless, he is regarded as one of the probable competitors for the big prize offered at St. Louis.



Santos-Dumont in His New Machine.



Houseboat from Which the Langley Machine Was Launched.

Louis Gathmann, another gun inventor, claims to have solved the problem, but will not put his ideas to the test of practical application at present for the reason that the apparatus necessary would cost $138,-060, a sum which he cannot command. Mr. Gathmann believes that rotary motion alone offers the ultimate solution of the problem. With a miniature apparatus he has obtained power at an electric plant for a mechanical contrivance by which a parachute is forced upward by the force evolved in the revolutions of a fan wheel revolving in a horizontal plane. This is not a new idea, having been embodied in a flying machine exhibited in public more than a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Gathmann succeeded in lifting with one-horse power a weight of thirty-three pounds on a rotating blade. From this success he has worked out theoretically a flying machine which would have a 500-horse power engine in an airship weighing 2,500 pounds, or two engines weighing 5,000 pounds in an airship which, with its supply of fuel, would weigh 15,000 pounds. His plan for two engines makes them a factor of safety and also a means of securing equilibrium.

Another inventor who expects to contend at St. Louis is Gustave Whitehead, of Bridgeport, Conn., who has adopted the Langley idea of aeroplanes and has devised an engine weighing only fifty-five pounds which will develop twelve horse power at 2,500 revolutions. This engine has developed the specified power for ten hours, running on two gallons of kerosene. The aeroplane upon which Mr. Whitehead has been experimenting is sixteen feet long, five feet wide, and has three planes.

Dr. Jose Pena Fernandez, a young Spanish inventor now in this country, is a possible competitor for the St. Louis prize with an airship which, according to his description, is a dirigible balloon which, in case of collapse, will flutter to the ground in safety. The balloon part is built on a triangular aluminum base. In the inventor's drawings it resembles an egg cut longitudinally. The sides of the triangle are one hundred feet each and the base is thirty feet. Suspended fifty feet below the balloon is a bicycle seat, from which one of its two propellers can be operated by a pedal. The main propeller is at the apex of the triangle, which is, in effect, the bow of the craft. It is operated by a thirty-horse power gasoline engine. The rudder is at the rear end. A novel feature is a balance weight running backward or forward on a cable, by aid of which the craft can be pointed up or down. In case of the balloon collapsing the machine is supported in the air by its triangular base.

Of many other theories which have been advanced during the year it is unnecessary to speak, as they involve nothing that is really new and have not in any case been subjected to any such practical demonstration as would stamp them with actual value.

Afghanistan.

Capital: CABUL.

Afghanistan is a country of Central Asia lying between parallels 30° and 38° 20′ north latitude and between 60° 30′ and 74° 30′ east longitude. The country is about 500 miles wide from north to south and about 600 miles long, and has an estimated area of 270,-000 square miles. It is generally rugged and mountainous, the elevations being, with few exceptions, 4,000 feet and more above the sea level. The climate is severe, being very cold in Winter and very hot in Summer.



Amir of Afghanistan.

Habibullah Khan, the present Amir, came to the throne in October, 1901, upon the death of his father, Abdur Rahman Khan. The brothers of the Amir are Nasrullah Khan, Fathullah Khan and Mohammed Umar Khan. The government of the country is monarchical, and the dominion is divided into four provinces—Cabul, Turkestan, Herat and Candahar — each of which is under a hakim, or governor. The population of the combined provinces numbers about 4,000,000.

With few exceptions the people of Afghanistan

are Mohammedans, the sovereign being the head of the Church.

The revenue of the state is variable, but was recently estimated at about $3,500,000. The Amir himself receives a small subsidy from the Indian Government. The entire trade of the country is by pack, across trade routes. Although unestimated, it is known to be considerable, as the trade with India alone amounts to fully $4,000,000 annually, and it would have been much larger if it had not been restricted by the late Amir's oppressive commercial policy. The exports of the country comprise base and precious metals, silks, felts, camel's hair, sheep skins, dye stuffs, carpets, rosaries and vast quantities of assafoetida.

During 1903 it was announced that the Amir had divorced all his wives but four, and had decreed that all his subjects must follow his example under penalty of severe punishment. According to all the reports from Afghanistan, the new Amir is imitating his father in his methods of administering justice. One of his sentences was that a man should be blown from the mouth of a cannon for having taunted another concerning his religious opinions, and he issued a proclamation that all persons committing this offence should be treated in the same way.

Considerable international discussion was caused during the Winter of 1902 and the Spring of 1903 by the attempt of Russia to open trading relations with Afghanistan, as the movement was regarded as little more than a pretext to repeat the intrigues which the Russians employed so successfully in Northeastern Persia. To Great Britain the proposition was extremely repulsive, and she promptly refused to consider such a proposal, or to permit it to be brought before the Amir until she should first be enlightened as to the precise nature and limitation of the change, a reply to which Russia made no response.

Agriculture.

Enlarged facilities of the Department of Agriculture have permitted an extension of the experimental work during the last year, and an impetus has been given to interest in irrigation in the West by the passage of the Irrigation Law by the Spring session of Congress. The eleventh session of the National Irrigation Congress met in Ogden, Utah, in September, with delegates from eleven States west of the Mississippi present.

The first appropriation for the work to be carried on under the new Federal law amounted to $7,000,000, as decided by the Cabinet in March. It is expected that this amount will be sufficient for the constructive work necessary to the reclaiming of 1,000,000 acres of arid land. The first scheme is in Wyoming, and consists in the damming of the Sweetwater River. The second is the Milk River project, which involves a storage dam, diversion canal and distributing system. At Truckee, in Nevada, a project of the same nature will be carried out. At Gunnison, in Colorado, a tunnel twelve feet in diameter through four miles of granite will be excavated. At Salt River, in Arizona, an immense storage dam is to be built.

The Government owns large tracts of land in these regions, though the valleys where the reservoirs will be placed are generally owned by private individuals who are favorable to the carrying out of the enterprise. Landholders of arid tracts will be called upon to pay an assessment of $10 per acre in ten annual installments, in case 100,000 acres of land are profited and the dam and works cost $100,000. If one-half the land is Government land, the Government assumes its share of the cost and holds it as a lien against any purchaser or homesteader by whom it may be acquired. If objection is shown by the landholders in any section, the project will be abandoned there and the work carried to some more appreciative region. It is expected that about 50,000,000 acres in all will be benefited by the law.

In Texas irrigation work is being carried on by private capital, composed of Texas and Philadelphia capitalists. It is proposed to place under irrigation 295,000 acres situated in the dry region of West Texas. Work by the company was begun in January, 1903.

Experiments were made at the Wisconsin Experimental Station at Madison during 1903 to show the increase in the yield of crops under irrigation. It has been found that the average increase in clover hay on irrigated land over that on unirrigated land has been 2.5 tons per acre; the average increase in the yield of corn has been 26.95 bushels per acre; potatoes, 83.9 bushels. The annual cost of irrigation at Madison has been $6.68 per acre, which leaves a net profit per acre of $20 on hay, $11 on corn and $75 on potatoes. The soil and climate about Madison do not differ greatly from those in other sections of the Middle West. In New Jersey experiments have been made in irrigation for small fruits and vegetables. While the results have varied with the seasons, it is generally conceded that irrigation has paid where tried.

At the National Irrigation Congress, held in Ogden, there were present representatives of the State and municipal governments, and of many commercial organizations. Among the speakers were United States Senators and Governors of half a dozen States of the West, Government experts in forestry and irrigation and representatives of many commercial organizations and colonization movements. President Roosevelt sent a telegram to the congress expressing his favor of the law and the work carried on by the congress.

The Graduate School of Agriculture, established by the Government in 1902, has shown fruit in the increased efficiency of the instructors in the various schools benefited by it. In all the colleges where agriculture is made a feature considerable progress was made in strengthening and specializing the courses. Under an act passed in 1901 by the Wisconsin Legislature, county boards were authorized to appropriate money for the organization and maintenance of county schools of agriculture. The two schools opened in the Fall of 1902 made excellent progress, and plans were made for the establishment of other schools under the plan.

In January a Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association was formed in Nebraska for the purpose of eliminating buyers and all other middlemen and carrying on the trade in farm products on the co-operative plan. It is said that the "Farmers' Trust," as this organization has been called, is a new edition of the Farmers' Alliance, first organized fifteen years ago. It is proposed to regulate prices of food stuffs, holding them for the best markets. In various parts of the West such combinations already exist, and a national organization is simply an enlargement of this plan.

Alabama.

Capital:
MONTGOMERY.

The State of Alabama has an area of 52,250 square miles, and by the census of 1900 has a population of 1,828,697. Alabama territory was first entered by De Soto in 1540, and the first permanent settlement was founded in January, 1702, by Bienville, who established Fort de la Mobile, on the Mobile River. In 1711 Mobile was founded on its present site. On March 17, 1721, the ship Africaine landed a cargo of negroes at Mobile, the first introduced into the colony. By the Treaty of Paris, February 18, 1763, France yielded to England the territory now Alabama, north to 31 degrees and west to the Mississippi. In 1780 Mobile was captured by the Spanish Governor of New Orleans. Great Britain ceded to the United States all territory east of the Mississippi, except Florida. In 1785 Georgia claimed by royal charter what is now Alabama and Mississippi. April 7, 1798, Mississippi Territory was established, and in 1802 Georgia ceded to the United States all territory between the 31st and 35th parallels. April 15, 1813, Mobile was captured from the Spanish, and during 1813 and 1814 occurred the Creek War. March 1, 1817, Alabama Territory was formed from the eastern part of Mississippi, and on December 14, 1819, was admitted as



a State to the Union. In 1832 the Tuscumbia, Courtland & Decatur Railroad was incorporated, the first in the State and the first west of the Allegheny Mountains. On January 11, 1861, the Ordinance of Secession was adopted by the Secession Convention, and on February a provisional congress met at Montgomery and organized the Government of the Confederate States. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Confederacy at Montgomery February 18, 1861, and the government seat was moved from Montgomery to Richmond in July, 1861. Mobile was finally captured by the Federals April 12, 1865, and on May 4 the State was included in the surrender made by General Richard Taylor. Reconstruction troubles lasted from 1867 till 1872. In 1901 a Constitutional Convention, called to regulate negro suffrage, was in session from May 21 to September 2 at Montgomery. On November 11, 1901, the new Constitution was ratified by popular vote.

Alabama is primarily an agricultural State, though manufacturing and mechanical industries have developed greatly in late years. The iron and steel industry ranks first and the manufacture of lumber and timber products second. In the production of cotton this State stands third in the United States. Birmingham is the centre of the manufacturing interests of the State.

The State Legislature of 1903 was in session from January 13 until February 28, adjourning for a recess until September 1. During the first session a number of important bills were placed. Among these were corporation laws which, it is said, place the State on a par with New Jersey. They provide that two or more persons may form a corporation for carrying on any lawful business; that corporations not having the right to condemn rights of way shall have, in addition to the powers conferred under existing corporation laws, all other powers relevant to any charter purposes of such corporation and not inconsistent with the Constitution or any laws of the State; any street or suburban railway or electric concern of a contiguous State may extend its tracks into Alabama upon consent of municipal authorities and by paying the regular tax on domestic corporations; that any two or more corporations which have the rights of easement over property of others may consolidate to form a single corporation upon such terms as may be agreed upon by a majority of the stockholders.

Other important laws provide for the creation of a Text Book Commission; for the election of a Railroad Commission consisting of a president and two associates; that no child under the age of twelve years shall be employed in a factory or manufacturing concern unless a widowed mother or aged or disabled father is dependent upon its support, or unless the child is an orphan and has no other means of support; no child under ten years shall be employed under any circumstances; regulating the hours of child employment not affected by the foregoing laws; that widow and minor children of decedent who at death had no homestead exempt from levy and sale shall be entitled to homestead valued at $2,000 if applied for before final distribution of estate; that every general assignment by which preference or priority is given to one or more creditors shall inure to the benefit of all creditors equally, but not to apply to mortgages, pledges or pawn to secure debts.



Gov. William D. Jelks.

Events in 1903.—The first State convention of the Socialist party in Alabama was held at Birmingham on May 8. No attempt was made to do more than establish plans for organizing Socialist clubs in the various counties. The Republican party, toward which the white people of the State had been moving since the elimination of the negro from politics, was in danger of disruption during the early part of the year on account of the apparent stand of President Roosevelt on the negro question. It was claimed by large faction that the white Republicans were being discriminated against by the Administration, and that it appeared to be an effort to stamp out their section of the party. The National Colored Immigration and Commercial Association met in Montgomery in June, and during its session passed a resolution asking the National Congress to appropriate $100,000,000 for the purpose of securing transportation for members of the race who desire to settle in Liberia.

Governor Jelks in his message to the Legislature in January expressed himself vigorously against lynching, and asked for a uniform law to govern the whiskey dispensaries now controlled by county and municipal governments.

Early in the Summer distinct cases of peonage were discovered in several remote districts of the State, where negroes were held in actual slavery by white employers. The matter was taken up by the Grand Jury in July, and 99 indictments were brought in. Convictions were secured in several cases.

On April 14 Monroe County was swept by a tornado which destroyed considerable property and caused the loss of about ten lives. Other counties suffered from the wind and several deaths were reported.

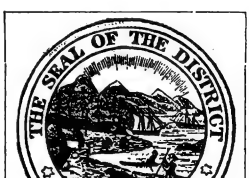
Alaska.

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Capital:
SITKA.

Alaska has an area of 599,446 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 63,592. The northwest coast of Alaska was discovered and explored by a Russian expedition under Behring in 1741, and subsequently settlements in the interests of the fur trade were made by the Russians. In 1799 the territory was granted the Russo-American Fur Company by Emperor Paul VIII., and in 1839 the charter of this company was renewed, expiring finally in 1863. New Archangel, on the island of Sitka, was the principal settlement, but the company had about forty stations in the region. In 1825 Russia and England made a boundary treaty by which Russia claimed and secured the sea coast, a strip of country bounded on the east by a line running along the mountain peaks and on the south by latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes.

On March 30, 1867, Russia ceded to the United States for $7,200,000 all of her territory in America, and on the 9th of October it was formally made over to a United States military force at New Archangel, now Sitka, which was made the capital and a port of entry. Settlement was slow, the only occupation being fur trading, until the discovery of gold in the Klondike region and along the Yukon and its branches brought about an instant and rapid increase in population, and small towns grew into cities within a month.



Alaska is an incompletely organized Territory, something like the District of Columbia, and is directly under the control of Congress. It has a Governor, a Surveyor-General, who is ex-officio secretary; a Collector and many deputies, but it has no delegate to Congress. The Territory is a judicial district, with three divisions and three courts.

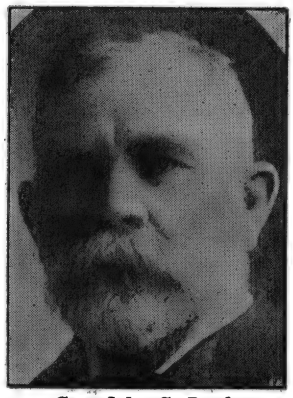
Situated between latitudes 50 and 70 degrees north, the climate of Alaska varies between Arctic in the northern portion and temperate in midsummer in the southern portion. Agriculture is carried on only to the extent of raising a few hardy vegetables in the southern portion during the short Summer. The principal industry is mining gold and copper. Recently Bessemer iron ore has been found on the islands along the coast. Since the purchase, in 1867, Alaska has brought the Government more than $9,000,000,000 in revenue.

Events in 1903. — On January 24 Secretary John Hay, for the United States, and Sir Michael Herbert, for Great Britain, signed a treaty providing for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, which had been agitated since the discovery of gold in

Alaska. The boundary question turned chiefly upon the meaning of the words of the Russian treaty with Great Britain, made in 1825. The United States claimed that this treaty provided that the British concession should be bounded by a line following the summits of the mountains along the coast, or not more than ten marine leagues from the windings of the coast line. Great Britain claimed that the windings of the coast line were not meant, but that the line should be considered as intersecting headlands and promontories ten leagues from the main coast line. A provisional boundary was agreed upon in 1899, and until the commission appointed under the province of the treaty should have come to a decision a modus vivendi was to stand.

The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on February 11, and on March 3 ratifications were exchanged between the United States and Great Britain. The treaty provided for a mixed tribunal, three on each side. The commissioners appointed for the United States were Secretary of War Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator George Turner, of Washington. The British Commission consisted of Sir Louis Jette, of Quebec; Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court of Canada. Justice Armour died in July, and A. B. Aylesworth was appointed to fill his place. The first meeting of the commission was held in London on September 3.

Several rich gold strikes were reported during the year. A particularly rich field was found in the Tanana River Valley, and a rush from other camps took place. In July a rich find was made by some Indians at Fourth of July and Ruby Creeks, near the headwaters of the White River. It was reported that the output for the year in the Yukon region would exceed that of any other year by from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. It was expected that about $7,000,000 would be obtained from the Seward Peninsula during the year. A large deposit of iron was found on Prince of Wales Island in March, and discoveries of tin were reported.



Gov. John G. Brady.

The commerce of Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, aggregated more than $21,000,000, not including the gold and silver ore brought to the United States. The shipments from Alaska to the United States are chiefly the products of the fisheries. The difficulties of transportation prevent the exploitation of the forests of the country.

During the year capital was secured in the United States for the building of a railroad from Resurrection Bay to Atwood, on the Tanana River, and work was begun in the Summer. The White Pass Railroad Company also made preparations for extending its line. The army posts have been equipped with wireless telegraphy outfits. In January Nome was made a subport of entry.

The most pressing needs of Alaska, summarized, are better legal protection and more adequate facilities to secure titles to property in towns; changes in mining laws to conform to the conditions of the country; more pay for Federal judges; more encouragement to local industries. Newspaper reports from Alaska state that a strong effort will be made at the next session of Congress to secure Territorial government for the district.

Anarchy and Nihilism.

Although there have been reports of the discovery of Anarchistic plots from various parts of the world, the year 1903 has been remarkably free from revolutionary demonstrations. The brutal assassination of President McKinley in September, 1901, aroused such a spirit of popular indignation and has resulted in the passage of so many laws for the control and suppression of Anarchy that the disciples of the doctrine of disorder have shown less inclination to brave the storm of public disapproval. Early in February, 1903, the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Anti-Anarchist bill, which had been introduced during the previous session of Congress, and it is now a law. Under this statute the death penalty is provided for any person who may wilfully or maliciously kill the President or Vice-President, or any officer upon whom the duties of President may devolve under the Constitution, or any ambassador or minister accredited to the United States. An attempt to murder any of the persons named is made punishable by death or by imprisonment for not less than ten years, while any one who teaches the duty or necessity of the killing of the officials of any civilized nation may be fined not to exceed $5,000 or imprisoned not to exceed twenty years, or both. Another section of the statute prohibits the admission into the United States of any person who may be opposed to organized government.

Several States have passed laws similar to that which was adopted by the State of New York in 1902. This statute provides a serious penalty for persons found guilty of criminal Anarchy, which is defined thus: "Criminal Anarchy is the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force or violence, or by the assassination of the executive head, or any of the executive officials of government, or by any unlawful means. The advocacy of such doctrine, either by word of mouth or in writing, is a felony."

Anarchism and Nihilism are two movements of a socio-political character which many people confuse as one and the same thing. While they are closely related, they differ in origin, in character and in aim. The one is international, while the other centres its interest upon a single country; the one aims at general revolution, while the aim of the other is to effect a revolution of conditions in Russia alone. Of the two, therefore, the first, which is Anarchism, claims the larger degree of attention, because its principles and the actions resulting therefrom affect the entire world.

A concise definition of Anarchism is that one given by E. V. Zenker in a monograph upon the subject, wherein he says: "Anarchy means in its ideal sense the perfect, unfettered self-government of the individual, and, consequently, the absence of any kind of external government." This is the theory, held merely as a philosophy by some who would secure its application by the process of general education and peaceful revolution; but held by others as an incentive to and justification of action, developing even into violence, whereby its application can be forced upon the world. Thus it is that among Anarchists there are various classes, from the philosophic thinker possessed of Utopian ideas of what his philosophy would bring to pass down to those restless and impetuous enemies of organized order who band themselves together in a pact for assassination. And it is because those last mentioned derive their inspiration to crime from the thought evolved by the former that law-creating and law-abiding society has begun to regard even the utterance of the thought as a crime.

The revolutions of 1848 mark the beginning of the violent application of this philosophy, proclaimed only eight years previous. Michael Bakunin, a Russian, and the founder in his own country of Nihilism in its existing form, led, with Karl Marx and other would-be social reformers, in establishing and carrying on the propaganda of the International Association, and for some years Socialism and Anarchism went hand in hand. A conference of the association, held at The Hague in 1872, resulted in the drawing of a line, upon one side of which were the Socialists proper, who believed in orderly reform under existing governmental systems, while on the other were the extremists, who held another conference the same year at Saint Imier, in Switzerland.

Prior to this, in 1865, Karl Marx had organized in London, with Bakunin and others, the International Association of Workingmen, which was Anarchistic in its spirit. Bakunin, in 1868, founded the Social Democratic Alliance at Geneva, Switzerland, this body having a more advanced spirit of Anarchism than the other, with which it amalgamated in 1869. The association included a large conservative element in its membership, and this, with such

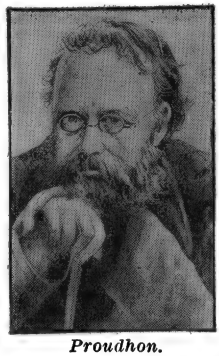
sympathizers as were brought to it by the amalgamation, exerted a restraining influence, which was, as already stated, thrown off by the extremists in The Hague conference. The resultant conference of the latter element at Saint Imier was the birth of that Anarchism wherein there is represented by its apostles such extremes of intelligence, social position and general character as appear in the association of such men as Professor Ellisee Reclus, Prince Kropotkin, Michael Bakunin, Count Malatesta and Johann Most. The Congress of Berne, following the death of Bakunin, in 1876, was under the leadership of Count Malatesta, representing the ultra-Anarchistic sentiment of shown on either side. Nihilism, as already stated, had become allied in 1876 with the Anarchistic movement in other parts of Europe.

Through the influence of Johann Most and the well-known Nihilist, Leo Hartmann, an International Revolutionary Congress was held in London in July, 1881, its sessions continuing from the 14th to the 19th. About forty delegates were present, representing several hundred groups, and the principles there formulated, constituting Anarchism as it exists today, are embodied in the following:

"The revolutionaries of all countries are uniting into an 'International Revolutionary Workingmen's



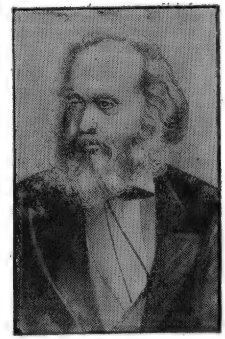
Louise Michel.



Proudhon.



Bakunin.

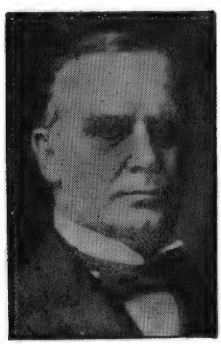


Karl Marx.

THE PIONEERS OF ANARCHY.

the Italian revolutionists, the most powerful group in Europe, and it pronounced in favor of insurrectional methods. The convention held at Fribourg, Switzerland, in 1878, going still further, placed itself unanimously upon the platform of the "collective appropriation of social riches; the abolition of the State under all its forms; insurrectional and revolutionary action, and against the use of the ballot, a mischievous instrument incapable of realizing the sovereignty of the people." This propaganda of violence finally asserted itself in various attempts at assassination of those in authority. The culmination of these was the killing of Czar Alexander II. at St. Petersburg by a bomb thrown in the way of his carriage. This was the deed of a Nihilist. Nihilism, as already stated, bears sympathetic relation to Anarchism, but is indigenous to Russia, and concentrates its aim

Association' for the purpose of a social revolution. The headquarters of the association is at London, and sub-committees are formed in Paris, Geneva and New York. In every place where like-minded supporters exist sections and an executive committee of three persons are to be formed. The committees of a country are to keep up with one another and with the General Committee regular communication by means of continual reports and information, and have to collect money for the purchase of poison and weapons, as well as to find places suitable for laying mines, and so on. To attain the proposed end—the annihilation of all rulers, ministers of state, nobility, the clergy, the most prominent capitalists and other exploiters—any means are permissible, and, therefore, great attention should be given specially to the study of chemistry and the preparation of explosives as be-



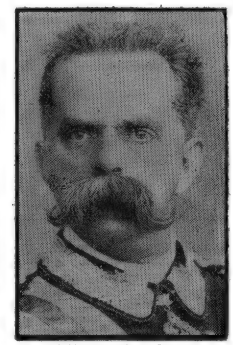
President McKinley.



Empress of Austria.



President Carnot.



King Humbert.

FOUR VICTIMS OF ANARCHY.

upon the institutions of that country. Nihilism in its first stage was a speculative and anti-religious tendency, antagonistic to every conventionality of society and especially to customs enjoined by the Church. Its growth was among the educated classes, stimulated by the Socialistic ideas imbibed by young Russian students of both sexes in Western Europe. After these students were recalled by an imperial ukase in 1873 there was a period of Socialist propaganda, which developed into violence under the mercilessly repressive measures of the Government, and from 1878 until the assassination of Alexander II., on March 13, 1881, there was a continuous duel between the Nihilists and the authorities, with no mercy

ing the most important weapons. Together with the Chief Committee in London there will also be established an executive committee of international composition and an information bureau, whose duty it is to carry out the decisions of the Chief Committee and to conduct correspondence."

The Anarchists who sought refuge in the United States, not satisfied with the safety and freedom guaranteed under the liberal Constitution and laws of the country, included the institutions which they found here in the category of things to be destroyed. Johann Most made his home here when London became too hot for him, in 1883. New York and Chicago became centres of Anarchistic activity, a large

group being formed in each city. In Chicago, where the utterances at their gatherings were so outspoken as to demand repressive measures, the breaking up of one of their meetings in Haymarket square by the police on May 4, 1886, was made memorable by the throwing of a bomb which killed seven policemen and injured a large number of people. Seven of the ring-leaders were captured, tried and convicted. Four of them—August Spies, George Engel, Adolph Fischer and Albert R. Parsons—were hanged, and the other three sent to prison—two for life and one for fifteen years. These three were pardoned by Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, in 1893. During the World's Fair in Chicago that year a convention of avowed Anarchists was held in that city, but no new doctrines were promulgated. What remains to be told of the doings of Anarchists is epitomized in the following catalogue of crimes committed by them in this and other countries:

On November 15, 1902, an Italian Anarchist named Ginnaro Rubino attempted to assassinate King Leopold, of Belgium, while the latter was returning from the Cathedral, in Brussels. Rubino was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

George Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, was assassinated by Communists on May 24, 1871. While the Commune of Paris was not actually Anarchistic, there were doubtless many Anarchists among its leaders.

William I. of Prussia and Germany was the object of three different attempts at assassination; namely, Oscar Becker's on July 14, 1861; Hodel's, on May 11, 1878, and Dr. Nobiling's, on June 2, 1878.

Alexander II. of Russia was killed at St. Petersburg, on March 13, 1881, by the explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who also was killed. Previous attempts upon the Czar's life had been made by Karakozon, at St. Petersburg, April 16, 1866; by Berezowski, at Paris, June 6, 1867; by Alexander Solovieff, April 14, 1879; by the undermining of a railway train, December 1, 1879, and by an explosion in the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, February 17, 1880. While these crimes were perpetrated by Nihilists, there is an alliance between the Anarchists and the Nihilists.

An attempt was made on September 28, 1883, to explode a dynamite bomb at the unveiling of the Niederwald Monument in Germany, at which Emperor William, the Crown Prince and other eminent personages were present. The fuse failed to burn. Remsdorf, Rupsch and Kuchler, Anarchists, were tried in Leipsic the following year, convicted of the attempted crime and sentence to death.

Jules Ferry, ex-Premier of France, was shot at on December 10, 1887.

Seven persons were wounded by the explosion of a bomb in the Rue Clichy, Paris, France, on March 27, 1892. Ravachol and one of his accomplices in the crime were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Meunier, an Anarchist, on April 25, 1892, threw a bomb into the Cafe Verz, in Paris, France, and six persons were wounded by its explosion. Meunier was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

An Anarchist threw a bomb into a crowded church in Warsaw, Russian Poland, on September 7, 1892, but he was the only person killed by the explosion.

In March, 1893, a Belgian Anarchist named Joseph Pauwels planned to throw a bomb into the Church of the Madeleine, in Paris, France, during a service, but a swinging door struck his arm, causing him to drop the bomb, which killed him in its explosion. No one else was injured.

Twenty persons were wounded at Grenoble, France, on March 21, 1893, by an Anarchist bomb exploded at the entrance of a church.

An attempt was made on September 24, 1893, to kill General Campos in Spain by means of a bomb.

A bomb thrown by Anarchists in the Lyceum Theatre, Barcelona, Spain, on November 8, 1893, exploded and killed thirty persons, injuring eighty others.

On December 9, 1893, Auguste Vaillant, an Anarchist, threw a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, France, and seven Deputies were wounded by its explosion, Vaillant was guillotined February 5, 1894.

Emil Henry, an Anarchist, on February 12, 1894, threw a bomb into the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, in Paris, France, Twenty persons were wounded. Henry was guillotined May 20, 1894.

In Rome, Italy, on March 8, 1894, eight persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb thrown in front of the Chamber of Deputies.

On May 3, 1894, several persons were wounded by a dynamite explosion in Liege, Belgium, for which crime two Anarchists were subsequently given life sentences.

Premier Crispi, of Italy, was shot at on June 16, 1894.

Marie Francois Carnot, President of the French Republic, was mortally stabbed at Lyons, by Cesare Santo, an Anarchist, on Sunday, June 24, 1894.

On June 7, 1896, a bomb thrown into a religious procession in Barcelona, Spain, exploded, killing eleven persons and severely wounding forty others. More than three hundred Anarchists were arrested, and thirty-one of them were given death sentences, many others being deported.

President Faure, of the French Republic, was shot at on June 13, 1897.

Antonio Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, was shot to death by Michael Angelillo, alias Golli, an Italian Anarchist, at Santa Agueda, Spain, on August 8, 1897.

King George I. and Princess Marie of Greece were shot at on February 26, 1898.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria was stabbed to the heart by Luccheni, a Franco-Italian Anarchist, on September 10, 1898, while going from a hotel at Geneva, Switzerland, to a boat.

King Humbert of Italy was shot to death at Monza, on July 29, 1900, by Angelo Bresci, an Italian Anarchist, who went from Paterson, N. J., where the murder was planned, to Italy, where it was executed.

William II., the German Emperor, was struck and wounded in the face by a missile thrown at him on March 6, 1901.

Privy Councillor Pobiedonosteff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, was fired at four times on March 22, 1901, while writing in his study at St. Petersburg. The assassin was out of doors, and two of his bullets came through a window, narrowly missing their aim. The others did not enter the room.

An Italian boy, named Sipido, attempted to kill the Prince of Wales (now King Edward of England), shooting at him as he was about to enter a train at Brussels.

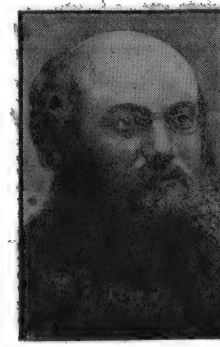
William McKinley, President of the United States, was shot at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, N. Y., on September 6, 1901, by Leon Czolgosz, an Anarchist, during a public reception. Mr. McKinley died from the effect of his wound on September 14.



Herr Most.



Malatesta.



Prince Kropothin.



Emma Goldman.

FOUR PROMINENT ANARCHISTS.

Andorra.

Andorra, which is a miniature republic in the Pyrenees, is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. Its area does not exceed 175 square miles, and its population is less than 6,000. It is governed by a Council of twenty-four members, elected by the heads of families, and this Council, in turn, elects the First and Second Syndics, who preside for four years over the affairs of the little nation. Joseph Calva and Calvo Jaumina are the present Syndics.

The executive power is vested in the First Syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two magistrates. France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a magistrate and a civil judge alternately a permanent delegate. The Prefect of the Pyrenees Orientates, moreover, has charge of the interests of France.

The Andorrans, having assisted Charlemagne against the Moors, were rewarded with the privilege of self-government. The Count of Foix, and subsequently Henry IV., reasserted these claims, but they were relinquished during the French Revolution, and restored in 1806 at the request of the people of Andorra. They are illiterate and so uncommunicative that in Catalonia to assume ignorance is called "to play the Andorran." The chief products are grapes, tobacco and timber, and there is some traffic in wood, iron and wool, though the principal industry is cattle raising. Game abounds. The language used is a Catalonian dialect. The people are kindly and hospitable, and marry chiefly among themselves.

Archaeology.

By HORACE GREEN,
Member American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The results of archaeological work become every year of greater general interest. This science gives us a true illustrated history of the past, recreating its monuments and its life. Old-world archaeology is divided into four great fields—Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome. The civilization of each rose to its highest point in the order given and overlapped and influenced that of its successor. In each of these fields there has been great progress during the past year.

GREECE—The Excavations of Delphi, the City of Apollo.—One of the most important events was the publication of part of the French report upon the excavations of Delphi, in Greece. This part of the report deals with the architecture and topography of the city, which are obviously of the greatest general interest. The French Government has spent millions of dollars in the excavation of Delphi since 1891, and the work has been most thoroughly and admirably done under the direction of M. Homolle. In order to carry out this work the French bought and removed all the modern villages occupying the site of Delphi.

The foundations of the great temple or temenos of Apollo, the treasuries of the various Greek cities, the streets and the principal public buildings, with an enormous mass of objects of art, have been laid bare, so that this wonderful city can be reconstituted exactly as it was at the height of its glory. Nothing has been carried away from the site.

Delphi, on Mount Parnassus, was the great centre of Greek civilization, the city which all the other cities united to glorify. To the Greek world it was even more than Paris is to Europe to-day.

Delphi was founded by Apollo, the sun-god, the god of beauty, whose symbol was the bow with which he slew the fabulous Python on Parnassus. The oracle of Apollo at Delphi interpreted fate to the Greek world for unnumbered centuries. Cities and kings came here to seek advice and learn their fate. Thus Athens received the famous advice from the oracle to put her trust "in wooden walls" before the battle of Salamis. The oracle spoke through a priestess, the Pythia, who sat upon a tripod above a fissure in the earth from which arose natural fumes that intoxicated her; but her ravings were shrewdly inspired and interpreted by priests who studied the affairs of the world.

The cities of Greece sent the richest gifts they could afford to adorn the temple, and around it they



The New Excavations in the Roman Forum.

erected their treasuries. Many of the kings of other lands erected their statues there or put their votive gifts in the form of statues of gold or marble. The notorious king, Croesus, among his other gifts to the temple, sent a female statue of solid gold, three cubits (about five feet) tall, and the statue of a lion



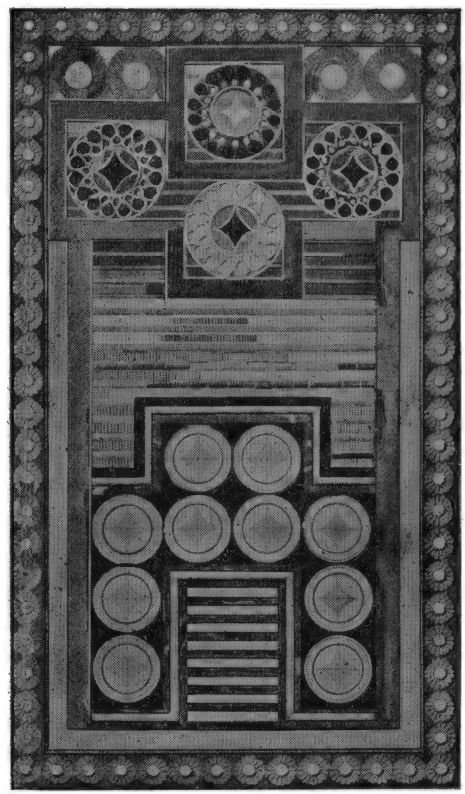
King Hammurabi Receiving the Laws from the Sun-God of Sippara.

of the same precious metal. There was not a street or open place without its magnificent statue, and the temple itself was the crowning glory of the town, with its wondrous decorations. Standing just under the shelter of the north cliff, it was a dream in Doric on the exterior, while from within it was an idealization of the Ionic. The Parian marble of the exterior was richly sculptured, representing Latona, Diana and Apollo and the Setting Sun. There, too, was Dionysius, the god of wine. In the east architrave were the gilded shields taken by the Athenians in battle and hung up in the temple as votive offerings. On the west architrave were the gilded shields captured by the Aetolians from the Gauls. On the metopes were Hercules slaying the Lernean Hydra, Bellerophon and the Chimaera, Zeus and Hera, Pallas and Enceladus, and Dionysius and the Giant. In the hall, or pronaos, were the maxims of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. In the Cella was the sacred hearth on which the perpetual fire burned, and here was the Omphalos, or Navel Stone, considered the centre of the earth. But chief of all, there stood in the Adytum, or Holy of Holies, the sacred tripod, on which the priestess sat as she inhaled the vapor of prophecy as it ascended from the fissures in the rocks.

The foundations of this great temple, of the treasuries and other buildings have been unearthed, together with large quantities of sculpture and masonry. The reproduction of the treasury of the Athenians gives an excellent idea of what the French archaeologists have accomplished. Delphi, they show, was the news and financial centre of Greece, and was well supplied with theatres, gambling houses and places of amusement. It has all been brought to light again.

ROME—Discoveries in the Forum.—The discovery of the base of the statue of Domitian is a truly great event in the work in the Roman Forum. This work has been conducted with splendid results by the Italian Government since 1898. It has been in charge of Count Sacconi, Signors Gatti, Lanciani and Huelsen, with Signor Giacomo Boni as practical excavator. The Roman Forum was the heart of ancient Rome, the spot from which the Eternal City grew up in the unfathomed depths of antiquity. A series of most important discoveries have recently been made here—the Lapis Niger, or Black Stone; the reputed burial place of Romulus, which, if not really that, was yet of vast importance, was found; the Via Sacra was completely uncovered, and the famous Basilica Hemilia was explored.

Last of all came the finding of the base of the equestrian statue of Domitian on its original site. This settles some important questions with regard to the position of the buildings in the Forum. The statue was gigantic, the man and horse being six times their natural size. It stood in front of the Temple of Vespasian, erected by Domitian to commemorate his deified father. The statue represented Domitian as a conquering general, a character which he ill sustained. Born in 51 A. D., Domitian was one of those later emperors of Rome who mingled madness and extravagance in a fashion that still fascinates and appals the world. He has been credited with poisoning his father, Vespasian, whom he deified, and his brother, Titus, the sacker of Jerusalem. He was a poet and imagined that Psyche was in love with his blue eyes. He choked the arena with corpses and made the streets run with blood. He invited his friends to a banquet the decorations of which were funereal—an intimation of their rapidly approaching end. These simple statements convey a slight hint of the historical interest that attaches to the present excavations of the Roman Forum. With the discovery of this statue our knowledge of the Forum as it was at the height of its splendor is complete. Hitherto it has been a rather confusing sight to the tourist, but now it will be so arranged as to be most interesting, instructive and easily understood, with the aid of large and handsome models which will be provided.



Gaming Table of King Minos, Legendary Father of the Minotaur.

ASSYRIA AND BABYLON—The Babel and Bible Conflict.—Archaeology was brought into conflict with theology in a somewhat sensational manner by Professor Friedrich Delitzsch, the greatest Assyriologist of Germany, and, as many think, of the world. In a series of lectures delivered before the German Em-

peror and the court Professor Delitzsch undertook to show that the Old Testament was drawn largely from Babylonian sources. The Emperor took a hand in the controversy, declaring that Professor Delitzsch should confine himself to Assyriology and not mix that study with theological matters.

"Now that the Pyramids have opened their depths and the Assyrian palaces their portals," says Professor Delitzsch, "the people of Israel, with their literature, appears as the youngest member only of a venerable and hoary group of nations.

"When the twelve tribes of Israel entered Canaan they found a land which belonged absolutely to Babylonian civilization. The systems of measures, weights and coins used in the Old Testament and the external forms of laws are Babylonian throughout. The sacerdotal customs and the methods of offering sacrifices were profoundly influenced by Babylonian models. The Babylonians had their Sabbath day (Shabattu), and a calendar of feasts and sacrifices has been unearthed, according to which the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first and twenty-eighth days of every month were set apart as days on which no work should be done. There can be no shadow of doubt that we are indebted to this ancient nation on the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris for the plenitude of blessings that flow from our day of Sabbath or Sunday rest.

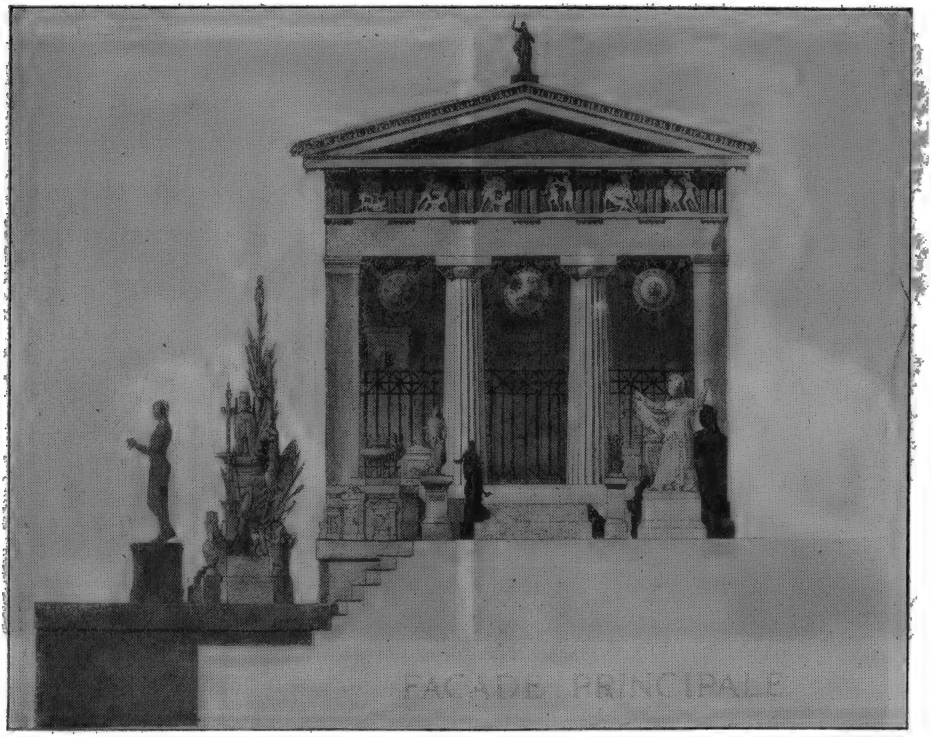
"On the Flood tablet found in the library of King Sardanapalus, at Nineveh, and committed to writing, 2000 B. C., the sea plays the principal part of the flood, and, therefore, the Ark of the Babylonian Noah, Xisathros, is cast back upon a spur of the Armenio-Medean Mountains; but in other respects it is the same old story of the Flood so familiar to us all.

"Xisathros receives from the god of the watery deep the command to build a ship of certain dimensions, to coat it thoroughly with pitch and to put on board of it his entire family, with seeds of all living things. The ship is finally stranded on a mountain. Then follows this famous passage: 'On the seventh day I took forth a dove and released it. The dove flew hither and thither, but, finding no resting place, returned. Finally a raven was sent out, which, noticing that the waters had subsided, did not return.' "

In short, Professor Delitzsch asserts that the creation of the world, according to the Book of Genesis, the Garden of Eden, the Fall of Adam and Eve and other biblical events are found clearly in Babylonian records 2,000 years before the Israelites came into existence as a distinct nation. The Babylonians called their god Yahveh, or Jehovah.

The excavations of Babylon, Nineveh and other cities have furnished parallel histories of many events told in the Books of Isaiah, Daniel and Kings. The foundations of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, 2,100 feet square, have been traced in Babylon. It was in this palace that the wretched Belshazzar saw the writing on the wall which was interpreted by Daniel. The Tower of Babel was at Babylon in the precincts of the temple dedicated to the god Marduk, or Bel. The remains of the tower have been found. It was of vast size, eight stories high, with a roadway and balustrade running spirally around it to the top.

The Book of Isaiah mentions an Assyrian king named Sargon, who sent his marshal against Ashdod. The palace of Sargon has been unearthed at Mosul, and a tablet showing the king himself has been found. The Book of Kings states that King Sennacherib received tribute from King Hezekiah in the city of Lachish. A relief from Sennacherib's palace at Nineveh shows the great king and bears this inscription: "Sennacherib, the King of the Universe, King of Ashur, seated himself upon his throne and inspected the booty of Lachish."



The French Excavations at Delphi, Treasury of the Athenians.

The histories of Sennacherib, of Amraphel or Hammurabi, of Assurbanipal, or Sardanapalus, and other famous kings of biblical times are being brought to light in a fascinating and picturesque form by the hand of the archaeologist.

The Code of Hammurabi.—Another event in Assyriology was the translation of the laws of Hammurabi, the great King of Babylonia, the Amraphel of the Bible, contemporary of Abraham. The stele on which the laws were engraved was found by M. de Morgan at Susa, the capital of the Elamites, whither many of the most important monuments of the Babylonian monarchs had been removed. Hammurabi's code was written about 2250 B. C., or, it is

estimated, 700 years before that of Moses. Many of Hammurabi's laws are identical with those of Moses, and there is throughout a strong resemblance between them. The Old Testament law of retaliation—"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"—is alike in both. Thus, Section 196 of Hammurabi's code reads: "Any one destroying the eye of another shall suffer the loss of an eye as punishment therefor." Section 218, relating to surgeons, is extremely interesting: "If a surgeon makes a severe wound with the operating knife on a patient and the patient dies, or opens a tumor of the eye on any one and the eye is lost, the surgeon shall have his hands chopped off." In the code of Hammurabi there are 282 sections, which are in general very wise and of fascinating interest.

EGYPT—A Statuette of King Cheops.—In Egypt Professor Flinders Petrie and Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt have pursued their work on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Professor Petrie, who is probably the ablest and certainly the most interesting among living archaeologists, has already traced Egyptian civilization back 9,000 years ago, when a distinct Egyptian race already existed in the valley of the Nile and held negroes as slaves. Of that primeval time we now know more than of such a comparatively recent period as that of the Anglo-Saxons, less than 1,000 years ago. Professor Petrie has revealed to us their politics, their religion, their science—all their life, in short.



Ivory Statuettes of Cheops.

This year Professor Petrie has given us remarkable results from his excavations of the old temple site at Abydos. A discovery of popular interest is that of an ivory statuette of the great King Khufu, or Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid which bears his name, the man who, among all who have ever lived, has come nearest to creating for himself immortality in stone. The statuette shows an intellectual and resolute face that befits "the great builder and organizer," who, Professor Petrie says, "made Egyptian civilization what it was for thousands of years afterward." The position of the statuette showed that it was made after the temple had been abolished and a great hearth substituted, where votive offerings of clay were placed. This confirms the account of Herodotus that Cheops closed the temples and forbade sacrifices.

On the site of the temple have been found remains covering periods from 5000 to 500 B. C. The fine handiwork of the Egyptians even in the earliest times is astonishing. The use of glazed work on a large scale, hitherto supposed to have been of late development, is shown to have been extensive even in the first dynasty. Of this age have been found bowls of diorite and quartz crystal, glazed beads and tilework, and, in particular, a piece of a large green glazed vase of King Aha-Mena, with a name inlaid in purple, showing that polychrome glazing was already in use during the first dynasty. The ivories, too, show a surprising mastery of fine and natural work, which, according to Professor Petrie, "cannot be rivaled by any later work in Egypt or by very little that has been done elsewhere." The figure of the aged king, full of subtle grace and dignity, suggests an Italian dignitary of the Middle Ages. There are ivory pieces in the form of a baboon, a couchant dog, a young bear and many lions, doubtless used for gaming. The antiquity of art and civilization is indeed one of the most puzzling problems presented to us by archaeology.

CRETE—The Gaming Board of King Minos.—The remarkable work at Knossos, in Crete, upon the palace of King Minos, the legendary father of the hideous Minotaur, still goes on. The vast ruins, now almost thoroughly excavated and covered with a roof supported by pillars of Mycenaean design, make a fascinating scene. Here lived the fabulous Minotaur, with the head of a bull and the body of a man, to whom Athens was forced to send yearly a tribute of seven maidens and seven youths, an exacting fine which the hero, Theseus, at last saved his city. In the ruins of the palace have been found many frescoes showing beautiful young women with large eyes and unnaturally small waists compressed by metal corsets, mounted upon horses and engaged in deadly combat with charging bulls. The Minotaur legend was at least true to the extent that the lords of Knossos feasted their eyes upon bull fights in which captives were slaughtered. In the palace are many cells for prisoners and stables for bulls.

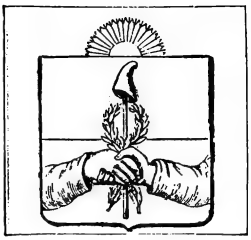
The excavations have revealed the kitchens, the women's fashions and many minor details of life in this palace 3,600 years ago. For instance there is the gorgeous gaming board of a king of Knossos—perhaps King Minos. It was found practically complete, although crumbling to pieces. The framework of the board consists of pieces of ivory set and covered with thin gold plate. This chryselephantine framework contains a further mosaic of strips and disks of rock crystal, the crystal, in turn, being alternately backed with silver plaques and a blue paste formed of pounded lapis-lazuli—like glass. There is an outer border of Marguerites having central bosses of rock crystal on a blue paste background. At the top, inside the Marguerites, are beautiful nautilus reliefs set around with crystal

plaques. Below them are four large medallions inserted among crystal bars backed with silver plates. Then follow eleven alternating bars of ribbed crystal and ivory. The lower half of the board contains ten circular medallions. These indicate that it was a sort of checker board, but the comparative fewness of the circles in which moves can be made suggests that dice may have been used with it. It will be an interesting study to decide just what game the king played.

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC—See Explorations.

Argentine Republic.

Capital:
BUENOS AYRES.



The Rio de la Plata (River of Silver) was discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis in 1516, and nineteen years later a settlement was made where Buenos Ayres now stands. The city of Buenos Ayres was founded in 1580 by Don Juan de Guaray and a party of sixty followers. In 1661 the Spanish King established a high court at this place, and in 1771 the provinces of the Rio de la Plata were raised to a vice-regency. In 1806 England, then at war with Spain, took Buenos Ayres, but was compelled to give it up after two months' occupancy. In 1808 the city was again assaulted by the English, who were driven off by the natives. In 1810 the colonists made their first step toward independence, demanding the retirement of the Viceroy, who was replaced by a Junta of nine members. Up to 1817 several battles were fought with the Spanish, and final liberation came with the appointment of Don Jose de San Martin as General-in-Chief, who not only freed Argentina, but carried his military skill into Chili and Peru, liberating these countries also. Until about 1850 there were a series of internal wars and conflicts with neighboring countries, but on the whole the Argentine Republic has been more free from disturbance than any other South American country.

The republic has an area of 1,118,000 square miles and a population of about 4,800,000. Except for the northern and Andean portions, the country is an unbroken plain, extending from the mountains to the coast. The Rio de la Plata and its branches are navigable through all their courses, and many other streams of less importance constitute a natural system of irrigation.

The President. — General Julio A. Roca (October 12, 1898-1904): Vice-President, Noberto Quirno Costa.

The Cabinet.—Secretary of Interior, Joaquin Gonzales; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. L. M. Drago; Secretary of Finance, M. Avellaneda; Secretary of Justice and Worship, Dr. R. J. Fernandez; Secretary of War, Colonel Pablo Riccheri; Secretary of Navy, Captain O. Betbeder; Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. W. Escalante; Secretary of Public Works, Dr. Emilo Civit.



President Roca.

The Government.—The present Constitution, with modifications, went into effect in 1862. By its provisions the executive power of the republic is vested in a President, who is elected for a term of six years by representatives from the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of Senators and Deputies combined. Legislative power is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former elected by a special body of electors in each province and the latter by the vote of the people. The Deputies are elected every four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The Vice-President is elected at the same time and in the same manner as the President. He fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has no other political power. Both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholic and Argentine by birth. They may not be re-elected. The Cabinet is appointed by the President and acts under his direction.

Each province has a Governor and a Legislature, vested with extensive powers, the General Government being a central head, much as is the Government of the United States. In Buenos Ayres municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the Central Government and a deliberative council chosen by the tax-paying citizens of the city.

There are Federal and provincial courts, the former dealing with only such cases as are of national character or arise out of Federal laws, the latter dealing with affairs within the provinces. The Federal courts consist of four appeal courts in the four largest cities and courts of first instance in each of the provinces. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but is seldom or never practised.

The Roman Catholic Church is the State religion, but all creeds are tolerated. There are one archbishop and five suffragan bishops, and for the instruction of the clergy there are five seminaries. Civil marriage has been permitted since 1888. Primary education is free and compulsory for children between six and fourteen years of age. In 1900 there were 3,231 public, 1,183 private and 38 national primary schools. There were also 16 lyceums for secondary education, 35 normal schools, five universities, a college of agriculture and a naval and military school.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries of the republic. There are about 253,195,000 acres of land in the country that may be used for these purposes and about 10,000,000 acres needing irrigation to make them cultivable. The chief agricultural products are cereals, alfalfa, vegetables, vines, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton and peanuts. Cereals are grown chiefly in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordoba and Entre Rios. Sheep and cattle raising is an industry which has grown with marked rapidity during the past few years, and now a great deal of frozen beef and mutton is exported. Gold, silver and copper are mined successfully in some parts of the republic, and galena, argentiferous lead, iron, bismuth, borate of lime, salt, petroleum and coal are found, the latter two not being worked as yet. According to the Handbook of the Bureau of American Republics the principal exports of the republic are ox hides, horseskins, sheepskins, goatskins, hair, wool, frozen beef, tallow, butter, wheat, maize, flour, bran, linseed, oilseed, hay, pollards, quebracho, tobacco and sugar.

Events in 1903.—A dispute of some bitterness between Chili and the Argentine Republic regarding the armament and size of their navies was settled by treaty in January. Argentine agreed to remove some small calibre guns from two of her cruisers and Chili promised to do the same with her battleship, Capitan Prat. Several vessels being built in European yards for the countries were to be held until sold by agreement of both republics. The two navies are now considered identical in strength.

In March Argentina attempted to secure from the United States a declaration condemnatory of the policy of strong powers to collect debts by force from weaker nations. Secretary Hay, for the United States, replied by quoting from a message of President Roosevelt, that the United States "did not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided the punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power." Argentina declared that she did not ask in her note any protection or intervention from the United States, but wished simply a statement of the position held by this country.

James H. Fitsimon, Commissioner of Education for the republic, visited the United States in January in search of teachers. He reported much difficulty in

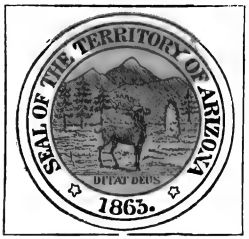
obtaining those he desired on account of the lack of knowledge of Spanish.

A decree to facilitate the reopening of the cattle trade betwen Argentina and Great Britain was issued in January. It forbids the importation of cattle from Europe, South Africa, Madagascar, Morocco, Chili, Paraguay and several States of the United States.

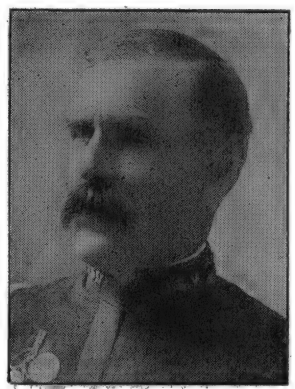
The President, in his message, delivered in May, spoke on the prosperous condition of agriculture. Agricultural schools will be shortly established, to be conducted under state aid, and encouragement of various sorts offered prospective farmers. A wireless telegraph station was established at Buenos Ayres. On February 12 a part of the Navy Department Building was destroyed by fire. On August 12 an earthquake shock destroyed several houses and caused the death of five persons at Mendoza.

Arizona.

Capital:
PHOENIX.



Arizona has an area of 112,290 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 122,931. Arizona was first entered by white men in 1526, when Don Jose de Vasconcellos crossed the Territory and visited the Grand Canon of the Colorado. Afterward the region was visited by other Spaniards, and many ruins throughout the Territory show that it was the seat of early Spanish colonization. The Territory of Arizona was separated from New Mexico and organized February 24, 1863. The portion north of the Gila River was obtained by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, and the portion south of the river was acquired under the treaty of James Gadsden at Mexico, December 30, 1853. Since the Territory was organized the northwest corner was ceded to Nevada. No thorough exploration of the region was made until 1862 and 1863.


Gov. Alex. O. Brodie.

Mining is the principal industry of Arizona, and the principal metals are gold, silver and copper, in the order named. Stock raising is of secondary importance. Agriculture has been much handicapped by the lack of water. The Territory contains about 10,000,000 acres of irrigable land, of which about 1,000,000 acres have been reclaimed. Plans have been made for the construction of large artificial reservoirs. Alfalfa is an important crop, and small fruits and vegetables thrive well in the irrigated sections. Experiments in sugar beet culture have shown encouraging results. In the northern part of the Territory are extensive pine forests, which are being carefully utilized in the manufacture of lumber and timber products. Several forest reservations have been laid out, and much denuded land has been replanted with valuable trees.

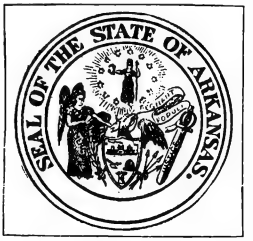
Events of 1903.—Agitation for admission to Statehood again occupied the attention of Arizona politicians during the Spring session of Congress. It was proposed in the national body to make one State of Arizona and New Mexico under the name of Montezuma, a proposition which met with disapproval in both Territories. The upper house of the Arizona Legislature passed resolutions expressing a readiness to combine with the neighboring Territory under certain conditions, but the plan seemed to be generally unpopular. Another proposition was broached—that of uniting the Territory with seven counties of Southern California and naming the State Calizonia—but this plan also failed to meet with popular approval. The objection to the admission of the Territory alone was based largely upon the claim that a section depending almost entirely upon mineral wealth could not be certain of a constant and increasing population. The case of Nevada was cited to prove this claim. The bill failed, as formerly, to be passed by the National Congress. On June 1 an eight-hour working day for underground miners went into effect by legislative enactment. The mine owners reduced wages 10 per cent to meet the 20 per cent reduction in the working time. A strike was immediately ordered and about 4,000 men went out. At Morenci, where 3,500 men, mostly foreigners, were out, rioting took place, and on June 10 regulars were sent to aid the militia and deputy sheriffs. On the 15th several of the strike leaders were arrested and examined, and afterward sent to jail at Tucson to await the action of the Grand Jury. The strike at Morenci was settled on June 12, the company offering nine hours' pay for eight hours' work, excluding Italians from the benefit. The soldiers left the next day.

A rich deposit of copper was discovered near Bisbee, in Southeastern Arizona, early in the year. A beet-sugar corporation was organized in March to erect a factory near Phoenix, to cost $1,000,000. Early in March a stage was held up near Sonora by bandits, supposed to be Yaqui Indians, and the driver and six passengers were murdered. On January 23 severe earthquake shocks were experienced in Arizona, but no serious damage was reported.

A cloudburst at Clifton on June 9 caused the death of about twenty persons and a property loss of about $100,000. On September 10 the Surveyor-General of Arizona, Hugh H. Price, was removed by order of the President on the charge of receiving illegal fees.

Arkansas.

Capital:
LITTLE ROCK.



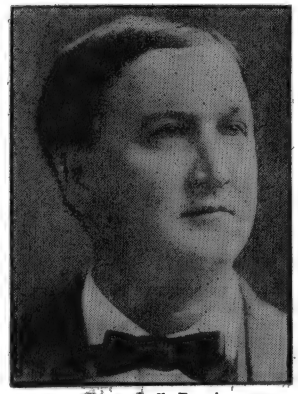
Arkansas has an area of 35,042 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,311,564. Arkansas was originally a portion of Louisiana, acquired by the purchase of 1803. It remained a part of Louisiana until 1812, when the latter was admitted to the Union, and the remaining portion of the region was organized as Missouri Territory. This name was held until 1819, when Missouri formed a State Constitution and Arkansas was made a separate Territory. The Territorial form of government was retained until 1836, when a constitution was adopted and Arkansas became a State.

On February 8, 1861, the State authorities seized the arsenals at Little Rock, and in April those at Napoleon and Fort Smith were captured. On May 6, 1861, the Ordinance of Secession was passed by a convention, a former plan of leaving the question to popular vote being withdrawn. The first battle of the Civil War within the borders of Arkansas was fought at Pea Ridge, or Elk Horn, on March 6 and 7, 1862, resulting in a defeat of the Confederates. On October 30, 1863, a number of citizens, representing about twenty counties, held a meeting to organize a State government, and in April, 1864, a loyal State government was organized, with a complement of officers. From 1865 to 1869 reconstruction trouble

caused disorder within the State. In April, 1868, Arkansas ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, and in March, 1869, the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted by the State.

Arkansas is primarily an agricultural State, cotton raising ranking first. In manufacturing, lumber and timber products have the most important place, the swamps of the eastern part of the State furnishing a large supply of cypress, while pine is abundant in the south, and oak, walnut and hickory in the north. Cotton ginning and the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake give employment to many laborers. Flour and grist milling is of importance, and extensive railroad construction and repair shops are found in the cities.

Events in 1903.—On January 21 the General Assembly elected ex-Governor James H. Clarke to succeed James K. Jones in the United States Senate by a vote of 77 to 50. Both candidates were Democrats. A bitter controversy raged between Governor Jeff Davis on one side and the Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Auditor and Agricultural Commissioner on the other during the early part of the year. It culminated in February in the adoption by the House of Representatives of a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to make a thorough investigation of the acts and character of the Governor. In March the Attorney-General filed with the Legislature twenty charges of gross misconduct in office against Governor Davis. The investigating committee reported on April 9. The majority report was against the Governor, while one minority report exonerated him and another submitted testimony without comment. The majority report was adopted by one majority. No impeachment proceedings were brought. On May 16 Governor Davis announced his candidacy for a third term, stating in his announcement that he felt sure of a vindication by the people.



Gov. Jeff Davis.

On March 9 J. H. Brown, of Memphis, was killed by White Caps at Wynne. For two weeks previous the country had been terrorized by incendiarism and rioting. Brown was a detective sent to locate the White Caps. As a result of his murder eleven men were arrested as being implicated in the killing. They were all members of a "Chapel Club" organized by an irregular preacher, who was suspected as being the instigator of the trouble.

Art in 1903.

Whistler died. As his manner of painting was at once evident and his originality unique, he did not put into his works the formal reality of his name. He signed with an emblem—a sort of immobile butterfly, a phantasmic flight—as if he signed with his soul. It was an American soul, like Poe's, disquiet and haunting, learned and enigmatic, finely elevated.

One may not like entirely now the new works that have not been affected by the quality of his genius. It knew the mysterious relations of painting and of music, of the seven colors with the seven notes, and the way to play these with the sharps and flats of prism. He was of the lineage of Tintoretto and Velasquez that has gained from the radiance of his art a serene light.

Augustus St. Gaudens placed at Fifth avenue and Central Park his Sherman statue. In bronze, the General on horseback and the figure of Victory leading have an imperious beauty. The soldier's portrait is of a humanity divine as life. The face is stern and kind, evoking the thought of Hugo, "If granite had a heart, what a heart it would have!" The horse has the same quality of strength.

The emblematic figure in front of the General is in the Samothrace Victory's lines used as a traditional model. But the expression of the face, triumphant and benevolent at the same time, is the novel expression of an ideal of war for peace' sake, philosophic and sincere. The world has sixty-seven equestrian statues. If they were formed into ranks of a sculptured cavalry the merit of St. Gaudens's Sherman should place it in the first rank of four or three.

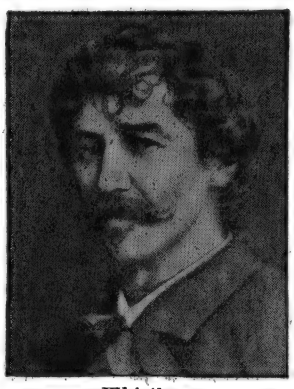
Robert Reid made the first window wherein the tints of face, hands and arms were not painted in oils, but stained in the same manner as the other patches of the glass mosaic. The work was done for the memorial church that H. H. Rogers gave to Fairhaven, Mass. It is new, individual and entirely beautiful. There are five panels, each one of which forms a separate picture.

Details do not pass from one to the other. There are Balthazar, King of Ethiopia; Melchior, with the Child on his lap, in a blaze of lights of dawn; two shepherds, side by side, in attitudes of awe and veneration; a servant of Balthazar carrying a lantern. Above these figures of the five panels are angels in laudation and beatitude. One of them, at the top of the middle panel, points to the Star. Trees ascend in the blue backgrounds.

Robert Henri captivated admiration at the show of the Society of American Artists with the portrait of a young woman in black emerging from a mysterious dark background. The figure is tall, slight and ingenuous. Her corsage appears as a white band in the opening of her coat. Two fingers of her right hand, which a ring marks with orange, are at her belt posed in a characteristic expression.

HENRI PENE DU BOIS.

The face has its youthful color. The eyes are ingenuous and brave. In the painter's work is the subtle art not to divert attention from illusion of life to technique, from portrait and mental expression to lines and colors. The picture fascinates as an apparition of grace and elegance. But if one analyze its workmanship it is exquisite and extremely learned in details.



Whistler.

Arnold W. Bruner made in the Federal Building at Cleveland an accord of Greek forms and American expression which had not suggested itself to other architects. The columns, the windows, the cornices of his work, and the masks that ornament them, are to naturalize at Cleveland antique beauty. He is, with Messrs. Burnham and Carrere, a commissioner to make beautiful in architecture Cleveland's parks and public buildings. His success there seemed inevitable to New Yorkers.

He has made for Seward Park here the most delightful of playground pavilions, for the Flower and Grain Market a jewel of civic architecture, and improved Union Square with a simple plan through which it gains beauty and loses not space. Then he has invented for the narrowest of skyscrapers the pitched roof of a Louvre pavilion and solved an extremely difficult problem.

In the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art the Garland collection of Chinese ceramics, bought by J. Pierpont Morgan to save it from dispersal by auction abroad, was rearranged on shelves in cases, artificially, by centuries instead of ceramic

periods. The blue-and-white and soft paste objects were displayed to better advantage. Monochrome vases were added to the collection.

The Museum acquired the millions of the Rogers legacy and gave evidence of its ability to use them well for the first time by acquiring the Boscoreale frescoes that Vesuvius interred for nineteen centuries under lava. Of the Boscoreale treasures the Louvre has 120 silverware pieces; the Berlin Museum, furniture. The frescoes are in tones red, green and orange, architectural designs among trees, foliage and garlands of flowers. There are also superb portraits.

The museum acquired also a bronze biga, a chariot drawn by two horses, Grecian and 2,000 years old. It is envied by all the museums of Europe. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, having more money resources than most of them, may threaten them now, if it will be painstaking and alert, with rivalry for all the art treasures that chance or archaeological research reveals.

A woman gained for the first time the National Academy of Design's Thomas B. Clarke prize. It was given to A. Brewster Sewell for her "Sacred Hecatomb." Leonard Ochtman's "Gray Morning" won the Inness gold medal. Other works of the exhibition were Robert Henri's "Street Scene with Snow," Walcott's "At the Garden Party," Kline's "Leda and the Swan," John F. Weir's portrait of Elihu Vedder, Irving R. Wiles's portrait of Miss Agnes Paul, and landscapes by Field, Bogert, Du Mond, Renfield.

At the Architectural League's show were C. Y. Turner's sketches for the decoration of the Court House at Baltimore; studies by Edwin H. Blashfield for the decoration of the music-room in the house of Adolph Lewisohn; a cartoon by Maitland Armstrong for a memorial window, "Charity;" figures in Florentine costumes by George W. Rhead; bronze doors by Montrose W. Morris; Lukeman's statue of Manu, and Lopez's statue of Mohammed for the Appellate Court, vivid expressions of American activity in all the forms of art.

At the show of the Society of American Artists were Abbott H. Thayer's painting of a symbolical angel on a memorial block inscribed to Robert Louis Stevenson; Ben Foster's "Nightfall," an elegy of hills under a light of dying embers in a sun veiled with mist; Winslow Homer's "Cannon Rock," where pink-capped waves break on great stones of porphyry; a portrait by Alexander, a portrait by Robert Henri, a "Lunch Counter" by Glackens, an "East Side" by Luks, and works of Chase, Kendall, Eakins, Fromkes.

At the show of the Ten American Painters were works of Benson, Simmons, Alden Weir, Childe Hassam, Tarbell, De Camp, Robert Reid, Metcalf, Dewing and Twachtman; figures and landscapes, marine views and portraits, graceful lines, happily blended colors, plays of lights and surprised gestures of action. The Ten American Painters gave the most exquisite expression to their independent, disinterested art.

At the show of the Society of Landscape Painters was a Resurrection, an Easter of eyes, in works of Kost, Ochtman, Bogert, George Inness, Jr., and others.

At the show of the American Water Color Society Albert Herter's "Spirit of the Renaissance," hieratic and ornamental, captivated praise.

The Lotos, Union League and Democratic clubs made their annual delightful show of paintings.

Alexander, Helleu, Aman-Jean, Japanese modern painters; Alfred Parsons, Frank D. Millet, William M. Chase, Everett Shinn, Mesdag, Van Perrine and others made in the Durand-Ruel, American Art, Knoedler, Glaenzer and other galleries individual shows new and beautiful.



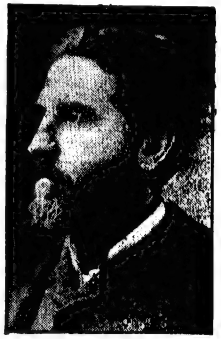
Irving R. Wiles.



Henry W. Ranger.



Arnold W. Bruner.



Augustus St. Gaudens.

Photo by Cox.

Auction sales of art works were numerous and invaluable as lessons in art. The American Art Association sold 123 paintings of the Warren collection for $346,275; paintings, porcelain, rugs, furniture, art objects of the Marquand collection for $706,019.75; 105 paintings of the Lyall collection for $250,745; 155 paintings of the J. D. Ichenhauser collection for $96,539; 293 paintings of the Clarence King, Theodore Weil and H. Victor Newcomb collections for $138,225; 98 paintings by Twachtman for $16,610; the Colman collection of paintings for $15,972; 99 paintings of the Sullivan collection for $25,270.

James F. Silo sold the Yamanaka collection of embroidered gowns and hangings, many collections of paintings valuable and scarce, Italian sculpture, furniture, porcelain, antique glass and jewels. At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, as in the other places that attracted art lovers, one observed that the public interest in art had grown in extent as well as in intensity.

Astronomy in 1903.

GARRETT P. SERVISS.

Although marked by no sensational events like the appearance of the famous new star of 1901, an occurrence that had had no parallel in the splendor of the phenomenon for more than three centuries, the progress of astronomy during the past year has been very gratifying and in some respects remarkable. Much has been done to draw closer the lines that astronomical research will follow in the immediate future and to give a foretaste of the results likely to be attained.

As has been the case for some years past, photography and spectroscopic investigation have been allied to lead the advance, and their leadership becomes more pronounced and undisputed as time goes on. One may almost say that for the purposes of exact study the direct use of the eye in astronomical observations has been abandoned. Instead of looking at the stars with his telescope the astronomer photographs them and then studies their images on the plates. Instead of analyzing their light directly through his spectroscope he makes the latter also produce photographs of the spectral lines and shadings and then studies the photographs. He can make far more perfect pictures of scenes on the moon by photography than any draughtsman can produce with pen or pencil, and only in the matter of seeing details on the

planets does he find the eye a better ally of the telescope than is the photographic plate.

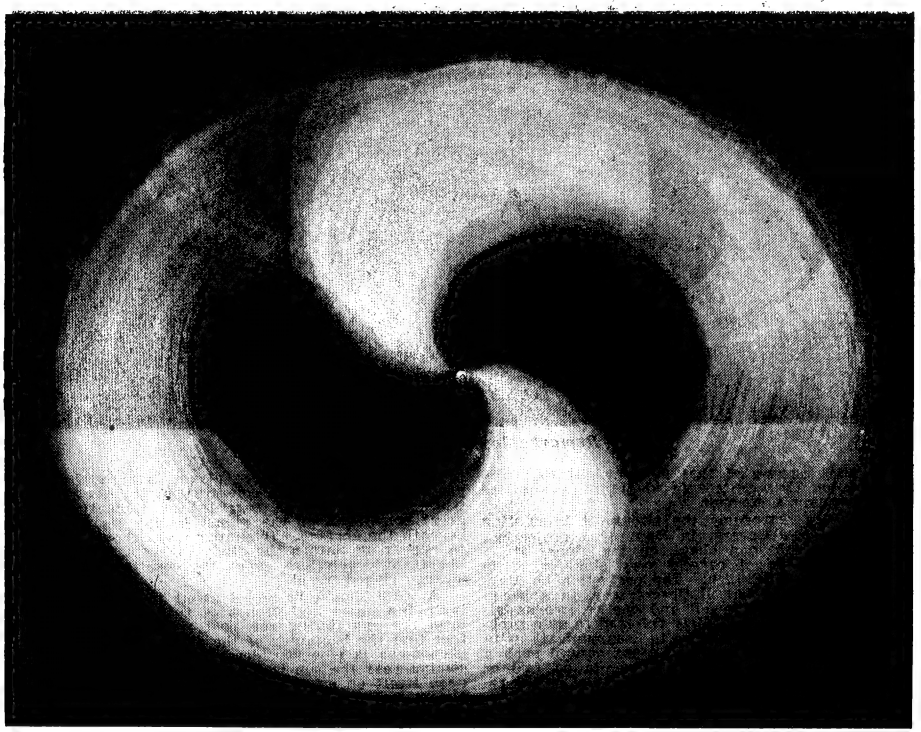
Without undertaking to present an exhaustive statement of what has been accomplished by astronomical photography during the past year, it is interesting to refer to the results of experiments made at the Lick Observatory by Professor Schaeberle on the wonderful powers possessed by a little photographic reflector, of only thirteen inches aperture and twenty inches focal length, which seems a mere toy beside the giant instruments surrounding it, but which, nevertheless, has proved itself, in its own line of work, stronger than the mightiest of them. With this relatively tiny instrument Professor Schaeberle has photographed stars so faint that the great Lick refractor, of 36 inches aperture and sixty feet in length, probably could not show them at all. And yet to make these photographs, to catch and fix on the plates the images of these excessively faint stars, the little reflector requires less than five minutes of exposure!

The same little instrument has also finally solved the mystery of the celebrated Ring Nebula in the constellation Lyra. That nebula in the telescope has the appearance of an oval ring of finely sparkling light, like granulated silver, with a faint star near the centre. With only four seconds exposure Professor Schaeberle's reflector photographed the ring and showed the central star more conspicuously than any telescope can show us, and with an exposure of two minutes and eight seconds it produced a photograph revealing the whole phenomenon in a form it has never exhibited before, that of a two-branched spiral, commencing at the central star and turning in a clockwise direction until it merges in the portion of the nebula which telescopes show as an oval.

This may serve as a sufficient indication of the immense advances in the discovery and revelation of unexpected and unparalleled phenomena in the depths of space that may be expected from further development of short-focus reflectors for use in astronomical photography.

For examples of spectroscopic achievements during the year 1903, giving promise of greater achievements of the same character in the future, we may refer to the discovery that the new star in Gemini, like its more brilliant predecessor of 1901, has been transformed into a nebulous object; to the investigations of Professor Kayser, which indicate that the spectroscope offers a means of measuring the relative temperatures of the sun and the stars, so that we may soon know very closely the actual temperatures of a number of the more important stars, and to the careful discussion by Joel Stebbins of the results obtained with the Mills spectrograph, one of the most powerful instruments in existence, in the examination of the celebrated variable star Mira. The period of Mira is, in round numbers, about eleven months, and the range of its variation is so great that it seems impossible that any planet that might be revolving around it could retain life. The investigation tends to show that the cause of these variations resides in the body of the star itself, a conclusion of high importance as far as it concerns the future state of stars whose present variability is slight.

As far as attracting popular attention is concerned, the most conspicuous astronomical event of the year was the passage across the northern sky of Borelly's comet, which was discovered in June and



Strange Constitution of the "Ring Nebula" in Lyra as Revealed by New Photographs.

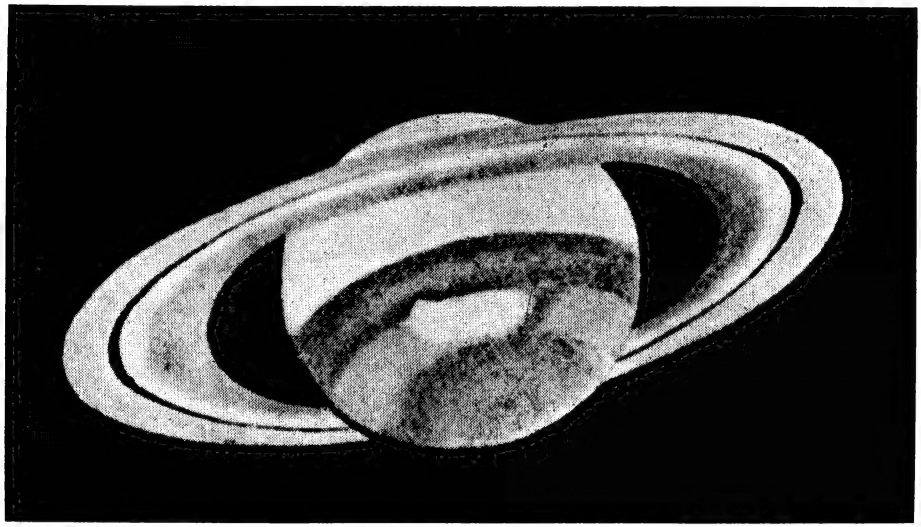
remained generally visible until after its perihelion passage, at the end of August. No new celestial object can be so sure of an enthusiastic reception as a comet, provided that it will only show itself to the naked eye and will exhibit a tail. Borelly's comet was welcomed with keen anticipation, and for a time it gave promise of making a fairly memorable display. It became easily visible to the naked eye, but the tail, although at one time twenty degrees in length, was so faint that it appeared only as a bit of haze attached to the star-like nucleus of the comet. The path that the comet followed through the sky was a very interesting one. When the stranger first became generally visible outside of the observatories it was in the constellation Cygnus, in the Milky Way, near the head of the well-known figure of the Northern Cross. It moved rapidly northwestward, crosing the body of the imaginary "Dragon," curled about the North Pole, and then skimming the bowl of the Great Dipper and hurrying on to the Lion in its sunward course. Later investigation showed that the comet was an entirely new one—that is to say, one that probably had never be-

fore visited the neighborhood of the sun, at least during the time that men have been watching and recording such phenomena.

Another cometic event of interest was the rediscovery of Brooks's comet on its return to the sun for another of its regular seven-year visits, in August. The principal interest in this event lay in the gratifying promptness with which the comet returned in accordance with prediction, thus showing that the observations made during its previous visits, and on which the calculation of its path in space was based, were accurate and trustworthy. It is a thing of which man may justifiably boast that he is thus able to follow into the invisible depths of space flying bodies that pass hundreds of millions of miles beyond

sion that it was a large cloud floating at a high elevation in the planet's atmosphere and moving, as if wind-driven, in a definite direction over its surface. It may be said that this observation, at any rate, tends to show that Mars has an atmosphere and, probably, water; for while clouds may consist of other than water vapor, yet that is the origin which it seems most reasonable to ascribe to them. Professor Lowell, however, seems to prefer the view that it was a cloud of dust.

The white spots on Saturn, which remained visible for some months, were also probably of a cloud-like nature, but their surroundings could hardly be compared to those encompassing the cloud seen on Mars. Saturn apparently has no solid surface, and it is not



Remarkable Spot on Saturn.

his ken, and, because of that finer insight than any physical vision that centres in his brain, never lose sight of them for a moment.

In planetary astronomy the two most interesting events were the discovery, in May, of a projection, believed to have been a cloud, on the planet Mars, and the appearance of several very singular white spots on the planet Saturn. The projection on Mars was observed at the Lowell Observatory, in Arizona, by Professor Percival Lowell and one or two assistants. Although it was publicly referred to as a probable attempt of the Martians to communicate with the earth, its discoverers never countenanced such a suggestion. Their careful measurements on two or three successive evenings during which the object remained visible led them to the very probable conclu-

improbable that the entire planet is of a cloudy or possibly a partly liquid constitution. In that case the white clouds may be regarded as indicating some great convulsion of the planet having its seat deep beneath the surface. If similar spots should continue to appear on Saturn the study of them may lead to important conclusions about the constitution of that strange ringed world.

A word should be added about the sun. Surprisingly few spots and groups of spots have been seen upon the sun during the past year, considering the fact that the beginning of the new maximum of those phenomena is now considerably overdue. During the coming year the sun is likely to focus wide attention upon itself on account of the outbreaks which it is almost certain to experience.

Austria-Hungary.

—

Capital: VIENNA.

The imperial and royal family of Austria descends from Rudolf von Hapsburg, a German count, who was born in 1218, and who was elected Emperor of Germany in 1273. The last representative of the male line was Emperor Karl VI., who died in 1740. His daughter, in 1736, became the wife of Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, who, as Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, became the founder of the new House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

The present Emperor, Franz Josef I., was born August 18, 1830, and is the son of Archduke Franz Karl, the second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria and Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. After the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. of Austria, and the renunciation of the crown by his father, he was proclaimed Emperor of Austria, December 2, 1848. On January 8, 1867, he was crowned King of Hungary.

Franz Josef was married, April 24, 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She was born December 24, 1837, and was assassinated at Geneva, September 10, 1898.



Heir Presumptive.—The heir presumptive to the throne is Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who succeeded to the right of succession on the death of his father, Archduke Karl Ludwig, the brother of the Emperor, in 1896. The Archduke was born December 18, 1863, his mother being Princess Annunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinand II. of Naples. On July 1, 1900, he morganatically married Countess Sophia Chotek. At this time he renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

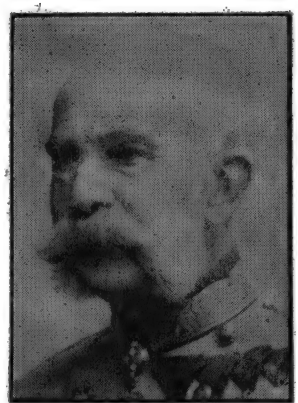
Ministry.—The common ministry for Austria-Hungary is constituted as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Agenor Maria Adam Goluchowski; Minister of War, General Heinrich Ritter von Pitreich; Minister of Finance, Benjamin Kalley de Nagy-Kallo; Court of Public Accounts, Dr. Ernst Edler von Plener.

The ministry for Austria is as follows: President and Minister of the Interior, Dr. von Koerber; Minister for Railways, Dr. Ritter von Wittek; Minister of Finance, Dr. Ritter Bohm von Bawerk; Minister of National Defence, Feldzaugmeister Count Zeno von Welsersheimb; Minister of Justice, Baron Spens-Booden; Minister of Commerce, Baron von Call zu Rosenburg und Kulmbach; Minister of Instruction and Worship, Dr. Ritter von Hartel; without portfolio, Dr. Pietak and Dr. Rezek.

The Ministry for Hungary is as follows: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Colomon de Szell; Minister of Finance, Dr. Ladislaus de Lukacs; Minister of National Defence, Baron Geza Fejervary; Minister Near the King's Person, Count Julius Szechenyi; Minister of Education and Public Worship, Dr. Julius de Wlassics; Minister of Justice, Dr. Alexander Plosz; Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Louis Lang; Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Ignatius de Daranyi; Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, Ervin de Cseh.

The Nation.—The Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary united under the treaty of 1867 to form a constitutional monarchy. The federation is renewable every ten years, and was so renewed until 1897. At present, therefore, the only tie is the personal one of the common ruler.

The two states are independent and act jointly in nearly all executive matters. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are also included in this administration, although they are not formally incorporated. Although the Church and State are independent, the Emperor must be a Roman Catholic, as this religion largely predominates in both countries. The fullest of religious liberty is enjoyed, however.



Emperor of Austria.

Public instruction is compulsory in Hungary for children from six to twelve years, with repetitive courses from twelve to sixteen years; in Austria compulsory attendance ends with the fourteenth year.

The common expenses of the monarchy are borne jointly, Hungary paying 34.4 per cent. The floating debt is guaranteed by joint bills, and Hungary makes an annual payment of 30,312,920 florins on account of her previous debt.

In Austria the departments of justice include the Supreme Court and Court of Cassation, 9 higher provincial, 71 provincial district and 940 county courts; in Hungary there is a royal and a supreme court, 12 royal courts of appeal, 76 county courts, 457 district courts, and 15 jury courts for press offences.

The productions are chiefly grain, beet root and wine, in which latter Austria-Hungary ranks next to France, Italy and Spain. The states share great mineral wealth, and make large exports of gold, silver and iron. The manufacturing industries are largely confined to Austria.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DEPENDENCIES.

Dependencies.	Area Sq. M.	Population.	Revenues.	Expenditures.
Lichtenstein ..	65	9,477*	$135,113	$134,220
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,262	1,568,092†	9,169,986	9,224,760
Totals	23,327	1,577,569	$9,305,099	$9,358,980

*1901 census. †1895 census.

Events of 1903.—With the possible exception of Turkey none of the great nations of the world has displayed more evidence of internal unrest than Austria-Hungary. From the very beginning of the year this dual empire has been shaken, first by one element of discord and then by another, until even the probably baseless rumor of the threatened abdication of the Emperor from the throne of Hungary found credence in political circles; and while at the close of 1903 there was no actual evidence that the compact between the two countries was in immediate prospect of being severed, the reports from Vienna were so pessimistic that those who were acquainted with international affairs regarded the situation as an extremely dangerous one. It has been several years since the question of language first became a vital issue in Austro-Hungarian politics, and it is believed that it will be necessary to introduce a series of changes calculated to materially differentiate the Hungarian from the Austrian army; to assure greater prominence in the study of the Hungarian language, and the modification of banners and other military emblems before peace can be restored.

During the Spring, and especially between March and the latter part of May, several portions of the empire were the scenes of rioting and disorder. In Budapest the student riots on the anniversary of the death of Louis Kossuth resulted in the death of several persons, while the revolt in Croatia spread to such an extent that it was necessary to place the city of Agram under martial law. Both financially and commercially the dual monarchy has attracted considerable attention during 1903. The extraordinarily high tariff contained in the new Ausgleich provisions, announced on January 16, astonished even the strongest Agrarian protectionists, the duties in some cases exceeding those of the German tariff, which the Austrian measure was designed to meet. Great interest was also aroused by the semi-official statement that the introduction of the gold standard was a certainty, while the bill empowering the Minister of Finance to convert the Austrian rente into stock bearing a lower rate of interest was noteworthy as being the biggest financial operation ever undertaken in the country, comprising, as it does, scarcely less than $700,000,000.

Among the many serious catastrophes occurring in the two countries were the hurricane which did enormous damage in Budapest on February 13; the ice jam which destroyed ten towns in Galicia on February 17, and the Budapest fire, in which scores of people perished, on August 24.

Automobiles in 1903.

HENRY FOURNIER.

Automobile manufacturers and owners have shown a tendency during the past year to look upon their machines as objects of use rather than of pleasure entirely, and have governed themselves accordingly in the models they have made and purchased. Durability has been the object at which they have aimed, though the matter of speed has entered largely into the designs of the newer machines, just as it did in those of last year or the year before.

The automobile certainly long ago passed the experimental stage and is no longer a fad of rich people but a thing of necessity to its owners. This does not mean that anything like perfection has been reached in the manufacture of automobiles, but that makers have agreed upon some definite types, which are used, with modifications, by nearly all the large concerns engaged in the manufacture of machines. Experiments are still being made, of course, and will continue to be made until the automobile is superseded by some other means of conveyance, and that is not likely to occur for a very long time.

Simplicity of construction has had much to do with making the automobile popular with business men, and their wives as well. While a chauffeur is a convenience and almost a necessity, still, a man of ordinary intelligence can readily learn to drive a modern machine without danger, as easily as to drive a horse, and much of the pleasure of motoring comes

from the actual handling of the machine. The ease with which the modern automobile can be driven is developing a number of women automobilists who compete with men for skill and care. In France there are many women who drive machines, and not a few who participate in occasional speed tests. In America, however, it would seem that men are opposed to active automobiling for their sisters. The driving of a car has become such a simple matter that this idea should become obsolete. There are occasions when a woman should not be intrusted with the handling of a machine, but at ordinary times she is capable of steering it as well as a man.

The advancement made in the auto mechanism since last year is wonderful. Everybody has been working to simplify matters, and the point has been varied. Although there has been steady progress toward improvement ever since the machines came out, the jump last year over the year before is very great indeed.

The machine of the future will be more compact and substantial than ever before. Even the tires will be greatly improved. Comfort for riders has been looked to with much care by the manufacturers. The weight of the machines has been greatly reduced. There are eighty horse-power machines now made that weigh only a ton, while some of the earlier low-power machines —three horse-power— weighed two tons and a half.

Any one with his nerve about him can become a good chauffeur. All one wants is confidence in his own ability to control the machine. The great mistake that people make is that they change their minds too often.

There are very few accidents, considering the speed at which the machines are sometimes driven, and this is largely due to the care of construction and the simplicity of the working parts. The wheel for steering is a great improvement over the lever. It gives better control and there is less friction. When one is travelling at high speed and strikes a stone the impact will cause the lever to swerve, while with the wheel a greater degree of rigidity is possible, and one can steer closer.

As to the limit of speed, that depends greatly upon the roads. Years ago the roads were faster than the machines, but now it is different. The racing machine has wonderful speed and is faster than the road—capable of attaining higher speed than the condition of the best roads will permit in safety. When you are travelling at sixty miles an hour you fairly fly through the air, and the slightest obstruction jars you fearfully. It is impossible to predict what the ultimate speed of the automobile will be. Makers have placed no limit upon their ability to increase speed as it is demanded, and, as the speed is dependent upon the machine and the roads, and somewhat upon the man who drives, there would seem to be practically no limit.



Henry Fournier.

As improvements in the racing automobile mean improvements in the machine for business and pleasure purposes speed tests are good things for the manufacturers and the purchasers. Of course, for business purposes one wants durability first, and the endurance tests held in America and abroad have helped to bring out the weak and strong points of the present-day machines. But a fast machine—one that has made a record—attracts public attention before a machine that is simply strong and well made. Besides, fast machines, to be at all safe, must be mechanically good; their machinery must be developed to the highest degree of perfection known to the manufacturer. So when a machine has introduced itself by making a good speed record people understand that it has within it the best machinery possible, and when these people come to buy they think of this machine first.

If it were only possible to obtain once or twice a year from the authorities in America permission to exceed the legal rate of speed the Automobile Club of America could conduct an endurance test that would prove far more exciting and interesting than can be done at the present excessively low limit for travelling in this country.

In some of the endurance runs conducted here it has been shown that machines of no great strength have been able to go through without any inconvenience. If a test of speed were introduced into such runs a degree of variety would be added, and the yearnings some have for a real race would be satisfied. The strength of a machine is tested to its uttermost in racing. Speed tests do not mean "scorching" without regard for the rights of others on the highways, but regulated and carefully planned events, in which the utmost care is taken to prevent danger to those not participating in the races.

The selection of an automobile is a difficult matter. For one who has never before owned a machine it is extremely hard to decide which machine will be best suited to his needs. The selection depends, first, of course, upon the use to which the car is to be put. A great many people are governed in their selection of an automobile by the exterior design and buy it because it looks well. As many of the manufacturers have adopted nearly the same type for the body and running parts of their machines the purchaser soon has to look into the mechanical qualities. The motive power is an important consideration with many, and, as it is the life of the machine, it should be the most important, next to staunch workmanship. Gasoline, steam and electricity are the three power producers now in general use, and it would seem that gasoline holds first place in the favor of automobilists. Electricity, except for short-distance travel and in places where batteries may be readily recharged, is not practical for general use. The present form of storage battery, too, makes machines so equipped cumbersome and much too heavy. If the new Edison storage battery is found to be all that is claimed for it there may be a change in the opinion regarding electrically propelled cars. Gasoline seems best suited for automobiles, especially since the engines have reached such a degree of perfection. Gasoline engines have but few parts, are readily understood and have the advantage of maintaining constant speed. Gasoline is cheaper, too, in the long run, and can readily be obtained anywhere.

It would be difficult to predict the future of the automobile with any great degree of certainty. That self-propelled carriages will continue to become more and more popular is unquestioned, for everything points toward that. The time is probably not far off when automobiles will cease to be regarded as luxuries by even moderately well-to-do persons, but will be considered as necessary to their comfort and convenience; and as Americans are generally the first to put inventions to commercial use and to make them readily attainable, it is most likely that this country will see the greatest development in the automobile along business lines. The interest taken in

the automobile shows held during the year proves that the American people are anxious to see for themselves what is being done in this and other countries, and it was demonstrated that they know how to weigh values and to select with judgment.

AUTOMOBILE CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

By S. M. BUTLER, Secretary American Automobile Association.

Automobile clubs and associations multiplied rapidly in America during the year 1903, the fact indicating the large growth of interest in the self-propelled vehicle. The list has grown from thirty-seven to upward of ninety, the present list including four organizations of national character. One of these, the American Power Boat Association, is naturally included because the new departure in the sport of yachting is allied to the automobile movement and interests the same class of people. Of the others, the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, originally a trade association, has identified itself with the sporting feature of the movement to the extent of promoting endurance and reliability runs, a feature promoted at the outset of the movement by the Automobile Club of America. The object, of course, is the development of trade interest.



Barney Oldfield in His 80 H. P. Racer at the Empire City Track.

The American Automobile Association is especially the national organization of automobilists. Practically it is a federation of automobile clubs, although but a few of the existing clubs are included in its membership. It was formed in 1902 by representatives of several of the leading clubs in America, several other clubs joining in 1903, and during the year it has broadened its plan of membership so as to admit individuals as members. Its object is to secure attention to automobilism in its national relations, and it aims to relieve local clubs of work and responsibilities which do not belong properly to any one of them. The clubs enrolled in the association at the present time are: The Automobile Club of America, New York; Chicago Automobile Club, Chicago, Ill.; Long Island Automobile Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Automobile Club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rhode Island Automobile Club, Providence, R. I.; Automobile Club of New Jersey, Newark, N. J.; Automobile Club of Utica, Utica, N. Y.; Grand Rapids Automobile Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland, O.; Albany Automobile Club, Albany, N. Y.; Automobile Club of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.; Kankakee Automobile Club, Kankakee, Ill.; Florida East Coast Automobile Association, Daytona, Fla., and Columbus Automobile Club, Columbus, O. Following is a list of the officials and the clubs to which they respectively belong:

President, Dr. Julian A. Chase, Rhode Island Automobile Club; first vice-president, Honore Palmer, Chicago Automobile Club; second vice-president, E. Schreiver Reese, Cleveland Automobile Club; third vice-president, Charles B. Judd, Grand Rapids Automobile Club; treasurer, Harlan W. Whipple, Automobile Club of America; secretary, S. M. Butler, Automobile Club of America.

Directors—Winthrop E. Scarritt, Automobile Club of America; Frank G. Webb, Long Island Automobile Club; Dr. W. E. Milbank, Albany Automobile Club; W. J. Stewart, Automobile Club of New Jersey; Frank C. Lewin, Automobile Club of Philadelphia; Max C. Fleischmann, Automobile Club of Cincinnati; A. R. Pardington, Long Island Automobile Club.

Chairmen of Committees—Racing Committee, A. R. Pardington, Long Island Automobile Club; Law Committee, James B. Dill, Automobile Club of America; Technical Committee, E. B. Gallaher, Automobile Club of America; Highways Committee, Frank G. Webb, Long Island Automobile Club; Auditing Committee, Frank C. Lewin, Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

National Organizations.—Following is the list of the national organizations in America and their secretaries:

American Automobile Association, No. 753 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y. Secretary, S. M. Butler.

American Motor League, No. 150 Nassau street, New York City. Secretary, Robert L. Stillson.

American Power Boat Association, headquarters Columbia Yacht Club, Eighty-sixth street and North River, New York, N. Y. Secretary, J. H. McIntosh.

National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, No. 7 East Forty-second street, New York, N. Y. Secretary, Harry Unwin.

Clubs and Associations.—The full list of existing clubs and associations in America, with the names of their secretaries, arranged by States, is as follows:

California. — Alameda County Automobile Club, Oakland, Cal. Secretary, F. F. Weston, No. 1302 Webster street.

Automobile Club of California, No. 415 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, E. P. Brinegar.

Pasadena Automobile Club, Pasadena, Cal. Secretary, Robert H. Gaylord.

Automobile Club of San Jose, San Jose, Cal. Secretary, B. D. Merchant.

Los Angeles Automobile Club, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Charles F. Gates.

Colorado.—Colorado Automobile Club, Denver, Col. Secretary, Dr. W. H. Bergtold, No. 624 Fourteenth street.

Connecticut. — Automobile Club of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn. Secretary, William S. Teal, Jr.

Hartford Automobile Club, Hartford, Conn. Secretary, Walter G. Cowles.

District of Columbia.—National Capital Automobile Club, No. 819 Fourteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Secretary, Erskine M. Sunderland.

Florida.—Florida East Coast Automobile Association, Daytona, Fla. Secretary, John B. Parkinson.

Florida Automobile Association, Jacksonville, Fla. Secretary, Dr. F. P. Hoover, Stockton-Budd Building.

Illinois.—Chicago Automobile Club, No. 243 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill. Secretary, Robert Tarrant, Jr.

Maryland.—Automobile Club of Maryland, Baltimore, Md. Secretary, C. Warner Stork, Hotel Altamon.

Massachusetts.—Automobile Club of Marlborough, Marlborough, Mass. Secretary and treasurer, J. F. J. Otterson.

Automobile Club of Springfield, No. 332 Main street, Springfield, Mass. Secretary, F. A. Hubbard.

Berkshire Automobile Club, Pittsfield, Mass. Secretary and treasurer, L. A. Merchant.

Brockton Automobile Club, Brockton, Mass. Secretary, W. H. Marble.

Massachusetts Automobile Club, No. 761 Boylston street, Boston, Mass. Secretary, Frank L. D. Rust.

North Shore Automobile Club, Pride's Crossing, Mass. Secretary and treasurer, Quincy A. Shaw, Jr.

Worcester Automobile Club, Worcester, Mass. Secretary, H. E. Shiland.

New Bedford Automobile Club, New Bedford, Mass. Secretary, Eli Watson.

Automobile Club of Warren, Warren, Mass. Secretary, Edward M. Moran.

Wachusett Automobile Club, Fitchburg, Mass.

Nahant Automobile Club, Nahant, Mass.

Michigan.—Automobile Club of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. Secretary, W. H. Burtenshaw.



The Delirium of Speed.

Mr. Joseph Pennell's sketch of M. Louis Renault making nearly one hundred miles an hour in the Paris-Madrid motor race.

Automobile Club of Aurora, Aurora, Ill.

The Southern Automobile and Cycle Club, Belleville, Ill.

Automobile Club of Illinois, No. 405 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill. Secretary, M. Scott.

Kankakee Automobile Club, Kankakee, Ill. Secretary, C. H. Cobb.

Bluffs City Automobile Club, Elgin, Ill.

Automobile Club of Rockford, Rockford, Ill.

Indiana.—Automobile Club of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. Secretary and treasurer, J. A. McKim.

Wayne County Automobile Club, Richmond, Ind.

Gas Belt Automobile Club, Muncie, Ind.

Iowa.—Cedar Rapids Automobile Club, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Secretary, George Henderson.

Council Bluffs Automobile Club, Council Bluffs, Ia. Secretary and treasurer, Tom S. Farnsworth

Iowa Automobile Club, Des Moines, Ia. Secretary, W. B. McNutt.

Kansas.—Topeka Automobile Club, Topeka, Kas. Secretary, R. D. Montgomery.

Kentucky.—Louisville Automobile Club, Louisville, Ky. Secretary, G. W. Hubley.

Louisiana.—Automobile Club of New Orleans, New Orleans, La. Secretary, Sam Stone, Jr.

Maine.—Automobile Club of Maine, Portland, Me. Secretary, Howard Winslow.

Grand Rapids Automobile Club, Grand Rapids, Mich. Secretary, John T. Byrne.

Minnesota.—Automobile Club of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn. Secretary, S. D. Andrews, No. 309 New York Life Building.

Automobile Club of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn. Secretary, John Patterson.

Missouri.—Automobile Club of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo. Secretary, Myron C. Albertson.

Automobile Club of St. Louis, St. Lous, Mo. Secretary, E. H. Steadman.

New Hampshire.—Granite State Automobile Club, Manchester, N. H. Secretary and treasurer, Albert L. Clough.

New Jersey.—Automobile Club of New Jersey, Newark, N. J. Secretary, John H. Schmidt.

Automobile Club of Hudson County, Jersey City, N. J. Secretary, Frank Eveland.

New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, Newark, N. J. Secretary, E. E. Sargent.

Automobile Club of Trenton, Trenton, N. J. Secretary, Edward S. Wood.

Monmouth Automobile Club, Asbury Park, N. J. Secretary and treasurer, George W. Pittinger.

North Jersey Automobile Club, Paterson, N. J. Secretary and treasurer, Ed. T. Bell, Jr.

Princeton University Automobile Club, Princeton, N. J. Secretary, Charles H. Dugro.

Crescent Automobile Club, Trenton, N. J. Secretary, Warren C. Eccles.

New York.—Automobile Club of America, No. 753 Fifth avenue, New York City. Secretary, S. M. Butler.

Columbia University Automobile Club, Columbia University, New York City. Secretary, R. C. Gaige.

Bronx Automobile Club. No. 310 Mott avenue, New York City. Secretary, F. N. Jeffries.

Long Island Automobile Club, No. 32 Hanson place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Secretary, Read Holliday.

Albany Automobile Club, No. 99 Central avenue, Albany, N. Y. Secretary and treasurer, C. H. Page.

Automobile Club of Auburn, Auburn, N. Y. Secretary and treasurer, Dr. G. W. Whitman.

Automobile Club of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, F. E. Mason.

Automobile Club of Syracuse, No. 517 East Water street, Syracuse, N. Y. Secretary, F. H. Elliott.

Automobile Club of Buffalo, Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y. Secretary, F. J. Wagner.

Cutler Automobile Club (Cutler School), No. 20 East Fiftieth street, New York City. Secretary, Walter D. Pinkus.

Herkimer Automobile Club, Herkimer, N. Y. Secretary, W. I. Taber.

Troy Automobile Club, Troy, N. Y. Secretary, J. S. Thiell.

Utica Automobile Club, Utica, N. Y. Secretary, Harry Mundy.

Automobile Club of Oneida, Oneida, N. Y. Secretary, John Maxwell.

Ohio.—Automobile Club of Cincinnati, No. 30 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, O. Secretary, L. S. Colter.

Automobile Club of Dayton, Dayton, O. Secretary and treasurer, George Andreass.

Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland, O. Secretary, George Collister, No. 317 Superior street.

Columbus Automobile Club, No. 1072 North High street, Columbus, O. Secretary and treasurer, Perry Okey.

Toledo Automobile Club, Toledo, O. Secretary and treasurer, George A. Palmer, Jr.

Pennsylvania.—Automobile Club of Philadelphia, No. 1404 South Penn square, Philadelphia, Pa. Secretary and treasurer, Frank C. Lewin.

Bethlehem Automobile Club, Bethlehem, Pa. Secretary and treasurer, William E. Martin.

Bloomsburg Automobile Club, Bloomsburg, Pa. Secretary, C. W. Funston.

Pittsburg Automobile Club, Pittsburg, Pa. Secretary, Linford Smith.

Scranton Automobile Club, Scranton, Pa. Secretary and treasurer, J. H. Brooks.

Rhode Island.—Rhode Island Automobile Club, Crown Hotel, Providence, R. I. Secretary, H. H. Rice.

Texas.—Houston Automobile Club, Houston, Texas. Secretary, Mrs. L. H. Adams, Binz Building.

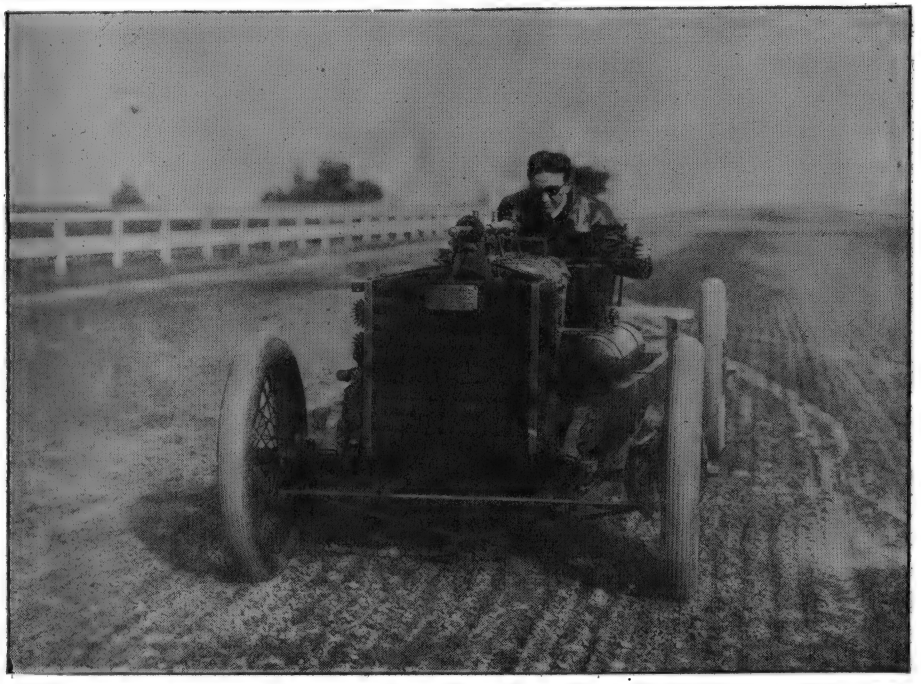
Utah.—Automobile Club of Utah, Ogden, Utah. Secretary, A. V. Withee.

Vermont.—Automobile Club of Vermont. Secretary and treasurer, W. D. Woolson, Springfield, Vt.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee Automobile Club, Milwaukee, Wis. Secretary, W. J. Merkel, No. 1095 Twenty-sixth avenue.

Canada.—Hamilton Automobile Club, Hamilton, Ont.

Toronto Automobile Club, Toronto, Ont. Secretary and treasurer, T. A. Russell.



Barney Oldfield in His 70 H. P. Racer.

FOREIGN CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS. — As nearly as can be ascertained, the following list comprises all the automobile clubs and associations in other countries than the United States:

AUSTRIA—Budapest.—Magyar Automobil Club, No. 37 Museum Korul.

Innsbruck.—Tiroler Automobil Club, Restaurant Maximilian.

Prague.—Prager Automobil Club.

Vienna.—Oesterreichische Automobil Club, Karnthnerring 10. President, Le Comte Gustave Pottlas Persing.

BELGIUM—Antwerp.—Automobile Club Anversois, No. 34 r. Longue de l'Hopital. President, Baron de Bieberstein.

Moto-Club Anversois Grand Cafe, av. Dekerper. President, M. P. Dupont.

Brussels.—Automobile Club de Belgique, No. 5 pl. Royale. President, M. le Compte Francois van der Straten-Ponthoz.

Moto-Club de Belgique, No. 152 Boul du Nord. President, M. Leon Deharit.

Touring Club de Belgique, No. 11 r. der Vauniers. President, M. Gaston Belrlaen.

Charleroi.—Automobile Club de Charleroi, No. 18 Quai de Brabant. President, M. Edward Dewanrde.

Ghent.—Automobile Club de Flandres. President, M. Hemptinne.

Liege.—Automobile Club Liegeois, No. 2 r. Hamal. President, M. A. Dawans-Preudhomme.

FRANCE—Amiens.—Automobile Club de Picardie, No. 36 r. de la Hotoir. President, M. Albert Jumel.

Avignon.—Automobile Club d'Avignon, Cafe des Negociants. President, M. Joseph Pernod.

Beziers.—Automobile Club Bitterois, Allee Paul-Riquet. President, M. Ch. Viennet.

Moto-Club Bitterrois. President, M. G. Prat.

Bordeaux.—Automobile Club Bordelais, No. 42 Allees d'Orleans. President, M. le Dr. Creuzan.

Brest.—Automobile Club Brestois.

Dijon.—Automobile Club Bourguignon, Cafe Americaine, No. 5 r. Lomonnoye. President, M. Gaston Liegeard.

Clermont-Ferrand. — Automobile Club du Centre, No. 34 r. St. Genes.

Grenoble.—Automobile Club Dauphinois, pl. Grenette. President, M. le Dr. A. Pegoud.

Lyon.—Bicycle et Automobile Club de Lyon, No. 12 r. du Bat-d'Argent. President, M. J. Clozel.

Moto-Club de Lyon, No. 14 Quai de l'Est. President, M. Collin.

Marseilles.—Automobile Club de Marseilles, No. 61 r. St. Fereol. President, M. H. de Farconnet.

Automobile Club de Provence, No. 23 r. Cannebiere.

Federation Des Automobile Club du Sud-Est, No. 61 St. Fereol. President, M. H. de Farconnet.

Nancy.—Automobile Club Lorrain, Res. 12, Stanislas pl. President, M. Schott.

Nice.—Automobile Velo, Club de Nice, No. 16 r. Chauvain. President, M. Jacques Goudoin.

Paris.—Automobile Club de France, No. 6 Place de la Concorde. President, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt.

Chambre Syndicate de L'Automobile Et Des Industries Qui S'y Rattachent, No. 6 Place de la Concorde. President, M. le Comte de Dion.

Chambre Syndicate Des Carrossiers, No. 3 Cite' et r. de Euece.

Federation Des Mechaniciens Et Chauffeurs Francais, No. 7 Place de l'Hotel-de-Ville.

Touring Club de France, No. 5 r. Coq.-Heron. President, M. A. Ballif.

Societe Amicle Des Conducteurs-Mecanicient D'Automobiles, No. 70 Avenue de la Grande-Armee.

Union Automobile De France, No. 4 r. Meyerbeer. President, M. Leon Serpollet.

Pau.—Automobile Club, Bernais, Avenue de la Pare. President, M. W. K. Thorn.

Periguex.—Veloce Club Perigourdin, Hotel de Commerce, pl. President, M. le Count de Fayolle.

Rouen.—Automobile Club Normand, No. 4 Boulevard d'Orleans. President, M. Bridoux.

Salon.—Automobile Club de Salon, Cercle des Arts et Metiers, Place de la Grippe. President, M. Fernard Bertin.

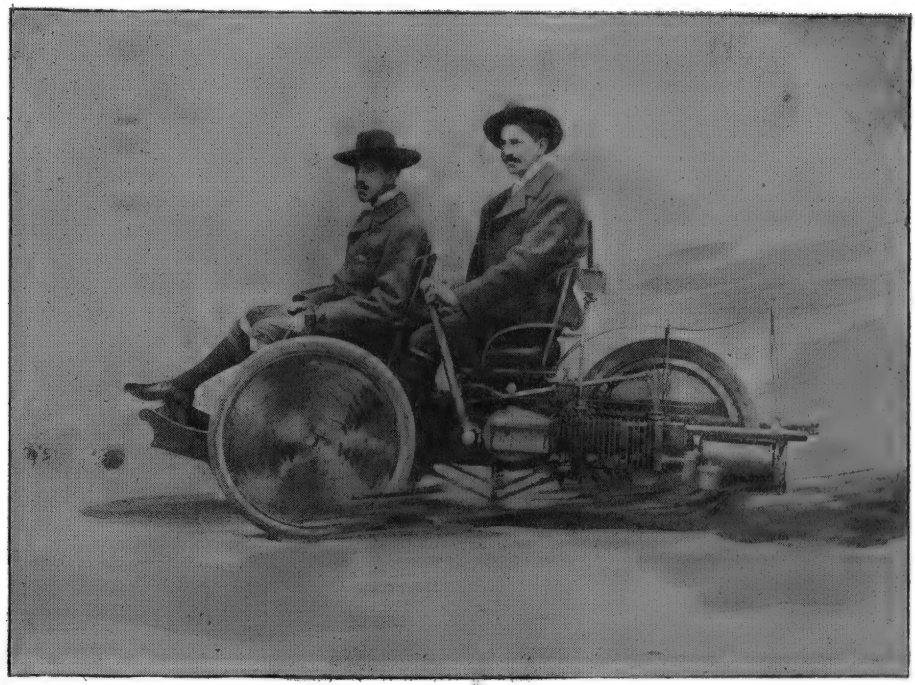
Toulouse.—Automobile Club Toulousain, No. 6 r. Darquier. President, M. le Baron de Sambucy de Sorgues.

GERMANY—Aachen.—(Aix la Chapell). Westdeutscher Automobil Club, Hotel Grand Monarque. President, F. Kupper.

Berlin.—Mitteleuropaischer Motor Wagen-Verein, No. 1 Universitat-strasse. Herr A. Klose.

Deutscher Automobil Club, No. 4a Sommerstrasse. President, S. D. Horzog Victor von Ratibor.

Deutscher Automobil-Verbando. President, Victor Horzog von Ratibor.



Fournier on His Motor Tricycle.

Dresden.—Radfahrer und Automobilisten-Vereinigung Dresdener Touren Club. President, Herr F. Leyde.

Motorfahrer Club, Elsenbach.

Frankfurt-a-Main. — Frankfurter Automobil Club, Restaurant Kaiserhoff. Goeteplatz. Presidents, J. B. Muller-Herfurth and W. Opel.

Heidelberg.—Alldeutscher Automobil Club (Federation of the Chief German Automobile Clubs).

Koln a Rh.—(Cologne). Kolner Automobil Club. Presidents, C. H. Weber and R. Schaeben.

Mannheim.—Reinischer Automobil Club. Presidents, E. Benz and A. von Harden.

Munich.—Bayrische Automobil Club, No. 33 Findlingstrasse. Presidents, H. Enders and A. Klenle.

Nuremberg.—Frankischer Automobil Club. Presidents, G. Barth and L. Shutte.

Stettin.—Erster Stettiner Bicycle and Automobil Club. Restaurant Neubauer, Konigsthor. President, R. Maletzky.

Strassburg.—Strassburger Automobil Club.

Automobil Club von Elsass-Lothringen. President, M. Schutzenberger.

Stuttgart.—Suddeutscher Automobil Club.

Wurtembergischer Automobil Club. President, A. Pfautsch.

GREAT BRITAIN—Dublin.—The Irish Automobile Club.

Edinburgh.—The Scottish Automobile Club, No. 4a St. Andrew Square. President, the Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald.

Liverpool.—The Liverpool Self-Propelled Traffic Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt street. President, the Earl of Derby, K. G.

London.—Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland. No. 4 Whitehall Court, S. W. Chairman, Mr. Roger W. Wallace, K. C.; Secretary, Mr. C. Johnson.

Motor Car Club, No. 40 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. President, Mr. Henry J. Lawson.

Leeds.—Yorkshire Automobile Club. President, Lord St. Oswald.

Leicester.—Leicester and County Automobile Club, being the Leicester Branch of the A. C. G. B. I. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Petersen.

Manchester.—The Manchester Automobile Club, No. 37 Cross street.

Nottingham.—Nottingham and District Automobile Club, The Black Bay Hotel. President, R. M. Knowles, J. P.

Reading.—Reading Automobile Club, No. 1 Minster street. President, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth.

HOLLAND—Nimegue.—Nederlandsche Automobile Club. President, M. Backx.

ITALY—Bologna.—Automobile Club, Eimlaina.

Ferrara.—Automobile Club.

Firenze.—C. A. I. Firenze.

Mestre.—C. A. I. Venezia.

Milan.—Automobile Club di Milano.

Padova.—Automobile Club Vaneto. President, M. Conessa E. ja Albrezzl.

Turin.—Automobile d'Italia, Palazzena del Parco del Valentino. President, Count Biscaretti di Ruffia.

RUSSIA—Moscow.—Moskauer Automobile Club, Petrowka, Hans Roschnow.

St. Petersburg.—Automobile Club de Russe. President, M. Deborme.

SPAIN—Madrid.—Automobile Club de Madrid.

SWITZERLAND—Geneva.—Automobile Club de Swisse, No. 2 rue de Hesse. President, M. Alois Navolle de Fontenex.

THE LAWS GOVERNING AUTOMOBILING.

State.	Is Registration Required— Of Owners?	Of Operators?	With Whom Filed.	Fee.	Must the Number Be Shown?	Must the License Be Carried?	Are Lamps, Brakes and Signals Required?	Speed, Within City Limits.	Speed, Outside City Limits.	Speed, When Approaching Crossings, etc.	Other Regulations.	Penalties for Violations of Laws.
								Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
New York.....	Yes[5]	Yes	Secretary of State.....	$1.00	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	20	8[1]	2	$50-$250[3]
New Jersey....	Yes[6]	No	Secretary of State.....	1.00	Yes	Yes	Yes	8½	20	10	2	10- 50[4]
Pennsylvania..	Yes[5]	No	Prothonotary of County.	5.00[7]	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	20	10	2	100[8]
Connecticut...	Yes[9]	No	Secretary of State.....	1.00	Yes	No	No	12	15	..[10]	2	5- 200[11]
Massachusetts..	Yes	Yes	Highway Commission..	2.00[12]	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	15	8	2 [13]	25- 100[14]
Rhode Island..	No	No	.....	...	No	No	No	..[15]	..	..	..	20[16]
Vermont.....	No	No	.....	...	No	No	No	10	15	..	2	100[17]
Maine.....	No	No	.....	...	No	No	Yes	8	15	4[18]	2	50[16]
Delaware.....	No	No	.....	...	No	No	No [19]	None[20]	None	None	2	10
New Hampshire	No	No	.....	...	No	No	No	None	None	None	..	...

[1]In closely built-up portions of cities. [2]Owners must stop on request or signal of persons riding or driving restive horses, etc. [3]Conviction for first offense forfeits right to operate for two weeks; second offense, for one month; third offense includes revocation of right. [4]Failure to carry license number, first offense, $15; failure to carry lamps, first offense, $10; first violation of ten-mile speed limit, $25; first of twenty-mile limit, $50; for failure to stop, first offense, $10. On conviction of second offense the penalty may be doubled. Penalty for second violation of highest speed limit, imprisonment not exceeding ten days. [5]No special provision for non-residents. [6]This applies to non-residents. [7]Two dollars to prothonotary with application; $3 to county or city treasurer for license. [8]Or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. [9]Non-residents who have complied with laws of any other State similar to Connecticut law shall be exempt, provided they display the initial letter of such State. [10]Must be reduced upon approaching a crossing or meeting a person or horse-drawn vehicle. [11]Violation of registration law, $5-$25; of speed law, not exceeding $200, or imprisonment not more than thirty days, or both. [12]Two dollars to Highway Commissioner for owner's certificate; $2 for operator's special license; $10 for manufacturer's certificate. [13]Non-residents are apparently not required to register, provided they are licensed in some other State. [14]After due hearing the commissioner may suspend or revoke a license. [15]Speed must not be faster than common travelling pace through streets of Newport or Providence, or the compact part of any village or town; racing or speeding of machines on the highways prohibited. [16]Or imprisonment not exceeding ten days. [17]Or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, or both. [18]In passing a vehicle between signboards bearing the words, "Automobiles, go slow." Racing is always prohibited. [19]No lamps required, but owner must provide signals. [20]But an automobile must slow down upon approaching an animal-drawn vehicle, and, if such animal be badly frightened, must be brought to a full stop.



Belgium.

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Capital:
BRUSSELS.

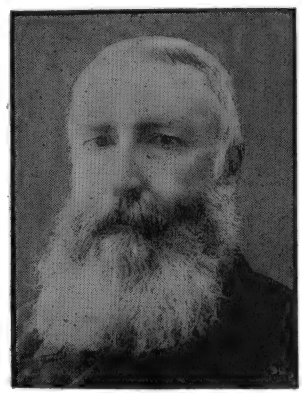
Prior to 1830 the Kingdom of Belgium was a part of the Netherlands, and the secession, on October 4, was the result of a revolution at Brussels. At the National Congress, which was held on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected King of the Belgians. He accepted the office on July 12, and on July 21 ascended the throne. In accordance with the Constitution of 1831 the royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture.

King Leopold, son of the first King Leopold and Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of France, succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father, December 10, 1865. On August 22, 1853, he married Archduchess Marie Henrietta, born August 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

The Heir Apparent.—Naturally the heir apparent would be the King's brother, Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, who was born March 24, 1837, and who married Princess Marie of Hohenzollern, April 25, 1867. As he has renounced his rights of succession, however, his son, Prince Albert, is now heir apparent to the throne. He was born on April 8, 1875, and on October 2, 1900, was married to Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria. They have one child, Prince Leopold, born November 3, 1901.

The Ministry.—The Ministry is composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Finance and Public Works, M. de Smet de Nayer; Minister of Interior and Instruction, M. de Trooz; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. P. de Favereau; Minister of Justice, M. van den Heuvel; Minister of War, General Cousebant Alkemade: Minister of Agriculture, Baron van der Bruggen; Minster of Industry and Labor, M. G. Francotte; Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, M. Liebaert.

The Nation.—Belgium is a constitutional monarchy, with the legislative power vested in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, and the executive vested in the heads of eight ministers. Membership in the Senate and the Chamber is proportioned according to population. Members of the Senate are elected for eight years, members of the Chamber for four years.



King Leopold.

While nearly the entire population of Belgium profess the Roman Catholic religion, less than 15,000 being Protestants and Jews, religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, and, while there is no compulsory education, every commune is compelled by law to support at least one public school. Judges are appointed for life by the King from Senate and court nominations, and the judiciary includes one court of cassation, three of appeals, assize courts and twenty-six district courts.

Belgium has 806 miles of land and 42 of water frontier. An extensive scheme of land fortification is now being carried out, Antwerp being the chief arsenal. The Belgian navy, however, is inconsiderable.

An effort is also being made to interest the people in agriculture, and agricultural commissions have been appointed for each province. At present only 5¾ per cent of the total area of the country is under cultivation.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1901 was: Imports, 3,640,645,330 francs, and exports, 3,239,442,932 francs. The exports included animals, wool, linen, flax and machinery, but they were largely composed of products of the large mining and metal industries of the country.

Events in 1903.—Early in the year allegations were made by missionaries in the Congo Free State, which is under the protection of Belgium, that the natives were inhumanely treated by Belgian officials. Articles substantiating and others discrediting these allegations appeared in the newspapers of various countries, and for a time there appeared to be danger of diplomatic conflict between Belgium and the Powers. The matter brought up again the question of the annexation of the Congo State to its protecting nation, but in June it was stated that Belgium had decided to allow the option of annexation to expire, owing chiefly to the opposition of Great Britain. The Congo Free State was established by the International Conference of Berlin in 1885, under which it was declared to be a sovereign power, under King Leopold of Belgium. In 1890 Belgium received the privilege of annexing the State after a period of ten years.

The volunteering clauses in the Army Reform bill, which came into operation late in 1902, have not yielded the results hoped for by the Government. The bill provided for the adoption of voluntary enlistment as a means of bringing the effective strength of the army to the required standard. It was hoped that this would bring about a progressive decrease in the annual levy by conscription. The chief cause of the failure seems to be the inadequate remuneration offered. In England, where the volunteer system is successful, the cost of the army is over $5 per head of the population, while in Belgium it does not exceed $1.60 per head. The Anti-Gambling law, forbidding the exploitation of games of chance, received royal sanction early in the year, and came into full operation at once. Ostend and Spa were given indemnification on account of the losses sustained by the closing of the chief attractions of these two resorts. Two other bills of interest before the Belgian Senate provided, one for a workingmen's accident and death insurance, and the other for a means of suppressing profane and obscene language in public places.

Belgium will be represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by a large pavilion on the grounds, in which all Belgian enterprises will be fully represented.

Bhutan.

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Capital:
PUNAKHA.

The little independent State of Bhutan is hidden in the Eastern Himalayas, between latitudes 26° 45′ and 28° north and longitudes 89° and 92° east. The head of the Government is twofold, Deb Raja being the secular head and the Dharm Raja the spiritual head. On condition of good behavior the Indian Government pays a small sum for their expenses each year. Although nominally Buddhists, the people of Bhutan find their chief religious exercises in reading the Thibetan Bible and exorcising evil spirits. The principal products are cereals, cloths, musk, ponies, silk, finely tempered swords and muzzle-loading guns. The trade is chiefly with India.

The country has an area of about 16,800 square miles, and its population has been estimated at 20,000. The original inhabitants of the country, the Tephus, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Thibet. In 1774 the East India country concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhutan, but repeated outrages upon British subjects by the Bhutan hill men led to punitive expeditions, each of which usually ended in the annexation of a part of the territory to the British Empire. The Indian Government now has effective control over the country, and holds two strong posts at Baxa and Diwangiri, within a few miles of the frontier. Beyond the guards for the defence of the several castles, there is no military organization. In 1903 the Dheb Raja was Pam Sangay Doiji, and the Dharm Raja was Nga-Wang-Jigmat-Chhogyal.

Biology in 1903.

BENJ. C. GRUENBERG.

As some of the most important biological work of the year was based on the work started a few years ago by Professor Jacques Loeb, it may be well to begin with a summary of Professor Loeb's results. Experimenting on the effect of electricity upon living substance, he found that a negative charge would stimulate it, while a positive charge had the effect of restraining its action. Now, according to recent views of matter, every atom of a substance carries some electrical charge, or, as some would put it, consists only of an electrical charge.

These electrically charged atoms or masses of matter are called "ions," and two kinds are distinguished—cathions, bearing charges of positive electricity, as the atoms of the metallic elements, and anions, or negative ions, as of the non-metallic elements, though of course no sharp line can be drawn between them, the distinction being one only of degree. The question very soon arose whether the electrical energy of the ions would produce effects upon protoplasm, or the substance of living things, corresponding to the effects produced by currents of electricity. Experiments carried on with various salts always gave the same results, namely that compounds in which negative ions predominated, as common salt, always stimulate, while from salts which are predominantly positive a restraining or inhibitory influence was obtained. While experimenting with the eggs of sea urchins, Professor Loeb determined that whatever method might be used to secure artificial parthenogenesis, or development without sexual fertilization, it was always a question of the electric charges carried by the ions of the salts used.

Dr. A. P. Mathews, one of Professor Loeb's colleagues, confining himself to the relation of nerve substance to chemical stimulation, arrived at the general law that the physiological action of any salt is equal to the algebraic sum of the actions of its ions. The anions, or electronegative elements of a compound, stimulate motor nerves, while the cathions, or electropositive elements of a compound, reduce the irritability. From these experiments there resulted the hypothesis that the poisonous action of various salts is due either to the excessive stimulation of greatly preponderating negative ions, or to the excessive depressing influence of predominating positive ions. If these theories are sound, it should be possible to neutralize the action of these salts by adding to them others of an opposite electrical charge in suitable amounts. Experiments were made which demonstrated this point completely. The antagonistic physiological action of the cathions and anions holds also for the central nervous system, that is the brain and spinal cord, and for the kidneys.

As showing the fundamental similarity between plant and animal protoplasm, the experiments of Dr. Bose are interesting. This investigator found that by stimulating or irritating certain plant tissues mechanically or chemically, there was always an electric current set up through the tissues.

Another colleague of Professor Loeb, Professor David J. Lingle, found, in experimenting with strips of muscle from a turtle's heart, that not only does salt stimulate the heart-muscle action, but oxygen, also; for when a strip of the heart was removed from a salt solution, its beating was increased on coming in contact with the air. In a subsequent experiment he kept a strip of heart muscle beating for seventy-two hours in a jar of oxygen. This stimulating effect of the oxygen would be explained by the fact that its molecule is made up of negative ions.

Related to this work is a set of experiments carried on by Professor Greeley, of Washington University, in which he showed that a definite relation exists between the sign of the electric charge carried by the protoplasmic particles (that is, whether they are electrically negative or positive), and certain external conditions surrounding the organism, so that by changing these conditions, as by cultivating the animals in an acid (negative) or alkaline (positive) solution, it was possible not only to reverse the charge from negative to positive, or vice versa, but also to change the response of the animal he worked with (Paramoecium) to various chemical and electrical stimuli.

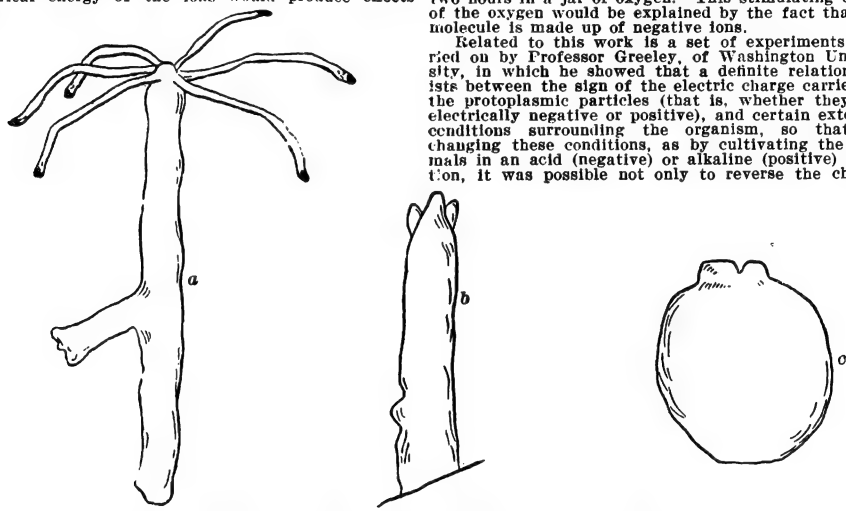


Fig. 1. Effect of Exposure of a Hydra to Low Temperature.

a. At 6° C. after 24 hours. b. The same after 6 days. c. The same in its undifferentiated resting stage. —After Greeley.

The same investigator, inquiring into the effect of temperature changes upon vital phenomena, found that in Hydra as well as in some other animals a lowering of the temperature had the curious effect of reversing the growth and of forming an undifferentiated resting stage. In other words, these animals, when exposed to a temperature of six degrees centigrade, began to "grow backward" or to absorb all the outgrowths from the main body and to resolve themselves into a formless mass, in which stage they remained indefinitely. (Fig. 1.)

At Columbia University Dr. Calkins has been for some years experimenting upon the life of a unicellular animal to determine, among other things, whether the life energy "wore out" in the course of time. This animal multiplies by splitting into two parts, each of which then becomes a complete animal; after several generations two individuals will fuse or melt into one, and then the process continues as before. By isolating the individuals the fusing or conjugation was prevented. Dr. Calkins found that in about six months of constant dividing the animals became so weakened that they were almost ready to die. Three times they were revived by chemical stimulation, in a manner similar to the artificial parthenogenesis of

sea urchin eggs, but the fourth time no stimulation could save them, and the race died 742 generations old.

An old law affirming the transmission of parental characters according to the mathematical doctrine of probabilities has received much confirmatory evidence through new experiments and observations. Especially important in this connection is the publication of the concluding volume of Dr. Hugo De Vries's monumental work on his mutation theory of the origin of species. This volume continues the record of the author's experiments on hybridization, the results of which are in general agreement with Mendel's law.

of the absence of any dark or resting periods. (Fig. 2.)

An experiment in restoring lost vigor to a plant has been performed by Dr. Lucien Daniel in France, which may lead to developments of great economic importance. Professor Daniel took a plant which had just gone to seed and was about to die, as so many plants do normally after fruiting, and grafted it on a young tomato plant in full vigor, and thus gave the dying plant (Scopolia) a new lease of life.

While these and other researches on the properties of protoplasm were proceeding, Professor Verworn, of Jena, attempted to consolidate all the important new



Fig. 2 a. Influence of Darkness on Growth of Polystichum Fern.
a. Normal. b. Grown in darkness. c. Grown in darkness and then exposed to light.—After MacDougal.



Fig. 2 b. Influence of Darkness on the Growth of a Chestnut Seedling.
a. Normal seedling. b. Seedling of same age grown in darkness.—After MacDougal.

Dr. MacDougal, of the New York Botanical Gardens, has completed experiments which have been in progress for several years, on the relation of light and darkness to the growth of plants. Curious chemical and structural changes are shown to result from the entire absence of light, besides the well-known bleaching and lengthening of the stem. This increase in length is believed to be a special adaptation on the part of the plant to overcome the obstacle that intercepts the light. Dr. MacDougal also showed that under the influence of continuous light, which he secured by supplementing daylight with electric light at night, the growth and development of the plant are hastened, without any seeming reaction on account

ideas in biology by developing his theory as to the probable constitution of living substance. From the known properties of protoplasm and the action of enzymes or ferments he infers the chemical structure of the "biogen" molecule, which, though only hypothetical, is a more definite conception than the old one of "protoplasm," and will doubtless prove very fruitful in suggesting lines of further investigation.

The relation of alcohol to living matter has engaged the attention of biologists and the interest of laymen for a long time. Professor Ziegler, also of Jena, has been continuing his researches on the effect of alcohol on the development of sea urchins. In general the presence of alcohol in small quantities

retards the development, and in some cases he found an entire failure of the skeletal structures to appear. He concludes that sea urchins developed in water containing alcohol pass through a larval stage corresponding to a more remote ancestor than that shown by the normal development, thus indicating a kind of degenerating influence. (Fig. 3.)

Dr. Babak, of the University of Prague, has found, by feeding tadpoles various kinds of food, that an exclusively animal or an exclusively vegetable diet would produce a change in the length, thickness and convolutions of the intestine. These results are in harmony with previously observed facts; related animals have comparatively longer or shorter intestines, according as their diet contains more vegetable or more animal substance. (Fig. 4.)

The problem of hearing in fishes, which has been a much disputed one among naturalists, has been decided for at least one species, and probably for

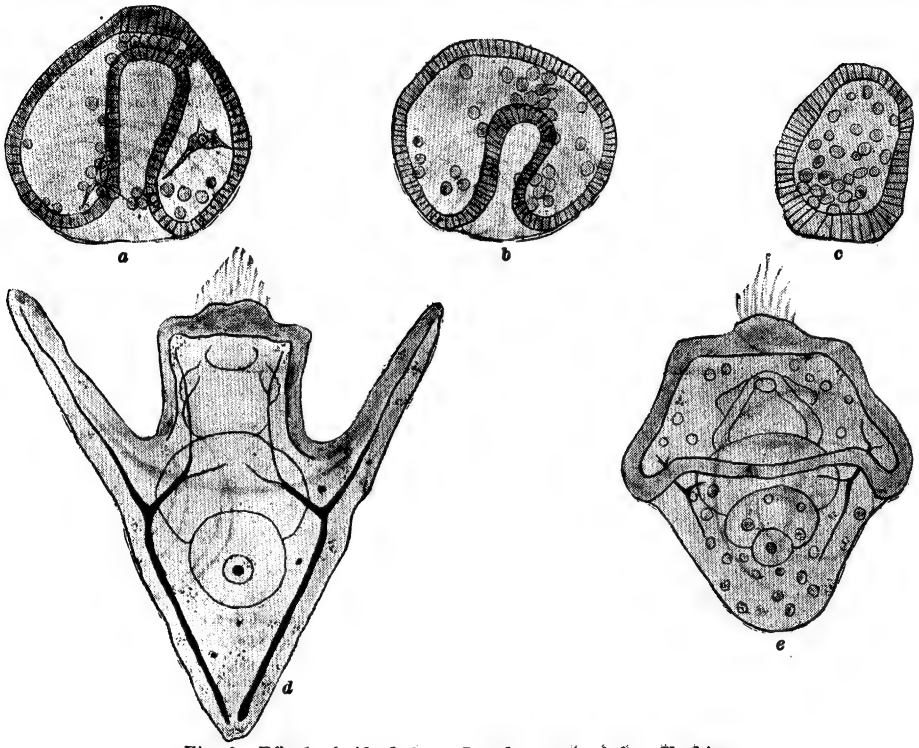


Fig. 3. Effect of Alcohol on Development of Sea Urchins.

a. Normal larva at 48 hours.
b. Larva of same age, reared in water containing 1.7% alcohol.
c. Another, from water containing 2.5% alcohol.
d. Larva 6 days old, with complete skeleton.
e. One with abortive skeleton from solution containing 1.7% alcohol.

—After Ziegler.

most, by Professor Parker, of Harvard, working on the common killifish. The loss of the internal ear is known to lead to the loss of equilibrium in fishes, and it was believed that the sole function of the ear was to maintain the balance of the animal; it was also supposed that whatever effect sound waves might have on the fish was produced through the sensitive line on the sides of the body. But Professor Parker, by cutting the nerves of the skin, making this insensible, showed the fish to be still sensitive to sound waves, while when the nerve to the ear is cut, it ceases to respond to sound.

A commission of French scientists has been investigating the character and formation of pearls in various clams. Dr. Dubois confirmed the old theory of Von Baer and others that the nucleus of the pearl is a larval stage of a worm. The pearl consists of a large number of layers of a limy substance with some organic matter, enveloping a foreign body. It is formed by secretions from the animal's "mantle," and its play of color is due to the phenomenon known as "diffraction," produced by the superposition of thin layers, the same as in soap bubbles or in oil films on water. Dr. Jourdain describes the diseases of pearls as of two kinds, spontaneous and acquired. Pearls may begin to disintegrate from the outside, in which case the process may be stopped by polishing or by dissolving off the affected layers with some acid. In contact with the skin they begin to dissolve on account of the acid in the perspiration. In the course of time they turn to an amber tint, which does not diminish their value, but this may give way to a blackening process which cannot be stopped, and eventually renders them worthless. Various gases also affect the color of pearls.

In this country an attempt was made to breed Eastern oysters on the Oregon coast, but owing to the large amount and low temperature of the sea water washed into the bays by wind and tide, the eggs failed to develop. However, the oysters, without multiplying, seemed to thrive and grow fat, and developed an excellent flavor, so that the transplanting of Eastern oysters and fattening them for market may prove a not unprofitable industry.

Not much popular interest seems to have been taken in recent years in the question of sex determination, probably on account of the disappointment produced by the failure of Dr. Schenck's theories; but now Dr. Lenhossek, of Jena, gives out the results of his researches and speculations on this problem. His conclusions are that sex is determined in the higher animals before the beginning of development, and that it depends on the existence of two kinds of eggs, one of which develops only into males and the other only into females. In a certain species of worm (Dinophilus apatris) the two kinds of eggs differ in size. In the case of males resulting from parthenogenesis, for example in bees and in other insects, he holds that only the male egg is capable of developing without fertilization; while the fact that in the case of human twins the two are of the same sex if from a single egg, and may be of different sexes if from two eggs, he puts forth as confirming his theory. He rejects Schenck's theory

as to the influence of nutrition and other factors entirely, as well as the doctrine that the embryo, in its early stages, is not sexually differentiated.

There was published last winter the first part of the "Index Animalium," giving all the genera and species of animals whose names, under the Linnæan or "binomial" system of naming species, had been printed between 1758 and 1800 inclusive. Mr. Sherborn has been at work on the index for about twelve years. This part covers over 1,200 pages, and is issued by the University Press of Cambridge, England.

Dr. Allen Macfayden and Mr. Sydney Rowland, in England, after repeatedly cooling down masses of various bacteria to the lowest temperatures obtainable with liquid air (—190 degrees centigrade) and liquid hydrogen (—250 degrees centigrade) and exposing them thus for from a few hours to six months failed to find any effect produced upon the vitality of the organisms. On the other hand, it has been found that the bacillus of typhoid fever loses its vitality very rapidly on prolonged exposure in ice, or even in cold water. Experts are of the opinion that the storage of ice and of water intended for drinking would have the effect of reducing the danger from typhoid to a minimum. It seems that the greater danger of artificial ice over natural ice lies in the fact that artificial ice is consumed almost immediately after manufacture, while the typhoid bacilli require time to die. Dr. Macfayden has succeeded, however, while freezing the bacteria, in making the typhoid bacillus quite brittle, and grinding masses of it up so as to secure a liquid extract which is highly poisonous. On injecting small amounts of this toxin into animals there is formed in the blood a substance which not only neutralizes the action of the poison but also kills the typhoid bacillus. The blood serum containing this antitoxin offers a new method for treating the disease.

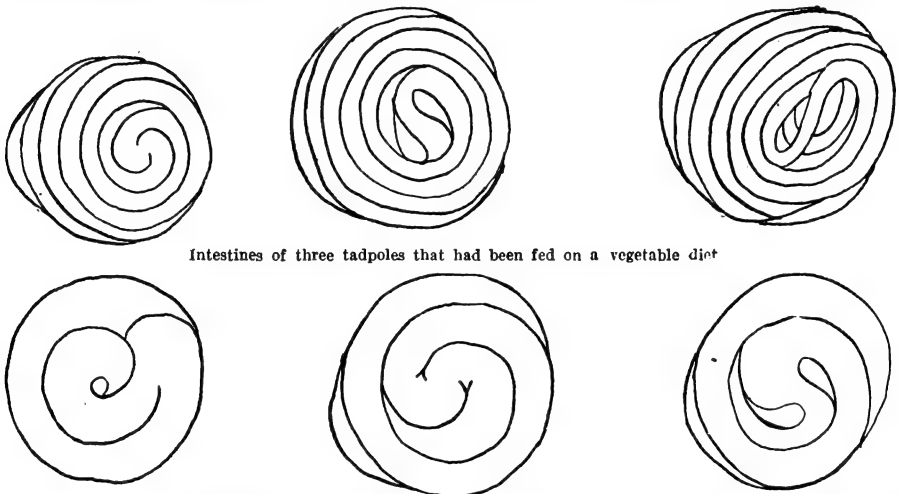
Professor Behring, of Vienna, the discoverer of diphtheria serum, has been continuing his experiments on tuberculosis serum with lower animals, and though his work has been quite successful the methods have not yet been applied to human beings. He found that with the animals tried the serum is more effective with younger animals than with older ones of the same species, and he secured complete immunity in many cases. He also concludes that heredity is of very little, if any, importance in the transmission of the disease.

Speaking of bacteria, it is interesting to note that Professor Molisch, of Prague, has devised a lamp for utilizing photogenic or light-producing bacteria for illumination. His lamp consists essentially of a glass jar lined with a mixture of saltpetre and gelatine which has been impregnated with the bacteria. In about two days a bluish green glow appears, which lasts for two to three weeks and is quite cold. The light diminishes gradually, being bright enough at first for reading large print.

Dr. A. F. A. King, of Washington, has been developing a method of treating malarial fever which depends upon the fact that the parasite which causes this disease cannot "sporulate" or reproduce itself in the body when under the influence of blue light. (The "chill" in malaria coincides with the sporulation, or the throwing out of spores from the blood corpuscles.) He found that the curative value of quinine, as well as of the other specifics that have been used against the disease, lies in the fluorescent property of this substance, which changes the light to blue.

By the work carried on in Long Island, Virginia, Massachusetts, along the Suez Canal and in other places in this country and abroad, malarial fever has been reduced considerably. By filling or draining marshy land, by stocking ponds with fish and keeping the margins clean, and by pouring oil on bodies of water that could not be otherwise treated, as well as by carefully removing or covering any vessels or hollows that could contain water in the open air, whole regions have been freed of mosquitoes, and with them of malaria.

Dr. Stiles has added another parasite to the list of those living on the mosquito. As a similar worm was believed by Dr. Leuckart to have a restraining influence on the multiplication of mosquitoes in Germany, it was suggested that this one (Agamomermis culicis) might breed in such large numbers as to serve as an effectual check on the mosquito in this country. The newspapers distorted this into the statement that these worms would be cultivated by the Department of Agriculture for the special purpose of fighting mosquitoes. This was, however, only one instance of the violence done to scientific announcements in the course of the year.



Intestines of three tadpoles that had been fed on a vegetable diet

Intestines of three tadpoles that had been fed on an animal diet. —After Babak.

Fig. 4. Influence of Diet on Intestines of Frogs.

Experiments made with lantern traps for destroying insects have not been very encouraging, as they have generally destroyed the beneficial insects rather than the harmful ones.

Among the most important applications of the Carnegie Institute funds was the establishment of a desert botanical laboratory, near Tucson, Ariz. Here the study of desert vegetation and irrigation will doubtless yield results of great economic and scientific value.

The various biological stations have been working along new problems and old, and plans for the establishment of a tropical biological station at the Tortugas, near Florida, are now under consideration, while the New York Botanical Gardens have secured a site for a tropical botanical station in Jamaica.

While much has been done to correlate life processes with chemical and physical processes, no one need fear that we are in any immediate danger of handing over the production of living things to laboratories or factories. On the other hand, there is just as little danger of biologists, notwithstanding Lord Kelvin, yielding the ground to a "vital principle," or a creative power, in the old anthropomorphic sense.

Bolivia.

Capital:
LA PAZ.



Bolivia gets its name from Simon Bolivar, the general who freed the lower section of South America from Spanish rule. It was formed of Upper Peru, which formerly constituted a part of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and its early history will be found in that of the Argentine Republic. From 1809 to 1825 almost incessant war was carried on between Spain and the patriots, and it was not until 1824 that the colonists began to find victory theirs. At that date General Sucre led his army from Argentina into Upper Peru and roused the people to general rebellion. In August, 1825, a convention decided to make the provinces of Upper Peru into a separate nation, and the First Assembly met on October 6 of that year and chose General Sucre President for life. Revolutions followed one another in rapid succession after this, and there were many changes in government during the next seventy-five years. Only recently has Bolivia found anything like peace.

The President.—General Jose Manuel Pando; Vice-Presidents, Colonel Lucio Peres Velasco and Dr. Anibal Capriles.

The Cabinet.—Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Religion, Dr. Eleodoro Villazon; Secretary of Commerce, J. Calderon; Secretary of Interior, Anibal Capriles; Secretary of Justice and Interior, Dr. Jose Carrasco; Secretary of Public Instruction, Andres S. Munoz; Secretary of War, Colonel Ismael Montes.



President Pando.

The Government. — The President is elected for a term of four years by popular vote, and is not eligible for re-election at the end of his term of office. Legislative powers are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The sixteen Senators are elected for a term of four years by those of the male population who can read and write and have the age requirement. The republic is divided into nine departments, over each of which is placed a prefect who has supreme military, political and administrative power. The territories in the northeast of the republic are governed by two officials appointed for that purpose.

The Nation. — Bolivia has an area of 983,982 square miles and a population of about 1,852,600. The larger part of the population consists of Indians, many of the tribes being wholly uncivilized. Half-breeds are plentiful, but pure whites are few.

The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all forms of faith are permitted in the settlements. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, and the schools are supported by the municipalities. A school census, made in 1901, showed there were 763 private and public primary schools, eight colleges, five clerical institutions and four private lycees for secondary instruction, and seven universities. There is also a military school, and there are libraries at the departmental capitals and a museum at La Paz.

In agriculture Bolivia has not kept pace with the neighboring republics. Maize, wheat, barley, beans and potatoes are produced for local consumption, and coffee is exported to Chili and Argentina. Some sugar is grown for the purpose of distillation, but most of the distilled liquor is imported from Peru. The cultivation of the rubber tree is increasing, and this industry promises to become soon the most important in the country. Cacao is exported to some extent, and chincona bark is gathered for export in some of the departments.

Among the minerals found in the republic are silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold and borate of lime. Silver is worked at a dozen or more mines, and the product is of much consequence. Next of importance is tin, which is found in large quantities on the tableland extending south from Lake Titicaca. Copper of fine quality is found in Corocoro District. Gold is obtained from washings, but only in small quantities. Large deposits of common salt have been found in some sections, and mineral oil is also plentiful but undeveloped.

There are nearly 500 miles of railway within Bolivian boundaries, connecting some of the principal cities with towns in Chili. Concessions have been granted for other lines, and they will soon be under construction. New roads are being constructed in many parts of the republic, and a number of bridges have been purchased abroad.

Events in 1903.—On March 22, 1903, Bolivia signed with Brazil a preliminary agreement looking toward the settlement of the Acre question. Brazil was to occupy militarily and to govern the part of the disputed territory lying east of the Yacu River. The territory lying south of parallel 10 degrees 20 minutes was acknowledged as Bolivian territory by virtue of the treaty of 1867. It was further accepted by both governments that a body of Brazilian troops be stationed south of latitude 10 degrees 20 minutes for the purpose of maintaining order in the region traversed by the Acre River and its affluents. The protocol was to stand for four months, and if the question had not been settled by that time it was to be submitted to arbitration. In September the question still remained unsettled, but it was expected at that time that an agreement would soon be reached.

On January 25 First Vice-President Colonel Velasco was banished, under an executive decree, for an indefinite period. The reason for this action was that Colonel Velasco was a leader of the opposition and could not assume the presidency without creating political disturbances. The second vice-president, Dr. Anibal Capriles, assumed the presidency during the absence of President Pando in Acre.

The first State railroad built in Bolivia was practically completed during the year. The road runs from Lake Titicaca to La Paz, a distance of 57 miles. The railroad is mortgaged to a corporation, which will administer it.

Brazil.

Capital:
RIO JANEIRO.



On April 25, 1500, Pedro Alvarez Cabral, sent out by the King of Portugal to follow up the discoveries of Vasco da Gama, cast anchor in a commodious harbor which he named Porto Seguro. He immediately took possession of the country in the name of Portugal, naming it Vera Cruz, a name soon changed to Santa Cruz, and later to Brazil. On his return a fleet was sent out in command of Americus Vespucci, who visited and explored the new country. In 1549 a Governor was appointed and the town of San Salvador de Bahia founded, which became the capital of Brazil. In 1555 a colony of French Protestants was founded, under the name of San Sebastin. In 1640 Brazil was erected into a principality, and the title of Prince of Brazil was conferred upon the heir apparent of the House of Portugal. In 1807, when Napoleon drove John VI. from Portugal, Brazil was made the country of the exile, and on the fall

of Napoleon, in 1815, it was raised to the rank of a kingdom. In April, 1821, a revolution took place, and Brazil became an independent empire, with Pedro as Emperor. In 1826 Pedro became King of Portugal, but resigned the crown to his infant daughter, Dona Maria de Gloria. In 1831 he abdicated, leaving the throne to his son, Pedro II., then six years of age, and the country was governed by a regency until 1841. Wars were frequent until 1889, when, by a revolution, Pedro II. was deposed and Brazil declared a republic. Several revolutions of more or less consequence have taken place since then, but the country has been reasonably quiet since 1894.

The President.—Dr. Francisco P. Rodrigues Alves.

The Cabinet.—Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Baron Rio Branco; Secretary of War, Marshal Joao N. de Medeiros Mallet; Secretary of Agriculture, A. A. da Silva; Secretary of Interior and Justice and Director of Finances, Sabino Barroso; Secretary of Navy, Rear Admiral J. Pinto da Luz.

The Government.—The President of the republic must be a native of Brazil and over thirty-five years of age. He is elected for a term of four years and may not be re-elected for a succeeding term. He, together with the Vice-President, is elected directly by the people by an absolute majority of all votes cast. No candidate may be related by blood or marriage to the actual President or Vice-President. The franchise extends to all citizens over twenty-one years of age, except beggars, illiterates, soldiers actually serving and members of monastic orders under vows of obedience.

The President has power of nomination and dismissal of ministers, and with the consent of Congress appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Council and the diplomatic missions.

The legislative authority is exercised by a Congress, which consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members, elected for three years by direct vote, in proportion of not more than one to every 70,000 of population. Senators are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, for terms of nine years, but the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President is President of the Senate.



President Alves.

The Nation. — Brazil has an area of 3,218,130 square miles, and by the census made in 1890 had a population of 14,333,915. A census was taken in 1900, but the results were considered erroneous and were not accepted. By the census of 1890 there were 6,302,198 whites, 4,638,495 half-breeds, 2,097,426 negroes and 1,295,796 Indians. The Indian element predominated in the northern provinces, while the chief part of the population at the seaports is of European descent.

Under the empire the established religion was the Roman Catholic, but Church and State were completely divorced under the republic, although the existing functionaries of the Catholic Church receive salaries and maintenance from the Federal Government. Education is at all stages under lay management, and primary education is gratuitous. It is not compulsory. Primary and secondary schools are established and supported by the State governments, but the Central Government has charge of the higher education and supports for this purpose two schools of medicine, four law schools, four military and one naval school, a school of mines and a polytechnic school. Connected with the observatory at Rio there is a school of astronomy and of engineering. Two secondary schools supported by the Federal Government confer a degree.

Agriculture is the chief source of income in Brazil, although but a part of the soil is under cultivation. Coffee is the chief product, and after that come sugar, tobacco, Paraguay tea, india-rubber, timber and cocoanuts. The recent low prices of coffee have checked this industry and plantations have ceased to extend. In the Amazon Valley india-rubber production is constantly growing, and the product is increasing in value every year. Sugar and cotton are grown largely in Pernambuco, and in Rio Grande do Sul the cattle industry is important. Coal mines are worked in Rio Grand do Sul, and in Minas Geraes there are important gold mines worked by English companies. Gold is also worked to some extent in Bahia, where silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, copper, quicksilver and other minerals are found. Diamond mining is carried on in Minas Geraes and Bahia. The lumber and mining industries are said to be but partly developed, and capital and energy are needed to bring about the full value of the natural resources of the country.

Events in 1903.—A preliminary agreement was signed with Bolivia in March, 1903, looking toward the settlement of the Acre dispute, and in September it was reported that a final agreement was about to be reached. During the last few years efforts of non-official Germany have been directed toward the Germanization of a part of Brazil, and considerable literature has been circulated referring to this project. Almost in the same connection the presence of German war vessels in South American waters after the blockade of Venezuelan ports had been raised pointed to a German interest in the republics of the South.

Commissioners to assist in the settlement of the long-standing dispute between Brazil and England regarding the boundary of British Guiana arrived in Rome in March. The question had been submitted to the King of Italy for arbitration in 1901.

In January the coffee situation had become serious, and in order to put an effectual stop to the overproduction which had been constantly lowering the price for several years the State of San Paulo practically prohibited the planting of new coffee trees for several years to come. It was decreed that $12,000,000 be loaned the planters on suitable security to take the place of the losses that might be incurred by a curtailment of the crop. During 1903 some extensive experiments in cotton growing were carried on in various sections of the republic, and it was found that Brazil had both climate and soil capable of producing cotton of the same quality as that raised in Texas.

The new President of Brazil, Dr. Francisco P. Rodrigues Alves, was peacefully elected and inaugurated. He has experience as a Cabinet Minister, and was accepted by the people with but little opposition. In his inaugural address the President declared for an increase in the army and navy, for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Rio Janeiro, for a revision of the internal revenue laws and for acts regulating savings banks, sub-stations and subtreasuries.

Bulgaria.

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Capital:
SOFIA.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin on July 13, 1878. In accordance with its provisions, Bulgaria became an autonomous and tributary principality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, with, however, a Christian government.

Prince Ferdinand, the youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans, the daughter of King Louis Philippe, was unanimously elected Prince of Bulgaria on July 7, 1887, and on August 14 he assumed the reins of government. In May, 1893, the Grand Sobranje bestowed the hereditary title of "Royal Highness" upon the Prince, and this title has since been recognized by the Porte and by Russia.



Prince Ferdinand was born February 26, 1861, and was married April 20, 1893, to Princess Marie Louise, the eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. She died January 31, 1899. They

had three children—Prince Boris (1894), Prince Cyril (1895), Princess Eudoxie (1898), and Princess Nadejda (1899)—all of whom are alive.

The Ministry.—The Ministry is composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Finance, M. Karaveloff; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, M. Daneff; Minister of Interior, M. Sarafoff; Minister of War, Colonel Savoff; Minister of Public Works, M. Bellnoff; Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, M. Ludskanoff; Minister of Justice, M. Radeff.

The Nation.—Both Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia are under the direct rule of Prince Ferdinand, subject, of course, to the Turkish suzerainty. By the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, it was provided that Eastern Roumelia should remain under the political and military authority of the Sultan. On September 18, 1885, however, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria was proclaimed. In 1886 it was agreed that the government of this province should be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria, and now, for all practical purposes, it forms a part of the principality.



Prince of Bulgaria.

In Bulgaria the state is theoretically the owner of the land, the landholder having a perpetual lease, descending to heirs, for which he pays one-tenth of his product each year in lieu of a stipulated rental. About five-sevenths of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors, holding farms of from one to six acres. The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. Large exports of minerals are also made, but the mines, like the other lands, belong to the state.

The national faith of Bulgaria is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, although in 1870 the Bulgarian Church was declared to be outside the orthodox communion. The church is governed by a synod of bishops which chooses the ecclesiastical officers. The clergy is paid by the state, and receives fees only for marriages, burials, etc.

Education is free in Bulgaria, and nominally is obligatory between the ages of eight and twelve years. For education the State grants an annual subvention which covers half the cost of the public instruction, the other half being provided in the municipalities and villages by the communal authorities.

The ruling Prince of Bulgaria is chosen by a National Assembly, which is elected by popular vote; but the Porte has final decision over the election.

Events in 1903.* — Incidental happenings in Bulgaria have been completely overshadowed during 1903, for the war clouds which began to gather early in the year assumed such threatening proportions as the months passed that there was practically nothing else in Bulgaria to attract attention. There was a slight friction in the Ministry, but peace was soon restored, and there was a rumor concerning a plot against the life of the reigning Prince, which was afterward generally discredited. The breach in the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey, however, continued to widen, and it was with the greatest difficulty that an outbreak was prevented, even during the Spring the Bulgarians' indignation and horror at the Macedonian atrocities being extremely difficult to control. Mutual recriminations did not tend to suppress the rising storm, and matters seemed on the point of culmination when the Porte's protest at the incursion of Bulgarian bands into Macedonia and the importation of explosives into Turkey was returned to the Ottoman Commissioner at Sofia as an offensive document. Immediately there were indications that both countries were mobilizing their armies, but the intervention of the Powers succeeded in easing a situation that seemed to tend to inevitable conflict.

*For full account of the Macedonian troubles see Turkey.



Cables: Submarine.

The submarine telegraphs of the world number 1,750. Their aggregate length is nearly 225,000 miles; their total cost is estimated at $300,000,000, and the number of messages annually transmitted over them at more than 6,000,000. All the grand divisions of the earth are now connected by their wires, and from country to country and island to island the thoughts and words of mankind are instantaneously transmitted. Beneath all oceans the universal language which this system has created flows uninterruptedly, and man talks as face to face with his fellow at the antipodes. Darkest Africa now converses daily with enlightened Europe or America, and the great events of the morning are known in the evening throughout the inhabited world. Adding to the submarine lines the land telegraph systems, by which they are connected and through which they bring interior points of the various continents into instantaneous communication, the total length of telegraph lines of the world is 1,200,000 miles, the length of their single wires, as conductors, 4,000,000 miles, and the total number of messages annually sent over them about 400,000,000, or an average of more than 1,000,000 messages each day.

Every body of water lying between the inhabited portions of the earth has been crossed and recrossed by submarine telegraph lines, including the Pacific Ocean, which was the last great body of water to be attempted by the gigantic spirit of enterprise represented in the cables extending along the bottom of sea and ocean in every part of the globe. That the Pacific should only recently have been spanned by the electric circuit, while a score of cables carry their pulsations through the depths of the Atlantic, is due to the fact that mid-ocean resting places could not be satisfactorily obtained or arranged for, no one government controlling a sufficient number of suitable landing places to make practicable the construction of a trans-Pacific line, in view of the belief that the distance through which messages could be sent and cables controlled was limited. The year 1903 witnessed the completion of two successful trans-Pacific cable systems, one of them an all-American line, connecting the United States with the Philippines and completing at those islands, by means of the restored cable which Admiral Dewey cut during the Spanish-American War, a telegraphic circuit of the entire globe, which includes submarine lines under both of the great oceans, together with the vast land systems of the two hemispheres.

The project for the American cable originated with the late John W. Mackay in 1901, he making an offer to the United States Government to lay a cable across the Pacific without subsidy or guarantee of any kind. To that end the Commercial Cable Pacific Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on September 23, 1901. Mr. Mackay's work was carried to completion after his death by his son, Clarence H. Mackay, who succeeded him as president of the company. The route selected for the line included four ocean stretches of 2,276, 1,254, 2,593 and 1,490 miles respectively, with a depth of water averaging three miles. The shore end of the first section was laid with public ceremonies at San Francisco on December 4, 1902, and the completion of the line was celebrated at President Roosevelt's summer home, Oyster Bay, L. I., on July 5, 1903, when President Roosevelt sent over the connecting lines a congratulatory despatch to Mr. Mackay, which, encircling the globe in twelve minutes, was delivered to Mr. Mackay in the room from which it had been sent. Mr. Mackay's reply, sent around the globe in an opposite direction, made the circuit of the earth in nine minutes. The principal points touched in the westward circuit were New York City, San Francisco, where it was placed on the new cable; Honolulu, Midway, Guam, Manila, the terminus of the new cable; Hong Kong, Suez, Gibraltar, the Azores, and back to New York. The distance, in round figures, was 25,000 miles. The total length of the cable thus inaugurated is 7,613 miles.

Of equal importance to the British Empire, while it is at the same time of vast benefit to the commercial interests of the entire world, was the completion in 1903 of the all-British cable between Australia and Vancouver, British Columbia. This cable is about the same length as the American cable, its total length being 7,836 miles. It is divided into three sections, the longest of which, lying between Vancouver and Fanning Island, has a length of 3,337 miles. The central section extends southward from Fanning Island, and the third to Norfolk Island, where it divides the main line, terminating at Queensland, on the Australian coast, while a branch runs to a point on the coast of New Zealand. This cable, it will thus be seen, not only connects Australia and New Zealand with the British possessions in America, but affords the two islands cable connection with each other. By means of it Australia and New Zealand now have a telegraphic communication direct with America, instead of being obliged to send their messages three-quarters of the way around the globe, at a much larger cost than will hereafter be imposed upon them. It is believed that the ultimate reduction on the cost of their messages to America will be fully 60 per cent.

A new Atlantic cable, the completion of which is expected this year, has its termini at Coney Island, New York, and the Azores. It belongs to the North German Sea Cable Company, and the shore ends were laid during the last part of the Summer of 1903.

The cable systems of the world include, in addition to the score or more of Atlantic cables and the two under the Pacific, three wires which span the comparatively short distance between South America and the African and South European coast lines; those under the Indian Ocean, which connect the Far East with Europe and America by way of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, which covers a perfect network of cables; those traversing the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea in all directions, connecting the islands with the North and South American continents, and those along the eastern coast of Asia and the entire coasts of Africa and South America. By means of telegraphic communication all portions of the globe where modern civilization has made a foothold are now in such close touch that the occurrences of any moment in any part of the world can be made known within the hour to every community. For the interchange of thought and information time and distance have been practically annihilated, and the Antipodes may almost be said to exchange hourly greetings with each other.

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Country.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.	Country.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Argentina and Brazil	40	99	Japan	118	2,022
Australia to America	5	7,837	Macao	1	2
Australia and New Zealand	32	349	Netherlands Indies	7	891
Austria	44	217	New Caledonia	1	1
Bahama Islands	1	213	Norway	536	543
Belgium	2	54	Nouvelle Galles du Sud	4	31
British America	1	199	Portugal	4	115
British India	8	1,784	Russia	10	319
Cochin China and Tonkin	2	774	Spain	15	1,743
Denmark	86	288	Sweden	16	209
Egypt	1	187	Switzerland	2	9
France	63	5,054	Senegal, Africa	1	3
Germany	89	2,636	Siam	3	13
Great Britain and Ireland	173	2,074	Turkey	23	344
Greece	46	54			
Holland	32	241	Totals	1,385	29,365
Italy	39	1,060			

The foregoing table and the one which follows embrace the entire system of submarine cables of the world. The table giving the number and mileage of cables owned by nations gives the total number as 1,385, which is an increase of five over the number given the previous year, while the total mileage of 29,368 miles is an increase of 7,835 miles. The number of cables in private ownership, as shown by the second table, is 383, which is an increase of ten over the year 1903. The total mileage is 193,547 miles, as against 189,961 miles the previous year, an increase of 3,586 miles. It requires but a glance at this second table to realize the universality of telegraphic communication, especially when it is borne in mind that every one of these many cables is connected with wide-spreading land systems. In view of the fact that a large degree of unity exists between nearly all the systems, land and submarine, it is possible for messages to be sent in all directions through the habitable zones of the earth and replies to be received from any distance within a period of time which might be measured by minutes. To-day electricity girdles the earth with the quickness of thought, and in so many directions that many years will not elapse before the furthermost corner of the earth is reached.

CABLES IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

(From Report of the International Bureau of Telegraph Administration.)

Company.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
African Direct Telegraph Company	8	2,943
Anglo-American Telegraph Company	14	9,554
Trans-Atlantic System—Valentia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Newfoundland.		
Minou, near Brest, France, to St. Pierre, Miquelon.		
Black Sea Telegraph Company	1	337
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	32	12,102
Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Brest, France, to St. Pierre, Miquelon.		
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.		
Central and South American Telegraph Company	14	7,500
Commercial Cable Co.—German system	2	4,141
Borkum, Germany, to Horta, Azores.		
Horta, Azores, to New York.		
Commercial Cable Co.—Transatlantic system	11	13,212
Havre, France, to Waterville, Ireland.		
Waterville, Ireland, to Weston-super-Mare, near Bristol.		
Waterville, Ireland, to Horta, Fayal, Azores Islands.		
Waterville, Ireland, to Canso, Nova Scotia.		
Horta, Fayal, The Azores, to Canso, Nova Scotia.		
Canso, Nova Scotia, to Rockport, Mass.		
Canso, Nova Scotia, to New York.		
Commercial Cable Co.—Pacific system	4	7,846
Manila to Guam.		
Guam to Midway.		
Midway to Honolulu.		
Honolulu to San Francisco.		
Compagnie Allemande des Cables	3	5,252
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	2	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company	10	1,143
Direct Spanish Telegraph Company	4	716
Direct West India Cable Company	2	1,265
Bermuda-Turks Island and Turks Island-Jamaica.		
Direct United States Cable Company	2	3,100
Ballinskelligs Bay, Ireland, to Halifax, Nova Scotia.		
Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	15	9,077
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company	34	18,153
Eastern Telegraph Company	93	39,473
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese system.		
System west of Malta.		
Italo-Greek system.		
Austro-Greek system.		
Greek system.		
Turko-Greek system.		
Turkish system.		
Egypto-European system.		
Egyptian system.		
Egypto-Indian system.		
Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island; Ascension Island to St. Vincent.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Company	2	1,053
Great Northern Telegraph Company	30	7,946
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company	1	849
India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company	3	145
Indo-European Telegraph Company	3	23
Intercolonial system	5	7,836
Vancouver to Fanning Island.		
Fanning Island to Fiji.		
Fiji to Norfolk Island.		
Norfolk to Queensland.		
Norfolk to New Zeland.		
Mexican Telegraph Company	3	1,523
River Plate Telegraph Company	1	1,528
South American Cable Company	2	2,049
United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Company	11	3,000
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,979
West India and Panama Telegraph Co.	24	4,639
Western Telegraph Company	27	17,260
Carcavellos, near Lisbon, Portugal, to Madeira; to St. Vincent, Cape Verde Island; to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo.		
Western Union Telegraph Company	13	7,478
Trans-Atlantic system — Sennen Cove, near Penzance, England, to Dover Bay, near Canso, Nova Scotia.		
Dover Bay, Nova Scotia, to New York.		
Gulf of Mexico system.		
Grand totals	383	193,547

California.

Capital:
SACRAMENTO.

When Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed from Mexico in June, 1542, on the perennial Spanish search for new treasure houses to be plundered, he found what he was after—and failed to recognize it. The wealth of another Peru lay behind the rugged shore along which he sailed, but it was left for another race and another age to find it. At the end of September, 1542, Cabrillo entered the bay of San Diego with two small ships, the first white man, so far as history knows, to set eye or foot on the soil of Alta California. Cabrillo sailed as far north as Point Ano Nuevo in his quest for the rich and populous cities that legend had located in "Islands of California," and on his death, at the opening of the new year, Bartolomeo Ferrelo, as his successor, sailed as far north as Cape Blanco, in Oregon; but only a forbidding shore met his eyes, and the survivors returned to Mexico. The voyages of Cabrillo and Ferrelo ended for all time the Spanish dream of finding another kingdom of the Incas in the north. Gold and silver and the riches of the soil lay in plenty in the new land, but they were hidden from the eye of man, and three centuries were to pass before they were brought to light. Drake, on a freebooting expedition, wintered thirty miles above San Francisco in 1573, but missed the discovery of the great harbor of the coast.



Vizcaino, hunting for a northern passage between the Pacific and the Atlantic, landed at Monterey in 1602, sailed as far north as the Oregon line, and sighted Cape Blanco before storms compelled him to turn back. But it was not until 1769 that any white man set foot in California with the purpose of permanent settlement. In that year the zeal of the Franciscan padres carried the standard of the cross in a northward march from Lower California that extended the power of Spain and the authority of the Church to the limits of San Francisco Bay. Religious authority was secured by the establishment of a chain of missions—twenty-two in number—from San Diego to Sonoma. Temporal power was maintained by the establishment of presidios, or military posts, about which gathered a mixed population of Spaniards, Mexicans and Indian converts. The Spaniards developed a semi-pastoral aristocracy, whose wealth was founded on their immense herds of horses and cattle. The Indians became peons and laborers. The missions lost their importance in 1834, when their lands and their power over the natives were taken away, and in 1848 the entire political, religious and social organization of the land was revolutionized by the cession of California to the United States and the discovery of gold.

At almost a single bound California became a fully organized American State, filled with an industrious, energetic American population, and started on a career of progress that has continued with scarce an interruption. Gold was discovered by John W. Marshall on January 14, 1848. In 1849 the population was numerous enough to set up a State Government, adopt a Constitution (Nov. 13, 1849), and secure admission to Statehood (September 9, 1850) without passing through the intermediate form of a Territory. The gold fields that brought thither the adventurers of the world soon proved but a secondary interest. After reaching a total of over $80,000,000 a year, gold production rapidly declined with the exhaustion of the placers, and in fifteen years had fallen to $17,000,000 or $18,000,000 a year, and still remains near these figures. But the marvellous fertility of California soil soon attracted the attention of the Americans, and those who came to pick up gold nuggets remained to till the land, and under their labors the State has turned out an immense quantity of grain, fruit and vegetable products.



Gov. George C. Pardee.

By a freak of topography the climate of California runs on north and south lines rather than on the east and west lines common to other parts of the continent. The high walls of the Sierras control the air currents and, with the Coast Range, determine temperature and rainfall. As a result the climate of the State is divided into three belts that run broadly north and south — the coast climate, the interior valley climate and the mountain climate. The coast climate has a smaller range of temperature than either of the others, but both valley and coast are equable and mild. The orange fruits on the stretch of six hundred miles from San Diego to Redding, and other products are determined by soil and water supply instead of by latitude. In the high Sierras is a land of perpetual snow. In the valleys the thermometer rarely registers the freezing point, snowstorms are unknown, and when the lands across the mountains are locked in ice the California hills are covered with green. The Summers along the coast are cool, the mercury rarely rising above seventy-five degrees. In the interior valleys the Summers are hot, the mercury registering frequently above 100 degrees, but with a dry heat that permits men to labor without suffering. Sunstrokes are unknown, and the nights, even in the hottest season, are cool. This combination of climatic conditions gives California a most varied list of orchard and farm products.

California has a total land and water area of 158,233 square miles, according to the figures of the United States Land office, which differ slightly from those of the Census office. It is the second State in the Union in size, with nearly the same area as the Japanese Empire. Its population at the taking of the census of 1900 was 1,485,053, and has been increasing rapidly by immigration in the past three years.

The California Legislature met on the 5th of January, 1903. Its first business was to canvass the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and to inaugurate Governor George C. Pardee (R.) and Lieutenant-Governor Alden Anderson (R). On the 13th both Houses balloted for United States Senator, and on the 14th George C. Perkins (R.) was declared re-elected for the term ending 1909, receiving ninety-one votes to seventeen for Franklin K. Lane (D) and seven for E. E. Schmitz (U. L.). The most important legislation passed by the session is as follows: Providing for a dissolution of irrigation districts upon a two-thirds vote of the electors of such districts; for the suppression of foul brood among bees; forbidding employment agents to exact fees in advance or for positions not obtained; defining conditions under which church property may be exempt from taxation; providing for the release of prisoners on probation; providing for a probation officer; providing for a court for the trial of juvenile delinquents and the commission of such children to the care of citizens or charitable societies; permitting railroad corporations to sell or convey property on the vote of three-fourths of their stockholders; making it a felony to conspire to kill or commit any assault upon the President of the United States or other specified officers; levying a tax of 1½ cents on the $100 for the support of high schools; providing for an interlocutory decree of divorce which may not be made final before the expiration of one year; providing for the establishment of a free market upon the San Francisco water front; amending the Bank Act; making the golden poppy the State flower; establishing an eight-hour day for State work done under contract or otherwise; appropriating $250,000 for the construction of an additional building for the University of California at Berkeley; amending the Ballot law to permit voting a straight ticket by a single cross and declaring that technical errors shall not invalidate ballots; abolishing the Barber Commission; appropriating $60,000 to co-operate with the Federal Government in investigating the water and forest problems of the State; providing for the revision of the State school books; submitting to the people a proposition to issue $2,000,000 bonds for the improvement of the San Francisco water front; appropriating $100,000 for the suppression of contagious diseases; making negligence on the part of an employer ground for damages in case of injury of employe; forbidding the sale of adulterated manures; forbidding the issuance of injunctions to forbid the doing of acts which would not be unlawful if done by a single person; a compulsory education act, providing that children between the ages of eight and fourteen must attend school for at least five months in each year; permitting corporations to transfer franchises and other property with the consent of two-thirds of their stockholders; authorizing cities to acquire a joint system of water supply; appropriating $130,000 for a California exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; establishing a State Board of Charities and Correction, with power to investigate and report. The Legislature adjourned March 14.

The magnificent memorial church erected by Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford at Stanford University in memory of her son and husband was dedicated with impressive ceremonies January 25.

The wrecks of the year were unimportant. The steam schooner Crescent City went on Fish Rock Island, off the Mendocino coast, on January 30, but the passengers were taken ashore without loss of life after a night on the storm-swept rock. On April 3 the lumber steamer Albion River was wrecked on a reef near Bodega Point, and on April 5 the small steamer Alliance struck a rock off Punta Gorda and was beached at Caspar after a run of seventy miles in a sinking condition.

On February 5 plans were made public, through an application to the Legislature, for another overland railroad from San Francisco to Ogden by way of Beckwith Pass. Terminals were subsequently secured in San Francisco and Oakland, and rights of way through California. The proposed line is supposed to be a result of the efforts of the Gould roads to secure a Pacific coast outlet.

On February 24 the Legislature passed the Hearst resolution favoring a Federal convention to revise the Constitution to permit the voters to elect Senators.

President Roosevelt paid a visit to the State from May 7 to May 20, being entertained at the Los

Angeles Fiesta, then by a three-day reception at San Francisco, a four-day trip through the Yosemite and by attentions in many of the smaller cities of the State. He delivered the commencement address at the University of California, in the beautiful Hearst Amphitheatre at Berkeley, where he was invested with the degree of D. C. L., and made many addresses through the State.

An epoch-making General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States was held at Los Angeles from May 21 to 29, at which the revised Confession of Faith was adopted.

On the 27th of July thirteen convicts broke out of Folsom Prison by capturing the warden and chief officers of the guards. By threats of killing their captives they secured possession of the armory and got clear away. One guard was killed and another seriously wounded. Four of the convicts were recaptured, two in California and two in Nevada. These reported that one convict was killed in the fight with the militia. With the convict killed in the Iowa Hill fight with the deputies this left seven at large at the time these pages went to press.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, August 17-24, in San Francisco, brought 25,000 visitors from the States beyond the Sierras and a larger number from the Pacific Slope. The electric street display was remarkably fine.

No State election was held during the year. San Francisco chose its officials for the years 1904-5 at an election on November 3, and several of the smaller cities held municipal elections.

CANADA—See Great Britain.

Canals.

Artificial waterways have been an element in the world's progress for a good many centuries, both for transportation and for power, though transportation canals were probably the first constructed. Before the days of the railroad the canal was a most important factor in the development of domestic and foreign trade relations, allowing easy means of transport between sections of one country or to the sea. In the United States has this been especially noticeable. As early as 1822 a canal was constructed from Lake Champlain to the headwaters of the Hudson River, in New York State, and this, together with the other canals owned by New York, was a source of the great wealth of the State. The commerce of the Great Lakes has been enhanced and the possibility of the great wheat fields of the West made evident by the canals which open communication between the lakes and the navigable rivers. A $50,000,000 ship canal has been planned to connect the Firth of Forth, on the east of Scotland, with the Clyde, on the west.

Of the many canals in the United States more than a score are ship canals. Of the five greatest ship canals in existence the only one connecting two bodies of fresh water—Sault Ste. Marie, or "Soo" canal—carries by far the greatest amount of tonnage. This is really little more than two locks, built to overcome the falls of St. Mary.

The New York State Legislature passed a bill at the session of 1903 to refer to the people of the State the question of improving the artificial waterways by the expenditure of $101,000,000. Chief among the improvements contemplated is a deepening and widening of the existing Erie Canal; and another of importance is the construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal, over the most practical route, to open communication between New York city and Buffalo. There was some opposition to the bill when presented before the Legislature, but the tendency seemed to be generally favorable toward such a project. Farmers and laboring men seemed to be greatly in favor of it; the former on account of the decrease in freight rates that would naturally result, and the latter on account of the increased opportunities for labor.

Isthmian Canal.—The project of cutting the Isthmus of Panama by a waterway connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific has long been dreamed, and many attempts have been made, either on paper or by actual digging, to bring about the union of the oceans. Shortly after the discovery of the Pacific, in 1513, exploration was begun to find a natural waterway connecting the two oceans. These were abandoned in the sixteenth century, but in 1771 they were resumed for a time on account of statements that there was a river flowing across the isthmus. Between 1517 and 1520 a land route was laid out from ocean to ocean, and early in 1517 the old town of Panama was founded. In 1520 a decree was issued by the King of Spain providing for a survey of the isthmus to discover a feasible route for an artificial waterway. In 1534 a further decree was promulgated, authorizing a more careful examination of the isthmus, but the work was abandoned almost at its commencement. In 1779 a survey was made to determine the practicability of a canal route by way of Lake Nicaragua, but the report thereon was unsatisfactory. In 1876 the Societe Civile Internationale du Canal Interoceanique was organized at Paris, and in 1878 concessions were obtained from Colombia under which the construction of an interoceanic canal could be undertaken along the Panama route. This concession was purchased in 1879 by a new company, of which Ferdinand de Lesseps was president. The price paid for this concession was 10,000,000 francs (about $2,000,000). The work was prosecuted until 1899, when the company was disbanded through bankruptcy. The liquidator obtained an extension of time from Colombia for the purpose of organizing a new company, on condition that work be resumed not later than February 28, 1893. Failure to comply with this condition was followed by another extension, which put the time of completion at October 31, 1894. A final extension, the validity of which has been questioned, sets October 31, 1910, as the time when the canal must be completed. A new company was formed to take up the work.

On June 28, 1902, President Roosevelt signed a bill which assures the construction of an American canal across the isthmus. The bill provides that the canal be constructed over the Panama route, if the title of the Panama Canal Company could be satisfactorily assured and concessions obtained from the Colombian Government. Otherwise, the canal should be constructed over the Nicaragua route. Both routes have been zealously advocated, as have also the San Blas and the Caledonia Bay routes.

Early in 1903 a treaty was arranged with the Colombian Government providing for the immediate construction of the canal by the United States, this country having been satisfied as to the titles of the Panama Canal Company. On March 17 the treaty was ratified by the Senate. By the provisions of this treaty the Government of Colombia authorizes the new Panama Canal Company to sell its rights and properties, as well as the Panama Railroad, to the United States. It insures that the sovereignty of Colombia shall remain intact; that free ports be established at the terminals; that the United States shall provide for the drainage of Panama and Colon. The rights of this Government are for 100 years, with the privilege of having the lease perpetually renewed. Colombia agrees not to lease or sell to any foreign government any lands for the purpose of establishing fortifications or coaling stations which might menace the canal. In case of necessity the Government of Colombia agrees to furnish forces to protect the canal and ships, or, in case Colombia cannot furnish force sufficient, the United States may send troops, which are to be retired as soon as the need for them is passed. The United States agrees to complete and open the canal within fourteen years, though if a sea level canal is found to be necessary the time may be extended ten years. An annual payment of $250,000 in gold is to be made for the lease, beginning nine years after the date of ratification, and $10,000,000 in gold is to be paid upon exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

At first it was thought that Colombia would offer no opposition to the ratification of the treaty, but opposition began to develop in April and increased in strength. On August 12 the treaty was rejected unanimously by the Colombian Congress. Its rejection caused consternation among the business men of Panama, many of whom had made expensive investments in anticipation of a ratification. The rejection of the treaty was not then taken to mean the absolute death of the Panama Canal plan, but it was expected that the Colombian Congress would reopen negotiations with the United States with a view to having some objectionable clauses modified, and a bill to this effect was passed. In September, however, the State Department of the United States declared the Panama idea practically dead so far as Colombia was concerned. Steps of a partly official nature were taken toward considering the Nicaragua route.

DISTANCES FROM ATLANTIC PORTS TO PACIFIC PORTS BY THE PRESENT ROUTES.

(In Nautical Miles.)

(Prepared expressly for The American Almanac by Commander W. H. H. Southerland, Hydrographer U. S. Navy.)

From—	To Port Townsend, via San Francisco.	To San Francisco.	To Guayaquil.	To Callao.	To Iquique.	To Valparaiso.	To Coronel.	To Yokohama via San Francisco.	To Shanghai via San Francisco and Yokohama.	To Manila via San Francisco and Yokohama.	To Sydney via Tahiti.	To Melbourne via Tahiti and Sydney.	To Wellington via Tahiti.
New York	14,019	13,244	10,423	9,702	9,221	8,461	7,860	17,780	18,910	19,530	14,560	15,135	13,600
Norfolk	13,945	13,170	10,349	9,628	9,147	8,387	7,786	17,706	18,836	19,456	14,486	15,061	13,526
Charleston	13,954	13,179	10,358	9,637	9,156	8,396	7,795	17,715	18,845	19,465	14,495	15,070	13,535
Port Tampa	14,119	13,344	10,523	9,802	9,321	8,561	7,960	17,880	19,010	19,630	14,660	15,235	13,700
New Orleans	14,419	13,644	10,823	10,102	9,621	8,861	8,260	18,180	19,310	19,930	14,960	15,535	14,000
Galveston	14,601	13,826	11,005	10,284	9,803	9,043	8,442	18,362	19,492	20,112	15,142	15,717	14,182
Liverpool	14,619	13,844	11,023	10,302	9,821	9,061	8,460	18,380	19,510	20,130	15,160	15,735	14,200
Hamburg	15,019	14,244	11,423	10,702	10,221	9,461	8,860	18,780	19,910	20,530	15,560	16,135	14,600
Antwerp	14,754	13,979	11,158	10,437	9,956	9,196	8,595	18,515	19,645	20,265	15,295	15,870	14,335
Bordeaux	14,474	13,691	10,868	10,157	9,676	8,916	8,315	18,235	19,365	19,985	15,015	15,590	14,055
Gibraltar	13,518	12,743	9,922	9,211	8,720	7,960	7,359	17,009	18,409	19,030	14,059	14,634	13,099

DISTANCES FROM ATLANTIC PORTS TO PACIFIC PORTS, VIA THE PANAMA CANAL, WHEN CONSTRUCTED.

(From a special report by the United States Treasury Department.)

From—	To Port Townsend, via San Francisco.	To San Francisco.	To Guayaquil.	To Callao.	To Iquique.*	To Valparaiso.	To Coronel.	To Yokohama via San Francisco.*	To Shanghai via San Francisco and Yokohama.*	To Manila via San Francisco and Yokohama.*	To Sydney via Tahiti.†	To Melbourne via Tahiti‡ and Sydney.†	To Wellington via Tahiti.§
New York	6,074	5,299	2,864	3,359	4,021	4,630	4,838	9,835	10,885	11,585	9,852	10,427	8,892
Norfolk	5,872	5,097	2,662	3,157	3,819	4,428	4,636	9,634	10,684	11,384	9,650	9,858	8,690
Charleston	5,673	4,898	2,463	2,958	3,638	4,229	4,437	9,344	10,367	10,809	9,451	10,006	8,491
Port Tampa	5,328	4,553	2,098	2,593	3,255	3,864	4,072	9,069	10,119	10,819	9,086	9,661	8,126
New Orleans	5,477	4,698	2,263	2,758	3,420	4,029	4,237	9,234	10,284	10,084	9,251	9,826	8,291
Galveston	5,574	4,799	2,364	2,858	3,520	4,120	4,338	9,335	10,385	11,085	9,352	9,927	8,392
Liverpool	8,813	8,038	5,603	6,098	6,760	7,369	7,577	12,574	13,624	14,324	12,591	13,166	11,631
Hamburg	9,242	8,467	6,032	6,527	7,189	7,798	8,006	13,003	14,053	14,753	13,020	13,595	12,060
Antwerp	8,963	8,188	5,753	6,248	6,910	7,519	7,727	12,724	13,774	14,474	12,741	13,316	11,781
Bordeaux	8,713	7,938	5,503	5,998	6,660	7,269	7,477	12,474	13,524	14,224	12,491	13,066	11,471
Gibraltar	8,447	7,672	5,237	5,723	6,394	7,003	7,211	12,208	13,258	13,958	12,221	11,168	11,205

*Via Honolulu, add 252 miles. †Omitting Tahiti reduces voyage from Brito by 52 miles. ‡Voyage from Brito to Sydney by way of Wellington is 232 miles less than by way of Tahiti; from Panama it is 405 miles less. §Voyage from Brito to Wellington direct is 185 miles shorter than via Tahiti, and from Panama it is 358 miles shorter.

THE GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

(The selection is that of the United States Treasury Department.)

Canal.	Completed.	Connecting.	Length, Miles.	Width, Feet.	Depth, Feet.	No. of Locks.	Cost.†
Suez	1869	Mediterranean & Red Seas	90	108	31	None.	$100,000,000
Cronstadt and St. Petersburg	1890	Bay of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg	6	220	20½	None.	10,000,000
Corinth	1893	Gulfs of Corinth & Aegina	4	72	26¼	None.	5,000,000
Manchester	1894	Manchester, Eng., and the Mersey	35.50	120	26	5	75,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm	1895	Baltic and North Seas	61	72	29½	—	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	1900	Baltic and North Seas	41	72	10	—	25,200,000
Welland	1833	Lakes Ontario and Erie	27	45	14	26	25,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (American)	1855	Lakes Superior & Huron.	1.6	160	25	1	6,033,533
Sault Ste. Marie (Canadian)	1895	Lakes Superior & Huron.	1.125	150	22	1	3,770,321

*Minimum width, or width at bottom given wherever possible. †Cost of construction to State.

CANALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canal.	Completed.	Connecting.	Length, Miles.	Width, Feet.	Depth, Feet.	No. of Locks.
Albemarle and Chesapeake*	1860	Norfolk & North Carolina State Line.	38.44			
		Norfolk, Va., & Canjock Bay, N. C.	5.50	60	7½	1
Augusta*	1847	Savannah River and Augusta	9			
Beaver		Beaver and Economy	11.50		2½	
Big Sandy		Paintsville and Louisa	13.50		5	
Black		Carthage and Lyons Falls	42.50		4	
Black River†	1849	Rome and Lyons Falls	35.50	28	4	109
Black Warrior		Daniel Creek and Tuscaloosa	0.04		6	
Cayuga and Seneca†	1839	Montezuma & Cayuga & Seneca Lakes.	24.77	56	7	11
Chesapeake and Delaware*	1829	Delaware City, Del., & Chesapeake City, Md	14		9	3
Chesapeake and Ohio	1850	Cumberland, Md., & Washington, D. C.	184		6	73
Champlain†	1822	Whitehall and West Troy	81	44	6	32
Chicago	1900	Lake Michigan and Illinois River	34	160	22	
Chippewa		Eauclaire and Mississippi River	9		4-5	
Columbia		Columbia River at the Cascades	0 60		8	
Company's*	1847	Mississippi River and Bayou Black	22.25		6	1
Coosa*		Coosa River at Ten Island Shoals	5.30		3	
Cumberland		Near Nashville	14.40		4	
Delaware and Hudson		Rondout and Penn State Line	86	32	6	
		Honesdale and N. Y. State Line	25			
Delaware and Raritan*	1838	Bull Island and Trenton / New Brunswick and Bordentown	66		7	14
Des Moines Rapids*	1877	Keokuk and Nashville	7.60		5	3
Dismal Swamp*	1822	Elizabeth River, Va., and Pasquotank River, N. C.	29		6	7
Elk River*		Tennessee River at Elk River Shoals	1.50		6	

CANALS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Canal.	Completed.	Connecting.	Length, Miles.	Width, Feet.	Depth, Feet.	No. of Locks.
Erie†	1826	Albany and Buffalo	381.39	52½	7	72
Fairfield*		Alligator River & Mattamuskeet Lake.	4.50		6	
Fox		Portage City and Green Bay	160.40		5	
Galveston and Brazos*	1851	Galveston and Brazos River	38		5	
Green and Barren		Green and Barren Rivers	175		3	
Great Kanawha		Loup Creek Shoals and Point Pleasant.	58		7	
Harlem	1895	Hudson River and Long Island Sound.				
Harvey's		Harvey and Bayou Barataria	5.75		6	
Hocking†	1843	Carroll and Nelsonville	42		4	26
Illinois†		La Salle and Grafton	227		7	
Illinois and Michigan*†	1848	Chicago and La Salle	102		6	15
Illinois and Mississippi‡		Illinois and Mississippi Rivers		80	7	3
Kentucky		Oregon and Ohio Rivers	98		5	
Keweenaw Bay and Portage Lake.		Keweenaw Bay and Portage Lake	5		14	
Lake Borgne*	1901	Gulf to New Orleans and inland	7	150	25	
Lake Superior*	1873	Portage Lake and Lake Superior	2.12		14	
Lehigh C. & N. Co., Delaware Division	1830	Coalport and Easton / Easton and Bristol	108	35	6	57
Little Kanawha		Burning Springs and Parkersburg	40		5	
Louisville and Portland*	1872	Louisville and Portland	2.40		12	2
Miami and Erie†	1835	Cincinnati and Toledo	274		5½	93
Mississippi		Nashville and Montrose	4.40		5	
Monongahela		Pittsburg and Morgantown, W. Va	102		6	
Morris	1836	Jersey City and Easton, Pa	103	25	5	33
Muncy		Muncy and Pennsylvania Canal	0.75	25	4½	
Muscle Shoals*	1889	Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals	14.50		6	11
Muskingum		Zanesville and Marietta	75		6	
New Basin*		New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain.	6.50		7	
Newberne and Beaufort*		Clubfoot Creek and Newport River	3		10	
Ogeechee	1840	Savannah and Ogeechee River	16		3	5
Ohio and its branches	1835	Ohio River at Davis Island / Cleveland to Portsmouth	323	26	4	150
Old Basin		New Orleans and Bayou St. John	2		7	
Oneida		Three River Point and Brewerton	20		4	
Oswego†	1828	Oswego and Syracuse	38	56	7	18
Pennsylvania and branches	1839	Northumberland and Wilkesbarre and vicinity	198	30	5-6	71
Penn's Neck*		Salem Creek and Delaware River	2.02	75	5	
Port Arthur*	1839	Port Arthur, Tex., and Gulf of Mexico	7		26	
Santa Fe*	1880	Waldo and Melrose	10.50		5	
Schuylkill Navigation Co	1826	Mill Creek and Philadelphia	108.23	40	6	71
Secolas		Mississippi River and Bayou Barataria.	1.75		4	
Seneca		Mud Lock and Baldwinsville	7.70		4	
St. Clair Flats*		St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair	1.19		16	
St. Mary's Falls	1855	St. Mary's River at the Falls	1.02		17	1
Songo		Sebago Lake and Long Pond	7		10	
Sturgeon Bay*	1881	Green Bay and Lake Michigan	1.25		15	
Susquehanna	1840	Columbia and Maryland State Line / Havre de Grace and Penn State Line	30 15	30	5½ 5	32
Upper Appomattox		Stony Point and Petersburg	11.50		2½	
Walhonding†	1843	Rochester and Roscoe	25		4	11
Willamette T. & L. Co		Willamette River at the falls	0.75		9	

*Ship canal. †State canal. ‡Begun in 1892; not yet completed.

SMALLER CANADIAN CANALS.

Canal.	Completed.	Connecting.	Length, Miles.	Width, Feet.	Depth, Feet.	No. of Locks.
Beauharnois		To be abandoned for new Soutanges Canal	11.25	80	9	9
Carillon		At Carillon Rapids	0.75	100	9	2
Chambly		Chambly and St. John	12	36	7	9
Cornwall		Cornwall and Dickinsons Landing	11	100	14	6
Farran's Point		At Farran's Point Rapids	1	90	14	1
Gallops		At rapids at Pointe aux Iroquois and the Gallops	7.33	80	14	3
Grenville		At Long Sault Rapids	5.75	45	9	5
Lachine		Montreal and Lachine	8.50	125	16	5
Murray		Through the Isthmus of Murray	5.17	80	11	
Rapide Plat		At the Rapide Plat Rapids	3.66	80	14	2
Rideau		Ottawa River and Lake Ontario	126.25	56	5	9
Perth Division		Perth and Beveridge Bay	6	40	5½	2
St. Anne		At St. Anne	0.125	45	9	1
St. Ours		At St. Ours	0.125		7	1
St. Peters, Cape Breton		St. Peter's Bay and Bras d'Or Lake	2,400 ft.	55	19	1
Soulanger		Cascade Point and Coteau Landing	14	100	15	5
Trent		Not yet completed.				

Chili.

Capital: SANTIAGO.

Chili found her independence in 1818, having declared herself free eight years before, when Don Jose de San Martin came over the Andes from his victories in Argentina to help the sister country. Prior to 1540 Chili was inhabited entirely by the Indians whose descendants are now found there. Inroads by the Peruvian tribes kept the country in turmoil until the arrival of the Spaniards, about 1540. About that year a Spanish force made an attempt to enter the territory and plant settlements, but never succeded in gaining a firm foothold except along the coast. Since independence was secured there have been several attempts at forcibly changing the Government, but Chili has been more free from internal disturbances than most of the South American countries, though at times embroiled with neighboring countries.



The President.—Senor German Riesco.

The Cabinet.—Prime Minister and Secretary of the Interior, Rafael Sotomayor; Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, Anibal Sanfuentes; Secretary of

Finances, Emilio Bello; Secretary of War and Navy, Ricardo Matte; Secretary of Industry and Public Works, Francisco Rivas Vicuna.

The Government.—Chili is a republic, with laws administered under a Constitution formed in 1833 and subsequently amended. The President is elected for a term of five years by indirect vote, much as the like officer is chosen in the United States. He is not eligible for re-election for a succeeding term. The day of election is June 25 of the last year of the President's term of office, and the inaugural date is September 18 of the same year.

Congress consists of two Houses—a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Members of the Senate are elected by popular vote for a term of six years, and Deputies are chosen in the same way for a term of three years. The proportion is one Senator for three Deputies. Electors must be twenty-one years of age and able to read and write.

The republic is divided into provinces, which are sub-divided into departments. Local government is exercised in the former by Intendents and in the latter by Gobernadores. The police of Santiago and the capitals of the provinces are organized and regulated by the President of the republic.

The Nation.—Chili has an area of 279,901 square miles, and by a census made in 1895 had a population of 2,712,145. The foreign population at this date numbered 72,812. Immigration is encouraged by the Government.

The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all forms of faith are by the Constitution tolerated and protected. Civil marriage is the only form acknowledged by law. Education is free, but is not compulsory. There are two universities, one belonging to the State and the other private, where professional and secondary education is obtained. There are a number of well-conducted lycees established by the state, and several under private management. There are also provincial colleges and special schools. At the seats of the bishops, of which there are three, and one archbishop, ecclesiastical seminaries are established, where instruction similar to that of the national schools is given.

About two-thirds of the population is engaged in agriculture. Cereals, wine, fruit and vegetables are largely produced, wheat and barley leading among the grains. Cattle, sheep and goats, reared for their hides and wool, give occupation to a large number of people and form important sources of revenue.



President Riesco.

The principal wealth of the country is in the minerals, however, of which copper stands first. Gold is largely produced, and silver, manganese, coal, cobalt, borate of lime, zinc, and nickel and tin in small quantities are found. The nitrate fields of Chili furnish a large part of the world's supply of this article and give employment to about 20,000 workpeople. The industry has been largely developed by British capital.

There has been an increase in manufacturing during the past few years, and now several important sugar refineries, gas works, breweries, carriage and cart works, saw mills and, recently, cotton factories, are in paying operation in Valparaiso and other of the larger towns.

Chili was the first state in South America to construct railroads, and in 1900 there were about 2,880 miles of road open for traffic. There are 970 miles of navigable rivers in the country and about 22,000 miles of public and vicinal roadways.

Events in 1903. — One of the most important political events in Chili was the selection of a new Ministry, an action which was necessitated by the sentiment or complaint regarding general public corruption, as the judicial investigation into the condition of the affairs of the state railways had proved conclusively that robberies had been committed, and that the crime had spread into high places.

For some time past there has been considerable uneasiness among the working classes in Chili, and the sentiment culminated during the Spring in a series of strikes and strike riots which finally assumed such serious proportions that it was found necessary to proclaim martial law in several parts of the country. In all more than forty persons were killed and many depredations were committed.

During the month of January the Chilian Congress devoted considerable attention to the Trans-Andean Railway matter, and in June it decided to accept tenders for its construction. The projected railroad will cross the Andes, passing through the Capallata Pass and the Antuco Mountains, providing such an important means of transportation that the government stands ready to guarantee 5 per cent on the $7,000,000 contract. In fact, the general tendency of affairs in Chili to-day is toward improvement, and the statement that the present government is preparing to expend not less than $25,000,000 for the betterment of the country is credited in good circles.

China.

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Capital: PEKIN.

The ninth Emperor of China, the present sovereign, of the Manchu dynasty of Tsing, which destroyed the native dynasty of Ming in 1644, reigns under the style of Kuang-su. In this country there is no law relative to hereditary succession to the throne, the right being given each sovereign to appoint as his successor a member of the family of a younger generation. In the case of the late Emperor Tung-Chi, who died in his eighteenth year, no successor was named, but, as a result of arrangements conducted by the Empress Dowager Tszu-Hszi (born November 17, 1834), widow of the Emperor Hien-Feng, predecessor and father of Tung-Chi, in conjunction with Prince Chun, the infant son of the latter was designated as the nominal occupant of the throne. The young Emperor, having become of age, assumed the government in March, 1887. Two years later, in February, he assumed full control. An imperial edict stating that the Emperor had resigned power to the Empress Dowager was issued September 22, 1898, and as a result the direction of affairs has been in her hands ever since. Kuk Wei (whose official name is Pu Tsing), the son of the Prince of Tuan, was, on January 24, 1900, declared by decree the successor to Tung Chi.

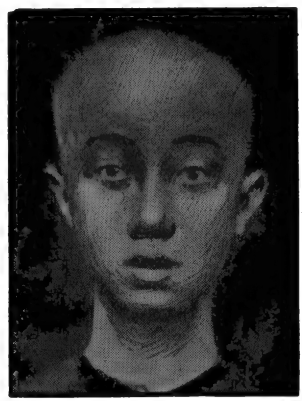
The Ministry. — Civil Administration (Lipou), Soun Chia-Nai; Finance (Houpou), Young Lou; Religion and Ceremonies (Lipou), Shih-hsu; War (Pingpou), Koun-Kang; Justice (Hsingpou), Koueiheng; Foreign Office (Li-fan-yuan), Ching-hsin and A-Ko-tan; Censors (Tou-tcha-youen), Pouliang and Lu-jun-hsiang; Imperial Academy (Han-lin-youan), K'oun-kang; Railroads and Mines, Wang-wen-shao; Councellors of the Empire (Cheng-wou-chou), Ch'ing, Young-lou, K'oun-Kang, Wang-wen-shao, Lou-ch'ouan-lin, Ch'u-houng-chi, Chan-chih-fung, Liou-k'oun-yi.



The Nation.—The laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien, or "Collected Regulations of the "Ts'ing dynasty," and are founded on the idea that the government of the state be based upon the government of its family. To the Chun Chi Chu, or the Privy Council, or Grand Council, is intrusted the supreme direction of the empire. The supreme direction of the administration is in the hands of the Nei-Ko, or Cabinet, which is composed of four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin. In addition to the above are two assistants from the Han-Lin, or Great College, whose duties are to see that nothing contrary to both the civil and religious laws of the empire contained in the Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien and sacred books of Con-

fucius is done. The members of this Cabinet are denominated Ta-hsio-shih, or Ministers of State; and under their orders are the Chi-pu, or seven boards of government. Each of these boards is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. These boards are as follows: (1) The Board of Civil Appointments, looking to the conduct and administration of all civil affairs; (2) the Board of Revenues, in charge of all financial affairs; (3) the Board of Rites and Ceremonies, whose duty is to enforce the laws and customs to be observed by the people; (4) the Military Board; (5) the Board of Public Works; (6) the High Tribunal of Criminal Jurisdiction, and (7) the Admiralty Board at Tientsin, established in 1885. A body that is independent of the Government and theoretically is above the central administration is the Tu-ch'a-yuen, or Board of Public Censors. The membership numbers between forty and fifty, who are under two presidents, one of Manchu and the other of Chinese birth. By an ancient custom of the empire all the members of the board are permitted to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. It is necessary that one censor be present at the meetings of each of the Government boards. On January 19, 1861, the Tsungli Yamen, or Foreign Office, was created by a decree, and in July, 1902, it was superseded by the formation of a new Foreign Office designated as the Wai-wu-pu. Prince Ching was appointed president, and this office, with its four secretaries, took precedence over all other boards.

Throughout the country the people acknowledge three religions, viz.: Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. In Middle and Southern China a great many people profess and practise all three of these religions. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the bulk of the people are Buddhists. It is estimated that there are about 30,000,000 Mohammedans, the greater number of whom are to be found in the northeast and southwest sections of the country. The adherents of Roman Catholicism are estimated to number about 1,000,000, there being twenty-five bishoprics in addition to those of Manchuria, Thibet, Mongolia and Korea. In many parts of the country other Christian societies have established stations, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at 50,000.



Emperor of China.

Although education of a general type is very general in China, there are vast numbers of adult countrymen who are unable to either read or write. For the sole purpose of studying the literature of their own country there is a special literary class whose members devote their lives to the task. In the schools mathematics, with the Chinese classics, for subjects of examination, were admitted for the first time in 1887. At the present time schools for the propagation of Western science and literature are steadily on the increase. The success with which ten Chinese newspapers published in Shanghai have met has resulted in the establishment of others at some of the other treaty ports.

Owing to the fact that China does not make public any general statement of her revenue and expenditure the estimates that have been formed by Europeans are based on financial reports of provincial governors published in the Pekin Gazette. It was shown by an estimate taken from a report by Consul Jamieson, of Shanghai, based on figures for the three years previous to the Japanese War, that the sums accounted for by the provincial authorities amounted to 88,979,000 taels. The Imperial Customs Department, at the head of which is an Englishman, and under whom is a large staff of American, European and Chinese subordinates, has charge of the collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade, as well as the administration of lights on the coast. Estimates made show that debts contracted since the beginning of 1894 amount to $8,175,000 at 7 per cent interest, $35,000,000 at 6 per cent, $91,500,000 at 5 per cent and $479,100,000 at 4 per cent. For injuries inflicted by the Boxers on May 29, 1901, China agreed to pay to the Powers an indemnity amounting to $320,000,000. It was provided that this indemnity was to constitute a gold debt, repayable in thirty-nine annual instalments, due on January 1 of each year up to 1941, interest at 4 per cent payable semi-annually.

There are 300,000 men in the land army of the country when on a peace footing, but on a war footing there are not less than 1,000,000 men. The army, taken as a whole, lacks unity, there being no proper discipline, while the drill simply amounts to physical exercise. In addition to the fact that the weapons used are obsolete, there is no transport, commissariat or medical service. At the time of the war with Japan many who, prior to that time, regarded the Chinese navy as an effective fighting force, were greatly disappointed with the results shown.

The land throughout the country, which for the most part is agricultural, is all freehold, being held by families on payment of an annual tax. These holdings, as a rule, are small, and on the farms the animals used are oxen and buffaloes. Irrigation is quite common, while the implements used are decidedly primitive. A favorite pursuit is that of horticulture, fruit trees being grown very generally. The cultivation of tea in the western and southern parts of the country vies in importance with the culture of silk. In 1890 two native cotton mills were established, while recently four mills have been successfully placed in operation by foreign companies. China can be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world, all of the eighteen provinces containing this valuable product, while iron, copper, lead and silver can be found in large quantities in certain sections.

The roads which traverse the country in all directions are neither paved nor kept in condition, but, notwithstanding this, vast internal trade is carried on, partly over these roads and partly by means of canals and navigable rivers. The Government, in February, 1898, agreed that all internal waterways should be open to foreign and native steamers. A considerable extent of railway has been constructed in the north of China and is open for traffic. All over the empire the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs are busy, being rapidly extended. All the postal work of the empire is carried on under the Minister of War by means of post carts and runners.

Events in 1903. — The Chinese Board of Revenue announced the completion of the census of China on March 14. The total population was given at 426,447,000. The population of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet and Turkestan was only estimated.

Russian occupancy of Manchuria held diplomatic attention of the Powers during the year. Since the suppression of the Boxer uprising Russia has occupied posts in Manchuria, disclaiming, however, any intent of permanently holding the region. Although promises were given early in the year to effect an immediate evacuation of the province, no apparent effort was made to do so, and excuse after excuse was given. In April Russia claimed that the non-arrival of the Chinese Taotai prevented the formal restitution of the city of Niu-Chwang to China; later in the month the organization of an international commission to prevent the recurrence of bubonic plague was offered as excuse: again Russia claimed to be holding the city on account of the presence of German and American gunboats in the harbor. Russia had formally pledged itself three times that the "open door" should be maintained in Manchuria, and that the troops should be withdrawn as soon as peace was restored.

The failure to carry out the pledges was looked upon as a distinct breach of faith. Japan and Great Britain made formal protests and other Powers showed their displeasure in a diplomatic way. The protests seemed to have effect, inasmuch as Russia hastened to assure the world that her intentions were not to retain any military occupancy of the territory, but to exercise a protective control for a short period. Niu-Chwang was evacuated, but on May 8 was reoccupied with a larger force of troops, only to be again freed on May 9. On May 12 Manchuria was declared open by Russia, giving foreigners the right to trade there without Russian passports. In June it was reported that Russia was building permanent houses and barracks in the province with every sign of establishing herself more firmly. In July a more active movement of troops took place, which again brought out protests from the Powers. In September Russia again offered to withdraw under certain conditions, which were of the nature of demands upon China, and seemed evidence of Russia's intention to hold the province in spite of the protests. The treaty between the United States and China for

the opening of certain ports in Manchuria was held up through Russia's action until September, when an agreement was reached whereby the United States was to receive privileges to two ports. It was expected that the treaty would be signed in October.

China's troubles over the payment of the indemnity for losses occurred during the Boxer outbreak was augmented by a demand of the Powers in January insisting that the payment be made in gold. The United States alone offered to accept a payment in silver. The good offices of this country were used in attempting to persuade the other Powers to accept the same basis, but without avail. In April China announced her intention and ability to make the payments in gold.

Insurrection and rebellion kept several provinces in a state of disturbance during a greater part of the year. Kwang Si, Che Kiang, Canton, Chili, Hu Pei and Yun Nan, widely separated provinces, were the scenes of the most important of the revolts. That in Kwang Si assumed the most alarming proportions, and lasted from January until May. Rebels in North China proclaimed Pu Chun, Prince Tuan's son, as emperor, but the movement was suppressed before it reached great importance. As a result of the rebellion in the province of Kwang Si the country was desolated and a serious famine threatened. It was reported that 1,000,000 persons were starving, and that men were selling their wives and children in order to get food. A complete crop failure in the region around Pekin threatened to bring about the same conditions in that province.

Early in April Prince Ching, president of the Foreign Office, was appointed Grand Secretary, in succession to the late Yung Lu. The Order of the Dragon was distributed among two hundred officers of the Japanese forces, in recognition of their services in guarding the palace after the suppression of the Boxer trouble. Herbert H. D. Pierce, of Washington, and J. B. Reynolds, of New York, were given this decoration on account of kindness shown Prince Chen on his visit to this country. A memorial arch to the murdered German Minister, Baron von Kettler, was dedicated at Pekin on January 18. Concessions were granted a British-Belgian syndicate to build a railroad from Hankow to Chin Tu. A German-Chinese company was incorporated in Berlin, April 21, for the purpose of carrying out the construction of the Chinese State railways. A daily steamship service between Dalny and Shanghai was begun in March. In March the policy was announced of employing Japanese teachers and text books in the Imperial University. In August this institution collapsed, opening with only 50 pupils. In July editors of several newspapers, accused of being too radical to suit the government, were arrested and punished.

The Empire of China is divided as follows:

AREA AND POPULATION OF CHINA.

Provinces and Dependencies.	Area Sq. M.	Population.
China Proper:		
Chili	115,800	20,937,000
Shantung	55,970	38,247,900
Shansi	81,830	12,200,456
Honan	67,940	35,316,800
Kiangsu	38,600	18,980,235
Nganhwei	54,810	23,670,314
Kiangsi	69,480	26,532,125
Chehkiang	36,670	11,580,692
Fukien	46,320	22,876,540
Hupeh	71,410	35,280,685
Hunan	83,380	22,169,673
Shensi	75,270	8,450,182
Kansu	125,450	10,385,376
Szechwan	218,480	68,724,809
Kwangtung with Hainan	99,970	31,865,251
Kwangsi	77,200	5,142,330
Kweichau	67,160	7,650,262
Yunnan	146,680	12,324,574
Total China	1,532,420	407,253,029
Dependencies:		
Manchuria	363,610	8,500,000
Mongolia	1,367,600	2,580,000
Thibet	463,200	6,430,000
Chinese Turkestan	550,340	1,200,000
Total dependencies	2,744,750	18,710,000
Total Empire	4,277,170	425,963,029

Christian Science.

Christian Science is a system of religion based upon the Bible. Its discoverer and founder is the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, who is the author of its text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." Christian Science was discovered in 1866, and its text-book was published in 1875. Popularly defined, Christian Science may be said to be that religious denomination or church organization which holds to and practices the teachings of Christianity as interpreted by the Christian Science text-book. A broader and less conventional definition is given by Mrs. Eddy, who describes it as "the law of God, the law of Good, interpreting and demonstrating the principle and rule of universal harmony" (Rudimental Divine Science). That feature which distinguishes Christian Science from other religious bodies in the public mind is the healing of sickness without resort to drugs or medicines. This part of its teaching has been unwarrantably emphasized, for in the estimation of Christian Scientists the curative arts are secondary to the worship of God, and the healing of sin is more greatly to be desired than the healing of physical disorders. These two functions, however, according to Christian Science, are conjoined, because they are both operations of the One Mind, which is God. Mrs. Eddy summarizes the teachings of Christian Science as follows:

"The fundamental propositions of Christian Science are summarized in the four following, to me, self-evident propositions. Even if reversed, these propositions will be found to agree in statement and proof, showing mathematically their exact relation to Truth. De Quincy says mathematics has not a foot to stand upon which is not purely metaphysical:

"1. God is all in all.

"2. God is good. Good is Mind.

"3. God, spirit, being all, nothing is matter.

"4. Life, God, omnipotent Good, deny death, evil, sin, disease. Disease, sin, evil, death deny Good, omnipotent God, Life." (Science and Health, page 113.)

Christian Science is not a revelation, in any supernatural sense, but as a statement of pure Truth, in contradistinction to mere human opinion, it is distinctively a revelation: namely, of God's omnipotence over evil of every sort. This revelation was reached by logical steps consistent with clear reasoning, and is, therefore, strictly scientific in the proper sense of the word. The discoverer of Christian Science investigated and observed many methods before she reached the spiritual understanding of what she denominated Christian Science, a name which means the same to-day that it did then.

In her autobiography, "Retrospection and Introspection," Mrs. Eddy relates the circumstances surrounding her discovery:

"The discovery came to pass in this way. During 20 years prior to my discovery I had been trying to trace all physical effects to a mental cause; and in the latter part of 1866 I gained the scientific certainty that all causation was mind, and every effect a mental phenomenon.

"My immediate recovery from the effects of an injury caused by an accident, an injury that neither medicine nor surgery could reach, was the falling apple that led me to the discovery how to be well myself, and how to make others so.

"Even to the homoeopathic physician who attended me, and rejoiced in my recovery, I could not then explain the modus of my relief. I could only assure him that the divine spirit had wrought the miracle—a miracle which later I found to be in perfect scientific accord with the divine law."

After the discovery that divine spirit had healed her, Mrs. Eddy began her search for the modus operandi of this healing. She writes on page 169 of "Science and Health":

"For three years after my discovery I sought the solution of this problem of mind-healing; searched the Scriptures, read little else; kept aloof from society and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule. The search was sweet, calm and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing. I knew the principle of all harmonious mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know its science, and I won my way to abso-

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lute conclusions, through divine revelation, reason and demonstration."

Finally, after the discovery of the healing principle of Christian Science, came her application to existing conditions. On page 111 we read:

"I submitted my metaphysical system of treating disease to the broadest practical tests. Since then this system has gradually gained ground and has proved itself, whenever scientifically employed, to be the most effective curative agent in medical practice."

Thus it will be seen that in the discovery of Christian Science both the inductive and deductive methods of reasoning were employed. First, facts were ascertained and a conclusion reached by the inductive process. With this conclusion as a basis a practical system of mental, moral and physical regeneration was established by deductive reasoning. In a word, the same general process was followed as in the case of all great discoveries which mankind has made, God being taken as the divine premise, cause and origin of the universe, including man, all effects are deduced from Him. Thus the logic which leads to a perfect universe and perfect man derived from a perfect God is irresistible. It is the understanding of this perfection in God and His manifestation which heals the sick, by abolishing a false concept or mental state, wherein God's supposed opposites, such as evil, sin, sickness and death, are erroneously believed to be actualities. That the logic of Christian Science is faultless, and that perfect God as premise, and perfect man as conclusion, are unassailable, is demonstrated by the actual cures which have been performed, reaching into the hundreds of thousands and covering the whole range of disease known to man.



Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy.

Mrs. Eddy herself at no time has laid claim to miraculous powers, and her early life was not unusual.

Of herself Mrs. Eddy thus writes, in "Retrospection and Introspection":

"My ancestors, according to the flesh, were from Scotland and England, my great-grandfather, on my father's side, being John McNeil, of Edinburgh. His wife, my great-grandmother, was Marion Moore, and her family is said to have been in some way related to Hannah Moore, the pious and popular English authoress of a century ago. * * * A relative of my Grandfather Baker was General Henry Knox, of Revolutionary fame. * * * In the line of my Grandmother Baker's family was the late Sir John Macneill, a Scotch knight, who was prominent in English politics, and at one time held the position of Ambassador to Persia.

"My grandparents were likewise connected with Captain John Lovewell, of Dunstable, New Hampshire, whose gallant leadership and death in the Indian troubles of 1722-1725 caused that prolonged contest to be known historically as Lovewell's War.

"A cousin of my grandmother was John Macneill, the New Hampshire general, who fought at Lundy's Lane, and won distinction, in 1814, at the neighboring battle of Chippewa, toward the close of the War of 1812.

"My childhood's home I remember as one with the open hand. The needy were ever welcome, and to the clergy were accorded special household privileges."

From her brother, the Hon. Albert Baker, once Congressman-elect from New Hampshire, she acquired her knowledge of Hebrew, Greek and Latin. The simplicity of her early life, the religious training of a pure home, and her own sweetness and gentleness, were fitting preparations for the work she afterward was called upon to perform. She is the only woman in history who has founded a great religious organization.

In July, 1903, the total number of Christian Science churches and societies, here and abroad, was 769. This number was made up of 566 churches, showing a gain of 55 during the year, and of 203 societies, with a gain of 19 during the same period. The churches are all branches of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and the societies are associations of Christian Scientists holding regular services, but not yet organized as churches. In July, 1903, the total membership of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, was 27,796, of which number 3,696 united during the year. Connected with these churches and societies are free reading rooms, where the Bible and Christian Science literature may be read free of charge. These reading rooms are a distinguishing feature of the denomination. They are to be found also in the cities abroad where Christian Science has spread.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., was organized in 1892, and the church building dedicated in 1895. The cost was $250,000. It is known as the Mother Church, and was the first Christian Science church to be organized. Membership in this church is not confined to Christian Scientists residing in Boston. Mrs. Eddy is pastor emeritus of this church. Owing to its large and rapidly growing membership it has been found necessary to plan for a much larger church building, for which Christian Scientists have pledged themselves to subscribe any sum needed up to $2,000,000.

Mrs. Eddy's active literary career has produced, besides the textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," the following lesser works on Christian Science: "People's Idea of God" (1886), "Christian Healing" (1886), "Retrospection and Introspection" (1891), "Unity of Good" (1891), "Rudimental Divine Science" (1891), "No and Yes" (1891), "Manual" (1895), "Miscellaneous Writings" (1896), "Christ and Christmas" (1897), "Christian Science vs. Pantheism" (1898), "Pulpit and Press" (1898) and "Messages to the Mother Church" (1900, 1901, 1902).

To this list must now be added "A Complete Concordance to Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" (1903), and the "Church Manual" (1903). Besides these works she has written some poetry, including several hymns.

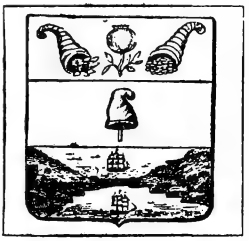
There is a Christian Science Publishing Society, which issues a monthly publication, the Christian Science Journal, and a weekly paper, called the Christian Science Sentinel, a quarterly containing the lesson sermons, and a German monthly magazine, Der Christian Science Herold. At the Sunday services of all Christian Science churches there is no personal preaching, but correlated selections are read from the Bible and "Science and Health" by two readers.

Colombia.

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Capital:
BOGOTA.

Spanish sovereignty in Colombia ended in 1819, and the republic was formally constituted on December 27 of that year. On February 29, 1832, the territory was split up into Venezuela, Ecuador and the Republic of New Granada. April 4, 1858, the name of the republic was changed to the Confederation Grenadina, with eight States. A convention held in 1861 brought the new name of the United States of New Granada, with nine States, and in 1863 the name reverted to Colombia, with the full title of United States of Colombia. A revolution in 1885 brought about another change, whereby the sovereignty of the nine States was abolished and they became departments of the Central Government. The early history of this section of South America is identical with that of Venezuela.



The President. — J. M. Marroquin (1900).

The Cabinet.—Secretary of State and of Interior, Dr. F. Mendoza; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Felix F. Paul; Secretary of Commerce and Communication, J. R. Largo; Secretary of War, General A. Fernandez; Secretary of Public Instruction, D. J. J. Casas; Secretary of Finances, Dr. Aug. Uribe.

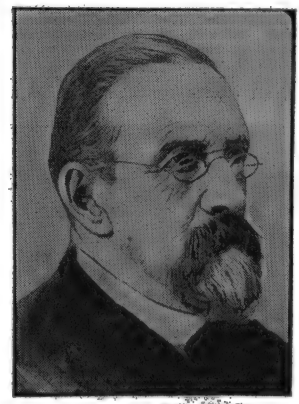
The Government.—The President is chosen by an electoral college chosen by popular vote. He holds office for six years. Congress elects a substitute for

a term of two years, who may fill a vacancy caused by the disability of President and Vice-President.

Legislative power is vested in a Congress of two houses—a Senate and a House of Representatives. Senators are apportioned three to each of the nine departments, and members of the House of Representatives are elected by popular vote for four years at the ratio of one for each 50,000 inhabitants in each department.

The Nation.—Colombia has an area of about 504,773 square miles, and by the last official estimate, made in 1881, the population was 3,878,600. In 1895 the population was estimated unofficially at about 4,000,000, of which there were about 150,000 uncivilized Indians. The principal towns are Bogota (the capital), Barranquilla, Cartagena, Medellin, Bucaramanga and Cucuta.

Roman Catholic is the national religion, but all forms of faith are permitted so long as their exercise is "not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law." Primary education is free, but not compulsory. Nearly all the secondary schools are intrusted to religious corporations of the Catholic Church, but are assisted or maintained by the Federal Government. There is a faculty of letters and philosophy with three establishments at Bogota, a school of jurisprudence and political sciences, one of medicine and natural sciences and one of mathematics and engineering. A National Institute and a School of Arts and Trades, supported by the Government, and a similar school, directed by the Salesian Fathers, provide technical education for the working classes. By a school census made in 1897 it was shown that there were 2,026 colleges and primary schools, with 143,076 pupils, in the nine departments of the republic. No statistics were made of private schools.



President Marroquin.

Colombia could scarcely be called an agricultural country. But a small portion of the soil is under cultivation, though much of it is fertile. Lack of transportation facilities has prevented the development of these parts of the country. Coffee cultivation is extending rapidly, however, and cocoa, tobacco, sugar, vegetable ivory and dye-woods are produced, besides wheat, maize and plantains. The rubber tree grows wild, and, with the increased demand for India rubber, its cultivation has begun and is being extended.

The mineral wealth of the republic is extensive Gold is found in all departments and silver is abundant. Most of the gold and silver mines are found in Antioquia, Caucam, Bolivar, Tolima, Panama and Magdalena. Other minerals found in paying quantities and more or less worked are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnibar, manganese and emeralds. The emerald mines belong to the Government, but are leased for periods of five years. Northeast of Bogota coal, iron, manganese, sand and fireclay are found in close proximity, and large iron works are established in that vicinity. The salt mines at Zipaquira are a Government monopoly. In several departments there are large deposits of coal and petroleum, and on the coasts are valuable pearl fisheries for which Governmental concessions may be obtained.

In 1901 there were but 400 miles of railroad in the country and the highways were but little improved. The Government has since been active in making transportation easier, and the main roads are now in fair condition.

Events in 1903.—Elections of Congressmen took place May 8 and 9 without trouble in any of the provinces. It was reported on May 12 that President Marroquin had resigned office, but the State Department received notice on the 16th that the report was untrue. On June 4 the President announced that peace had been completely restored in the republic. There had been intermittent revolutions since the early Summer of 1902. On July 26 several civil officers of the Department of Panama were arrested because of alleged opposition to the military authorities. On March 21 General Perdomo, Prime Minister; Senor Paul, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Lago, Minister of Finance, resigned. General Fernandez assumed the Premiership and took charge of the Finance Department, and Senor Casas, Minister of Public Instruction, took the administration of the Foreign Office. General Pinto was appointed Minister of the Interior.

The treaty between Colombia and the United States, affecting the Panama Canal, was signed in the United States January 22. Opposition began to develop in March. On August 12 the Colombian Congress unanimously refused to ratify the treaty. The rejection of the treaty began to develop a revolutionary tendency on the part of many of the people who favored the canal, but vigorous action on the part of the goverment put a stop to it. In September the government insisted upon the reconsideration of the treaty.

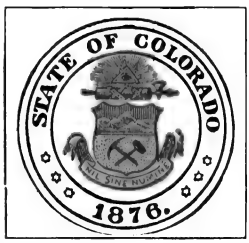
The gunboat Boyaca was sunk in the channel of Port Bethsabe on February 9. On account of the scarcity of food the government issued a decree in February removing the duty from the more important food stuffs. War duties were removed on January 3. On May 23 fire destroyed a number of large buildings at Panama.

Colorado.

Capital:
DENVER.

Colorado has an area of 103,645 square miles, and by the census of 1900 its population was 539,700. It was formed from parts of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and Utah. The first recorded explorations of Colorado occurred in 1750-1776, when Spaniards from Santa Fe visited the southern portion of the territory. In 1806-1807 Colonel Zebulon Pike explored the country and discovered Pike's Peak, and in 1819 Eastern Colorado was thoroughly explored by Major Stephen H. Long. The first permanent settlement was Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas River, established in 1832. The park region of the territory was first explored by General John C. Fremont in 1842-1844. In 1848 that part of Colorado west of the Rocky Mountains and the Rio Grande River was acquired by Mexican cession, and the part between the Rio Grande and the Arkansas by purchase. In 1852 a Cherokee cattleman named Parks discovered the first gold in Colorado. Extensive gold deposits were discovered in 1858 by W. G. Russell's party, and in 1859 there was a great rush of gold hunters.

In 1861 the Territory of Colorado was organized, with William Gilpin as first Governor. In 1865 the first attempt was made to secure admission as a State, and in 1876 the attempt was successful. The famous Leadville mines were opened in 1879, and the same year saw the Ute uprising. In 1891 the Cripple Creek gold discoveries were made. In 1894 the Legislature passed a bill making equal suffrage for men and women a law.



The chief industries are mining, stock raising and agriculture. Colorado is the greatest gold and silver producing State in the Union, and has also important lead, copper, coal and iron mines. Many cattle, sheep and horses are raised, and extensive irrigation works make agriculture profitable.

One of the most important bills passed by the Colorado State Legislature in 1903 was the Torrens bill, providing for the securing of an absolute land title upon application to a district court, and is modeled after a new Minnesota law of the same purport. Application for title under this law is made to a district court and the fact advertised. If no contestant appears or a contest is decided in favor of the applicant, a certificate is issued which grants a clear title, unassailable in any court of the State. A measure affecting insurance companies declares that suicide is no defense in contesting claims, and

that the agreements in insurance policies providing that if the insured commit suicide within one or two years the policy is void cannot hold good. One of the few labor bills passed and signed by the Governor making it unlawful to discharge an employe on account of age, when he is over eighteen or under sixty years of age. Mental or bodily infirmities are causes for dismissal. A bill of importance to private land-owners provides that private persons may construct reservoirs under the supervision of the County Surveyor, provided it is for irrigating not less than ten acres, and when the improvement is completed the land, up to 160 acres, may be exempted from taxation.

Still another act provides that rural school districts adjacent to incorporated towns may unite in the establishment of high schools in order to afford country pupils the same advantages as those living in cities. Under a new law the tax assessor is empowered to proceed at any time to levy an assessment upon merchandise—a bill aimed at the floating merchants who have been in the habit of coming into towns after the tax books are closed and keeping establishments open until time for the assessor to call again. To curtail "vest pocket" injunctions a bill demands that the applicant for an injunction must give an indemnity bond to the court and assume the burden of proof. If proof is not sufficient to make the injunction permanent, the defendant will have recourse on the bond for damages sustained because of the writ. Other important bills provide for an improvement in mine inspection service, for changes in the Chattel Mortgage law and for a new homestead law.



Gov. James H. Peabody.

The State Senate was in a muddled condition during the greater part of January owing to the fight over the re-election of Senator Teller to the Federal Congress. The deadlock lasted nearly the entire month, and at one time it appeared that bloodshed could be prevented only by show of force. During March disturbances at the reduction mills caused troops to be sent to that region, where they were kept the greater part of the month. A miniature in gold of the State Capitol has been proposed as part of Colorado's exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. An earthquake shock of some severity was felt in the northern part of the State on September 8, and immediately following a heavy snow began, which lasted half a day.

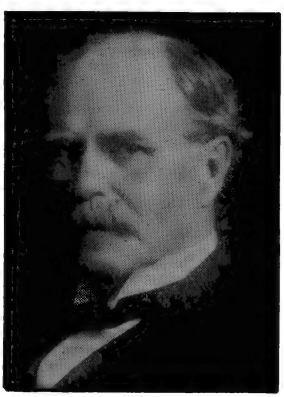
Connecticut.

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Capital:
HARTFORD.

Connecticut has an area of 4,990 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 908,420. Connecticut is one of the thirteen original States. The first settlement within its borders was made at Hartford in 1633 by the Dutch, who afterward sold out to the English. Previous to this, in 1631, a patent had been granted to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brooke, Sir Richard Saltonstall and associates by the Earl of Warwick. Early in 1636 permanent settlements were made at Hartford, Windsor and Westfield by companies from Massachusetts. The first court was held April 26, 1636, at Hartford. In 1638 New Haven was settled by a party of emigrants from England. In 1639 a constitution for the governing of the colony of Connecticut was perfected and adopted, the first record of a written constitution organizing a government. By it the colony became practically independent. On the accession of Charles II. to the throne of England a charter was applied for and obtained in 1662. It united the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven. This charter was found sufficient until the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, and then was continued as the State Constitution until 1818.

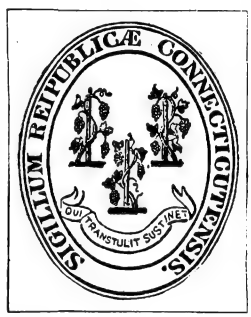
Until 1670 all freemen assembled at Hartford at the time of general elections and voted personally, but thereafter they voted by proxy or sent up their votes. In July, 1685, an attempt was made to take away the charter of the colony and to unite the New England colonies under one government, with a royal Governor. Sir Edmund Andros came to Hartford in 1687, while the Assembly was sitting, and demanded the charter. It was produced, but subsequently was hidden in the famous Charter Oak. Andros seized the government and held it until 1689, when James II. was dethroned. The charter was again declared in force. In 1698 the Assembly was divided into two houses. From the union of the two colonies until 1701 the General Court had met at Hartford. After that time it met alternately at Hartford and New Haven.



Gov. Abiram Chamberlain.

During the Revolutionary War no State furnished more soldiers or gave more help, in proportion to its population and wealth, than did Connecticut. During the Civil War 54,882 men were furnished by this State.

Connecticut is a manufacturing State, due to its advantages of position and its ease of access from the great centres of the country. It is a State of varied industries, and nearly every article of commerce is manufactured there.



Among the important acts passed by the Connecticut Legislature at the January session were the following bills: Providing death penalty for every person who shall attempt to take the life of the President of the United States or any foreign ambassador accredited to the United States. Providing that every motor vehicle operated on highways shall be registered in the office of the Secretary of State and carry label bearing initial of State and number of license; not applicable to autos registered in other States. Providing that accident insurance companies shall maintain a premium reserve on all policies in force equal to the unearned portion of the gross premiums charged for covering risks. Establishing speed limit of motor vehicles at fifteen miles an hour outside of city limits and twelve miles within. Establishing commission to examine and license barbers. Providing that no stock in any mining or oil corporation shall be offered for sale until a certificate has been filed with the Secretary of State showing the financial condition of the corporation, the location of its mines or oil properties and other details; penalty, $100 fine. Providing that a seven days' notice must be filed with the Town Clerk of intention to sell a business or its stock in trade. Making a city responsible for damage to property or persons caused by riotous assemblies. Changing the amount of wages exempt from foreign attachment from $50 to $25.

The trolley operators of Waterbury struck on January 11 on account of the discharge of three men. Rioting caused a call for troops, and for a greater part of the Spring the city was practically under military rule. Several persons were killed by the rioters, and in one case the motorman of a car was shot from ambush. On August 9 the strike was declared off by concessions on the part of both the company and the employes. A strike of trolley operatives in Bridgeport during May also resulted in rioting, but was less serious than the trouble in Waterbury. On February 23 a broken dam at Sheldon caused about $50,000 damage. In March wealthy citizens of Greenwich subscribed more than $30,000 for a hospital for the poor, with work to begin at once. Women property owners of Woodmont-on-the-Sound took part in the borough election held August 29, electing their candidate for warden.

Costa Rica.

Capital:
SAN JOSE.

In 1503 Columbus sailed down the coast of South America, and the samples of gold that were given him at his stopping places caused him to call the country La Costa Rica y Castilla de Oro. Previous to 1821 the province was included in the territory of Guatemala, which extended from the southern border of Costa Rica to the northern boundary of Chiapas, Mexico. During the crisis which followed the revolution of the Spanish-American colonies in that year Costa Rica became a part of the Republic of Mexico, but in 1823 a separation was effected, and a confederation of the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica was formed. It lasted until 1840, when Costa Rica withdrew and instituted an independent government, with Don Brulio Carillo as President. Another confederation was formed in 1872, but it failed to prove of the lasting benefit expected.



The President. — Ascension Esquivel (1902); Vice-Presidents, Raphael Iglesias, Cleto Gonzales Vequez and Juan Bautista Quiros.

The Cabinet.—Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Religion, Public Instruction, Charity and Justice, Senor Leonidas; Secretary of Interior, Police and Public Works, Manuel de J. Jiminez; Secretary of Finances, C. Gonzales Vequez; Secretary of Army and Navy, Tobias Zuniga.

The Government.—The President is elected for a term of four years by an electoral assembly, the members of which are chosen by the vote of all citizens able to support themselves. Legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives chosen in the same way as the President, one-half retiring every two years.



President Esquivel

The Nation.—Costa Rica has an area of about 18,400 square miles and a total population of about 312,816. There are about 3,500 aborigines in the State, and in 1892 there were about 6,259 foreigners, the Spaniards predominating. The average immigration since 1894 has been about 1,000 annually. The State is divided into five provinces and two comarcas, and is subdivided into twenty-six districts.

The State religion is the Roman Catholic, but all forms of faith are tolerated under the Constitution. Education is compulsory and free, the nation supporting about three hundred primary schools and six establishments for secondary education.

For the administration of justice there is a Supreme Court, two Appeal Courts and a Court of Cassation. Subordinate courts are established in the several provinces. Capital punishment is prohibited.

The principal agricultural products of the country are coffee and bananas, but almost anything can be grown there. The export duty on coffee was abolished in 1901, and since that time there has been a large growth of the industry. Maize, rice and potatoes are commonly cultivated, and cocoa culture is extending. Mining is carried on in several districts where gold is found, but the plants are small, except three, which are capitalized by Americans. Valuable woods are obtained in some sections and are exported, though permission to send them out of the country was not given until 1902.

San Jose, the capital, and the Atlantic and Pacific ports are connected by railroad, and there are some branch lines in operation north and south, and others under construction. The total length of the railways is about 170 miles.

Events in 1903. — In February Costa Rica was called upon by Salvador and Honduras to form a defensive alliance against Guatemala and to further plans for the proclamation of the union of the Central American Republics. The United Fruit Company has been given power to issue and pay postal orders at Port Limon, and also to pay out money for the Government at this port. By a decree of March 21 crude petroleum has been admitted to Costa Rica duty free on account of its use in destroying mosquito larvae. By a decree of February 18 the duty on Falliere's phosphate, used in the manufacture of certain baby and invalid foods, was reduced to ten centimes on a colon. Under the date of April 28 a decree was promulgated relating to the formation of a national association of agriculture, the object of which is to encourage agriculture in all its branches. The Government of Costa Rica will devote about $6,000 toward the fund for participation in the St. Louis Exposition. The exhibit will be confined chiefly to coffee, cacao, bananas, rubber and fruit.

Crime and Its Prevention.

The treatment and prevention of crime is undoubtedly one of the greatest problems of modern life. Our criminal, pauper and insane population amounted in 1890 to 340,996. This is equal to three standing armies as large as ours. The entire population of the State of Vermont is not so large by nearly 10,000. If our criminal, pauper and defective classes were brought into one community they would form a State outnumbering in population fifteen States and Territories now in the Union. One person among us in every 222 is an inmate of some prison, reformatory, public almshouse or benevolent institution. To house, feed, clothe, cure, educate and reform this mass of wretched humanity is a large item in the list of our public burdens and is becoming larger year by year.

Over one-half of our criminals are either foreign or colored, although these two elements constitute little more than one-fourth of our population. The foreign-born is one and a half times as criminal as the native white, and the colored citizen is three times as criminal. The native white being 73 per cent of the population, furnishes only 49 per cent of the criminals, and of this 49 per cent nearly one-half, though born in America, were born of foreign parents. The native white population of genuine American parentage furnishes only one-fourth of our criminal

DR. GEORGE T. WINSTON,
President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh, N. C.

class. The problem of crime among our colored population is far more difficult to deal with, but the statistics of the last census throw light on many of its most important phases:

1. The colored element is more criminal than any other in our population.

2. From 1880 to 1890 there was an increase of 33 1-3 per cent in the ratio of colored criminals to colored population; in other words, the colored population was one-third more criminal in 1890 than in 1880.

3. While 57 per cent of the colored population are illiterate, only 54 per cent of colored criminals are illiterate. The colored population that can read and write are more criminal than the illiterate. This is not true of any other element in the American population where the illiterate criminals are in excess of those who read and write.

4. The ratio of negro prisoners and of negro paupers to negro population is very much higher in the Northern than in the Southern States. In the North Atlantic States, the ratio to the million of negro population is 7,547, in the South Atlantic 2,716, in the North Central States 6,351, in the South Central 2,984, in the Western 9,527. The negro is nearly three times as criminal in the North Atlantic as in the South Atlantic, over twice as criminal in the North Central as in the South Central, and three and a half times as criminal in the Western States as in the South Atlantic.

5. Over one-third of the negro criminals are married, being the largest ratio of married criminals furnished by any element of our population except-ing the Indians. The negro is less deterred from crime by domestic relations than either the native white or the foreign white.

6. The chief crimes committed by negroes are those against person and against property. Their offenses against the Government and against society are far less in proportion than those of the native-born or of the foreign-born white elements.

7. Nine-tenths of the negro criminals have no trade.

8. The female negro is less criminal compared with the male negro than the female white immigrant compared with the male white immigrant.

9. A smaller percentage of negro criminals were idle at the time of arrest than of criminals native born, foreign born, Chinese, Japanese or Indians. Idleness seems to be less a cause or employment less a preventive of crime among the negroes than among any other element of our population.

10. A larger percentage of negro criminals are total abstainers from liquor and a smaller percentage are drunkards than in any other element of the population, excepting the Chinese and Japanese, but a larger percentage are enrolled as moderate or occasional drinkers than in any other element, excepting the Japanese. It thus appears that the negro is less restrained by soberness than the white man, is less influenced by habitual drunkenness and is more influenced by occasional drinking.

The above facts suggest the following considera-tions:

1. The negro is far more criminal than the white man, either by nature or from environment and

PENAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.*

State or Territory.	Character of Labor.	No. Prisons.	Approximate Receipts.	Approximate Cost of Maintenance.	Average Population.	Condition of Prisoners at Close of Year.							
						Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Alabama	Chiefly contracts	4	$185,635	$90,361	1,776	1,605	104	221	1,588	...	...	...	...
Arizona	Contracts	1	11,443	54,019	203	278	3	255	8	148	133	196	85
Arkansas	Contracts and shares	1	374,841	373,606	687	708	19	201	525	...	...	...	...
California	For State	2	79,633	....	2,337	2,315	22	2,147	190	1,699	638	2,058	279
Colorado	For State	1	40,512	183,729	571	606	16	562	60	503	119	596	26
Connecticut	State account and piece price	1	57,069	75,764	500	459	14	427	46	331	142	347	126
Delaware	No labor	..	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Contracts	..	21,000	....	...	454	15	36	413	437	12	...	...
Georgia	Contracts	..	139,332	137,930	2,245	2,200	85	257	2,058	...	...	1,074	1,241
Idaho	For State	1	....	64,000	149	139	1	132	8	109	31	131	9
Illinois	State account and piece price	2	425,300	583,250	2,185	1,546	48	1,234	325	1,294	300	1,439	155
Indiana	Contract	1	53,396	115,074	846	260	...	217	43	244	13	203	57
Iowa	Contracts and for State	2	40,760	77,857	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	Contracts and for State	1	39,677	56,747	1,038	1,047	42	784	299	1,017	72	1,004	85
Kentucky	Contracts	2	146,541	184,749	1,710	1,755	69	711	1,113	...	...	514	385
Louisiana	State account	1	237,538	197,651	1,062	1,102	40	159	983	...	...	418	724
Maine	State account	1	86,089	107,482	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	Contracts	1	135,684	106,485	962	885	44	354	575	...	...	...	...
Massachu'ts	For State	1	290,561	247,812	817	635	231	...	...	306	569	668	98
Michigan	Contracts	2	95,053	159,537	966	441	...	401	30	367	74	418	23
Minnesota	State account and piece price	1	82,454	108,711	506	480	6	456	30	339	147	482	4
Mississippi	State account and share system	1	179,674	169,726	973	1,006	29	107	928	1,033	2	...	...
Missouri	Contracts	1	500,051	440,420	2,052	1,604	70	1,123	551	1,581	93	1,235	439
Montana	Contracts	1	57,000	85,668	253	456	11	...	...	340	127	...	...
Nebraska	Contracts	1	44,000	35,000	287	287	8	254	32	249	37	356	30
Nevada	For State	1	....	57,000	70	57	...	...	...	41	16	49	8
N. Hamp'h'e	Contracts	1	16,903	22,682	...	151	2	...	...	105	48	129	24
New Jersey	Contracts	1	76,166	202,231	1,043	989	31	765	255	766	255	896	125
New Mexico	For Territory	1	16,843	58,230	220	229	5	215	12	225	10	145	84
New York	State account	3	94,755	460,253	3,235	3,177	107	2,958	311	2,343	938	2,930	370
N. Carolina	State account	1	187,110	103,766	819	769	47	145	669	590	1	290	301
N. Dakota	For State	1	12,188	66,000	140	137	...	134	3	77	60	...	...
Ohio	Contracts and piece price	1	258,408	308,812	1,831	1,650	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	Contracts	1	26,148	36,408	308	299	1	...	...	251	49	...	...
Pennsylvania	State account	2	74,547	219,075	1,845	1,479	15	1,222	272	1,293	201	1,307	187
Rhode Island	Contracts	1	12,522	61,192	179	182	5	166	21	126	61	...	...
S. Carolina	Contracts and for counties	1	72,346	61,421	841	666	35	78	621	...	...	...	...
S. Dakota	For State	1	....	28,000	155	193	3	182	3	146	49	185	11
Tennessee	Chiefly contracts	2	527,925	182,333	1,691	1,493	50	453	1,090	...	...	...	...
Texas	Contract and State account	2	1,380,276	1,509,139	3,879	3,756	109	1,224	2,192	3,439	426	1,950	1,915
Utah	State account	1	5,137	57,987	140	197	1	187	10	168	30	...	...
Vermont	Contracts	1	65,644	65,186	146	141	8	140	9	122	27	128	21
Virginia	Contract and State account	1	123,761	80,708	1,199	510	33	135	408	540	3	...	...
Washington	State account	1	18,365	67,429	566	573	7	536	34	413	168	545	36
W. Virginia	Contracts	1	72,119	144,481	925	827	31	400	458	829	29	584	274
Wisconsin	Chiefly contracts	1	46,556	72,029	574	569	13	556	20	159	58	510	72
Wyoming	Contracts	1	....	45,517	208	282	2	245	25	240	44	270	14
Hawaii		1	10,808	200,000	...	2,680	86	...	...	...	...	...	...

*The figures given in the above table are from the last available reports of the various States prisons. In cases where the condition of all prisoners held at the close of the year is not reported the condition of those committed during the year has been given. Alaska, the District of Columbia, Indian Territory and Oklahoma have no penitentiaries. In Alaska persons convicted of heinous crimes and sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more are transported to McNeil's Island, Washington, while the other Territories board their convicts at adjacent State prisons. In the Philippines there are two prisons to which offenders against the civil laws are sent.

lack of education; he therefore requires more careful attention and possibly different treatment from that given the whites.

2. The negro is directed to crime more by temporary impulse than by idleness and want, and is less restrained by education than the white man.

3. The negro is less criminal when living in large masses than when living in small numbers.

4. The kind of education that the negro needs is industrial and moral, enforced by severe restraints, rather than intellectual culture with freedom of conduct.

5. The negro woman is less criminal than the foreign white immigrant in similar conditions, and therefore is good material for development. The development of the negro race depends upon the development of the negro woman. The influence of the home, of the church and of social custom and opinion must be brought to bear in the improvement of our negro population, and this can be done only through the patient, careful and intelligent training of negro girls before they arrive at the age of maturity.

6. The negro is more criminal as a free man than he was as a slave. This is perfectly natural, and is due mainly to an increased opportunity—freedom of locomotion, freedom of vice, prostitution, gambling, drinking, fighting; freedom to carry deadly weapons; freedom from nearly all the restraints peculiar to slavery. These restraints have been cut loose but not replaced by others. New desires, too, new passions and new ambitions have been created by freedom, but no adequate power has been supplied for the legitimate gratification of these new desires. The result is a large and rapid increase of crime, frequently so atrocious, diabolical and shocking in character as temporarily almost to destroy the reason of the white community in which the crimes are committed, driving them almost to a frenzy of summary vengeance.

Over one-half of all criminals in the United States are under thirty years of age; in the South nearly two-thirds come under this limit; of negro criminals nearly 70 per cent; of negro female criminals 75 per cent. These figures tell their own sad story and emphasize more than words the necessity for early training. As a matter of self-protection, if not from justice and humanity, the State should provide for every child within its borders a training adequate to make him a useful, honorable and self-supporting citizen. If private citizens will provide this training for their children so much the better; if not, the State should provide it, and should see that the children receive it, whether their parents are willing or not. From families that are depraved, vicious and criminal the children should be taken away and reared entirely under the direction of the State. These views may seem paternalistic to those who confound liberty with license, who glorify personal freedom at the expense of social progress and civilization; but these people do not belong in society; their freedom is the "desolate freedom of the wild ass of the desert."

I beg leave to indorse the suggestion of the president of the Prison Association, made in his annual address, that compulsory education should be enforced throughout the United States and that it should begin with the kindergarten schools. I would add that every public school should include in every grade music and other arts, manual training and athletic culture. It is getting fashionable to denounce our public schools as inefficient and not tending to prevent crime. The criminal statistics class as literates all who can read and write—a basis manifestly unjust to the public schools, as they furnish an education reaching deeper and further than is implied in reading and writing. But even upon this basis the illiterate population of the United States is almost twice as criminal as the literate population.

The public schools are also blamed for not furnishing religious training, and are actually charged by some with increasing instead of diminishing crime. The decrease of religious training in our country is not due to the public schools, but to its neglect by other agencies, which, half a century ago, regarded the religious training of the young as one of their foremost duties.

If we rely entirely upon statistics we will find that literacy is far more preventive of crime than so-called religious training. Statistics are not full on this subject, but those that we have speak very clearly. In the jails of Detroit, Mich., during a period of twenty-five years, there were confined 40,838 prisoners, of whom 37,089 had received religious training and 2,249 had not. Ninety-three per cent of all the inmates of the Elmira Reformatory have received religious training. Of the prisoners in 200 jails throughout the United States over 53 per cent had received religious training and less than 20 per cent had not.

There is no panacea for the prevention of crime, but it may be greatly diminished if all the forces of civilization will work together.

It is a rule of hygiene to keep the general health good if you would prevent sickness in any particular organ. This is an excellent rule for the prevention of crime, a far better rule than the administration of any one specific medicine. Even if we could

CRIME AND PAUPERISM IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Many countries do not collect the statistics of crime and pauperism. The figures that were available in 1903 were as follows:

Country.	Crime.						Pauperism.		
	No. of Penal Institutions.	Total Convictions.	For Crimes.	For Lesser Offenses.	For Petty Offenses.	No. in Prison at End of Year.	No. of Institutions	No. of Persons Relieved.	Amount Expended in Relief.
Argentine Republic[1]	...	....	202	2,660	18,010	....	....	....	....
Austria[2]	21	607,634	34,459	7,086	566,099	9,679	11,231[3]	360,250[3]	$4,035,000[3]
Belgium[4]	...	45,525	102	45,423	....	4,446	....	3,242	243,442
Bolivia[5]	...	3,060[6]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chili[7]	...	39,787	204	2,326	37,257	....	....	....	....
Denmark[8]	...	44,324	3,893[9]	....	40,431	758	....	....	....
Ecuador[10]	1	....	....	....	....	158	....	....	....
Egypt[7]	...	146,841	1,634	58,295	86,912	....	....	....	....
France[8]	427	....	2,248	187,024	431,920[4]	30,039[4]	15,827	1,411,800	8,402,000
German Empire[8]	...	469,819	....	....	....	....	...[11]	...[11]	...[11]
Great Britain:									
England and Wales[7]	.	8,841	....	....	....	....	....	811,449	60,597,720
Ireland[7]	..	1,221	....	....	....	....	....	102,771	5,854,005
Scotland[7]	...	1,872	....	....	....	....	....	102,499	5,776,815
Guatemala[8]	...	....	927	....	24,560	....	....	....	....
Hungary[4]	12	547,217	14,682	109,138	423,397	4,986	300	....	....
Italy[8]	137	395,382	3,145	82,796	309,441	56,446	21,866	....	7,736,400
Japan[8]	139	131,200	2,675	....	128,525	56,679	....	21,228	162,000
Netherlands (The)[7]	78	126,525	17,017[9]	....	109,508	4,043	....	240,271[4]	....
Norway	59	19,000	....	....	....	....	....	80,730	....
Portugal[12]	...	18,480	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russia[13]	888	....	....	....	....	85,656	....	....	....
Salvador[7]	...	4,084	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Servia[8]	3	3,548	....	....	....	5,284	....	....	....
Sweden[8]	...	2,427	....	....	....	1,623	1,859	235,163	....
Switzerland[7]	...	....	....	....	....	4,189	....	....	....

[1]In city of Buenos Ayres, 1900. [2]1898. [3]1897. [4]1899. [5]In judicial district of La Paz. [6]Estimated. [7]1901. [8]1900. [9]Includes those charged with lesser offenses and misdemeanors. [10]No statistics since 1893. [11]No statistics since 1885. [12]1895. [13]1896.

prevent by legislation the production of offspring by the criminal, the vicious, the defective and the diseased, and even if we could secure by education the perfect mental, moral, religious, aesthetic and physical culture of every child in the land, we would not then prevent crime, unless we could also control the social, industrial, political and climatic environment. All the forces of civilization are partly responsible for crime, and crime will increase or diminish as any one of these forces is exerted with more or less intensity in the right or the wrong direction. But of all these forces there is none so potent as complete education, for this, working upon the human being in the most plastic period of his life, is more able than other forces to correct the evil tendencies of heredity, to give a man control over himself and to fit him for controlling his own environment.

SUICIDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

So little attention has been paid to the study of suicide in the United States that the article published in the Yale Review for May, 1903, by Professor William Bacon Bailey, attracted widespread attention among statisticians and sociologists.

The period covered by Professor Bailey's investigation extended from 1897 to 1901, during which time he examined 29,344 cases. In order to take a more convenient unit, however, 10,000 cases were taken as the basis for the computation. Of these 7,781 were males and 2,219 were females, and, studied according to States, the ratio of males to females ranged from 3 to 4 to 1. The following table indicates the number of suicides according to age groups:

Age.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Under twenty	635	339	296
Twenty to thirty	2,261	1,592	669
Thirty to forty	2,381	1,831	550
Forty to fifty	1,874	1,593	281
Fifty to sixty	1,316	1,122	194
Sixty to seventy	808	725	83
Seventy and over	344	296	48
Unknown	381	283	98
Totals	10,000	7,781	2,219

In his comments upon these tables Professor Bailey said: "When we take the percentage of males and females committing suicide during the different ten-year periods we find there are decided differences which are not clearly brought out in the preceding table. Before the fortieth year less than half the males are included, while of the females more than two-thirds, showing that females commit suicide at a much earlier age in this country.

"When we consider the percentage of males and females with respect to different conjugal conditions we find that single, widowed and divorced women commit suicide more than do men in like situations, but the married men are slightly higher in the scale than the wives. As is true in most countries the number of the married slightly exceeds that of the single.

"The following table shows this:

	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Single	4,054	3,129	925
Married	4,807	3,817	990
Widowed	679	496	183
Divorced	189	137	52
Unknown	271	202	69
Totals	10,000	7,781	2,219

"Shooting is the favorite method of taking one's life in this country, followed closely by poison. Almost exactly 60 per cent of the cases are included under these two heads. Hanging is by no means as common as in the northern portion of Europe, nor drowning, as in the southern countries. More than 50 per cent of the cases of drowning in this country occur in the three Summer months. In Maine hanging is still the favorite method. Jumping, poison and gas are confined principally to the cities. With males the favorite method is shooting and the one least used is jumping, while most women take poison and fewest end their lives by cutting."

The number of suicides classified according to method is shown in the following table:

Method.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Shooting	3,247	2,980	267
Drowning	800	490	310
Poison	2,750	1,831	919
Cutting	810	695	115
Gas	666	466	200
Jumping	473	350	123
Hanging	952	750	202
Miscellaneous	302	219	83
Totals	10,000	7,781	2,219

"There has always been a tendency shown by those who have studied the subject of suicide to put all doubtful cases under the head of despondency or of insanity, and, as a result, these have been a great catch-all, reaching beyond justifiable proportions. In this case the attempt has been made to search for the primal cause and not attribute the death to these causes unless it seemed the only one that could be determined. When the motive was doubtful it was placed among the unknown. In this way that class is rather large. Disappointed love, domestic trouble and grief are most alike."

The following is the classification of the suicides in respect to motive:

Motive	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Despondency	2,207	1,596	431
Business loss	1,398	1,300	98
Insanity	1,361	1,013	348
Ill health	1,309	969	340
Disappointment in love	900	627	273
Domestic trouble	773	544	229
Fear of disgrace	539	429	110
Grief	427	267	160
Alcoholism	413	390	23
Chagrin	294	225	69
Miscellaneous and unknown	559	421	138
Totals	10,000	7,781	2,219

Professor Bailey has also classified the cases in respect to the day on which they occur and the manner in which they are distributed, both through the day and through the week. "Among the males Monday is pre-eminently the day for suicide; the money is spent and the spirits are often depressed as a result of the artificial stimulation of Saturday night and Sunday. Females prefer Sunday to Monday, but both are extraordinarily high. Religious excitement may have some effect upon this, but nearly a third of the suicides on account of domestic trouble come on Sunday. The family is then together for the day, giving greater opportunity for quarrel, or the husband may be intoxicated and the home seems dreary to the females."

The table of days is as follows:

Day of the Week.	Totals.	Per Cent. Males.	Per Cent. Females.
Sunday	110.8	107.3	123.1
Monday	119.2	118.4	122.6
Tuesday	97.9	98.7	94.8
Wednesday	96.3	97.0	93.5
Thursday	88.2	88.4	87.6
Friday	96.6	98.6	89.5
Saturday	91.0	91.6	88.9

As this is the first attempt that has been made to determine during what portions of the day suicides occur in this country Professor Bailey's investigations along these lines are particularly interesting, as he has arranged the hours so neatly that less than 5 per cent of the cases remain in doubt. According to his findings there is a continuous increase in suicides from midnight until 6 p. m. "The three hours from 6 to 9 p. m. show a slight falling off, while from 9 in the evening until midnight the period is of greatest frequency. Suicides on account of ill health and insanity are common in the early hours of the morning, alcoholism and chagrin later in the forenoon, despondency in the afternoon and disappointed love and family trouble late in the evening. Nearly three-fourths of the cases of suicide by gas come between the hours of 9 in the evening and 3 in the morning. Shooting is the most regularly distributed of any. Drowning and hanging are most common in the afternoon; poison in the late afternoon and evening. Of the cases of murder followed by the suicide of the murderer about 70 per cent are between 6 in the afternoon and midnight. Afternoon and evening is then the time when those with suicidal mania should be most closely watched," and from these investigations it is also evident that the hours from 9 to 12 p. m. on Monday is the favorite time for those who are prone to self-destruction.

The following is the table of hours:

Hours of Day.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
12 P. M. to 3 A. M.	506	404	102
3 A. M. to 6 A. M.	789	642	147
6 A. M. to 9 A. M.	1,098	908	190
9 A. M. to 12 M.	1,294	1,013	281
12 M. to 3 P. M.	1,398	1,082	316
3 P. M. to 6 P. M.	1,450	1,115	335
6 P. M. to 9 P. M.	1,408	1,096	312
9 P. M. to 12 P. M.	1,592	1,202	390
Unknown	465	319	146
Totals	10,000	7,781	2,219

THE RECORD OF 1902.

Frederick Hoffman, the statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, has also made a close study of the suicides in the United States, and the result is published in "The Spectator." According to Mr. Hoffman, "the suicide record of 1902 indicates an increase in the rate from 16.6 per 100,000 of population during 1901 to 17.0 during 1902. The following table shows the actual and relative mortality from suicide in each of the fifty cities (1st) for the decade 1892-1901 and (2d) for the year 1902. In this table the cities have been arranged in the order of their degree of suicidal frequency:

SUICIDES IN FIFTY AMERICAN CITIES—1892-1902.

City.	1892-1901. Number of Suicides.	1892-1901. Rate Per 100,000 Population.	1902. Number of Suicides.	1902. Rate Per 100,000 Population.
St. Louis, Mo.	1,361	25.7	142	23.5—
Hoboken, N. J.	135	24.6	22	35.7+
Chicago, Ill.	3,435	23.4	439	23.7+
Oakland, Cal.	135	22.5	20	28.0+
N. Y. City (Man. and Bronx).	3,939	21.2	456	21.0—
Milwaukee, Wis.	519	20.1	69	22.9+
Cincinnati, Ohio.	585	18.5	68	20.5+
Newark, N. J.	401	17.9	52	20.0+
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,669	16.2	242	19.3+
Boston, Mass.	821	15.9	83	14.1—
Indianapolis, Ind.	225	15.6	26	14.0—
New Orleans, La.	419	15.5	47	15.8+
Jersey City, N. J.	285	15.0	29	13.4—
Haverhill, Mass.	48	14.7	10	24.8+
New Haven, Conn.	139	14.2	21	18.4+
Rochester, N. Y.	214	14.1	29	17.2+
Erie, Pa.	65	13.5	1	1.8—
Cleveland, Ohio.	452	13.4	71	17.2+
Washington, D. C.	344	13.2	30	10.4—
St. Paul, Minn.	195	12.8	17	10.0—
Dayton, Ohio.	94	12.3	6	6.6—
Minneapolis, Minn.	228	12.1	54	25.6+
Passaic, N. J.	25	11.8	2	6.0—
Pittsburg, Pa.	334	11.5	45	13.2+
Louisville, Ky.	212	11.2	31	14.4+

SUICIDES IN FIFTY AMERICAN CITIES—Continued.

City.	1892-1901. Number of Suicides.	1892-1901. Rate Per 100,000 Population.	1902. Number of Suicides.	1902. Rate Per 100,000 Population.
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,323	11.0	176	13.0+
Baltimore, Md.	521	10.8	61	11.9+
Hartford, Conn.	75	10.8	7	8.1—
Providence, R. I.	166	10.6	19	10.0—
Detroit, Mich.	269	10.5	27	9.0—
Buffalo, N. Y.	313	9.9	45	12.0+
Lowell, Mass.	85	9.7	8	8.0—
Mobile, Ala.	33	9.2	8	19.9+
Manchester, N. H.	48	9.2	4	6.7—
Reading, Pa.	65	9.1	8	9.6+
Worcester, Mass.	95	9.0	16	12.6+
Lawrence, Mass.	49	8.8	3	4.5—
Chelsea, Mass.	27	8.4	5	14.2+
Fitchburg, Mass.	23	8.2	1	3.0—
Elizabeth, N. J.	38	8.2	6	10.7+
Cambridge, Mass.	69	8.2	12	12.5+
Lynn, Mass.	42	6.6	4	5.6—
Orange, N. J.	15	6.6	5	20.2+
Holyoke, Mass.	26	6.2	5	10.4+
Somerville, Mass.	31	5.8	3	4.6—
Trenton, N. J.	34	5.1	4	5.1
New Bedford, Mass.	26	4.6	2	3.1—
Camden, N. J.	24	3.5	5	6.1+
Newton, Mass.	8	2.7	..	..—
Fall River, Mass.	25	2.7	6	5.4+
Totals.	19,709	16.0	2,452	17.0+

The second table, which shows the aggregate returns of the fifty cities since 1890, indicates that the suicide rate has increased from 12.0 per 100,000 of population in 1890 to 17.0 in 1902:

SUICIDES IN FIFTY AMERICAN CITIES—1890-1902.

Year.	Total Population (Fifty Cities).	Suicides.	Suicide Rate Per 100,000 of Popul'n
1890.	10,202,017	1,223	12.0
1891.	10,499,098	1,465	14.0
1892.	10,805,729	1,409	13.0
1893.	11,102,211	1,764	15.9
1894.	11,447,848	1,773	15.5
1895.	11,785,348	1,839	15.6
1896.	12,131,332	1,934	15.9
1897.	12,478,410	2,161	17.3
1898.	12,863,239	2,230	17.3
1899.	13,238,013	2,121	16.0
1900.	13,631,180	2,156	15.8
1901.	14,014,808	2,322	16.6
1902.	14,456,183	2,452	17.0

In a third table Mr. Hoffman presents the suicide record of New York City for each year from 1804 to 1902, 1844 excepted:

SUICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY*—1804-1902.

1804-1828. Year.	Deaths.	Rate Per 100,000 Population.	1829-1853. Year.	Deaths.	Rate Per 100,000 Population.	1854-1878. Year.	Deaths.	Rate Per 100,000 Population.	1879-1902. Year.	Deaths.	Rate Per 100,000 Population.
1804.	10	12.7	1829.	33	17.5	1854.	59	9.6	1879.	117	9.9
1805.	26	34.1	1830.	29	14.7	1855.	63	9.8	1880.	152	12.6
1806.	15	18.8	1831.	23	11.0	1856.	62	9.2	1881.	166	13.5
1807.	16	19.1	1832.	29	13.0	1857.	72	10.2	1882.	199	15.8
1808.	8	9.1	1833.	30	12.6	1858.	75	10.2	1883.	161	12.5
1809.	16	17.4	1834.	33	13.0	1859.	56	7.3	1884.	229	17.3
1810.	8	8.3	1835.	29	10.7	1860.	62	7.7	1885.	207	15.3
1811.	9	9.1	1836.	33	11.9	1861.	44	5.4	1886.	223	16.1
1812.	5	4.9	1837.	42	14.7	1862.	43	5.2	1887.	235	16.6
1813.	11	10.6	1838.	43	14.6	1863.	50	5.9	1888.	247	17.1
1814.	6	5.6	1839.	45	14.8	1864.	23	2.7	1889.	244	16.5
1815.	5	4.6	1840.	28	9.0	1865.	44	5.1	1890.	239	15.8
1816.	15	13.4	1841.	34	10.3	1866.	54	6.1	1891.	300	19.0
1817.	18	15.7	1842.	33	9.6	1867.	82	9.1	1892.	241	14.9
1818.	24	20.4	1843.	19	5.2	1868.	98	10.7	1893.	314	18.8
1819.	27	22.4	1844.	..	..	1869.	102	11.0	1894.	331	19.2
1820.	15	12.1	1845.	20	5.0	1870.	101	10.7	1895.	376	21.2
1821.	16	12.3	1846.	20	4.7	1871.	114	11.8	1896.	384	21.0
1822.	13	9.6	1847.	32	7.2	1872.	144	14.6	1897.	436	23.2
1823.	18	12.7	1848.	34	7.3	1873.	118	11.6	1898.	463	23.9
1824.	19	12.8	1849.	35	7.1	1874.	180	17.3	1899.	433	21.7
1825.	14	9.0	1850.	31	6.0	1875.	155	14.5	1900.	500	24.4
1826.	29	17.7	1851.	34	6.8	1876.	150	13.7	1901.	470	22.3
1827.	23	13.4	1852.	37	6.6	1877.	148	13.2	1902.	456	21.0
1828.	32	17.8	1853.	35	5.9	1878.	142	12.4			

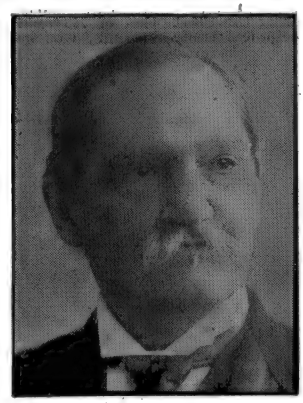
*Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

Cuba.

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Capital:
HAVANA.

Cuba, the youngest of the world's republics, was Spanish territory from the date of its discovery until 1898, when, by the signing of the Peace Treaty of December 10, Spain admitted the right of the island to become an independent State. The story of the Cuban struggle for freedom is a long one. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1492, but the Spaniards did not attempt its colonization until 1511, when Diego Velasquez subjugated and enslaved the natives. Small favors were shown the colony by the Home Government. It was subjected to heavy trade restrictions, and when, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, its agricultural wealth began to assume attractive proportions, the Crown claimed the tobacco trade as a royal monopoly. The colonists opposed this claim violently, and there were frequent encounters between the Cubans and the Spanish militia. At last Spain was forced to give up its monopoly, and during the struggle known as the Seven Years' War, which practically involved all Europe, the English, in 1763, gained possession of Cuba, and during the brief period of their occupation its ports were opened to free commerce and various needed internal improvements were inaugurated, only to be abandoned when the island was restored to Spanish rule. The better commercial conditions were continued, however, and, as the result, Cuba remained loyal to the House of Bourbon even when Napoleon deposed Ferdinand VII. to place his brother Joseph on the throne. From this fact came its erstwhile title, "The Ever Faithful Isle," and promises of a more substantial reward were made. When Ferdinand was restored, in 1813, they were forgotten, and Cuba, with other American colonies, soon began to feel the effect of his despotism, and Spain's attempt to make the island a military station from which to direct operations against the South American republics which had already shaken off her yoke created general discontent. Many political secret societies were formed, and there was persistent planning of revolutions. An open revolt in 1820 wrung from the King the concession of a more liberal constitution, but even this was not sufficient to satisfy the colonists, and in 1823 the first move for independence was planned by Soles de Bolivar. Information of the purposed revolution reached the authorities, however, and the leaders were imprisoned upon the very day when the Republic of Cuba was to have been proclaimed.



President of Cuba.

From that date Spain's rule became more rigorous, and in 1825 another revolutionary movement was organized, with headquarters in Mexico and recruiting stations in the United States; but this also was frustrated by the capture of the leaders before the blow was struck. A suspected plot for a revolt of the slaves around Matanzas in 1844 led to the torture and death of many persons, but four years later Narciso Lopez inaugurated a revolutionary movement, on the failure of which he escaped with some of his fellow revolutionists. In 1849 his attempt to return was prevented by the United States authorities, but he promptly proceeded to organize his forces outside the United States, and in 1850 he landed in Cuba, accompanied by about 600 men. Again he was compelled to flee, and the next year he returned with more men, but was captured and shot.

Stung by oppression and excessive taxation, the Cubans began a war in 1869 which lasted for ten years. On October 10 of that year Carlos M. Cespedes, at the head of 128 poorly equipped men, issued a declaration of independence, and within a few weeks he had enlisted more than 10,000 volunteers. In April, 1869, a republic was organized, with a constitution which, as one of its features, abolished slavery. Cespedes was elected President and General Quesada was made commander of the insurgent forces, but for ten years the fighting continued, sometimes openly and sometimes as guerilla warfare, until, in 1878, the treaty of El Zanjon was signed. This gave Cuba a representative in the Cortes, but, as Spain managed to control the elections, it was evident that the island could hope for no justice under Spanish rule. In 1894, therefore, Jose Marti planned a new revolution, and, although his original plans were not successful, it opened the way for the struggle which, beginning in 1895, ended only when the armed interposition of the United States won for her the freedom for which she had so long fought.

The Cuban Congress held its first meeting on May 5, 1902, and the formal inauguration of the Government took place on May 20. Then, amid the salutes of cannon, the American flag was lowered from every public building in Havana, the Cuban flag was raised in its place, and within an hour the last of the American troops had left the soil of Cuba, and General Wood, embarking on the U. S. cruiser Brooklyn, prepared for the homeward journey, leaving the new republic to struggle alone.

The present President of the republic is Tomas Estrada Palma, with Luis Esteves as Vice-President. They were elected on February 24, 1902.

The Nation.—The Constitution upon which the Cuban Republic is based was adopted on February 21, 1901. It provides for a republican form of government, with a President, a Vice-President, a Senate and a House of Representatives. As the United States had been in control of the island since the signing of the Peace Treaty it was necessary that Congress should authorize the President to turn over the territory to the Cuban people. In 1901, therefore, such an act was passed, the only provisions being that Cuba should make no treaty with any foreign power which might endanger her independence; that it would contract no debts for which the current revenue would not suffice, and that it would concede to the United States Government the right of intervention and grant to it the use of naval stations. These conditions were accepted by Cuba on June 12, 1901, and on May 20, 1902, the control of the island was formally transferred to the newly-elected Cuban Government.

The Cabinet.—The Cuban Cabinet is constituted as follows: Secretary of the Interior, Diego Tamayo; Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Finance, Garcia Montes; Secretary of Justice and Foreign Affairs, C. Zaldo; Secretary of Public Instruction, Edward Yeno; Secretary of Public Works, M. L. Dias.

Cuba is divided into six provinces, the population of which in 1899 was as follows:

Province.	Area Sq. M.	Population.
Havana	2,772	421,811
Pinar del Rio	5,000	173,082
Matanzas	3,700	202,462
Santa Clara	9,560	356,537
Puerto Principe	10,500	88,237
Santiago de Cuba	12,468	327,716
Totals	44,000	1,572,845

According to race sub-division the population was as follows: Native white, 910,299; foreign white, 142,198; negro, 234,638; mixed, 270,805; Chinese, 14,857.

Although education had been nominally compulsory since 1880 the law was never enforced, and the census of 1899 showed that 64 per cent of the population could neither read nor write; 2 per cent could read, but not write; 33 per cent could write, but were without superior education, and only 1 per cent of the population had received what might be termed ordinary educational advantages. Under United States rule, however, all this was changed. Both the elementary and the secondary school systems were reorganized, and each municipality was not only required to elect a school board, but it was made the duty of these boards to see that every community should be provided with schools at which the attendance of children should be compulsory. In 1900 it was reported that more than 130,000 children were enrolled at the 3,099 schools, over which 3,500 teachers presided, and the annual cost of the elementary education alone now exceeds $4,000,000. In addition to this, much attention has

also been paid to the matter of higher education, and institutions of various kinds have been established and are now well supported.

While Cuba derives a large income from her agricultural products, these are chiefly sugar and tobacco. Fruits and vegetables are raised in paying quantities, and more than 1,000,000 gallons of rum were exported during 1901, but none of these exports can compare with the sugar or tobacco crops. In 1901 more than 600,000 tons of sugar left the country, while the exports of tobacco during that year included 29,864,881 pounds of leaf and 213,571,939 cigars. In some portions of the island there are rich mineral deposits, copper, manganese and iron, which are being worked, while her forest lands contain many valuable woods, from which is obtained the cedar so extensively used in the manufacture of cigar boxes, and the mahogany, the dye woods, fibres, gums, oils and resins, which are extensively exported. The imports during the year 1901 were $67,753,108, while the exports amounted to $66,502,169.

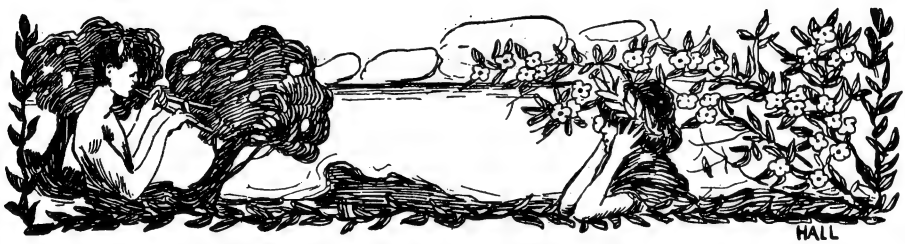
The budget statement for 1902 was as follows: Receipts, $17,483,227; expenditures, $15,381,012.

Events in 1903.—The Cuban Congress adjourned on July 18, after having been in session almost constantly since the inauguration of the republic, May 20, 1902. One of the final acts of the Senate was the ratification of the postal treaty with the United States. By a treaty ratified earlier in the month the United States was given coaling stations on the Isle of Pines, to be paid for at the rate of $2,000 a year, all the property to be acquired by Cuba, the United States to advance the money necessary for the purchase. The permanent treaty, incorporating the Platt amendment of 1902, giving to Cuba reciprocal trade relations with the United States, was signed on May 22.

The first year of Cuban independence showed a good financial state, the surplus in the treasury at that time being $3,522,681. The first German Minister to Cuba, Freiheer von Heintz, arrived in Havana in April. A tax of 10 cents on each pair of shoes sold in the province of Santa Clara, imposed by the Provincial Council, together with other taxes imposed by the same council, were suspended by President Palma on the ground that they were unjust and illegal.

The mahogany forests of the south end of the island are in the hands of Americans, who are fast making this one of the chief exports of the republic. From a report made at the end of Cuba's fiscal year it was shown that the United States was losing some of the Cuban trade she had held previously, and that Spain, Germany and France were receiving more attention from Cuban merchants. The first shipment of raw sugar from Cuba was received in Philadelphia in January. It was estimated that the sugar crop for the year would amount to about 1,000,000 pounds. Railroad traffic increased rapidly during the year, and in February through trains, carrying sleepers, were put on between Havana and Santiago.

A revolt in Santiago Province was reported in July, but no rebels could be found by the government agents. In September General Emilo Nunez and Colonel Charles Duboy, two officers who served in the rebellion against Spain, were appointed to the Revolutionary Soldiers' Revisory Commission. On May 20 the first anniversary of Cuba's independence day was celebrated with a parade of troops and an illumination of Havana. The Siboney cigarette factory, at Havana, was burned on August 24.



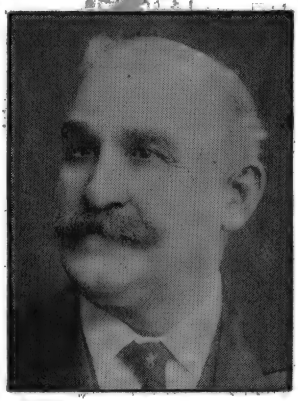
Delaware.

Capital:
DOVER.



Delaware has an area of 2,050 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 184,735. It is one of the thirteen original States. The discovery of the Delaware was made by Hudson in 1609, and the bay received its name in 1610 from Lord De La Ware, Governor of Virginia. In 1629 land near the mouth of the Delaware River was purchased from the Indians, and in 1630 De Vries, with a colony of thirty persons from Holland, settled near Lewes. In 1638 a colony of Swedes and Finns settled near Trenton and built a fort at the mouth of Christiana Creek. The Dutch, in protest to Swedish settlements, built a fort at New Castle, five miles south of Fort Christiana. This was captured by the Swedes in 1654, but the Dutch retaliated and sent the Swedish colonists back to Europe. Until 1664 the Delaware colonies remained under control of the Dutch. In 1664 the Duke of York came into possession of the country, arousing a series of remonstrances from Lord Baltimore, who claimed the region. In 1682 William Penn procured from the Duke of York a release of the lands on the west bank of the river. Lord Baltimore contested this claim, but Penn was sustained in the courts. In 1703 the territories under Penn were allowed to secede and to hold a distinct assembly. The same Governor presided over Pennsylvania and Delaware until the Revolutionary War.

During the wars preceding the Revolution Delaware was sheltered from attacks, but furnished her share of soldiers. In 1776 the State was declared independent and a Constitution was formed. She was the first State to ratify the Federal Constitution, on December 7, 1787. Although a slave State, she refused to secede at the outbreak of the Civil War and furnished several regiments to the Union army.



Gov. John Hunn.

While agriculture is not the principal industry of Delaware, the State makes a good showing in field crops and in fruit. Delaware peaches are famous throughout the country, both for their flavor and their shipping qualities. In the Autumn of 1902 117,908 acres were sowed in wheat for the 1903 crop. The raising of tomatoes for canning is an important agricultural industry in the State. In 1902 750,670 cases were packed.

Events in 1903.—J. Edward Addicks's fourth attempt to get elected to the U. S. Senate from Delaware began with the convening of the State Legislature in January. On January 13 the first show of strength came, when five of the "regulars" voted with the Democrats on a question to submit to committee a contested election. On January 15 the Democrats submitted to the Regular Republicans a proposition to vote with the Republicans for a long-term Senator, provided the Democrats be permitted to choose the short-term man. Addicks had been nominated for either term.

The proposition was held in abeyance by the Republicans, and at the first ballot, taken January 20, Addicks, the Union Republican candidate, lacked six votes of election, the Regulars' candidate receiving only ten votes and the Democratic candidates twenty-one each. On the eleventh ballot, taken February 2, Addicks was still six votes short. On February 5 Mr. Addicks paralyzed the Legislature by announcing his withdrawal from the contest, making it conditional, however, upon the holding of a Republican caucus by all the Republican members of the Legislature and the selection of two Republican candidates. The Regulars balked when it came to agreeing with the Union Republicans, and a second deadlock resulted, Addicks's candidacy standing as before. Ballot after ballot was taken without any change in the relative position of the Union candidate. The Regulars began to tire of the long fight, however, and finally an agreement was reached with the Union Republicans and J. Frank Allee, an Addicks man, was selected as candidate. On March 2 the final ballot was taken and Allee was elected for the long term and Dr. L. Heisler Ball, a Regular, for the short term.

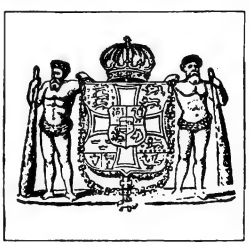
On June 22 a mob of 2,000 persons took George White, a negro accused of murder, from the jail at Wilmington and burned him at the stake, riddling his body with bullets. The act aroused the greatest indignation throughout the country, and after the first excitement had ceased earnest efforts were made by the State officials to find and punish those participating in the lynching in the hope that such punishment might prevent similar acts in the future.

Denmark.

Capital:
COPENHAGEN.

From its earliest days the Crown of Denmark has been elective. When the male line of the princely House of Svend Estridsen became extinct, in 1448, the Diet selected Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, as ruler of the country, and the dignity remained in that family until 1863, when the male line again became extinct with the death of King Frederick VII. In view of this probability of a lack of direct heirs, therefore, the Powers of Europe prepared and signed the treaty of 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the throne was bestowed upon Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg and his male descendants through his union with Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, who was the niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark.

Prince Christian, who assumed the title of King Christian IX., was born April 8, 1818, being the fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg. His marriage to Queen Louise, who was born September 7, 1817, occurred on May 26, 1842. She died September 29, 1898.



The Heir Apparent.—The heir apparent to the throne is Prince Frederick, the eldest son of the King. He was born June 3, 1843, and was married July 28, 1869, to Princess Louise, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. They have had eight children.

The Ministry.—The Ministry is constituted as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prof. Deuntzer; Minister of the Interior, M. Enevold Sorensen; Minister of Justice, M. Alberti; Minister of Finance and of Public Works, M. C. Hage; Minister of War, Colonel W. H. O. Madsen; Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Johncke; Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, M. J. C. Christensen; Minister of Agriculture, M. Ole Hansen.

The Nation.—The Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark dates back to 1849. It vests the executive power in the King and his ministers, and the legislative power in the Rigsdag, acting with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is a two-chambered body, the Landsthing, or Upper House, has 66 members. Twelve are appointed by the King for life and 54 members are selected by special electors for a term

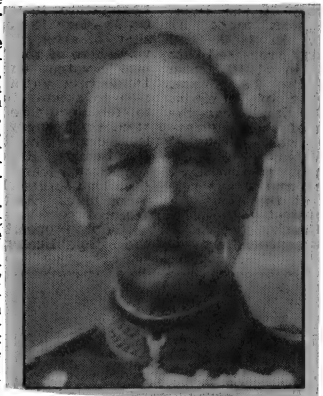
of eight years. The Folkething, or Lower House, is composed of 114 members, elected for three years.

Religious toleration is complete in Denmark, but the State religion is that of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, to which the King must belong. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen, and free schools of various grades are maintained in each commune.

Although possessed of some manufactures, Denmark is distinctly an agricultural country, fully 80 per cent of its total area being productive. Its imports in 1901 amounted to $128,196,500, while its exports were $102,141,250.

According to the budget of 1902-03 the estimated revenues of Denmark were $18,218,000, and the expenditures were $18,097,200.

The Colonies.—The Danish possessions consist of the Danish West Indies, Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. All are of value, even the Faroe Islands, which, although small, have a population of more than 15,000. Iceland is, perhaps, the most important, although the Danish West Indies are so attractive to the United States that efforts are being made to purchase them. The treaty was signed on behalf of the United States early in 1902, but, as it was rejected by the vote of the Landsthing, negotiations are at a standstill. The trade of Greenland is strictly a State monopoly.



King of Denmark.

THE DANISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Area Sq. M.	Population.*	Exports.*	Imports.*
Iceland	39,756	78,470	$553,750	$754,000
Greenland	46,740	11,895	203,500	91,750
Faroe Islands (17)	512	15,230	.....	.....
West Indies	138	30,527	13,750	13,500
Totals	87,146	136,122	$771,000	$859,250

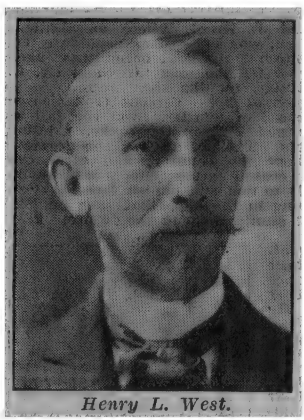
*1901.

Early in the Spring Emperor William of Germany paid a visit to Denmark, and was received with great enthusiasm. It was claimed that the real object of the visit was to arrange for Denmark to fight on the side of the Triple Alliance, in the event of a war with the Dual Alliance.

Although the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States was refused by the Danish Government in 1902, the United States did not regard the question of the cession of the islands closed in 1903. Nothing has been done by this country to end negotiations, and whatever has been done has been due to internal conditions in Denmark. The time for exchange of ratifications ended in June, 1903, and any time before that date the Danish Government was free to ratify the treaty, this having already been done by the United States. The treaty as it stood, however, was not acceptable to Denmark, and negotiations were closed without success. The question still occupies the attention of both governments, and it is thought that a second treaty may be prepared, which can be accepted by both the United States and Denmark.

The history of the question begins practically with the agreement made between the United States and Denmark in December, 1901. The treaty was signed by John Hay and Constantine Brune on January 24, 1902, and provided for the sale of the islands for $5,000,000 in gold, with provisions safeguarding the inhabitants. The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on January 17 following. Denmark was given until June 24, 1902, for action on the matter, but an extension of one year was taken by King Christian.

It was claimed by those in Denmark in favor of a ratification that the islands were costing the country $2,000,000 a year and that their sale would reduce State expenses.



Henry L. West.



Major John Biddle.



H. B. F. McFarland.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF WASHINGTON, D. C. Photos by Clinedinst.

District of Columbia.

Capital: WASHINGTON.

The District of Columbia has a total area of 69 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 278,718. The District of Columbia is the seat of the Government of the United States and is coextensive with the city of Washington. It is under the control of three commissioners, appointed, two by the President from citizens of the District of three years' residence, and one detailed by the President from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. They are H. B. F. McFarland, Henry L. West and Major John Biddle, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

The District was formed March 30, 1791, by a cession of land amounting to 100 square miles on both sides of the Potomac River. It then occupied two counties—Washington and Alexandria—but in 1846 the County of Alexandria was re-ceded to Virginia. In 1874 the County Government was abolished. In 1878 the present form of governing by commissioners was adopted.



The industries of the District are confined almost solely to the needs of the city and the Government. The cultivated land is devoted to vegetables and small fruit and floral establishments, and there are a few dairy farms within the limits. About one-fifth of the manufacturing interests consists of the products of the Government establishments, while the remainder is of such a nature as to supply the wants of the city of Washington. In 1900 there were 8,489 acres of land under cultivation.

Under orders of the Secretary of War a number of squatters on valuable lands in the western part of Washington were given notice to vacate in September. The land is property of the Government, and some of the squatters are millionaires and prominent business firms.

Dominican Republic.

Capital:
SANTO DOMINGO.



The settlement of Santo Domingo was made by the Spaniards, the first settlement in the New World, and the greater part of the island is still occupied by a Spanish-speaking population. In 1801 the country was formally abandoned by Spain, and in 1821 the people proclaimed their country a republic, under the flag and protection of Colombia. A few years later Roger, President of Haiti, invaded the part claimed by the new republic, and the whole territory fell under his dominion. In 1844 independence was again asserted by the people on the eastern end of the island, and the Dominican Republic was established, and from that date the two political divisions of Haiti and Santo Domingo have been maintained. In 1861 the Spanish Government succeeded in re-establishing authority over Santo Domingo, but in 1865 again abandoned all claims to it. In 1871 a commission appointed by President Grant visited Domingo with a view to annexation. The question was reported favorably by the commission, and the people of the republic were willing for the change, but no action was taken by Congress.



President A. Wos-y-Gil.

The President.—General Alejandro Wos-y-Gil (1903).

The Cabinet (Provisional).—Secretary of Interior and Police, Miguel Febles; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Fidelio Despradel; Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, Erique Henriquez; Secretary of Finance and Commerce, R. E. Galvan; Secretary of Posts and Telegraph, Francisco Detjeen; Secretary of War and Navy, Dionisio Frias; Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works, Jose Brache.

The Government. — The legislative power is vested in a National Congress of twenty-four Deputies, chosen by direct vote, with restricted suffrage, for a term of two years. The country is divided into provinces and districts, the Governors being appointed by the President. The various communes, cantons and sections are presided over by magistrates appointed by the Governors.

The Nation.—The Dominican Republic has an estimated area of 18,045 square miles, and in 1888 the population was officially estimated at 610,000. The republic embraces the eastern portion of the island of Haiti, the western portion forming the Republic of Haiti. The population is composed chiefly of persons of Spanish descent, mixed with Indian blood of the aborigines and of mulattoes and negroes. The whites predominate and the Spanish language prevails, though in the cities French and English are spoken to some extent. The capital is Santo Domingo.

The State religion is Roman Catholic, but other forms of faith are tolerated under certain restrictions. Primary education is free and compulsory, and is supported by the communes, with aid from the central Government. There are primary, superior, technical and normal schools, and a professional school of the nature of a university. In all there are about 300 schools and about 10,000 pupils. About forty newspapers are published in the republic.

The geographical position of the Dominican Republic makes its soil and climate suitable for the production of all kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables. Differences in altitudes and soil render particular districts suitable to different branches of agricultural industry. Under certain conditions public land is granted to private citizens for farming purposes. The land is particularly well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, and this industry has shown rapid growth during the past five years, though during the last year the production has shown a decrease. The distillation of rum from the waste products has attended the growth of the sugar mills, and several of them have distilleries.

The mountain regions are well adapted to the cultivation of coffee. The highlands form one-half of the area of the island and the soil is generally very rich. The coffee industry has not developed as fast as the condition of the soil would warrant, owing to the lack of skill and industry on the part of the natives. Cacao and tobacco grow well in almost all parts of the republic, and the former is rapidly becoming one of the most important agricultural industries. Among the tropical fruits extensively cultivated are oranges, bananas, limes, citrons, pineapples, mangoes, guavas, melons, pomegranates and cocoanuts. The first shipment of bananas was made in 1889.

The forests of the republic furnish much valuable timber, not only in cabinet woods, but in cheaper material suitable for building purposes.

A railroad 130 miles long runs between Sanchez, on the Bay of Samana, to Santiago, and concessions have been granted for other railroads. The highways are generally bad.

Events in 1903. — A revolution under the leadership of General Wos-y-Gil and directed against the administration of President Vasquez began early in the year and continued until late in April. On March 28 the capital, San Domingo, was captured, and on the following day the revolutionists were practically in control of the entire island. There were continued attempts on the part of President Vasquez to retake the city and to regain control of his country, but on April 22 the Government overthrow was declared complete and a provisional government was established with General Wos-y-Gil as President. On the 27th President Vasquez abandoned his defense of the Presidency against General Wos-y-Gil and fled to Cuba, where he announced his intention of remaining and engaging in agricultural enterprises. At the election held in June to choose some one for the full Presidential term General Wos-y-Gil was elected by a large majority.

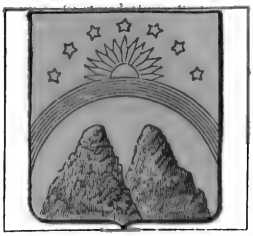
In February the Dominican Government asked an extension of time to consider the claims of the Ros and Clyde companies. These claims have been standing for several years and relate to the taking over of certain improvements made by the companies and enjoyed by the Dominican Government. United States Minister Powell had refused to allow the question to be submitted to the local courts, but insisted upon the settlement being reached through the United States Government. In September Minister Powell went to San Domingo as a commissioner to see that the terms finally agreed upon be carried out by the Dominican Government. In connection with the claims question Minister Powell succeeded in obtaining from the Dominican Government the withdrawal of the port charge, which seriously affected the interests of the Clyde steamship line.

In June a St. Louis syndicate secured a concession from the Dominican Government to develop valuable petroleum fields near Azua.

Ecuador.

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Capital:
QUITO.



Spanish rule began in Ecuador in 1526 and continued until 1822, when the battle of Pinchinca secured the independence of the country. Ecuador was at first included in Colombia, but was constituted a separate republic May 11, 1830, when civil war broke up the plan of Simon Bolivar to have one large South American country. A Constitution was adopted and a President elected, and until 1884 the republic enjoyed a reasonably peaceable government. In 1884 another Constitution was formed, which, with modifications in 1887 and 1897, has since been in force.

The President. — General Leonidas Plaza (1901-1905); Vice-President, Freile Zaldumbide.

The Cabinet.—Secretary of Interior, Police, Public Works and Public Charity, Miguel Valverde; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfredo Banquerizo; Secretary of Public Instruction, Religion and Justice, Dr. Julio Arias; Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. F. Lopez; Secretary of Finances, Juan F. Game; Secretary of War and Navy, General F. E. Alfaro.

The Government.—The President is elected for a term of four years by the direct vote of the people. The Vice-President is elected in the same way, but two years after the President, making him the member of two distinct administrations. The National Congress is composed of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the members of which are elected by popular vote of adults who can read and write. The various provinces are administered by Governors appointed by the central Government, and their subdivisions are governed by political chiefs. The Galapagos archipelago is under a local administrator. Most of the Indians are virtually in bondage.



President Plaza.

The Nation. — Ecuador has an area of about 116,000 square miles, with a population of about 400,000 inhabitants, of which about 150,000 are uncivilized Indians. The larger part of the population is Indian, and persons of pure white blood are few.

Roman Catholic is the State religion, and it is annually provided for by appropriation. Primary education is free and compulsory. There are three university bodies, nine schools for higher education, thirty-five secondary schools and 1,088 primary.

Ecuador is essentially an agricultural country, owing to its situation and the climatic conditions, but the differences of height and temperature give varied products. On the coast and along the river valleys the soil, when well cultivated, gives generous crops of cacao, coffee, tobacco, bananas, pineapples, cocoanuts, ivory nuts and sugar. In the higher regions fruits and vegetables incident to temperate and colder climates can be raised plentifully. Cacao is the chief product of Ecuador, and upon it depends much of the wealth of the country. Next in importance is sugar, which was first cultivated in 1875. Coffee grows in several localities, both on the mainland and on the islands, and its production is on the increase. Guayaquil coffee is favorably known in Europe and is used to some extent in New York. Several of the Galapagos Islands offer land well suited to its cultivation.

The cotton grown in Ecuador, especially in Imbabura Province, is of good quality and resembles "Sea Island" cotton, except that it has a coarser fiber. Excellent tobacco may be grown to advantage, and particularly in the provinces of Guayaquil, Manabi and Esmeraldas. Dye-woods are found in the forests of Ecuador, but are not exported to any large extent. A small quantity of timber is shipped from the Pacific Coast.

Ecuador abounds in gold and other metals. Mining is carried on along the Pacific slope, the eastern portion being of such a geological formation as to make it unprofitable there.

Manufacturing is carried on but slightly, and only in the larger cities, to supply immediate needs. Most of the manufactured articles used in the native industries are imported.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle paths and are barely passable at the best seasons of the year. There is one highway in an unfinished condition, and one railroad, ninety miles long, running from Duran to Alausi.

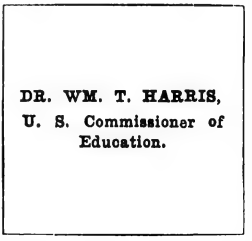
Events of 1908.—Correspondents in Ecuador, writing to American newspapers, claim that the condition of the country has been steadily receding since the election of President Leonidas Plaza, who is a comparatively young man, and probably badly advised. Former President Alfaro had begun a number of progressive reforms, introducing a liberal policy of government, separating the Church from the State, establishing free schools and in many ways encouraging commercial enterprise. Since his successor came into office the progress has ceased, and education and commerce have been allowed to retrograde. The officers of the railway, owned by British and American capital, have been subjected to petty persecutions, and in a general way an effort has apparently been made to drive out foreign business.

Since the death of Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, who was made Consul at Guayaquil, and succumbed to yellow fever shortly after reaching his post, the United States has found some difficulty in getting a representative for that town. Herman R. Dietrich, of Utica, Mo., was appointed in April, after several had been chosen, only to resign. He accepted the post. A strict quarantine was established in May against the western coast of North and South America on account of the plague in Mexico.

Alfredo Banquerizo was elected vice-president of the republic in July, but Congress refused to sustain the election until August 30.

Ecuador will occupy 10,000 square feet of space at the St. Louis Exposition.

Education in the United States.



DR. WM. T. HARRIS,
U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The Bureau of Education was established by Congress "for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." It is placed under the charge of a commissioner, appointed by the President, who is assisted by some forty-five clerks and laborers. The bureau is placed in the Department of the Interior, and the commissioner reports directly to the Secretary. Its first function is to collect statistics and all manner of educational information, digest and tabulate the same, with such reflections and discussions as seem pertinent. The second function is to publish the statistical results and reflections and distribute them to centres

of educational information throughout the world, and to such institutions and individuals as have control and management of education. Besides printed matter there is an extensive correspondence with officials and other persons seeking educational information. All of these things, in accordance with the main purpose of the office as defined by act of Congress, relate to the collection and diffusion of information regarding education, and do not involve any authority over the management of education in the States and Territories. In accordance with the general governmental policy of the United States the purpose of the bureau is to aid local self-government in education. And this is done not by taking the control out of the hands of the people, but by collecting such information as will enable the local directors and teachers to manage their schools in the light of the experience of the whole country, and, in fact, of the whole world.

But there are certain functions added from time to time to the bureau by act of Congress differing somewhat from those described. The entire management of the Government schools in Alaska is lodged in the bureau, and a special agent appointed to take immediate charge of the schools under the general direction of the Commissioner of Education. The management of the annual apportionment of the endowment by Congress of the agricultural and mechanical colleges (under act of August 30, 1890) is also placed in charge of this bureau.

To obtain the items of information required to tabulate the statistics of schools in the United States 25 blank forms of inquiry are sent out to as many public offices and kinds of institutions. The items of information called for by these several forms of inquiry number in all 710, and the different schedules returned to be tabulated amount to 15,721. Returns for 1902 have been recently tabulated with results as follows: Pupils enrolled in the public elementary and high schools during the year, 15,925,887; the same being 20.25 per cent of the entire population, estimating the same at 78,544,816. In 1870 the number enrolled was 6,871,522; the same being 17.82 per cent of the population. In 1880 the percentage enrolled had increased somewhat, being at that time 19.67 per cent of the population. In 1890 the per cent of the total population had reached the present rate. The average daily attendance for 1902 was 10,999,273, the same being 69 per cent of the total number enrolled. This is the largest average attendance on the number enrolled ever reported in the United States. It was only 59.33 per cent in 1870. The actual number of days attended by each pupil enrolled reached 100 days, which was 22 days in excess of the school attendance for 1870. The school term for the first time in the history of the United States reached 145 days. These items and some others may be shown in the comparative table below.



Dr. Wm. T. Harris.

The total enrollment for the year, including public and private, elementary, secondary and higher education, was 17,460,000 pupils, and to this there should be an addition made for evening schools, business schools, private kindergartens, Indian schools, State schools for defectives, orphans, etc., of 620,840, making a grand total of 18,080,840 in general and special schools, public and private.

The increase of the length of the school term noted above from 132 days in the year to 145 days is due to the growth of cities and large villages. The school year includes 200 days in nearly all of the large cities, and 180 days in the majority of the villages. With the growth of cities the regular State tax for schools diminishes and the local taxation increases.

An interesting question arises as to the average amount of schooling that each individual of the population is receiving. This can be calculated from the actual number of days attended by the pupils in the public schools and the attendance at the private schools may be closely estimated. In 1870 the average schooling given to each inhabitant was 672 days, counting in all of the short periods of schooling which he may have had during the twelve years of his school age. This average increased to 792 days in 1880 and to 892 days in 1890 and to 1,032 days in 1902. The States of the North Atlantic Division have a longer period than this, amounting to 1,344 days. The South Atlantic and the South Central Division fall below, but are rapidly increasing. The South Central Division of States, for instance, had only 224 days as the average entire amount of schooling, according to the rate of attendance of the year 1870, and it had increased to 622 days in 1902. The South Atlantic average was a little more, being 246 days at the time of 1870 and 702 days in 1902. The increase of the population in number and size of cities in the South, owing to the influence of the railroad and manufacturing, has been the chief reason for this increase of the amount of schooling given on an average to each of the population, and reveals the earnestness of the South in the work of extending and perfecting its educational systems. Of the 1,032 days which are given to the average citizen of the United States, if estimated at the rate of attendance of last year, 930 days of it are furnished by the public school system, which is a larger proportion than that of 1870, in which year out of the total of 772 days only 582 days were given in the public schools.

According to a somewhat careful estimate, the total amount of schooling given to the average of the population in 1800 did not exceed 82 days, but by 1840 this had risen to 208 days. The decade ending in 1850 showed a great increase of interest in schools, owing to the labors of Horace Mann and his disciples in New England and elsewhere, and at the rate of attendance on schools in 1850 the entire population could count on 420 days each; at the rate of 1860, 434 days; in 1870, 672 days; 1880, 792 days; 1890, 892 days; 1902, 1,032 days.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1902.
Length of school term in days	132	130	135	144	145
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled	78	81	86	99	100
Number of male teachers	77,529	122,795	125,525	126,588	122,392
Number of female teachers	122,986	163,798	238,397	296,474	317,204
Amount expended for the support of public schools	$63,396,666.00	$78,094,687.00	$140,506,715.00	$214,964,618.00	$235,208,465.00
The expenditure per capita of population	$1.64	$1.56	$2.24	$2.84	$2.99
The per cent of the amount of income from State taxes	....	....	18.4	17.2	15.4
The per cent of the amount of income from local taxes	....	....	67.9	68	68.5
Entire value of school property	....	....	$342,531,791.00	$550,069,217.00	$601,571,307.00

It will be noted that male teachers formed nearly 39 per cent of the entire number in 1870, and nearly 43 per cent in 1880, but only 34.5 per cent in 1890 and less than 28 per cent in 1902. The average monthly wages for teachers for 1902 was $49.05 for males and $39.70 for females, a slight increase over the previous year.

The above figures relate to the public schools only. In addition the private schools are tabulated at 1,103,901 pupils for the elementary schools and 168,636 for academies and other secondary schools.

City and Village School Systems.—In 1902 580 cities, containing 8,000 inhabitants and upward, and 459 villages, containing 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, reported. The aggregate number of school children enrolled in these 580 cities was then 4,174,812. Besides these there was an enrollment of 877,210 pupils in private and parochial schools. In the 580 cities the number of male teachers was 6,969; female teach-

ers, 83,775. These cities alone expended $111,159,665. The entire population aggregated 25,293,143 people. In 1890, twelve years earlier, 442 cities of over 8,000 inhabitants reported an aggregate enrollment in the public schools of 2,627,275. It is interesting to note that the supervising officers in city schools numbered 5,025.

Public High Schools.—Students receiving secondary instruction (the ninth to the thirteenth year's work of the course of study and ages fourteen to eighteen) numbered in all 734,760 in 1902 and only 367,003 in 1890. The number had doubled in twelve years. Of these pupils 566,124 were enrolled in public high schools and 168,636 in private academies and in preparatory departments of other private institutions. The public high schools enrolled 72 per cent of the entire number of secondary students. Secondary students numbered almost 1 per cent (.94) of the entire population in 1902, having increased from a little more than one-half of 1 per cent (.59) in 1890. Thirty-two thousand three hundred and eighteen teachers were engaged in public high schools and in private schools of the same grade. The increase in public high schools has been very rapid in recent years. In 1890 there were 2,526 such schools and in 1902 6,292. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand six hundred and seventy-four of the students in the public high schools were studying Latin; 309,164 studying algebra; 13,780 studying Greek; 153,731 studying geometry; 216,403 studying general history; 40,602 studying chemistry. The number studying Latin in 1892 was 39 per cent of the entire number of students attending high schools, and in 1902 the percentage had increased to 50.07. The value of the school property of the high schools of the United States amounted to nearly $125,000,000; that of private schools of the same grade amounted to about $65,000,000. About one-half of the private schools are controlled by religious denominations.

Universities and Colleges.—The total number of institutions of this class reporting in 1902 is 638, of which 131 admit women only. One hundred and thirty-four universities and colleges admit only men to the undergraduate department, and 330 admit both men and women. Of the 43 schools of technology 27 institutions report women among the undergraduates. The total number of students resident at these institutions in 1902 was reported at 107,391. Of these 66,325 men and 22,507 women were in universities and colleges for men and for both sexes; 5,549 were in colleges for women; 11,808 men and 1,202 women were in schools of technology. Comparing 1902 with 1890, the total number of men had increased from 44,926 to 78,133, and the number of women had increased from 10,761 to 29,258. Of the entire number, 107,391, 49,982 were in classical courses and 14,287 were in other courses for general culture; 7,303 in general science courses; 3,472 in agriculture. It is interesting to note that the total value of property possessed by these institutions for higher education amounts to $417,205,234; seven of these institutions have endowments of more than $5,000,000 each, and eight have from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. The total amount of benefactions reported by the several institutions for higher education as having been received during the year is $17,039,967. The total benefaction for all kinds of educational purposes as well as for philanthropic purposes for the year was, of course, very much larger than this.

Professional Schools. — Professional students and graduates for 1902 were as follows: Theological, 148 schools, 7,343 students (108 of these being women and 2,069 having received A. B. or B. S.), 1,056 graduates; law, 102 schools, 13,912 students (of these 165 were women and 2,644 had received A. B. or B. S.), 3,524 graduates; medical, 154 schools, 26,821 students (of whom 2,476 had received A. B. or B. S.), 5,069 graduates; dental, 56 schools, 8,420 students (of whom 265 had received A. B. or B. S.), 2,288 graduates; pharmaceutical, 59 schools, 4,427 students (of whom 43 had received A. B. or B. S.), 1,379 graduates; veterinary, 11 schools, 576 students (of whom 22 had received A. B. or B. S.), 141 graduates. It is interesting to note the comparison—3,254 theological students in 1870, 8,050 in 1895, 7,343 in 1902; 1,653 law students in 1870, 8,950 in 1895, 13,912 in 1902. This continued increase of students in law schools indicates that the fitting for the profession of law has become less a matter of studying in the office of a lawyer and more a matter of attending a regular law school. There were 6,194 medical students in 1870 and 26,821 in 1902.

Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges.—These institutions—50 of them for white students and 16 of them for colored students—are counted most of them in the list of universities and colleges already considered; a few of them are counted with secondary institutions or with State normal schools. These 66 institutions were endowed by the acts of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and August 30, 1890, and in 1902 they received in the aggregate from the States and Territories in which they are located the sum of $4,233,237, and from the income derived from the lands received under land grant of 1862, $684,141, and under later land grants, $1,315,919. The Federal Government contributed about 22 per cent of the income of these colleges. The total number of students in the collegiate departments of these institutions for white people was 15,096 men and 1,654 women. In the colored institutions there were 2,410 men and 2,095 women in the preparatory departments and only 235 men and 61 women in the collegiate departments. According to the provisions of the act of Congress of August 30, 1890, none of the money received from that endowment ($25,000 a year to each college) can be appropriated for foreign languages, whether modern or classic. These languages are, however, provided for out of other funds. The total value of the property owned by these institutions is $69,666,303, of which nearly $3,500,000 belong to the institutions for colored students.

Schools for the Training of Teachers.—In 1902 there were 282 public and private normal schools reporting to the bureau. There were 65,068 students in these institutions, and 10,005 graduated that year. In 1890 there were 178 institutions, 34,814 students, and 5,237 graduated. The students and graduates had nearly doubled. Besides these there were 29,065 normal students in universities and colleges and high schools in 1902. State appropriations for public normal schools in 1890 amounted to $1,312,419 for current expenses and $900,533 for new buildings. In 1902 the amount for current expenses had reached $3,228,090, and for buildings, $906,301. One hundred and thirty-nine public normal schools report an aggregate of $20,628,432 as the value of their school property.

Manual and Industrial Training Schools. — One hundred and sixty-three schools of this class reported to the bureau in 1902. The number of pupils for that year was 49,269 (29,183 boys and 20,086 girls), costing for current expenses $1,118,406. Thirty-seven cities reported manual training in 1890, and 270 cities in 1902. Besides manual training, technically so called, without instruction for trades, a large majority of the schools report special trades as included in their course of study. Out of 140 schools that report the number of students in each branch 123 report trades.

Besides the items mentioned above information is obtained by schedule regarding the commercial schools newly established, and also regarding business schools. Commerce (elementary or advanced instruction in this branch) is taught in 177 universities and colleges, 51 public and private normal schools, 956 academies, 3,213 public high schools, 520 business schools, a total of 240,697 students being engaged in preparing themselves for commercial work.

There are reports from institutions for the blind, showing that there are 39 schools, containing 4,315 pupils; 121 schools for the deaf, with 11,938 pupils; 20 State schools for the feeble-minded, showing 12,070 pupils in attendance.

There were 92 reform schools in the United States in 1902, enrolling 29,612 pupils. Of these 18,469 were learning useful trades.

In 1902 the common school enrollment in colored schools in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia numbered 1,587,309. In 1877, the first year in which the statistics of the colored schools were taken separately, there were 571,506 colored pupils and 1,827,139 white pupils in the schools of the South. This number increased to 2,215,678 white pupils and 784,709 colored pupils in 1880. In 1890 the white pupils of the sixteen former slave States had increased to 3,402,420, and the colored pupils had increased to 1,296,959. The increase, therefore, in the past thirteen years of white pupils has been nearly 1,300,000 and colored pupils 440,000. The expenditure from taxation for the public schools of both races in these sixteen States amounted to $37,567,552 in the year 1902. The total amount of public taxes expended during the period beginning in 1876 and ending in 1902 for white and colored has been $687,691,329, of which it is estimated that more than $125,000,000 has been expended to support the common schools for negro children.

The illiterate person knows language or speech only by the ear. As all people do their thinking mostly in words, the illiterate person may be said to be ear-minded. When a person comes to know language by the ear he gains in ability in learning the experience of other fellow-beings—such an experience as the highest brute animal is debarred from. For by the use of speech each person may live vicariously over again the lives of other people. He may, by hearing them tell their experiences, their observations, reflections and deeds, get the net results of

their living, so that man, even if illiterate, may be properly described as an animal who possesses the power of living several lives in one. Through letters the person becomes eye-minded, and when a person can read without effort he finds himself in possession of a much more accurate mind than is possible in the case of the illiterate. Ear-mindedness, having to keep up, as it does, with the spoken word, and having to depend on the memory of what is spoken, cannot critically examine the statements and descriptions, the definitions and deductions, as it can do when it has before it the printed page. In fact, accurate thinking for the most part becomes possible through eye-mindedness and not through ear-mindedness.

The unskilled laborer does not get good wages in any part of the country. The skilled laborer in the city, using tools and directing machinery, earns and receives an average of double the wages that the farm hand gets.

But machinery is going out from the city to the farm, and the farm, too, needs fewer laborers and can furnish more productions. The surplus farmers set free by this process must go into mechanical industries or into transportation and commerce. Fewer and fewer people are needed for the production of the raw materials of food, clothing and shelter all the world over, thanks to mechanical inventions which are pushing the mere illiterate drudge out of his vocation. He must climb up or else starve in his attempt to compete with the machine.

Here is the wisdom that founds a school system. It makes possible a change of vocations among its people. It puts alertness and versatility in place of mere brute strength and persistency. More than this, the school puts aspiration and ambition into its pupils. The school next proceeds to teach the sciences by which the wonders of the world have been accomplished; mathematics, the tool of thought, by which matter is moved and forces are tamed into the service of man; history, and geography, and grammar, and literature, by which man comes to know men and gains the ability to combine with them in civilized effort.

The city is the necessary resort of the surplus laborers no longer needed on the farm. We do not need so many people to get for us the raw materials of food, clothing and shelter, but we need more and more people to turn these raw materials into articles of comfort and luxury; we need more and more people to work at transportation and intercommunication; we need more persons in the work of giving culture to the rest. The savage tribe, unaided by machinery, can afford only one man for the production of ornament; nearly all are needed for the supply of food and clothing of the plainest sort. But the partly civilized tribe can afford ten persons for the production of ornament and luxury. The proportion increases rapidly as we ascend in the use of machinery, and the time is arrived now when more than a hundred in a thousand are needed for the production of ornament and luxury.

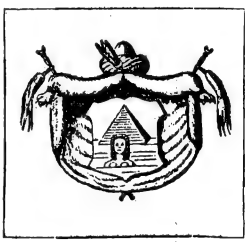
In transportation and intercommunication with railroads, telegraphs, postal systems, newspapers, books, libraries, schools and churches—here the line rises from mere transportation through intercommunication up to culture—in these employments more and more workers will be needed.

Here we may see the vast importance of school education in enabling the citizen who shares in the productions of his fellow-men to know his fellows and understand their views of the world. It enables him to know their opinions and to share in their spiritual as well as in their material productions. It enables him to participate in the formation of national and international public opinon.

Small as is the schooling given by our nation to its people—some four and a half years apiece—it suffices to make reading and writing universal, and with them gives also a limited acquaintance with the rudiments of arithmetic and geography. This fits the citizen to become a reader of the daily newspaper and thus brings him under an educating influence that will continue throughout his life. A newspaper civilization is one that governs by means of public opinion. The newspaper creates public opinion. No great free nation is possible except in a newspaper civilization.

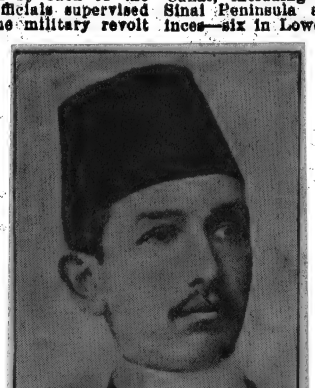
Egypt.

Capital:
CAIRO.



The reigning Khedive of Egypt is the seventh ruler to represent the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, who secured absolute control of the country by force of arms in 1811. In 1879 Ismail I., grandfather of the present ruler, was compelled to abdicate by the governments of Great Britain and France, and, while he was succeeded by his son, Mohamed Tewfik, a Comptroller-General was appointed by each of the two European nations, and these officials supervised the finances of the country until the military revolt in 1882. On January 18, 1883, after the British had overcome the revolt and dispersed the army, the Khedive issued a decree abolishing the dual control and appointing a British financial adviser as a member of the Government. The position of Egypt, therefore, is a peculiar one. Nominally it is a province of the Turkish Empire, although actually it is autonomous under the Khedive, being subject only to the tribute of $3,600,000, payable annually to the Sultan, and yet, at the same time, it is dependent for its existence upon the will of European Powers, Great Britain being the dominant factor in the control of its internal affairs.

Abbas Hilmi, the present ruler, is the son of Mohamed Tewfik. He was born July 14, 1874, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 8, 1892. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and their children are: Princess Emina Hanem, born February 12, 1895; Princess Atiatou-llah Hanem, born June 9, 1896; Princess Fathieh Hanem, born November 27, 1897; Prince Mohammed Abdul Mouneim, born February 20, 1899. Prince Mohammed is heir apparent to the throne.



The Khedive of Egypt.

Egypt is a Turkish dependency. The administration of Egyptian affairs is carried on by native ministers under the ruling of the Khedive. All matters of finance must be concurred in by an English financial adviser, who sits in the Council of Ministers, but is not an executive. Egypt proper is divided into six governorships (those of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Suez Canal, including Port Said and Ismailia, Suez and Sinai Peninsula and El Arish), and fourteen provinces—six in Lower Egypt, eight in Upper.

Christians, Jews and Moslems form by far the largest part of the population, with the Moslems far outnumbering all others.

Egypt boasts 9,878 primary, 28 secondary, 25 higher or professional and 96 exclusively female schools and academies, both private and public.

The system of justice in Egypt is complicated. Religion plays a great part. Owing to the capitulations in Egypt, as in the rest of the Ottoman Empire, foreigners are exempt from the lower tribunals.

The revenue for 1902 amounted to $60,743,280, and the expenditure to $57,162,610. In 1901 the public debt was $500,402,729.

Egypt is distinctively agricultural, having three seasons each year. The Winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereals of all kinds; the Summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are sugar, rice and cotton; the Fall crops, sown in July and harvested in September and October, are a kind of maize, rice and vegetables. In Lower Egypt, where there is canal irrigation, cotton is grown in great quantities. The imports of Egypt in 1902 amounted to $74,073,440,

and the exports to $88,085,065. This is exclusive of specie movements.

Anglo-Egyptian Soudan was won from the Khalifa in 1889 by the combined forces. Under the treaty of January 19, that year, the province is governed under the two flags and is presided over by a Governor-General appointed by Egypt with British assent. Laws are made by proclamation.

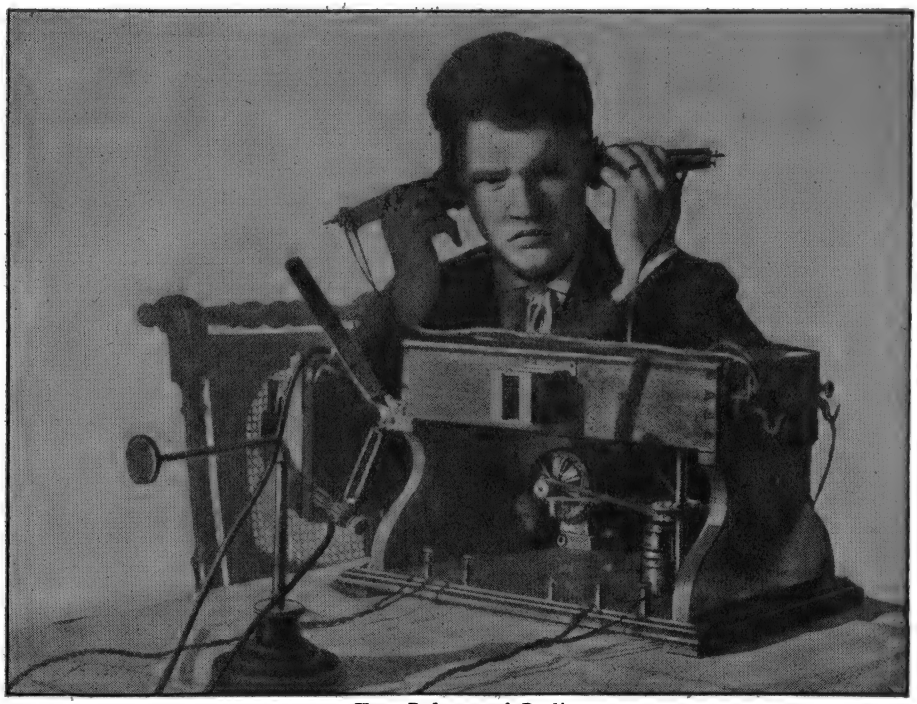
The whole of the Egyptian army was disbanded by a decree of the Khedive in 1882, and a new army organized by a British general officer known as the Sirdar. The present Sirdar is Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., A. D. C. The army has a total strength of 18,364.

Under the existing joint rule there is a somewhat peculiar distribution of revenue and expenses. No duties are levied on imports from Egypt, and the duties on imports from other countries may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The cost of administration is, for the present, largely borne by Egypt. Egypt receives from the Soudan a considerable amount of gold dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, gums, hides and skins, though the Dervish revolts of the last few years have nearly stopped active trade. By the convention between the British and Egyptian governments, signed January 19, 1899, the import and export of slaves is prohibited. Cairo is in telegraphic and railway communication with Khartoum, and since December, 1899, the Soudan has been declared open for general traffic.

Events in 1903.—The official budget for the year showed that Egypt continued to prosper financially. The octroi tax was abolished in Cairo and Alexandria, and immediate and beneficial relief was given the poor thereby. There were unfriendly relations between the Khedive and the Sultan of Turkey in the early part of the year on account of a desire on the part of Egypt to change the route of the Holy Carpet pilgrimage from Medina to Mecca. Turkey objected, and thereupon the Khedive announced that the pilgrimage would not be made unless as he directed.

Electricity in 1903.

Investigation in the field of electrical science receives permanent stimulus from the large and varied adaptability to the uses of mankind which has made the once mysterious element one of our most active servants, and at the same time one of the most powerful agencies in that large material development which is one of the glories of the twentieth century. Wonderful as have been the discoveries of the past, it would seem that the possibilities of new revelations in this science are exhaustless. The year 1903 contributed its share to our store of knowledge concerning it, and some of the discoveries to be recorded are of such importance that savants of the high standing accorded to Lord Kelvin, of England, and Professor M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University, have pronounced them wonderful, and, with other experts, believe that they will help revolutionize the industries of the world. These are the discoveries of Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York City. In view of the yet incomplete development of wireless telegraphy, most importance attaches to his latest invention, the mercury vapor interrupter. Of this device Professor Pupin has said that wireless telegraphy will not make any essential progress until a method is discovered of generating very powerful and persistent electrical waves, which must be powerful in order to overcome distance, and persistent in order to permit methods of selective tuning. Such waves, in his opinion, can be produced by Mr. Hewitt's mercury interrupter. This interrupts, stops and starts the powerful electric current which moves millions of times in a second. Each stopping and starting means an explosion, but the discharges are so inconceivably rapid that they blend into one continuous note. Mr. Hewitt sets up vibrations of electric-wave currents so vast and far-reaching in their energy that they may be caught by wireless telegraph instruments on the opposite side of the globe, while not one of a hundred other instruments could steal the message without knowing the secret code



Herr Ruhmer, of Berlin.

signal sent to the particular station awaiting the message. What the invention will accomplish in this direction remains to be seen.

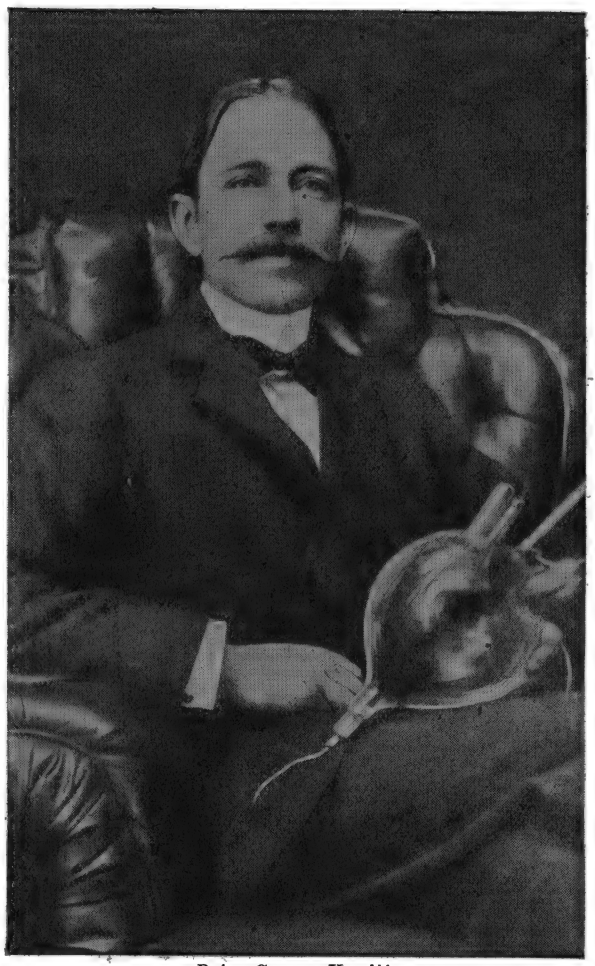
William Marconi, who still maintains the lead in the race for perfecting wireless telegraphy, and whose system is more largely in practical use than any other, also claims to have made new inventions, four in number, which greatly simplify the problem. They make it possible, he claims, to transmit messages across the Atlantic with towers less lofty than were originally required, and with about half the power previously used. The full triumph of the Marconi system will date from early in the year, the first wireless message to cross the Atlantic being one from President Roosevelt to King Edward VII., which was transmitted from Wellfleet, Mass., to the Marconi station at Poldhu, Cornwall, England, during the night of January 18. Among the interesting incidents of the practical adaptation of the system were the news service carried by the London Times for a few days in March and the publication of news bulletins daily on the transatlantic steamships.

Neither Marconi nor any of his rivals has yet developed a system which can be said to be in competition with the older systems of telegraphy. Lee De Forest, the American inventor, is making vigorous strides in this direction, and so far as wireless telegraphy is being adopted he is proving a formidable rival to Marconi. In Europe the Lodge-Muirhead wireless system is being pushed forward in England, while on the Continent there are other systems which claim and receive attention, and which will inevitably play an important part in that ultimate development which will place the news upon commercial bulletins daily on the transatlantic steamships.

Among discoveries which promise to assist in this development an important one is that of Professor Ferdinand Braun, of Strasburg University, who announced before the Strasburg Scientific Society on January 23 that he had discovered a method of producing electric energy of unlimited volume and projecting it into space in the form of electric waves to any desired distance. It will secure greater accuracy of transmission through a more perfect attunement of the transmitting receiving instruments, and Professor Braun thinks he has substantially reached a method of transmitting exclusively to one point of the compass, thus avoiding interference by other waves. The method, it is claimed, will work economically and cheaply. In March successful experiments were made with the Braun system on a military railway near Berlin, telegrams being sent from the trains to the stations, and vice versa, without difficulty.

A new wireless system which has received marked attention from the German Admiralty is one invented by Ernst Ruhmer, which directs electric waves exclusively to one point, obviating the danger of outsiders catching messages not intended for them. The result is obtained through a series of parabolic mirrors which give all the electric waves a parallel course. The system is available for distances of twelve to fifteen miles, and is intended principally for communication between vessels in harbor or along the coast.

In connection with the possibilities of wireless telegraphy in naval use some interesting experiments were made early in the year at Portsmouth, England, and it was found that wireless telegraphic communication with submarine craft is possible. It was also found, however, that communication could be established only so long as the light penetrated to the submarines; it ceased as soon as they were submerged to a depth where the light could not reach them. It is expected that this discovery will have an important bearing on the future of submarine warfare.



Peter Cooper Hewitt.

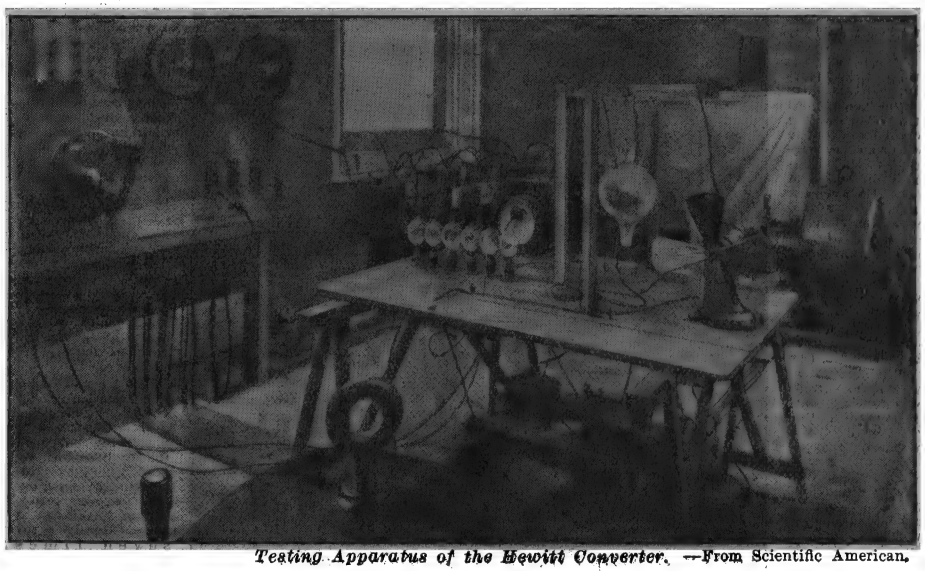
Peter Cooper Hewitt's mercury vapor interrupter and his static converter were made possible by his previous invention of an electric vapor lamp, which produces a pure, steady light seven times brighter and cheaper than the incandescent lamp now in use, although in its light colored objects undergo remarkable changes in appearance. In experimenting with this form of light Mr. Hewitt met the seemingly insurmountable obstacle encountered by other inventors—namely, the lack of an apparatus to control the current and make the flame absolutely steady by some automatic method, simple and economical. He finally overcame the difficulty by means of mercury vapor, discovering the secret so vital in wireless telegraphy—the controlling of alternating currents and their transformation into economic direct electric currents of commerce.

A discovery of a similar nature is the "mercury arc," invented by Dr. Arons, of Germany, and perfected by Charles P. Steinmetz, chief electrical expert of the General Electric Company. The discovery was made some years ago, and out of it Mr. Steinmetz has evolved a green light which is yet to be perfected. It is, Mr. Steinmetz claims, the only harmless light, inasmuch as the harmful effects of any artificial light are due to the red and orange rays, which affect the eyes injuriously. These rays are less prevalent in electric light than in any other and

are entirely absent from the mercury arc light. The difficulty experienced in using this light was in starting it, but Dr. Weintraub, of Schenectady, N. Y., has found an ingenious way of starting it without high voltage by means of a small auxiliary arc, which also makes the light stable.

In the same direction as the discoveries just mentioned is that announced to the Cornell Electric Society in February, 1903, by Professor Frederick Bedell, of the Physics Department of Cornell University. Professor Bedell's discovery is in connection with electric power transmission, and involves the practicability of sending an alternating and a direct current at the same time. All of the discoveries mentioned have an important bearing upon every possible use of electricity.

Wireless telephony, which was a natural sequence of the discovery of wireless telegraphy, continued to



Testing Apparatus of the Hewitt Converter. —From Scientific American.

be the subject of interesting experiment during 1903. A. Frederick Collins, of New York City, succeeded in July in establishing communication both ways over the Connecticut River at Hartford. The tests, which lasted two days, were witnessed by about a thousand persons, including many scientists. It has not yet been tried by the crucial test of commercial economy, but it is being subjected to the most careful scrutiny of scientific men in Europe as well as in America. Ernst Ruhmer, whose experiments in wireless telegraphy have been previously mentioned, has applied his discovery to telephonic experiment also, and has sent telephonic messages over a distance of more than four miles by the aid of his parabolic mirror.

In regard to wireless transmission of messages, either telegraphic or telephonic, one of the matters frequently discussed during the year was the possibility of operating any system in such a manner as to prevent the stealing of messages or the interruption of communication. Instances of breaking in upon a line of communication have been somewhat frequent, both in experiment and in unexpected confusion created where the system was in use for practical work, as happened during the international yacht races off Sandy Hook during the month of August. There are experts who declare that they could effectually cut off communication were it desirable. That the question is an open one as to whether interference can be guarded against is clearly evident. Professor John A. Fleming, the well-known electrical engineer, in a lecture before the Society of Arts in London during March, said that his experiments proved conclusively that there is no interference; and yet, four months later, when he was giving a practical demonstration of the Marconi system before the British Institution, the messages which he had been receiving at intervals from the Marconi station at Poldhu were suddenly interfered with, to his great annoyance. Subsequently Nevil Maskelyne, replying to a letter in the London Times expressing Professor Fleming's indignation, publicly acknowledged that he was the culprit. The interesting feature of the matter is embodied in Mr. Maskelyne's statement that while it had been announced that to illustrate Professor Fleming's lecture experiments in syntonic electric wave telegraphy would be given, his interfering transmission system had not been tuned in any way. From this he argued that if the lecture was given with illustrations, as promised, Marconi's syntonic system is not proof against interference from an untuned transmitter.

Exploration in 1903.

In the history of exploration, growing larger with every year, the most interesting chapter for the year 1903 will relate to work done in the Antarctic region. Of this work the most important is that done by the English expedition under command of Captain R. F. Scott, R. N., which left England in August, 1901, on the ship Discovery. The expedition left New Zealand in December of the same year and entered the ice pack two days before Christmas. News of extremely valuable interest was received from it in March, 1903, upon the return to New Zealand of the relief ship Morning, sent out from England in July, 1902. Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton, R. N., one of the officers of the expedition, returned with the relief ship in order to proceed to England and report progress. Captain Scott's party was found on January 23 in McMurdo Bay, Victoria Land. All were in good health, and the only casualty reported was the loss of a seaman who fell down an ice slope while on a sledging expedition and was drowned.

Captain Scott's report up to the time of meeting with the relief ship is to the effect that, entering the ice pack in latitude 67°, the Discovery reached Cape Dare on January 9, 1902, and was delayed there by a gale and ice. Cape Crozier was reached on January 22, after which the Discovery sailed along the barrier within a few cable lengths, examining the edge, from which rose high snow slopes to extensive, heavily glaciated land, with occasional bare, precipitous peaks. On February 3 the Discovery entered an inlet in the barrier in longitude 174°. A balloon ascent was made, and sledges examined the land to latitude 78° 50'. Excellent Winter quarters were found near Mounts Erebus and Terror. The ship was frozen in on March 24. Exploration by sledges began on September 2, the most important being made

by Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson and Lieutenant Shackleton, who travelled ninety-four miles southward, reaching land in latitude 80° 17′, longitude 163°, the farthest south recorded to the present time. Sir James Ross's farthest south was 78° 4′, and Borchgrevinck's record, made in February, 1900, was 78° 50′. Captain Scott's party had a most trying journey, and Lieutenant Shackleton almost died from exposure. All the dogs died, and three men dragged the sledges back. The party found that ranges of high mountains continue through Victoria Land. Foothills resembling the Admiralty Range were discovered in longitude 160°. The ice barrier presumably floats. It remains horizontal and is fed slowly from the land ice. Mountains from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high were seen in latitude 82°, the coast line continuing at least as far as latitude 83° 20′, nearly due south. Ascending a glacier in the mainland, the party found a new range of mountains. At the height of 9,000 feet they reached a level plain which was unbroken to the westward as far as the horizon. A large lot of new marine fauna was discovered and some marine plants, but they are of a very low type of organization. Seals abound, but the polar bear and walrus are not there. No new large animals were found, nor was there any vestige of life of any kind inland. Captain Scott's report is regarded by such men as Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, as proving conclusively that the greater part of the Antarctic region is a vast continent. Besides this interesting discovery many important experiments were made at the various stations built for the purpose of recording magnetism in the different latitudes.

The German Antarctic expedition, which sailed on the steamship Gauss, leaving Cape Town on December 7, 1901, returned to Cape Colony, en route for home, on June 9, 1903. This was entirely a government undertaking, and was elaborately equipped. The scientific staff numbered seven men, besides Dr. von Drygalski, the leader. Captain Hans Ruser commanded the Gauss. It was the intention of the expedition to establish a magnetic station on Kerguelen Island and a Winter station farther south. The most important result of the expedition, aside from the many scientific investigations made, was the discovery of land hitherto unknown in latitude 66° 2′, longitude 89° 48′ west. This land the discoverers named Emperor William II. Land. Its discovery strengthens the theory revived by Captain Scott's report of a vast continent at the South Pole.

Of Arctic exploration the record for the year is one of new effort entirely. Baron E. Toll, a Russian explorer, sent out to explore the coast line of Siberia, is supposed to be in the vicinity of Bennett Island, whither he started from Cape Wysseki on July 13, 1903, intending to Winter there if the ice prevented his ship, Saria, following him. He spent the Winter of 1901-2 on the island of Kotelnoi, the largest island of the New Siberia group, leaving there for his journey farther north on May 23, 1902. He is the first white man to visit the island since the Jeanette party went there after their vessel was crushed in the ice. His intention is to make a thorough study of the island and of the animal life in the surrounding water.

Baron Toll's mission is not polar discovery. That



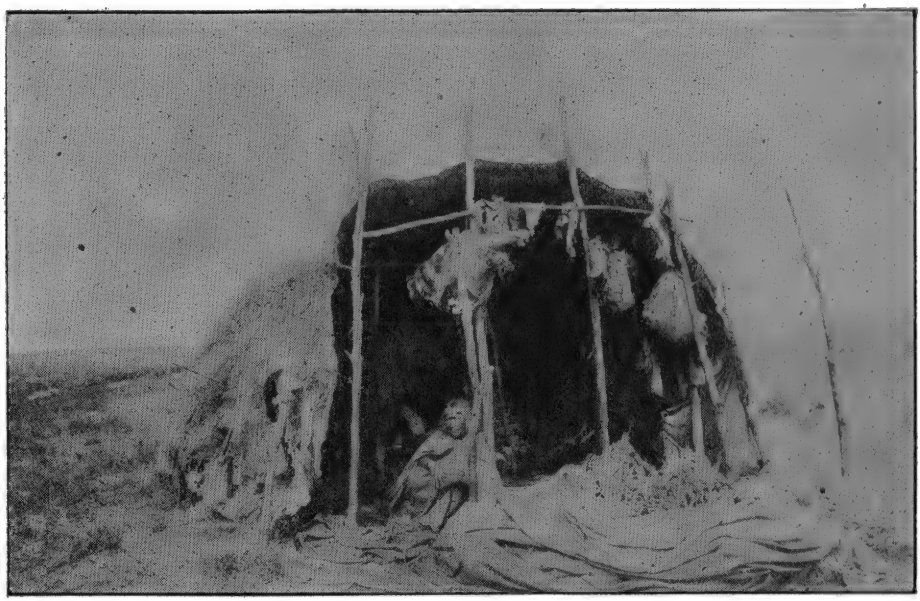
A Tehuelche Boy of Twelve Years.

line of exploration is now being prosecuted by two expeditions. The whaling ship Gjoa, with Captain Ronald Ammundsen's Magnetic North Pole Expedition, sailed from Christiania, Norway, on June 17, 1902. The plan was to take a route never before attempted, and while it was not purposed to reach the North Pole the projected course, if Captain Ammundsen is able to follow it, will take him directly across the Pole. The object of the expedition is to determine, if possible, the location of the earth's magnetic North Pole.

The other polar expedition now in the field is the new one fitted out by William Ziegler, the wealthy New Yorker, whose efforts in this direction have been marked by an unsparing expenditure of means, and who backed the Ziegler-Baldwin expedition. The new expedition sailed on the whaling steamship America from Trondhjem, Norway, on June 23, 1903, for Franz Josef Land, where the America was to remain for the Winter, expeditions being sent out with dog sledges. Anthony Fiala, the leader, was a member of the Baldwin expedition, and his party includes several of his former companions. William J. Peters,

of the National Geographical Society, is second in command. Francis Long, of the Weather Bureau, is the meteorologist. The other prominent members of the expedition are R. R. Tafel, of Philadelphia; Charles L. Seitz, of Evansville, Ind.; Dr. G. W. Shorkley, of Camden, Me.; J. Colin Vaugh, of Forest Hill, N. J.; Charles E. Rillets, of St. Louis, Mo.; John Vedoe, of Boston, Mass.; Spencer W. Stewart, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and H. H. Newcomb, of Milford, Mass. Captain Edward Coffin is commander of the America, with Captain E. A. Howan as first officer. The crew is made up of whaling men.

Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., who has the honor of having made the farthest point north yet reached, has decided to embark in one more expedition to reach the North Pole, and a leave of absence for three years has been granted him in order that he may make what he believes will be a successful dash for the Pole. He will again have the support of the Peary Arctic Club, of New York, at the head of which is Morris K. Jesup; and although he has no promise of aid from the Government, means will not be lacking to give him that perfect equipment of ship, materials and men with which he has declared it is possible to realize his long-cherished ambition. His leave of absence begins in April next, and he will sail some time early in the Summer of 1904.



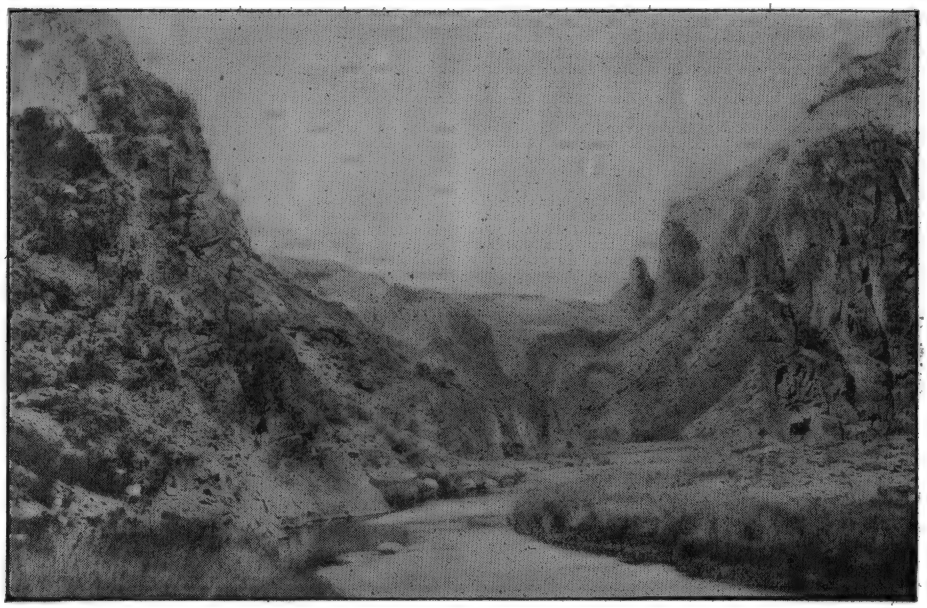
A Typical Tehuelche Toldo and Occupant.

Under the auspices and in the interest of various geographical and scientific bodies, as well as great educational institutions, the work of exploration is constantly in progress in every portion of the world, and notable additions are being made continually to the store of information gathered concerning countries, races, fauna, flora and all that goes to make up the universe, so far as man can know it. The unknown regions of the earth are becoming known to all who care to know of them, and one of the results is that countries which, even to many educated persons, are merely names on the maps are being made real. Patagonia is one such country. To many people the very name of the country is suggestive of a region as imaginary as the lands described by Gulliver in his travels. Thorough exploration of that country has been made by expeditions sent out by Princeton University during the years 1896-99 under the leadership of J. B. Hatcher, the first volume of whose voluminous report, published in 1903 through the liberality of J. Pierpont Morgan, is a most valuable as well as intensely interesting contribution to the literature of geographical research. In fact, it is much more than a geographical narrative, and will be found a mine of information on geology, zoology, ethnology, etc., to say nothing of its value to the student of industrial and commercial problems. It is a large quarto, of 314 pages, printed in the finest manner and copiously illustrated with plates of the most costly description. The editor of the work is William B. Scott Blair, professor of geology and paleontology at Princeton University.

Patagonia was an entirely unknown country until Darwin visited it in 1833-36, and the popular conceptions of it were of the most vague nature. His discoveries of extinct fauna were of immense value. Mr. Hatcher's expeditions, of which there were three, were undertaken to make collections of the vertebrate and invertebrate fossils of the southern region, and he was accompanied by O. A. Peterson and A. E. Colburn. The intelligent collection of fossils involves the determination of stratigraphical succession, and in this direction Mr. Hatcher accomplished a great deal of useful work, making possible for the first time a rational account of the geology of large areas in southern Patagonia. No region of the earth presents more remarkable geological formations, and upon the coast, as well as in the interior, some of the most remarkable scenery that could be imagined was found. The views obtained of them, as reproduced in the first volume of the reports, form in themselves a wonderfully interesting collection. Those of an ethnic nature are even more interesting. The old conception of Patagonia was that it is a land of giants. While the natives, known as Tehuelches, are certainly of a large average stature, they are not of gigantic proportions. A close study of them was made, and the pictures obtained suggest that the race is one of unusual intelligence for aborigines. They resemble our own American Indians in appearance. For an uncivilized people they are remarkably peaceable and of industrious habits. Their arts and industries are entirely limited to the manufacture of their tents, clothing and bedding and such tools as they use in the construction of these articles and in fashioning such implements as they use in the pursuit and capture of the guanaco, rhea and a few other animals of less importance found in Patagonia. They have no firearms, but depend entirely upon their skill with the bolas, and upon the swiftness of their dogs and horses. Throughout the year the men find more or less employment in hunting the guanaco and rhea, from which they derive almost their only supply of food.

Although Patagonia remains the most sparsely settled of the inhabited portions of the earth, settlements have been made from time to time since 1579. The development of the resources of the country is, of course, in its infancy. The seal and whale fisheries were the first industries to attract attention, but

they are now the least important. Gold mining, lumbering and wool growing are now the chief industries, and the last named is pre-eminently so. The agricultural products of the country at present are limited to a few vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, lettuce and other commoner and hardier species. The soil and climate are not generally adapted to agriculture, but there are river valleys which present conditions that might improve the country in this respect by means of such irrigation canals as have been used with success in the arid West. There are coal deposits at Sandy Point and various other places on the mainland and at Terra del Fuego, and several attempts at mining them have produced a very pure quality of lignite, sufficiently good for domestic purposes, but which will never be found useful in navigation or manufactures because of its low calorific properties.



Canyon of Arroyo Gio, Patagonia.

Expositions in the United States.

The first American world's fair was held in New York City by a company organized and incorporated to carry on such an exhibition. This company obtained a lease for five years of the grounds now comprised in what is known as Bryant Park. A huge building of pleasing architectural design, and constructed largely of glass and iron, was erected, and was given the name of the Crystal Palace. Here the first world's fair in America was opened with grand ceremony by Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, on July 14, 1853. The exhibition was practically a continuous one for three years, reopening for extended periods in 1854 and 1855. As a business enterprise it did not prove sufficiently encouraging, and it was abandoned, the Crystal Palace being let thereafter to the American Institute for its annual exhibitions. During one of these the building was destroyed by fire on October 15, 1858.

The next world's fair was a stupendous enterprise, undertaken in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It was held in Philadelphia during the year 1876, aided by a large appropriation from the Congress of the United States and the co-operation of the various State governments, a number of which erected buildings of their own upon the grounds in Fairmount Park. The exhibition was generously aided by foreign governments also in the same way, and the exhibits from abroad occupied a vast amount of space, adding materially to the interest and value of the affair. American industries were, naturally, represented in all their varieties, and the exhibition grounds, with their avenues, gardens, beautiful buildings and other attractive features, were, in effect, a small and ever-popular city.

Atlanta, Ga., had a fair in 1881, which, while it was not a world's fair, inasmuch as it was designed mainly to illustrate the progress and magnitude of the cotton industry, was of a size and importance to rank with such. It was participated in by all the cotton-producing States, and was known as the Cotton States' Exposition. Another exhibition of much importance, though not characterized as a world's fair, was the Southern States' Exposition, held in Louisville, Ky., in 1883. The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition was held in New Orleans, La., in 1884. The Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, was another magnificent enterprise on the scale of the Philadelphia Centennial, which it naturally excelled by the aid of many elements, including the immense progress made in practical science during the seventeen years intervening between the two. The "White City," built on the shore of Lake Michigan, was the marvel of the period, and the exposition was in the fullest respect a world's fair, enlisting the interest of nearly every race on earth, exemplifying every phase of human progress at the time and drawing visitors from every land. The California Mid-Winter International Exposition was held with gratifying success in San Francisco in 1894. Atlanta, Ga., had a second exposition of Southern industries in 1895. The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition was held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1897. Omaha, Neb., was the scene of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in 1898. Ranking with the Philadelphia Centennial and the Chicago Columbian expositions, the Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1900, was in some respects superior to either of them. Marvellous progress, especially in the application of electricity to the uses of mankind, had been made, even in the brief period of seven years following the Chicago exhibition, and in spite of the fact that the growing frequency of world's fairs had taken the edge from interest in such enterprses. Buffalo was the objective point of tourists from all

parts of the world while the exhibition remained open. It was made sadly memorable, however, by the assassination of President McKinley, who was fatally shot while holding a public reception in one of the buildings.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

By Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will go down in history as a one-hundred-million-dollar world's fair. The company which has direct control of the organization and equipment of this mammoth display is a $15,000,000 corporation, having under its control for the year 1904 products and revenues which even the most conservative must admit have a value of $85,000,000.

Three factors contributed to the $15,000,000 stock of the corporation: (1) The citizens of St. Louis subscribed to $5,000,000 stock; (2) the city of St. Louis issued $5,000,000 worth of bonds, and (3) the Federal Government appropriated a third $5,000,000. The remaining sum to complete the $100,000,000 came from various sources. Foreign governments have appropriated about $10,000,000; the Federal Government has appropriated for its own display nearly



The Palace of Education, Showing the Palace of Varied Industries on the Right.

$2,000,000 in addition to the principal appropriation; the different States and Territories have appropriated something like $7,000,000 for their buildings and for the purpose of collecting and maintaining exhibits, and concessionaires and owners of such large establishments as the refrigerating plant will expend about $6,000,000 additional. The balance of the $100,000,000 is represented by a rough valuation upon the exhibits, which certainly is a most conservative estimate, considering that the collection in the Fine Arts Palace alone will be almost priceless.

The St. Louis Fair will not only be much larger than any previous exposition, but will represent the investment of many more million dollars, and it will differ radically in its methods, being a creature of motion rather than a latent display. Education is the keynote, sounded early by the projectors of the enterprise, and education has been the guiding voice in all that has been done. To show how things are created will be the effort rather than to show things in their perfected state; but the fact that active manufacture is to be carried forward will, of course, insure a sight of the completed products themselves. If one would compare a locomotive drawing a slow-moving accommodation train of fifteen years ago with the sixty-mile-an-hour creature of steel and brass that to-day draws the Twentieth Century Limited he may have some idea of the superiority over the Columbian Exposition of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial. Just as the locomotive has been improved in its many parts, so the thousands of displays which enter into an exposition have been advanced by scientists; and in the matter of size the same comparison can be made, for the St. Louis display will occupy 1,240 acres of ground, whereas in the City by the Lake 633 acres were used by the exposition management. Again, 128 acres are under roof for the World's Fair of 1904, whereas but 82 acres were so covered in Chicago.

The site chosen for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was undulating ground rising into forest-clad hills. The hills were undisturbed and form a rising emerald green frame for the ivory white palaces which have been erected on the lower land that was levelled to a plain for that purpose.

Two great pictures have been created by architect, engineer and landscape gardener. The first is formed by three leaping cascades that spring from the Terrace of States, which is crowned by Festival Hall, and that capped in turn by a golden dome larger even than the famed covering of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the dancing water flows into the Grand Basin which extends past four of the main exhibit palaces, then branches into lagoons that thread the remainder of the main picture as the canals thread the city of Venice.

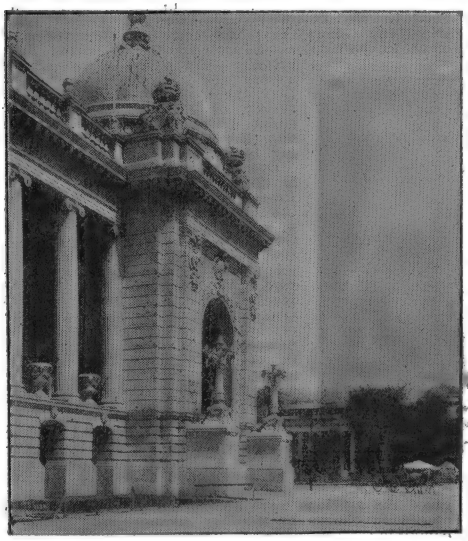
The second picture has the varicolored Palace of Agriculture as a centre, and here again, while the background is of waving trees, color is piled upon color, for the hill slopes are gorgeous with flowers in bloom, one spectacle alone being six acres of land covered with nothing but rosebushes. In this setting also is the great floral clock, in which creeping vines are ingeniously woven around long metal pointers, so that they pass like things alive over numerals that are formed of rich-colored garden plants.

When night comes nature gives place to art, and the two pictures glow as if touched by a magician's wand, for electricity has become Aladdin's lamp and changes the cascades to an emerald green, yet again to a dull, phosphorescent glow, and at times liquid fire appears to be spreading down the incline, while flames follow and creep over the lagoon. Meanwhile lights hidden in foliage cause the marvellous clock to shine forth in the darkness, and even at midnight the hour can be read by persons a mile away.

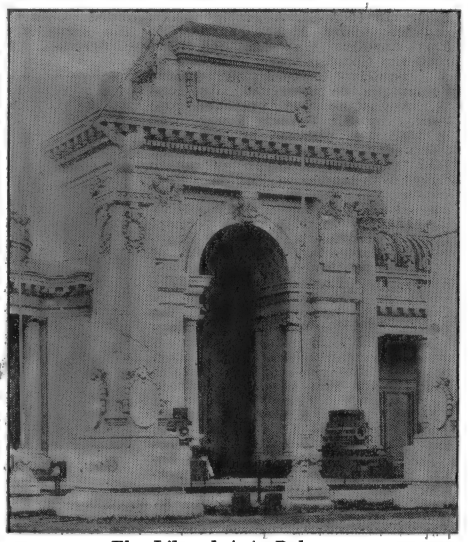
Following the idea of revealment of processes, the

Director of Exhibits has arranged for several extensive and expensive displays. In the vicinity of the Mines and Metallurgy Building twelve acres have been reserved for a mining camp and an underground mine. In the first will be shown the method of placer mining for gold; the use of the cradle and hydraulic aids will be illustrated; and here there will be camps such as were occupied by the sturdy men of 1849. Again, one will see huge crushers at work chewing the quartz into fine particles, concentrators assembling the gold and silver from the sand and stamp mills crushing the precious ores. In the underground mine the men will be at work with the latest drills and other tools, while the method of shafting, bracing and uplifting of ore will be demonstrated.

In the Transportation Building two locomotives will be engaged in a tug of war, while another, placed on a turntable, will be set in motion, steam at high pressure and drive wheels revolving at a rate that would make its speed sixty or seventy miles per hour on a straightaway track.



Southeast Corner of Palace of Varied Industries.



The Liberal Arts Palace.

In almost every branch of liberal arts and manufactures the actual work of creation will be in evidence, even the method of generating steam and electricity having exhibits to be viewed from without plate glass coverings.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be divided into six grand divisions. In the first are the main exhibit palaces, in which the demand for floor space has been so great that every square foot of room was applied for ten months before time for the exposition to open, and the necessary weeding out processes that followed insured that only the very best of everything would be seen.

Division second is composed of the Federal exhibits and the exhibits of the insular possessions. In the Government Building, which will be twice the size of the Government building at any previous fair, will be the wonders of the Smithsonian Institution and the many interesting displays by different departments of the Government. Near this structure great coast defense guns will be operated, and in another place will be seen the deck of a modern battleship, equipped with twelve-inch rifles, quick-fire pieces, superstructure such as the bridge, davits for handling the boats, ventilators for supplying the stokehole with fresh air, and quarters for the officers and men, the latter illustrating the lives of the crew while on sea duty. In another part of the grounds will be a life-saving exhibit, where rocket guns, surf boats and the famed breeches-buoy will be seen in active operation. In the exhibit of the insular possessions will be native Filipinos, natives of Guam, Hawaii and Porto Rico, who will live on the site in the manner peculiar to their countries, indulging in sports and pastimes of the distant climes, subsisting on foods strange to our palates and giving a complete example of all that is peculiar in these new territorial acquisitions.

The many and beautiful foreign buildings comprise the third group, and, as the best architects of the world have been in competition during their creation, the effect is a picture of grandeur.

The handsome edifices erected by the States and Territories of the Union form the fourth group, distinct by itself, on hills in the southeast section of the site. The largest of these is probably the Missouri Building, to build and equip which the State Legislature appropriated $1,000,000.

The fifth is what is known as the University Group—ten large structures of Tudor-Gothic architecture, which were leased by the Exposition Company from Washington University. These were used for administration and service purposes. In them will be sessions of international congresses, and in one the Lady Board of Managers will have absolute control. Near this group is a large athletic field, where the Olympic Games will be held.

Division sixth is the pike which in Chicago was called the Midway Plaisance. To cater to the taste of the millions of visitors amusement makers from all over the world have made their plans, and such a variety of entertainments as will be presented in 1904 has never been seen in one place since the world began.



Florida.

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Capital:
TALLAHASSEE.

Florida has an area of 56,680 square miles, and in 1900 had a population of 528,542. In 1497 Sebastian Cabot is supposed to have sailed along the coast of Florida, and in 1513 Ponce de Leon sighted land and gave the country its name. In 1517 Hernandez de Cordova landed on the west coast, but was driven off by Indians, and in 1521 Ponce de Leon was fatally wounded in a fight with Indians near St. Augustine. In 1559 an unsuccessful attempt to found a colony at Santa Rosa was made by the Spaniards, and in 1562 a band of Huguenots under Jean Ribaut established a colony on the St. John's River. Fort Caroline was built by the French under Laudonniere in 1564. In 1565 St. Augustine was founded by an expedition under Menendez, and in the same year Fort Caroline was captured by the Spanish. In 1586 the Spanish were attacked by a punitive expedition under Domenique de Gourgues. In 1586 St. Augustine was attacked and burned by Sir Francis Drake, and in 1665 was pillaged by the English under Captain John Davis. In 1687 the first shipload of negro slaves was landed in Florida. Pensacola was settled in 1696. St. Augustine was again besieged by the English in 1702, and for six years hostilities between the Spanish of Florida and the English of Carolina continued. War between Spain and England was brought about in 1739 by the dispute regarding the boundary between the States. Florida was ceded to England in 1763 in return for Cuba, previously captured by the English. At the close of the Revolution Florida was re-ceded to Spain by England. The "Republic of Florida" was formed by immigrants from the United States in 1812. In 1814 Pensacola was occupied by British troops. The entire State was taken by the American troops in 1818, and in 1819 was purchased from Spain for $5,000,000. In 1822 the Territory of Florida was formed, with the capital at Tallahassee. From 1835 to 1842 occurred the Seminole War, which resulted in the removal of all but a few of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi.

Florida was admitted to the Union as a State in 1845. In 1861 the Ordinance of Secession was passed and the United States posts were seized by State troops. Jacksonville was occupied by Federal troops, the last occupation being permanent. In 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified by the State and civil government was re-established. Phosphate beds were discovered in Marion County in 1889. In 1894-1895 occurred the great freeze, by which millions of dollars' worth of fruit trees were destroyed.

Tobacco manufacturing ranks first among the industries of the State. More leaf tobacco enters the port of Tampa than at any other point in the United States. The raising of tropical and sub-tropical fruits is of second importance, and the manufacture of lumber and timber products ranks third. Phosphate mining and the manufacture of fertilizers are prominent industries.



The State Legislature met in April, and in his message the Governor recommended, among other important things, that the law requiring the payment of poll taxes—a prerequisite to voting at a primary election—be repealed; that a pure food law should be enacted; that there should be a geological survey of Florida; that counties adopt a free school book system, and that a law be enacted protecting forest trees.



Gov. William S. Jennings.

Events in 1903.—Senator S. R. Mallory was appointed to the United States Senate to succeed himself, his term expiring March 4, and the Legislature not going into session until April 7. For the first time since their enactment the Sunday laws were enforced in Pensacola on May 3. Hacks were not allowed on the streets, soda water and confectionery stands were closed, Sunday newspapers were not permitted to be sold, the only local Sunday paper circulating its issue before midnight. Only the railroad and street cars were permitted to run.

The entire fire department of Tampa went on a strike on account of the discharge of three men. The department demanded their reinstatement, and when this was refused the stations were abandoned. Policemen were placed in charge until other arrangements could be completed.

The Breakers, one of the largest hotels at Palm Beach, the famous Winter resort, was destroyed by fire on June 6. It was estimated that the orange crop for 1903 would exceed that of 1902 by about 1,000,000 boxes. On September 12 the southern part of the State was swept by a tornado of large proportions and considerable damage was done to buildings and crops.

Forest Preservation.

OVERTON W. PRICE,
of the
U. S. Bureau of Forestry.

The growth of public sentiment in favor of forest preservation in the United States has rapidly increased in the past few years, and interest in forestry is keener now than ever before. The present widespread interest in forestry is largely due to an offer made by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1898, through its Division (now Bureau) of Forestry, to give advice and assistance in the handling of forest lands. The purpose of this offer was to provide practical examples of improved treatment of private forest lands, in which the present interest of the owner and the protection and improvement of the forest should have equal weight. So far the applications of private owners in accordance with its terms cover 4,709,120 acres, and practical forestry is being applied, under conservative plans prepared by the bureau, as fast as the force of the bureau can take up the work. The Bureau of Forestry, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, is also preparing working plans for the national forest reserves.

The Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1,095), authorized the President to set aside public lands "wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth" as national forest reserves. The first of these reserves—the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, with an area of 1,239,040 acres—was proclaimed by President Harrison March 30, 1891, and fourteen additional reserves were created by him, the total area being 13,457,080 acres. Fourteen reserves were set aside by President Cleveland, with a total area of 25,891,200 acres, eleven of these, with an area of somewhat more than 21,000,000 acres, having been established upon the recommendation of a committee of seven appointed by the National Academy of Sciences, after an active examination of forest reserves, proposed and established, on the ground. This committee was appointed at the request of the Secretary of the Interior in February, 1896, to investigate and report upon the "inauguration of a rational forest policy for the forested lands of the United States,"

and upon the questions which underlie it. Twelve reserves, with a total area of 7,050,089 acres, were proclaimed by President McKinley, and thirteen reserves, with a total area of 13,764,156 acres, have been created by President Roosevelt. There are now fifty-four such reserves, with a total area of 60,162,525 acres, in the following States and Territories: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and Washington.

The inauguration of the forest reserve policy by the Government met with decided opposition, but there has been a radical change since the object of the reserves has been clearly understood, and public sentiment is now heartily in favor of them.

Forest Planting.—Until within a few years ago tree planting was limited to the unforested portions of the Middle West and a few localities in New England. It is now being carried on extensively throughout New England and other Eastern States, the Middle West and in the extreme Western States. This increased activity is largely due to the fact but recently learned that land of low agricultural value can be made profitable for the production of timber. The work is not confined to individuals, but is being participated in by both corporations and States.

The Bureau of Forestry has had much to do in spreading the interest in forest planting. Under its offer of co-operation with forest planters plans have been prepared for the planting of 6,474 acres, representing 172 localities in 29 States and Territories. In addition to work for the encouragement of private planting the bureau is planting extensively on certain of the forest reserves, particularly in Nebraska and California.

The general observance of Arbor Day has resulted in the extensive planting of shade and ornamental trees, and the educational influence of a day thus officially designated for tree planting has, without doubt, measurably influenced public sentiment toward both forest preservation and planting.

Forest Legislation.—The increased attention given to forestry by State Legislatures during the last few years is in accord with the recent advance made by the National Government in extending its reservations, and is in great contrast to the little or no consideration given to forestry during a previous long period. While from the earliest colonial days laws for the protection of forests have been passed, because of inadequate provision for their enforcement these laws have protected the forests but little. For the most part these laws provided penalties for the burning of woodlands and the protection of timber from theft.

Progressive forest laws have existed only within the past few years. The first of these was made in 1885 as a result of the adoption by New York of a forest-fire warden policy. Since then a number of States have framed their laws in accordance with New York's system, one of the earliest to take action being Maine, which passed its forest law in 1891.

New Hampshire has a similar law, and Minnesota, moved by the great loss of life and property caused by the Hinckley fire in 1894, adopted, in 1895, a forest law greatly resembling that of New York. The Minnesota law differs from the others in that it provides only for a forest-fire policy. This, however, surpassed the New York law in that, by the appointment of a chief fire warden, responsibility for the execution of its law was fixed in one officer. In 1901 New York amended its law by an act which, in addition to other important provisions, authorized the appointment of a chief fire warden. Besides being the first to adopt a forest-fire policy New York also leads in the size and importance of its forest reserve, having thus far set aside 1,370,928 acres.

In 1898 New York also established at Cornell University the first forest school in America. Since then forest schools have been established at Yale and at Biltmore, N. C.

Pennsylvania enacted important forest laws in 1897. In addition to grappling vigorously with its forest fire problem at that time it passed a significant act authorizing the purchase of three forest reservations of not less than 40,000 acres each upon the three principal river systems of the State in order to conserve the State's water supply. Under this and other acts it has acquired about 400,000 acres, and is still most actively engaged in forest work. Pennsylvania was the first to create a distinct State Forest Department, which was established in 1901.

In Michigan an act of 1899 created a permanent forest commission and provided for the withdrawal of some 60,000 acres of forest land. Wisconsin has also taken steps toward the adoption of an advanced forest policy.

The year 1901 is marked by notable forest legislation, in which Indiana took part by creating a State Board of Forestry, while Connecticut provided for the appointment of a State forester and purchase of lands for a State park.

Other States which, as a result of forest laws passed by them, are entitled to more or less important rank in the forest movement, are Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The urgent need of the West for conserving its water supply for irrigation has resulted in important measures in this interest by different Legislatures. Notable for such action are Colorado and California. California is also taking steps to preserve portions of its Sequoia and other important forests, particularly through its forest and water associations, which outnumber those of any other State. Prominent among these are the California Water and Forest Association, the Sierra Club, the Forest and Water Society of Southern California and the Salt River Valley Water Supply Protective Association.

The part that associations have played in the forest movement of the United States is an important one. Of late there has been a great increase in the number and membership of these associations, coincident with the more general appreciation of the importance of forestry and the added interest in the preservation of the natural scenery in different parts of the country.

The Minnesota State Forestry Association, established in 1876, is the oldest association of the kind in existence in the United States. It was instrumental in bringing about numerous measures and encouraging settlement and tree planting in the West.

Another early association is the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, established in 1886. This society has taken an active part in the forest affairs of that State, and throughout its existence has published a paper, "Forest Leaves." In this State is also the Franklin Forestry Society of Pennsylvania, organized in 1898, which is, as well, working to create a more general interest in forestry.

In New York is the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, and in 1902 the Forestry-Water Storage and Manufacturing Association was organized in the interest of the forests and water supply. In New England are the Connecticut Forestry Association, organized December, 1896; the Massachusetts Forestry Association, incorporated June, 1898, and the Society for the Protection of the New Hampshire Forests, established in 1901.

In the West, besides those already mentioned, are the Colorado State Forestry Association, established in 1884; the Washington Forestry Association, which held its first annual meeting in 1897; the North Dakota State Sylvaton Society; while in Oregon are found the Oregon Forestry Association and "The Mazamas." In 1902 the Wyoming State Forest Association was organized.

In the Middle West are the Nebraska Park and Forest Association, established in 1899, and the Iowa Park and Forest Association, established in 1901. The Indiana Forestry Association was dissolved in May, 1901, to make way for the larger International Society of Arboriculture.

In the South the North Carolina Forestry Association and the Tennessee Forest Association indicate the interest manifested in forestry.

In Washington, D. C., the Society of American Foresters was organized in 1900. Its members consist of professional foresters and of those who have materially aided the cause of forestry.

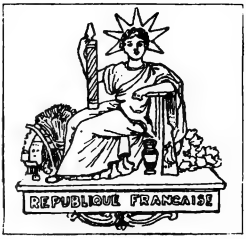
The American Forestry Congress, organized in 1882, was the first national forest organization created. From this grew the American Forestry Association, which has been very influential in arousing public interest in forestry, and also in influencing State forest legislation. It has aided in bringing about such action in Congress as resulted in the adoption of a national forest policy. Its official organ has been "The Forester," which, in January, 1902, gave place to "Forestry and Irrigation."

Forestry in the Philippines.—The Insular Bureau of Forestry has carried on considerable work in the Philippines during the last year. Manila consumes almost all of the lumber brought to market, and in spite of the encouragement given to the exploitation of forest lands, the price of timber is still high. The forest area of the archipelago is estimated at 48,112,920 acres. Large numbers of gutta percha and rubber trees have been discovered, and the aid of the bureau has been called to preserve them from clandestine trade. A government monopoly on the products of these trees has been suggested as a means of preventing their destruction, the caring for them to be carried on scientifically. The chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently visited the islands.

France.

Capital:
PARIS.

France has been under a republican form of government since the overthrow of Napoleon III., on September 4, 1870. The present President of the republic, M. Emile Loubet, was elected February 18, 1899. The next Presidential election will be held in 1906.

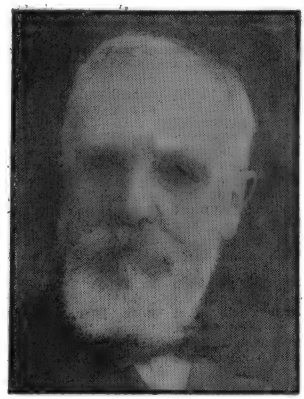


The Ministry. — The Ministry is now composed as follows: President of the Council, Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship, M. Combes, Senator; Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier, Deputy; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, Deputy; Minister of War, General Andre; Minister of Marine, M. Camille Pelletan, Deputy; Minister of Colonies, M. Doumergue, Deputy; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Chaumie, Senator; Minister of Justice, M. Valle, Senator; Minister of Commerce, M. Trouillot, Deputy; Minister of Agriculture, M. Mougeot, Deputy; Minister of Public Works, M. Maruejouls, Deputy; Under Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, M. Berard.

The Nation.—Under the Constitution, adopted in 1875, the Republic of France is governed by a President, who is elected for seven years by the two legislative houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. In these latter the legislative power solely resides. The executive vests jointly in the President, the two Houses and the Ministry, which act as a check upon each other. The responsible head, however, is the Premier, or President of the Council, who, in co-operation with the President, appoints the Ministry.

In France all religions are equal under the law, and any religion having 100,000 adherents is entitled to a State grant. In matters of justice the criminal courts of the first instance are those of the justices of the peace. Over these there are the courts of assizes and twenty-six courts of appeal, with one final court of cassation. In civil causes the scheme is similar, but with the addition of a lower civil tribunal under the justices of the peace, and the system is unique in including tribunals of commerce and councils of experts for commercial cases.

France possesses 1,760 miles of coast frontier and 1,575 of land. Paris, the centre of defense, is surrounded by a wall, with thirty-eight new forts and batteries, seventeen old forts and nearly one hundred bastions. At St. Denis and Versailles these defenses merge into two entrenched camps.



President Emile Loubet.

In finance the budget estimate for 1903 included: Revenue, $710,975,363; expenditures, $710,879,660. On January 1, 1902, the public debt amounted to $5,788,437,765, in addition to a floating debt of $226,346,982.

Events in 1903.—The disturbances attendant upon the closing of the religious schools, begun in the Summer of 1902, were continued during the early part of the year. Minister Combes's programme for the expulsion of certain religious orders and the secularizing of all education was carried on, and many proscribed orders were driven from the country. The petition of the Carthusian monks, among other applications, to remain in the country, was refused, and as a result the famous monastery of La Grande Chartreuse was closed, the order emigrating to Austria. Exiled monks of various orders found refuge in adjacent countries, some coming even to America. A respite was given the famous shrine of the Lourdes Grotto. Much displeasure and open resistance were shown by the peasantry, and when Minister Combes made a trip to Treguier, Brittany, in September, his passage through the villages was a signal for a general demonstration against him and his anti-clerical policy.

On September 1 the new French Sugar law went into effect, suppressing direct and indirect bounties on beet sugar. This brings the profit on raising the beets and the manufacture of sugar so low that it was thought to be in danger of prohibiting the industry. On January 13 M. Leon Bourgeois was re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. A tax of 25 cents on petroleum was proposed as one of the measures for meeting the budget deficit for 1903, when the question was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies in February. A bill to reduce the period of army service to two years met with favor when presented before the Senate in February.

Former Captain Alfred Dreyfus appealed in April to the Minister of War, asking for a new inquiry, to bear upon a document claimed to have been discovered by M. Jaures. The people of the ports of Brittany were in danger of famine in January, owing to an unexplained departure of the sardines from the coast. On August 10 two trains of the Metropolitan Electric Railway, the Paris subway, collided, and were set on fire. About 90 persons lost their lives by suffocation, the smoke finding no outlet. Strikers caused rioting at Hennebont, Department of Morbihan, on the Bay of Biscay, on August 6, and troops were ordered to protect property. On August 22 the Humberts, swindlers on a gigantic plan, were convicted by the Court of Assizes at Paris. In September bubonic plague developed at Marseilles, brought from Constantinople. Immediate steps were taken to stamp it out. A storm which swept the English Channel on September 11 caused considerable damage to shipping along the French coast.

The Colonies.—The most important French colonies are Tunis and Algeria. Tunis is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while Algeria is really considered a part of France. Senegal, Madagascar and Indo-China are perhaps the next most important. The administration of affairs in the colonies is marked by liberality of policy, many of the older colonies, like Guiana, Senegal, French India, Cochin-China, etc., sending representatives to the French Legislature. The colonies are not a source of income to France, however, few of them having an income sufficient for the cost of administration. In the budget of 1903 the expenditures for the colonial service were estimated at $22,509,366, while the revenues for the same period were estimated at $3,312,990, which is a larger figure than usual. The total value of colonial exports for 1901 was $72,901,696, while the imports for the same period amounted to $94,922,195.

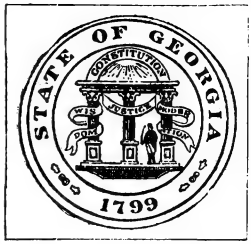
The following is the statistical statement of the French colonial possessions:

Colonies.	Area Sq. M.	Population.
Asia:		
India	196	273,000
Annam	52,100	6,124,000
Cambodia	37,400	1,500,000
Cochin-China	22,000	2,968,600
Tonquin and Laos	144,400	7,641,900
Africa:		
Algeria	184,474	4,739,300
Tunis	51,000	1,900,000
Western Sahara	1,544,000	2,550,000
Senegal	80,000	1,800,000
Senegambia and Niger	210,000	3,000,000
French Guinea	95,000	2,200,000
Ivory Coast	116,000	2,000,000
Dahomey	60,000	1,000,000
Congo	1,160,000	10,000,000
Somali Coast	45,000	200,000
Reunion	966	173,200
Comoro Isles	620	47,000
Mayotte	140	11,640
Madagascar, etc	227,950	2,505,240
America:		
Guiana	30,500	32,910
Guadeloupe, etc	688	182,110
Martinique	380	203,780
St. Pierre and Miquelon	92	6,250
Oceania:		
New Caledonia, etc	7,650	51,410
Other oceanic possessions	1,520	29,000
Totals	4,072,076	51,139,340

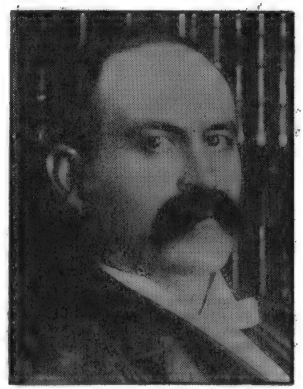
Georgia.

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Capital:
ATLANTA.



Georgia has an area of 59,475 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 2,216,331. Georgia is one of the thirteen original States, the last of them to be settled. Previous to 1733 the country lying within its boundaries was a wilderness, and, while comprehended within the boundaries of the Carolinas, was claimed by both Spain and England. By a patent of June 9, 1732, George II. granted the territory to a corporation which was organized for the purpose of colonizing the section. In 1733 General James Oglethorpe explored the country and purchased a large tract of land from the Creeks. Savannah was founded and the first settlement begun. In 1739 war broke out between Spain and England, and General Oglethorpe was appointed in command of the South Carolina and Georgia troops. He failed in an expedition against St. Augustine, and in 1742 the Spaniards retaliated and took several forts. They became frightened by a strategy of Oglethorpe, however, and sailed again for Florida. In 1750 the restrictions on slavery were removed, and in 1752 Georgia became a royal colony. Beginning about 1763, the colony began to make rapid progress, and soon became noted for its prosperity.



Governor Joseph M. Terrell.

In July, 1775, the colony gave its sanction to the measures of the Continental Congress and appointed delegates to that body. During the Revolutionary War Georgia was overrun by British troops. In 1778 Savannah was captured, and in 1779 Augusta and Sunbury. Georgia framed its first constitution in 1777, the second in 1789 and a third in 1798. The Constitution of the United Sttaes was ratified January 2, 1788. On January 19, 1861, a convention at Milledgeville passed the Ordinance of Secession, and delegates to the Congress of the Confederate States were appointed. Except upon the coast Georgia was not the theatre for any large conflicts during the Civil War until 1864. Atlanta was captured by Sherman, September 1, 1864, and during November the towns on the line of his march to the sea suffered much. In 1870 Georgia ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

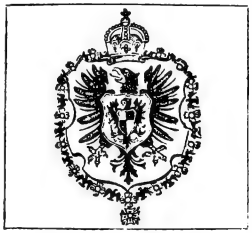
Attempts to block negro education in Georgia failed in the Legislature. A resolution was offered July 6 calling for a distribution of State public school funds according to the taxes paid by the races. As the blacks pay only one-fifteenth of the taxes in the State the passage of this resolution would have shut off nearly the entire negro population from public education. The "Audubon" bill, for the protection of song birds, was passed with but little opposition. No part of the plumage, skin or body of any bird protected by the act may be sold or offered for sale within the State, nor shall any such bird be caught or killed. A petition was presented to the Legislature on June 25, signed by negroes of Savannah and adjacent territory, asking that the Legislature appropriate money to send them back to Africa.

In May the Grand Jury brought out revelations regarding a peonage system being carried on in some sections of the State, and several prominent men, among them a member of the Legislature, were accused of permitting actual slavery in the convict camps. A tornado struck Gainesville and the neighboring country on June 1 and caused the loss of about 100 lives and nearly $1,000,000 damage to property. Work on mapping the areas adjacent to the undeveloped water powers of the State was begun in April, with the intent of encouraging manufacturing enterprises. Careful surveys are being made of all the important streams in the State, and topographic maps will be prepared, showing the falls, the position of the banks and islands and contour maps of possible sites for dams.

German Empire.

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Capital:
BERLIN.



The kings of Prussia are descended from Count Thassilo of Zollern, who was one of the generals under Charlemagne, and it was his successor, Count Frederick I., who built the family castle of Hohenzollern, in 980 A. D. In 1273 Frederick III. became a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire and received the Burggraviate of Nuremburg in fief. In 1415 the property of the family was increased by the addition of the province of Brandenburg, and two years later Count Frederick IV. was given the rank of Elector. In 1511 Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the House of Hohenzollern, was elected Grand Master of a large province in Prussia, and a few years later he declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of his male line, however, brought the province to the control of the Electors of Brandenburg, who already occupied an important position in northern Germany. Under the wise rule of Frederick William (1640-1688) the Hohenzollerns prospered greatly, and the Great Elector left his house so well established that his son, Frederick I., was able to assume the kingly crown January 18, 1701. From that day the Hohenzollerns have steadily increased in wealth and strength, and while under Frederick William III. nearly one-half the State was taken by Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna not only remedied the loss, but added still more territory, including part of the Kingdom of Prussia, the Rhineland and Swedish Pomerania, making a vast domain, which was shaped into a compact State by the war of 1866.

The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as German Emperor in 1871 was by the vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederacy, and upon his acceptance of the dignity the imperial office became hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern. Wilhelm, "Der Grosse," reigned until 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Frederick, who lived but a few weeks. Frederick's eldest son, the present Emperor, Wilhelm II., was born January 27, 1859. On February 27, 1881, he married Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born October 22, 1858), daughter of the late Duke Frederick.

The Heir Apparent.—The heir apparent to the German throne is Prince Frederick William, born May 6, 1882, the eldest son of the present Emperor-King.

The Ministry.—The Imperial Secretaries of State of Germany do not form a ministry or cabinet, but act independently of each other under the general direction of the Chancellor of the Empire. They are as follows: Chancellor of the Empire, Count von Bulow; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Richthofen; Imperial Home Office, Dr. von Posadowsky-Wehner; Imperial Admiralty, Herr von Tirpitz; Minister of Justice, Herr Nieberding; Imperial Treasury, Dr. Freiherr von Thielmann; Imperial Post Office, Herr Kraetke; Imperial Railways, Dr. Schulz; Imperial Exchequer, Herr Magdeburg; Imperial Invalid Fund, Dr. Rosing; Imperial Bank, Dr. Koch; Imperial Debt Commission, Herr von Hoffmann.

The Nation.—By the Constitution of the Empire, dated April 16, 1871, the several States of Germany are bound into a perpetual union with the King of Prussia as the Deutscher Kaiser. The Kaiser's absolute power is much restricted, as he only has the right to declare defensive war, make peace, enter into treaties and appoint and receive ambassadors. In other matters he acts in connection with the Bundesrath, composed of fifty-eight members, who are appointed by the States each session, and the Reichstag, composed of 397 members, elected by universal ballot for five years each. Of all the States of the empire Alsace-Lorraine alone is without vote in the Bundesrath. The Kaiser has no legislative veto.



The German Emperor.

Religious liberty is constitutionally provided for, but the relation between the Church and State differs in various parts of Germany. The Order of Jesuits was until recently prohibited, and convents and religious orders (unless medical or purely contemplative) are suppressed by law. Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen years throughout the empire. There is also a thorough system of academic and preparatory schools, and working children are compelled to attend night schools.

One judicial system prevails throughout the empire, and pauperism is relieved under laws enacted by each State, but all are based on national enactment. The system of finance includes the operation of telegraphs and railways, and the profit from these, with the revenue from customs, excise and posts, is devoted to the payment of the common expenditures, each of the States being assessed sufficiently to make up any possible deficit. Germany has a frontier of 4,570 miles, and the empire is divided into ten fortress districts fortified with seventeen first-class and nineteen other fortresses. The general composition of the empire is as follows:

amounting to $18,175,000, was attributed to the competition of American industries. The United States seemed to appear a danger cloud to German politicians during the entire year and in January it was voted to abandon the "most favored nation" treaties with this country. The new tariff law, which went into effect in May, put a bar to the importation of American apples except in bulk. Count von Ballestrem resigned the Presidency of the Reichstag on January 23, in consequence of disapproval shown against his attitude in relation to an attempt to start debate against the Kaiser in regard to the Krupp scandal. On January 29 he was re-elected. General von Gossler, Prussian War Minister, resigned his post on May 7, on account of ill health.

In the election for members of the Reichstag, held in June, the Socialists gained twenty-five seats in the legislative body. The Clericals lost slightly in their representation. The Navy Department gave out designs for several new battleships in February to be modelled after the United States vessel Alabama. Five new battleships are under construction. The Government decided in February to readmit to the country the Jesuits, who had been excluded since 1872. A Catholic theological faculty has been established at the University of Strasburg in spite of opposition on the part of the anti-clericals.

Accompanied by her brother, Archduke Leopold of Tuscany, and a tutor named Giron, Crown Princess Louise of Saxony fled from Salsburg on December 12, 1902. The Princess was divorced from her husband, Prince Frederick August, and stripped of her titles and rank. In March she regained her title of Princess Louise of Tuscany. On May 4 she gave birth to a daughter.

The Polish question was debated in the Prussian Diet in February. It was claimed that the payment of premiums made their recipients creatures of the

THE GERMAN EMPIRE: ITS AREA, POPULATION AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Free Hanse Towns and States.	Area Sq.M.	Population.*	Estimated Revenues.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Total Debt.
Prussia	134,603	34,472,509	$653,541,786	$616,864,293	$1,680,197,861
Bavaria	29,282	6,176,057	116,024,005	115,961,383	400,059,255
Wurtemburg	7,528	2,169,480	25,287,072	22,138,899	123,792,137
Baden	5,821	1,867,944	24,887,247	28,227,851	94,297,222†
Saxony	5,787	4,202,216	24,449,990‡	24,449,990‡	245,034,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,135	607,770	9,172,150‡	9,172,150‡	25,810,000
Hesse	2,965	1,119,893	20,666,865	18,857,781	75,618,785
Oldenburg	2,479	399,180	2,150,000	2,100,000	14,362,728
Brunswick	1,424	464,333	4,051,000	4,157,400	7,370,747
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	362,873	2,985,762§	2,985,762§	466,996
Mecklenburg-Strelitz‖	1,131	102,602	.....	.....	.....
Saxe-Meiningen	953	250,731	2,185,115§	1,972,145§	2,075,850
Anhalt	906	316,085	7,233,375¶	7,233,375¶	385,739
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	229,550	774,355	939,405	1,198,863
Saxe-Altenburg	511	194,914	1,286,837§	1,286,837§	221,862
Lippe	469	138,952	669,631	715,695	343,444
Waldeck	433	57,918	418,400	418,400	466,725
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	93,059	774,200	774,200	1,007,667
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	80,898	870,458	870,458	1,416,562
Reuss, Junior Branch	319	139,210	769,653‡	769,653‡	260,000
Reuss, Senior Branch	122	68,396	434,283	434,383	.....
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	43,132	274,672	274,672	111,125
Hamburg	158	768,349	27,780,000	27,780,000	108,750,000
Lubeck	115	96,775	1,721,000	1,721,000	7,941,000
Bremen	99	224,882	7,239,600	6,555,550	45,118,600
Alsace-Lorraine	5,600	1,719,470	15,239,100	15,164,290	6,000,000

*1900. †Railway debt only. ‡For period of two years. §For period of three years. ‖No general budget. ¶Includes State and Empire.

Events in 1903.—Germany's attitude in the Venezuela matter, especially her coalition with Great Britain, was subject to considerable comment by opponents of the Government, and needed active defense in the Reichstag. The thanks of the Government was offered the United States for acting as an intermediary in settling the question. The German Government pledged itself to come to the rescue of German tobacco manufacturers in their fight against the American Tobacco Trust. Interest was revived in the Reichstag in January over the question of payment of members. It is said that many of the members who live at a distance from the capital feel keenly the cost of travel and city living. Some of the political parties have arranged for the payment of their members' expenses, but a general salary to all members has been opposed on the ground that it would tend to create professional politicians. The Prussian deficit, central authorities and tended to increase the distrust of the Poles. It was maintained, however, that in order to keep the union intact it was necessary to use all means of strengthening the German element in the eastern provinces.

A travelling university with a faculty of surgery and general medicine was established in March, to be an aid to the country physicians located too far from the great university centres to profit by their lectures. In the German universities in the Summer of 1903 there were 2,731 foreign students, of which 276 were from the United States. Severe earthquake shocks were felt in Saxony on March 6. Emperor William visited Italy in May and was received with enthusiasm in Rome and the other cities he visited. Extensive preparations were being made during the year for the German exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

The Colonies.—The most important German colonies are those in Africa—Togoland, Kamerun and German East and Southwest Africa. The first and last named of these possessions are governed by an Imperial Commissioner, the other two by an Imperial Governor. The possessions in the Pacific are more numerous and less extensive, amounting in all to about 96,000 square miles. In Asia Germany has a foothold of about 200 square miles in Kiauchau Bay, which, while a seizure from the Chinese Empire, is guarded about by many treaties, concessions and agreements with China and the several European Powers. It is of great strategic and commercial importance because of its situation, its fine harbor and its proximity to vast coal fields, which will offer a base for naval supplies.

The following is a list of the colonies and dependencies:

THE GERMAN COLONIES: THEIR AREA, POPULATION AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Possessions.	Area Sq. M.	Population.	Estimated Revenue.	Estimated Expenditure	Approximate Imports.	Approx. Exports.
Africa:						
Togoland	33,700	900,000	$273,875	$273,875	$1,180,200	$922,630
Kamerun	191,139	3,500,000	445,725	916,375	2,312,780	1,496,144
German Southwest Africa	322,450	200,000	542,845	2,107,850	2,518,993	310,440
German East Africa	384,180	8,000,000	789,175	2,192,875	2,377,500	1,155,750
Asia:						
Kiauchau	200	60,000	455,000	3,219,000	.....	.....
Pacific:						
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	70,000	110,000	2,000	247,500	81,250	(?)
Bismarck Archipelago	20,000	188,000	.....	.....	332,632	297,675
Caroline and Pelew Islands	560	40,000	12,750	107,165	147,300	120,640
Marianne Islands	250	2,000	.....	.....	14,530	14,100
Solomon Islands	4,200	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall Islands	150	13,000	.....	.....	158,386	168,900
Samoa:						
Savaii	660	12,500	67,750	220,300	528,950	318,970
Upolu	340	16,600				
Totals	1,027,820	13,087,000	$2,589,120	$9,084,940	$9,652,521	$4,805,249



King of Saxony.



The Regent of Bavaria.



King of Wurtemberg.

RULERS OF THREE GERMAN KINGDOMS.

WURTEMBERG.

—

Capital:
STUTTGART.



Prior to the Peace of Pressburg, in 1805, Wurtemberg was a duchy and electorate. By the decree of January 1, 1806, however, it became a kingdom. The present ruler, Wilhelm II., ascended the throne upon the death of King Charles I., October 6, 1891. He is the son of the late Prince Frederick (cousin of the late King) and the late Princess Katherine, the sister of King Charles. He first married Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882, and on April 8, 1886, he married Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Princess Pauline, born December 19, 1877, and married, October 29, 1898, to Prince Friedrich of Wied.

The Heir Presumptive.—Duke Nicolaus of Wurtemberg, who was born March 1, 1833, and who married the late Duchess Wilhelmine of Wurtemberg, May 8, 1868, is the presumptive heir to the throne.

The Ministry.—The Ministry is constituted as follows: President, Dr. von Breitling; Minister of the Interior, Dr. de Pischek; Minister of Finance, Dr. de Zeyer; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron de Soden; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, Dr. de Weizsacker; Minister of War, Lieutenant-General de Schnurlen.

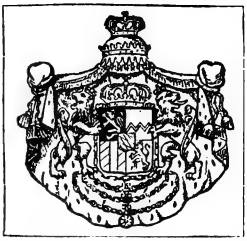
The State.—Wurtemberg, a constitutional hereditary monarchy, is one of the four kingdoms included in the German Empire. Under its constitution, which bears date of 1819, the executive of the kingdom vests in a Ministry of State of six departments, while the legislative authority is held by the Landstande, which comprises an upper and a lower chamber, both of which convene every three years. When the chambers are not in session, however, they are represented by a committee of three members from the upper and nine from the lower house.

Wurtemberg is an agricultural State, with 2,948,900 acres under cultivation. Of its population 69 per cent are Protestants and 29 per cent Catholics. Under the Constitution the King is the supreme director of the Evangelical Protestant Church.

Education in Wurtemberg is compulsory, and, according to the official returns, there is no illiteracy in the kingdom above the age of ten.

BAVARIA.

Capital:
MUNICH.



The members of the reigning house of Bavaria are descended from the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who held a high position during the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was made Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War, and Elector Maximilian Joseph was elevated to the rank of king by Napoleon in 1805. According to the present Constitution, which was adopted in 1818, the crown is hereditary in the male line.

The present king, Otto, was born April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., when that insane monarch committed suicide by drowning himself in the lake at Starnberg, June 13, 1886. Shortly after his accession King Otto also developed indications of insanity, and it was at last found necessary to confine him in one of the royal chateaux. A regency was, therefore, established, with Prince Luitpold, the King's uncle and the heir apparent to the throne, as Regent.

Prince Luitpold was born March 12, 1821, and was married, April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augustine of Tuscany, who was born in 1825 and died in 1864. They had four children.

The Heir Presumptive. — The heir presumptive to the throne is, Prince Louis (Ludwig), the eldest son of the Regent. He was born January 7, 1845, and on February 20, 1868, was married to Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria. They have had ten children.

The Ministry. — The Ministry is constituted as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Crailsheim; Minister of Finance, Baron de Riedel; Minister of the Interior, Baron de Feilitzsch; Minister of Justice, Baron de Leonrod; Minister of War, Baron d'Asch; Minister of Worship, Baron C. de Podewils-Durnitz.

The State.—Bavaria is, in size and population, the second kingdom in the German Empire. Its government is a constitutional monarchy, the King having sole executive power and exercising the legislative functions jointly with a Parliament, which is divided into an upper house, the Reichsrathe, or House of Lords, and a lower house, the Chamber of Representatives, composed of elected Deputies.

School attendance is compulsory in Bavaria for all between the ages of six and fourteen, and excellent schools are maintained in all parishes.

SAXONY.

Capital:
DRESDEN.



The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest reigning families in Europe, and while in its early days the house spread into numerous branches, all are still represented by such ducal families as Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Meiningen. The Albertine line, which is the younger branch, is now represented by the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. On the death of King Albert, 1902, the throne passed to his brother, Prince George, who was born August 8, 1832, and was married to Infanta Maria Anne, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal, May 11, 1859. She died February 5, 1884.

The Heir Apparent.—The heir apparent to the throne is Prince Friedrich August, who was born May 25, 1865. On November 21, 1891, he married Princess Louise Antoinette Marie of Austria. They were divorced in 1903.

The Ministry.—President of the Council and Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, G. Metzsch de Reichenbach; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, Dr. P. de Seydewitz; Minister of Finance, Dr. W. Ruger; Minister of Justice, Dr. Otto; Minister of War, Baron de Hausen.

The State. — The Kingdom of Saxony is one of the four comprised in the German Empire. Legislative functions repose in the King and Parliament jointly, the latter consisting of two chambers, an upper house of hereditary and appointed members and a lower house of thirty-seven deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The executive vests in the King and the Ministry.

Saxony is unquestionably one of the busiest and most progressive of German states. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry; its mining interests are important, and the State is highly cultivated. Public instruction follows the scheme of compulsory education common throughout the empire, and the rate of illiteracy is extremely small.

Gifts and Bequests.

Gifts to educational institutions, to municipalities for the general good, and to charity, in 1903, have amounted to millions of dollars, to more than the cost of second-rate war. Taking the form of money donations, of buildings for colleges, of libraries and hospitals, the aggregate has been tremendous, and, distributed as it is over the entire country, there is scarcely a section which has not felt the benefits. Some have been purely aesthetic, helping to realize the artistic side of life and to furnish the beautiful as well as the useful. To the University of California William Randolph Hearst gave a Greek amphitheatre, modelled almost exactly after the Dionysian Theatre at Epidarus, in Greece. This was dedicated on September 24, with appropriate ceremonies, among which was a presentation of a part of Aristophanes's comedy, "Birds." To Harvard the class of 1879 has given a stadium, a reproduction of the type of Roman stadium used for athletic games.

In amounts Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller stand first on the list of public benefactors of the year. In less than a year the former has given more than $10,000,000 to found libraries, and the latter has given nearly as much toward educational institutions and to the betterment of Young Men's Christian associations in various parts of the country. Henry Phipps, a former partner of Andrew Carnegie, has been a large giver, his donations taking the direction of hospitals, and especially of a hospital for consumptives. Hundreds of others have been proportionately as generous.

The following are among some of the most important gifts and bequests of the year:

Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth M.—Presented land valued at $1,000,000 to Barnard College on condition that it be occupied by college buildings and dormitories. It is to be known as the "Milbank Quadrangle."

Appleby, Mrs. Cornelia Day Wilder.—Under her will the bulk of her estate, amounting to more than $1,000,000, was left in trust to be invested for the benefit of the worthy poor of St. Paul, Minn. The fund is to be known as "The Amherst H. Wilder Charity."

Banker, Mrs. Ellen Josephine.—Under her will the sum of $10,000 was left to Columbia University to found a scholarship in memory of her brother, Cornelius Heeney Gottsberger, and $25,000 to the Society of the New York Hospital for the benefit of Bloomingdale Asylum.

Belmont, August.—Gave $50,000 to endow St. George's Episcopal Church at Hempstead, and $1,000 toward the erection of a parish house for the church.

Carnegie, Andrew.—Continued his philanthropic work during the year, the following being among his

most noteworthy gifts: The offer of $1,500,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the establishment of thirty branch libraries; a further gift of $150,000 to the endowment fund of the Laboratory of Engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology; $200,000 for a free library at Columbus, Ohio; $250,000 for the enlargement of the buildings and classrooms of the school department of the Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York; $12,000 toward the fund for the erection of the new Emerson Hall at Harvard University; $2,000 for the purchase of books required by the New York Botanical Garden; $600,000 as an endowment fund for the benefit of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute; $100,000 to Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; $250,000 for the establishment of seven branch libraries in Cleveland, Ohio; $35,000 for a new library at Mansfield, Ohio; $1 550,000 for the enlargement of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburg, while the sum of $48,000 was disbursed to the sick and helpless during the year by the Andrew Carnegie Relief Fund, which was established in 1902. In addition to these gifts, Mr. Carnegie sent a check for $1.500,000 to be devoted to the construction of a Palace of Peace and the establishment of a library for the benefit of the International Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague.

Clark, Jonas G.—According to the decree of the Probate Court of Worcester, Mass., the sum of $2,000,000 left under the will of Mr. Clark was placed at the disposal of Clark University.

Cornell University.—The sum of $150,000 was collected for the establishment of a fund for the pensioning of Cornell professors.

Crane, Mrs. Rachel B.—Gave $300,000 for the benefit of the mission boards of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Eaton, Dorman B.—Under his will $100,000 was given to Columbia University for the establishment of the Eaton professorship of administrative law and municipal science.

Germany, Emperor William of.—A collection of casts valued at $1,250,000 was presented to Harvard University by the Emperor of Germany.

Hendricks, Mrs. Eliza S.—Gave $25,000 to Hanover College, Madison, Ind., for the erection of a memorial to her husband, ex-Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks.

Hoyt, Colgate.—Gave $20,000 to Brown University, Providence, R. I., for the construction of a swimming pool.

Iselin, Adrian.—Gave $30,000 for the erection of a church and parish house for the Italian Catholics of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Jesup, Morris K.—Gave $25,000 to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and a similar amount to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the benefit of the endowment funds of these institutions.

Kimball, Mrs. David P.—Gave $25,000 to Wellesley College for the establishment of a fund to be known as "The Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship."

Laverack, William D.—Under his will the sum of $100,000 was divided among several of the charitable institutions of Paterson, N. J.

Loubet, Duc de.—Gave $100,000 to Columbia University for the establishment of a chair of archaeology.

Marie, Peter.—Under his will the sum of $25,000 was left to four of the charitable institutions of New York City.

Maxwell, J. Rogers.—In March he announced that he would erect a new building for the use of the Long Island College Hospital at a cost of $1,000,000. It is to be a memorial to his brother, Henry W. Maxwell.

Millikan, James.—Gave an additional $100,000 to the endowment fund of Millikan University, Decatur, Ill.

Mother Mary Katherine.—Has acquired land in South Dakota for the establishment of an Indian school and sanitarium. Mother Mary Katherine, who was formerly Miss Katherine Drexel, of Philadelphia, is the founder of the Roman Catholic Order of the Blessed Sacrament.

Pearsons, Dr. D. K.—Gave $50,000 to Rawlings College, Winter Park, Fla., and $25,000 to Kingfisher College, Oklahoma.

Phipps, Henry.—Gave $1,250,000 for the establishment of a hospital for consumptives at Philadelphia; $10,000 for the benefit of the New York City Educational Alliance, and $10,000 to be devoted to some practical purpose for the improvement of conditions in India.

Reid, Daniel G.—Gave $50,000 to St. Stephen's Hospital, Richmond, Ind., to be used in the erection of a new building.

Reinhard, Moses.—Under his will the sum of $40,000 reverted to various Jewish charitable institutions of Philadelphia.

Rockefeller, John D.—Continued his munificences during 1903, the following being some of his most important gifts: $1,200,000 for an institution for medical and pathological research; $1,000,000 for the promotion of the work of the General Educational Board; $110,000 for Rochester Theological Seminary; $100,000 for the building fund of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.; $66,000 toward the construction of a new building for the University of Nebraska; $60,000 for Dennison College, Newark, Ohio; $50,000 to enlarge and equip the Y. M. C. A. building in Washington, D. C., and $10,000 toward the erection of the Salvation Army building in Cleveland, Ohio.

Rockefeller, Mrs. John D., Jr.—Gave $10,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association of Providence, R. I.

Rogers, Jacob S.—By a withdrawal of the legal contest of the will of Mr. Rogers, a sum of more than $5,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Schwab, Charles M.—Purchase of land for health resort on Staten Island and construction of $135,000 steamer, all for use of poor children of New York.

Smith, Lyman G.—Presented three buildings in Syracuse to Syracuse University.

Thomas, Mrs. Samuel.—Gave $50,000 to the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, to endow a ward of ten beds to be known as "The Samuel Thomas Memorial Ward."

Thompson, Mrs. Frederick F.—Gave $350,000 to the Teachers' College of the City of New York for the construction and equipment of a building for the study of physical education and school hygiene.

Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius.—Erected a memorial ward at the Newport, R. I., Hospital, in memory of her husband. It is estimated that the total cost will be about $250,000.

Vanderbilt, F. W.—Is erecting a new dormitory for the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Its probable cost has not been announced, but it is intended that it shall be one of the finest academic halls in the country.

Van Shaick, Miss Alida.—A large portion of her estate, amounting to about $500,000, was apportioned among the various institutions of the Reformed Church in the United States.

Walsh, Mrs. Ann Eliza.—Gave $450,000 for the establishment of a fund for the education of candidates for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church.

Welles, John S.—Under his will, $12,000 was left for the aid of deserving students in the Yale Divinity School.

Winthrop, Mrs. Mary J.—Under her will more than $2,000,000 was left to the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J.

Great Britain.

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Capital:
LONDON.

The right of Edward VII. to the throne of England rests upon the statute by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was vested upon Princess Sophia of Hanover and "the heirs of her body, being Protestants."

The present ruler, "Edward VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," as his title was declared under the Royal Title Act, proclaimed November 4, 1901, was born November 9, 1841, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, January 22, 1901. On March 10, 1863, he married Princess Alexandra, the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.



The Heir Apparent.—The heir apparent to the throne is the eldest son of the King, George Frederick, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York, and Duke of Rothsay, in Scotland. He was born June 3, 1865, and married July 6, 1893.

The Ministry.—The new Ministry is constituted as follows:

Office.	Name.	Office.	Name.
In the Cabinet:		Third Junior Lord of the Treasury	H. W. Forster.
First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal	Arthur Jas. Balfour.	Financial Sec'y to the Treasury	Hon. Ralph D. Eliot.
Lord High Chancellor	Earl of Halsbury.	Parliamentary Sec'y to Treasury	Sir Archibald A. Hood.
Lord President of Council	Marquis of Londonderry.	Paymaster-General	Duke of Marlborough.
Home Secretary	Mr. Akers-Douglas.	Judge-Advocate-General	Sir Francis Jeune.
Foreign Secretary	Marquis of Lansdowne.	Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Prettyman.
Colonial Secretary	Alfred Lyttelton	Secretary to the Admiralty	
Secretary for War	H. O. Arnold-Foster.	Financial Sec'y for the War Office	
Secretary for India	W. St. John Brodrick.	Attorney-General	Sir Robert Finley.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Selborne.	Solicitor-General	Sir Edwin Carson.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	J. Austen Chamberlain.	Lord Advocate for Scotland	
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne.	Solicitor-General for Scotland	Scott Dickson.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	George Wyndham.	Lord Lieutenant for Ireland	Earl of Dudley.
Chief Secretary for Scotland	Andrew Graham Murray.	Attorney-General for Ireland	John Atkinson.
Pres't of the Board of Trade	Gerald Balfour.	Solicitor-General for Ireland	Mr. Campbell.
Pres't of the Local Gov't Board	Walter Long.	Under Secretaries of State:	
Pres't of the Board of Agriculture	Rob't Wm. Hanbury.	For the Home Office	Mr. Cochrane.
Pres't of the Board of Education.		For the Foreign Office	Viscount Cranborne.
Postmaster-General	Lord Stanley.	For the Colonial Office	Earl of Onslow.
Not in the Cabinet:		For the War Office	Earl of Hardwicke.
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster	Sir Wm. Walrond.	For Indian Affairs	Earl Percy.
First Commissioner of Works	Lord Windsor.	Parliamentary Secretaries:	
First Junior Lord of the Treasury	Henry T. Anstruther.	To the Board of Trade	Bonar Law.
Second Jr. Lord of the Treasury	Ailwyn Fellows.	To the Local Government Board	Grant Lawson.
		To the Board of Education	William Anson.

The Nation.—The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the nucleus around which the British Empire has been built, was perfected in 1603, when the crowns of Ireland and Scotland were united. The executive power of the empire vests in the sovereign, through his ministers. The real power of the empire, however, is to be found in Parliament, a body which not only has complete legislative power, but which exercises, through the Lower House, much authority in executive matters. Parliament consists of an Upper House of Lords and a Lower House of Commons. It lasts seven years or until dissolved by the sovereign, and it usually meets annually for a term of about six months. The members of the House of Lords are peers, who hold either by hereditary right or by crown appointment to the peerage. In 1902 there were 590 peers. The House of Commons consists of members elected from counties, boroughs and universities —670 in all in 1902.

The established Church of England is the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the King is the supreme head; but all religions are tolerated and are equal at law. Public instruction is not compulsory, but the National Board of Education maintains control of the school boards and requires that accommodations be provided for all children between the ages of five and fourteen years. Secondary education is not controlled by the government, but the university system is, perhaps, more perfectly developed in England than in any other country. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales each has its graded systems of courts of justice.

For purposes of defense the kingdom is divided into twelve military districts—eight in England and Wales, one in Scotland and three in Ireland. These are subdivided into sixty-seven regimental recruiting districts.

The budget of 1901-2 shows that the actual revenues of the kingdom amounted to $714,989,995, while the expenditures were $977,611,075. The public debt is about $3,750,000,000. Great Britain's trade is enormous. In 1901 the exports amounted to $1,869,396,850, the imports to $2,770,587,520.

About 17½ per cent of the area of the United Kingdom is still uncultivated; about 48 per cent is under crops and grasses; 30 per cent is grazing land, and over 4 per cent is in woods.



King of England.

The Parliament.—The present form of Parliament, divided into two Houses, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. The members of the House of Commons are elected by popular vote, about one-sixth of the population being electors, and the election must be by secret vote by ballot. The House of Lords is composed of peers, who hold their seats by hereditary right, by creation of the sovereign, by virtue of office (the bishops), by election for life (the Irish peers), and by election for the term of Parliament (the Scottish peers).

No one under twenty-one years of age can be a member of Parliament. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen, and all government contractors and sheriffs or returning officers are disqualified. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons; but non-representative Irish peers are eligible for membership.

The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord High Chancellor of England, Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, while the Earl of Morley, the Earl of Cork and Orrery and Earl de Montalt are Deputy Speakers. The princes of the royal blood are: George Frederick, Prince of Wales; Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught; Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, and George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge. Randall Davidson, D. D., is Archbishop of Canterbury, and William D. Maclagan, D. D., Archbishop of York. The following is a list of the Dukes of England:

Created.	Family Name.	Heir Appar. or Presumptive.
1892 Argyll	J. D. S. Campbell, K. T. (Sc. D., Argyll), b. '45, s. 1900 m	Ld. Archd. Campbell, b. '46.
1682 Beaufort	Henry A. W. Fitz Roy Somerset, b. 1847, s. 1899, m	Marq. of Worcester, b. 1900.
1694 Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, b. 1858, s. 1893, m	Marq. of Tavistock, b. 1888.
1712 Brandon	Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (Scot Duke, Hamilton), b. 1862, s. 1895	Percy Seymour Douglas-Hamilton, b. 1875.
1799 Cumberland and Teviotdale	Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., K. G. (Ir. Earl, Armagh), b. 1845, s. 1878, m	Earl of Armagh, b. 1880.
1694 Devonshire	Spencer Compton Cavendish, K. G., b. 1833, s. 1891, m	Victor Cavendish, M.P., b. '68.
1889 Fife	Alexander William George Duff, K. T. (Irish Earl, Fife), b. 1849, 1st Duke m	Lady Alexandra Duff, b. '01.
1675 Grafton	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitz Roy, K. G., b. 1821, s. 1882, w	Earl of Euston, b. 1848.
1694 Leeds	G. G. Osborne (S. Vis., Dunblane), b. 1862, s. 1895, m	Marq. of Carmarthen, b. '01.
1719 Manchester	Wm. Angus Drogo Montague, b. 1877, s. 1892, m	Viscount Mandeville, b. '02.
1702 Marlborough	Charles R. John Spencer-Churchill, b. 1871, s. 1892, m	Marq. of Blandford, b. 1897.
1756 Newcastle (u. Lyme)	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1864, s. 1879, m	Lord Francis Hope, b. 1866.
1483 Norfolk	Henry Fitz-Howard, K. G., Earl Marshal, b. 1847, s. 1860, w	Lord Edmund Talbot, b. '55.
1766 Northumberland	Henry George Percy, K. G., b. 1846, s. 1899, m	Earl Percy, M. P., b. 1871.

DUKES OF ENGLAND—Continued.

Created.	Family Name.	Heir Appar. or Presumptive.
1716 Portland	W. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K. G., G. C. V. O., b. 1857, s. 1879, m	Marq. Titchfield, b. 1893.
1675 Richmond and Gordon	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox (Scot. Duke, Lennox), b. 1845, s. 1903, w	Earl of March, b. 1870.
1703 Rutland	John Jas. Robt. Manners, K. G., b. 1818, s. 1888, w	M. of Granby (a Peer), b. '52.
1684 St. Albans	C. V. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1870, s. 1898	Lord O. Beauclerk, b. 1874.
1547 Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, b. 1846, s. 1894, m	Lord Percy St. Maur, b. '47.
1833 Sutherland	Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower (Scot. Earl, Sutherland), b. 1851, s. 1892, m	Marq. of Stafford, b. 1888.
1814 Wellington	Arthur Charles Wellesley (Irish Earl, Mornington), b. 1849, s. 1900, m	Marq. of Douro, b. 1876.
1874 Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, b. 1879, s. 1899, m	Ld. A. H. Grosvenor, b. '60.

The Speaker of the House of Commons is the Right Hon. William Court Gully, K. C., member for the city of Carlisle, while the Right Hon. James William Lowther, member for Penrith, is Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

The Colonial Possessions.—The British possessions are world-wide. It has tritely been said that the sun never sets upon them. They exist on every continent and in all climates and latitudes. The British colonies are of three types: 1. The Crown colonies, entirely controlled by the Home Government. 2. Those having "representative" institutions, in which the Crown retains only a right to veto legislation, although the Home Government retains the control of the public offices. 3. Those having "responsible" government, in which the Crown has only the veto and the Home Government can appoint the Governor, but has no control over any public officer.

Gibraltar and Malta are the European possessions. The Rock of Gibraltar, which is a Crown colony, is a naval base and military foothold of great strategic importance, while Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, about sixty miles from Sicily, is one of the most important ports of call in the world.

In a group of four are Aden, Perim, Sokotra and the Kuria Muria Islands. Aden is a peninsula about one hundred miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb, on the coast of Arabia. Perim, at the entrance to the Red Sea, is a small settlement of some consequence. Aden, being an important coaling station on the eastern route, is strongly fortified. The Bahrein Islands, the largest of which is Bahrein, lie in the Persian Gulf some twenty miles off the Arabian coast. The donkeys and reed mats of Bahrein are famous the world over, and these, with the pearl fishing, constitute the chief industries of the people.

Labuan and British North Borneo, the northern part of the Island of Borneo, are leased to the British North Borneo Company, and are under its direction, subject to the approval of the Foreign Secretary of State. Ceylon is a more important colony, and the Maldine Islands, about five hundred miles west, pay yearly tribute to Ceylon.

Cyprus, the third largest of the Mediterranean islands, is an agricultural country, while Hong Kong, an island off the southeast coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, and Wei-Hai-Wei, in the Chinese Province of Shantung, are the British footholds in the land of the Celestial.

The Indian Empire is by far Great Britain's most valuable Asiatic possession. Prior to 1858 British India proper was under the jurisdiction of the British East India Company, but it is now governed in the name of the King, styled Emperor of India, and in England through the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a council of ten members appointed by the Secretary. The executive authority in India vests in the Governor-General in Council. Since 1858 the Governor-General has been Viceroy, as appointed by the Crown. Administratively India is divided into eight great provinces, each with an English head. Justice is administered in courts of a mixed English and native character, and the chief religion is that of the Hindoos (over 75 per cent), and the Mohammedans (over 22 per cent). Dependent upon India are the two border States of Baluchistan, in South Central Asia, and Sikkim, in the Himalayas, south of Thibet. Feudatory also are the Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal, and the Laccadive Islands, off the west coast of Malabar.

The Straits Settlements, comprising Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Christmas and the Cocos islands, situated in the Malay Archipelago, form a Crown colony, while the Federated Malay States of Perak, Negri, Pehang, Sembitan and Selangor are under British protection.

British African possessions may be found in all parts of the continent. British East Africa includes the East African Protectorate (from the Umba to the Juba River and inland to the borders of Uganda), the Uganda Protectorate, on the mainland; the Zanzibar Protectorate, on the island of Zanzibar; Pemba and others of smaller area.

The West African possessions, all of which are Crown colonies, include the Gold Coast (along the Gulf of Guinea, between German Togoland and the French Ivory Coast), Lagos (the island of Lagos and 140 miles of coast between Dahomey and Southern Nigeria), Gambia (at the mouth of the Gambia River), and Sierra Leone (between French Guinea and the Republic of Liberia).

The South African colonies are those of Cape Colony and Natal (including the Province of Zululand), and both are of no incousiderable commercial importance. The Central African colonies are also of great importance. They include the Orange River Colony, formerly the Orange Free State; the Transvaal Colony, formerly the Transvaal Republic; Rhodesia, which is governed by the British South African Company; the little colony of Basutoland, and the Central African Protectorate (on the southern and western shores of Lake Nyassa).

Other British colonies in Africa are the Somaliland Protectorate (running west of Zeyla from Lahadu to Bandar Ziyada); Nigeria (comprising Lagos, Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria); the Bechuanaland Protectorate (between the Molopo River and the Zambesi, and between the Transvaal Colony and Matabeleland on the east and German Southwest Africa on the west), and the island colonies. These latter include Ascension Island, 700 miles northwest of St. Helena; St. Helena, 1,200 miles west of the west coast (including administratively the Tristan da Cunha group, midway to South America); Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, and the Seychelles and dependent groups adjacent.

Bermuda consists of a group of 360 small islands east of the North Carolina coast, about 580 miles. The climate is delightful and salubrious, and they are principally known as Summer resorts.

In the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan Straits, are the Falkland Islands. British Guiana is especially valuable for its gold and diamond mines, and British Honduras, a Crown colony in the Caribbean Sea, 660 miles west from Jamaica, is principally noted for its hardwoods and mahogany.

The islands in the British West Indies include the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica (the largest and most important), Trinidad, and the Leeward and Windward groups. Jamaica is the military, political and commercial centre of the entire group.

The chief British possessions in Australasia are the Australian colonies, the six States of which form the Australian Commonwealth. The executive power, vested in the British King, is exercised by his Governor-General. The legislative power vests in him and the Federal Parliament, of a Senate and House of Representatives. New South Wales is the most important of the States and sends twenty-six Representatives to the House; Victoria comes next with twenty-three; then Queensland with nine; South Australia with seven, and West Australia and Tasmania each with five. Religious toleration is universal in the States, and there is no State religion or State aid of religion in any, except in Tasmania, where financial support is given impartially to all. The judicial system, which is similar throughout, is closely patterned after that of the usual State systems in this country. Sydney, which is the headquarters of the British Australian fleet, is a first-class port and the centre of defense.

The southeastern part of the island of New Guinea is a British possession. It is at present a dependency of the Commonwealth, although its final relation to it has not yet been established.

In New Zealand, next to Australia the most important of the Australian colonies, the Government is represented by a Governor, the executive head for the Crown, who, with the General Assembly of two Chambers, form the legislative power. There is no State church; there is a system of free public primary education.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS.

Place.	Character of Possession.	Form of Gov't.	Executive Power.			Legislative Power.		
			Executive.	Assisted by	Accountable to	Council, Members	Assembly, Members.	Property Qual.
Aden and Perim	Protectorate		Political Resident.		Lieut.-Gov. of Bombay.			
Andaman Is.	Penal settlement		Chief C'missioner		Gov't of Bengal.			
Ascension Is.	Naval station		British Admiralty.					
Australia	Fed. dependency.	Rep.&Res.	Governor-General	Council of 7	The King-in-Council	36†	75†	
Bahamas	Colony	Rep.	Governor	Council of 9		9*	29†	Yes.
Bahrein Is.	Protectorate		Hereditary Chief	British resident.				
Baluchistan	Protectorate		Hereditary Chief	British resident.				
Barbados	Colony	Rep.	Governor	Appointed official.		9*	24	No.
Basutoland	Colony		Commissioner		High Com. of South Africa.			
Bechuanaland	Protectorate		Tribal Chiefs	British resident.				
Bermudas	Colony	Rep.	Governor	Council of 6		9*	36†	Yes.
Brit. Cent. Africa	Protectorate		Commissioner		Foreign Sec'y of State.			
Brit. East Africa	Protectorate		Sultan	Commissioner	Foreign Sec'y of State.			
Brit. Honduras	Colony		Lieut-Governor	Council of 7		8*		
Brit. No. Borneo	Protectorate		Governor	Court of Directors.	Foreign Sec'y of State.			
Brunei	Protectorate		Sultan	British Resident	G'v't of Borneo			
Canada	Fed. dependency.	Rep.&Res.	Governor-General	Cabinet of 14		81*	213†	No.
Cape Colony	Colony	Res.	Governor	Council of 6		22†	76	No.
Ceylon	Colony		Governor	Council of 5		17*		
Channel Is.	Dependencies	Rep.	Gov. and Lt.-Gov.					
Cyprus	Protectorate		High Com'issioner.	Council of 5		18‡		
Falkland Is.	Colony		Governor	Two officials		6*		
Fiji, etc.	Colony		Governor	Council of 3		12*		
Gambia	Colony		Administrator	Council of 5		6*		
Gibraltar	Colony		Governor			10*		
Gold Coast	Colony		Governor	Council of 5.				
Guiana	Colony	Rep.	Governor	Council		21‡		Yes.
Hong Kong	Colony		Governor	Council of 6		11§		
India	‖		Governor-General	Council of 6	Sec'y of State for India	14*		
Isle of Man	Dependency	Rep.	Governor			24†		Yes.
Jamaica	Colony		Governor	Council of 8		19‡		
Kuria Muria Is.			Under Aden.					
Labuan	Colony		Governor.					
Laccadive Is.			Under Madras.					
Lagos	Colony		Governor			10*		
Leeward Islands:								
Antigua	Colony	Rep.	Governor	Council of 9		24‡		Yes.
St. Kitts, etc.	Colony	Rep.	Governor	Council of 11		20‡		Yes.
Dominica	Colony	Rep.	President	Council of 7	Gov. of Leeward Islands.	14‡		Yes.
Montserrat	Colony	Rep.	Governor	Council of 5		6*		
Virgin Is.	Colony	Rep.	Administrator	Council of 3	Gov. of Leeward Islands.	5*		
Malta	Colony	Rep.	Governor	Council of 10		20‡		Yes.
Mauritius	Colony	Rep.	Governor	Council of 7		27‡		Yes.
Natal	Colony	Res.	Governor	Council of 6		12*	39†	Yes.
Newfoundland	Colony	Res.	Governor	Council of 9	Parl't (local)	15*	35†	Yes.
New Guinea	Colony		Administrator	Council of 4	Gov. of Queensland	4*		
New South Wales	Dependency	Res.	Governor	Council of 7	Parl't (local)	75*	125†	No.
New Zealand	Dependency	Res.	Governor	Council of 8	Parl't (local)	45*	74†	No.
Nicobar Is.	Penal settlement		Commissioner		Gov't of Bengal			
Nigeria	Protectorate		Commissioner.					
Nyasaland			See Brit. C. Africa.					
Orange River	Colony		Governor	Executive Council.				
Queensland	Dependency	Res.	Governor	Council of 9	Parl't (local)	42*	72†	No.
Rhodesia	Protectorate		South African Co.			4†		No.
Sarawak	Protectorate		Rajah and Council.	British Resident.				
Seychelles	Colony		Administrator	Council of 4		8*		
Sikkim	Protectorate		Hered. Maharajah.	British Agent.				
Sokotra			Under Aden.					
Somali	Protectorate		Political Agent.					
St. Helena	Colony		Governor	Council of 4.				
Sierra Leone	Colony		Governor	Council of 7		10*		
South Australia	Dependency	Res.	Governor	Council of 6	Parl't (local)	24†	54†	No.
Straits Settlem'ts.	Colony		Governor	Council of 8		15*		
Tasmania	Dependency	Res.	Governor	Council of 6	Parliament (local)	19†	37†	Yes.
Tobago	Colony		Commissioner	Board of 5	Gov. of T'nidad			
Transvaal	Colony		Governor	Executive Council.				
Trinidad	Colony		Governor	Council of 7		20*		
Tristan da Cunha	Protectorate		Under the moral	rule of a British	inhabitant.			
Turks & Caicos Is.	Colony		Commissioner		Gov. of Jamaica			
Uganda	Protectorate		Native Kabaka	British Consul.				
Victoria	Dependency	Res.	Governor	Council of 7	Parl't (local)	28†	56†	No.
Wei-Hai-Wei	Leasehold		Commissioner.					
Western Pacific Is.	Protectorate		Commissioner.					
Windward Is.:	Colony	Rep.	Governor.					
Granada	Colony	Rep.	Administrator	Council of 5	Gov. of Windw'd	13*		
St. Lucia	Colony	Rep.	Administrator	Council of 4	Gov. of Windw'd	13*		
St. Vincent	Colony	Rep.	Administrator	Council of 5	Gov. of Windw'd	8*		
Zanzibar	Protectorate		Commissioner.					
Zululand			Commissioner		Gov. of Natal			

Meaning of abbreviations: Res., responsible. Rep., representative. *Appointed. †Elected. ‡Both elected and appointed. §Nominated by local officials. ‖British province and feudatory state under British protection.

Colonial Representatives.—The British representatives in the colonies and protectorates are:

India.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General; Madras, Lord Ampthill; Bombay, Lord Northcote; Bengal, Sir John Woodburn; Northwest Province, Sir Anthony P. MacDonald; Punjab, Sir W. M. Young; Burmah, Sir F. W. R. Fryer; Ceylon, Colonel Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway; Straits Settlements, Sir Frank A. Swettenham; Hong Kong, Sir Henry Arthur Blake; Borneo, E. W. Birch; Sarawak, H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, Raja.

Dominion of Canada.—Earl of Minto, Governor-General; Newfoundland, Sir Cavendish Boyle.

Africa.—South Africa, Lord Milner, High Commissioner; Cape Colony, Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson; Basutoland, Sir Godfrey Yeatman Lagden; Bechuanaland, vacant; Transvaal, Captain Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley; Orange River, Major H. J. Goold-Adams; Natal, Colonel Sir H. E. McCallum; Rhodesia, Sir Michael J. Clarke; Gambia, Sir George C. Denton; Gold Coast, Major Matthew Nathan; Sierra Leone, Sir Charles A. King-Harman; Lagos, Sir William McGregor; Southern Nigeria, Sir R. D. R. Moore; Northern Nigeria, Brigadier-General Sir F. D. Lugard; Somaliland, Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Swaine; East Africa Protectorate, Sir C. N. E. Eliot; Uganda, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler; Witu, A. S. Rogers; Zanzibar, Sir C. N. E. Eliot; British Central Africa, Alfred Sharpe.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Lord Tennyson; New South Wales, Earl Beauchamp; Victoria, Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke; South Australia, vacant; Queensland, Major-General Sir H. Chermside; Tasmania, Sir Arthur E. Havelock; Western Australia, vacant; New Zealand, Earl Ranfurly.

British West Indies.—Jamaica, Sir A. W. L. Hemming; Bahama, Sir Gilbert T. Carter; Leeward Isles, Sir Gerald B. B. Strickland; Windward Isles, Sir Robert B. Llewelyn; Barbados, Sir Frederick M. Hodgson; Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Cornelius A. Moloney.

Miscellaneous Islands and Protectorates.—Bermuda, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Le Guay Geary; Gibraltar, General Sir G. S. White; Malta, General Sir F. Wallace Grenfell; St. Helena, vacant: Cyprus, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith; Fiji and Pacific islands, Sir Henry M. Jackson; British Guiana, Sir J. A. Swettenham; British New Guinea, George Ruthven Le Hunte; British Honduras, Colonel Sir David Wilson; Mauritius, Sir Charles Bruce; Seychelles, E. B. Sweet-Escott; Ascension, Captain G. N. A. Pollard; Falkland, William Grey-Wilson.

Events in 1903.—The evident and continued opposition to Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain, shown at the beginning of the war in South Africa, and continued since, especially in relation to his financial policy, culminated on September 17 with the resignation of Secretary Chamberlain, the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M. P., Chancellor of Exchequer, and the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M. P., Secretary of State for India. The crisis had been expected, but hardly anticipated, for only a few days before the resignations there had been reported rumors to the effect that the Colonial Secretary had given up the idea of leaving the Cabinet. Threats to resign had been heard during the year, and in June a crisis was averted only by a timely speech of Premier Balfour, who appealed for an open mind on Chamberlain's policy. Mr. Chamberlain, it was said, would continue to advocate the policies which had caused the disruption, and it was hinted that he had the Premiership in view. The Balfour Ministry was allowed to stand, the vacancies to be filled until the election in 1904. On April 7 William Hayes Fisher, M. P., Financial Secretary of the Treasury, resigned his post on account of his connection as director with a financial syndicate. The vacancy was filled by the Hon. Arthur Ralph Douglas Eliot, M. P.

At the opening of Parliament, in February, the King's speech expressed satisfaction over the Venezuelan settlement and the Alaskan boundary treaty, showed anxiety over the Balkan situation, reported satisfactory progress in South Africa and promised an Irish Land bill and other important measures. The Irish Land bill was introduced in the House of Commons on March 25. It provided for the possible

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.*	Revenue.†	Expenditure.†	Debt.†	Imports‡	Exports.‡
India:							
British India	1,087,404	231,898,807	$376,361,455	$368,010,435	$1,135,882,405	$365,379,173	$453,319,055
Feudatory States	679,393	62,461,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe:							
Gibraltar	2	27,460	355,535	315,560	93,900	.....	.....
Malta and Gozo	117	188,141	1,928,490	1,972,540	395,840	.....	.....
Asia:							
Aden and Perim	80	41,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	25,365	3,578,333	8,812,365	9,738,915	18,034,340	.....	.....
Hong Kong	407	386,159	4,389,470	4,283,045	1,709,000	37,042,310	29,969,765
Labuan	30	8,411	48,210	66,335	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	1,472	572,249	3,374,140	3,505,105	.....	148,724,275	127,723,440
Africa:							
Ascension	35	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basutoland	10,293	264,100	521,420	324,045	.....	.....	834,470
Cape Colony	276,775	2,433,000	39,787,495	39,950,805	56,967,175	119,960,155	54,366,365
Mauritius	729	378,040	2,341,650	2,280,150	5,933,420	15,807,900	14,658,030
Seychelles	148	19,343	243,160	200,910	95,060	505,755	741,625
Natal	29,200	925,118	14,853,712	12,404,660	52,871,715	50,938,520	10,338,685
Orange River	48,330	207,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transvaal	119,140	1,094,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena	47	3,342	123,070	74,625	.....	528,225	23,620
Gambia	69	13,500	218,630	242,590	.....	1,213,235	1,168,335
Gold Coast	40,000	1,500,000	2,355,965	2,362,650	.....	8,975,935	2,798,665
Lagos	3,460	85,600	1,375,110	1,177,475	5,330,620	3,686,425	4,546,160
Sierra Leone	4,000	77,000	934,540	867,285	.....	2,941,430	1,520,050
America:							
Bermudas	20	17,535	247,180	256,365	246,000	2,631,830	528,155
Falkland, etc.	7,500	2,076	7,380	88,193	.....	373,825	523,755
British Guiana	104,000	294,000	2,617,560	2,613,155	4,960,600	7,073,845	9,168,120
British Honduras	7,560	37,650	301,120	256,365	173,680	1,262,555	1,427,590
Newf'd'd & Labrador	162,200	217,100	2,117,035	2,080,430	17,854,540	7,681,340	8,589,020
Bahamas	4,470	54,358	388,900	405,675	568,130	1,623,600	84,420
Jamaica and Turks Is.	4,370	711,900	4,628,515	4,427,930	19,335,720	8,933,690	9,896,455
Barbados	166	195,600	869,860	876,750	2,143,000	5,108,400	4,750,875
Leeward Islands	700	127,440	617,250	694,485	1,431,695	1,879,620	1,606,815
Windward Islands	500	162,800	809,590	809,575	1,554,300	3,520,695	2,168,960
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	279,700	3,561,970	3,655,800	4,961,430	13,288,000	14,228,255
Canada	3,048,710	5,371,315	54,434,300	48,631,220	360,451,130	195,632,390	201,870,885
Australasia:							
New South Wales	310,370	1,397,700	54,027,715	53,864,310	307,398,310	134,641,090	136,755,620
Victoria	87,890	1,208,710	38,514,090	37,946,550	250,065,760	94,636,700	93,230,485
Queensland	668,500	510,520	20,481,450	23,122,395	142,673,070	31,881,195	46,246,880
South Australia	903,700	364,800	13,307,745	14,485,540	132,244,025	37,391,440	41,594,100
Western Australia	975,920	194,800	15,714,560	14,424,765	58,547,150	32,270,855	42,578,115
Tasmania	26,215	174,230	4,130,815	4,252,210	45,478,675	9,825,995	14,728,775
New Zealand	104,470	787,660	31,088,945	29,786,010	264,832,235	59,089,575	64,407,120
Fiji	7,740	120,950	569,265	524,865	980,480	1,907,920	2,744,025
New Guinea	90,540	350,000	75,570	114,245	11,890	358,090	248,295
Totals	8,843,905	318,786,288	$706,640,275	$691,173,915	$3,047,216,205	$1,408,948,485	$1,399,318,390

*1902. †1901-02. ‡1901.

purchase of lands by tenantry, and 12,000,000 pounds was provided for the purpose of offering loans at 3½ per cent. On August 14 the bill was finally passed by the House of Lords, in agreement with the House of Commons. The budget deficit for the year was estimated at $7,500,000. The corn duty was repealed on June 22, on a resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The army estimate for 1903-1904 showed an increase of more than $500,000, in spite of the disappearance of the war demands of the year before. The navy estimate amounted to $179,184,205, which takes into consideration the construction of several new battleships. There were 71 new sea fighters being built for England in March. The Argentine war ships building in England, and rejected by that country on account of an agreement with Chili, were refused by the British Government as being unsuitable for her navy.

The "Mad Mullah" (Hadji Mohammed Abdullah) continued active in Somaliland during the year, and for some time effectively resisted British attempts to subdue him. On April 23 news was brought of a crushing defeat of a British force on the 17th, the first seriously fatal reverse met during the campaign of the year. A few days later the "Mad Mullah" was beaten off, with a loss of 2,000 men. Abyssinian troops co-operated with the British in part of the war. In May the Sultan of Sokoto, in Nigeria, revolted against the British, but was soon defeated and deposed. On August 21 he was killed.

In April King Edward paid a visit to Italy and was received by Pope Leo XIII. On his return he visited France, where he was met with great enthusiasm. A return visit was made by President Loubet of France in July.

On January 23 Colonel Lynch, member of Parliament, was convicted of high treason, in having supported the enemies of England during the Boer War, and was sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted at once.

A new excise law went into effect in London on January 1. Habitual drunkards are prevented from obtaining liquor, three convictions for drunkenness being considered proof of the habit. Edward R. Henry was appointed Police Commissioner of London on March 4, vice Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, retired. On April 25 a statue in memory of the marines killed in South Africa and China was unveiled in St. James Park. During the naval manoeuvres near Corfu, Greece, in January, the torpedo boat destroyer Orwell was cut in two by the cruiser Pioneer, and thirteen of the crew were killed. Slight earthquake shocks were felt in Devonshire March 24. On September 10 a fierce gale swept the English coast, causing considerable damage to property and shipping. A number of lives were lost in wrecks. England will be represented at the St. Louis fair by a large exhibit, which will include the Jubilee gifts to the late Queen Victoria.

On June 22 the British Government abolished the political constitution of Malta, instituted in 1887, and established a new one, taking control of expenditures out of the hands of the council. On August 11 a severe hurricane swept over Jamaica and the other West Indian Islands. The banana industry was almost entirely wiped out, the city of Kingston was badly damaged, and several thousand persons rendered homeless. The money loss was put at more than $3,000,000. Even worse havoc was wrought on the adjacent Cayman Islands. On March 2 the discovery of gold in Arltunga, Australia, was announced. Syndicates were formed and prospectors rushed to the field. A destructive storm visited North Queensland March 10 and caused the loss of many lives. In July the intent of Great Britain to govern the Transvaal as a crown colony in the purest sense of the word was made evident, the officials to be appointed from England and backed by a large military garrison. The sentences of the former burghers convicted of military offenses during the late war in South Africa were remitted by the Lieutenant-Governor on June 4. On March 8 a series of earthquake shocks were felt on the Island of Dominica, B. W. I. Rioting took place at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in March, due to an increase in the price of water, following the construction of new water works. Government buildings were burned and the Governor was forced to take refuge on a cruiser lying in the harbor.

On January 1, at Delhi, Edward VII. of England was proclaimed Emperor of India amid scenes of unprecedented Oriental magnificence. The ceremony was attended by 15,000 persons. Homage was rendered Viceroy Curzon as representative of the King and Emperor. The celebration continued ten days. Many Americans were present.

CANADA.

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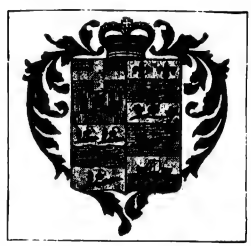
Capital:
OTTAWA.

The Dominion of Canada originally consisted of the two provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but the "British North American Act," which was passed in 1867, not only provided for the consolidation of these provinces, but made provision for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland, a privilege of which Newfoundland alone has not availed herself.

In accordance with this act of consolidation the Constitution of the Dominion is "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom," and, while the executive authority is vested in the British sovereign, the legislative power of the Dominion is exercised by a Parliament of two Houses—the Senate and the House of Commons. Each province forming the Dominion has a separate Parliament and administration, a Lieutenant-Governor being at the head of all provincial bodies.

The Senate of the Dominion is composed of eighty-one members, who have been nominated for life. Each must be at least thirty years of age, a born or naturalized subject and possessed of $4.000 worth of property in the province from which he was appointed. The 213 members of the House are elected by the vote of their constituencies, the electors of which are qualified by the act of each provincial assembly.

The Speaker of the Senate and House each receives a salary of $4,000, while each member of the two houses is granted a session allowance of $1,500, with 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. In cases of absence, except for sickness, the sum of $8 per diem is deducted. The Governor-General, who receives a salary of $50,000 per annum, is appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years, and he is assisted in his functions by a council composed of fourteen heads of departments, each of whom receives a salary of $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who has a salary of $8,000 per annum.

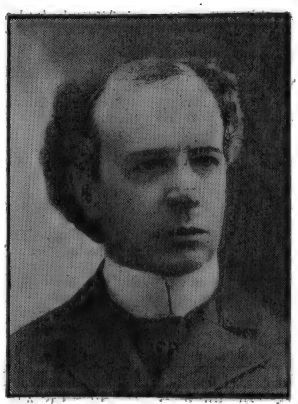


The representation from the several provinces is as follows: Ontario, 24 Senators, 92 Commons; Quebec, 24 Senators, 65 Commons; Nova Scotia, 10 Senators, 20 Commons; New Brunswick, 10 Senators, 14 Commons; Manitoba, 4 Senators, 7 Commons; British Columbia, 3 Senators, 6 Commons; Prince Edward Island, 4 Senators, 5 Commons; Northwest Territories, 2 Senators, 4 Commons.

Dominion Government.—The present Executive of the Dominion is composed as follows:

Governor-General, Earl of Minto. Staff—Secretary to the Governor-General, Major F. S. Maude; Aides-de-Camp, Captain A. C. Bell and Captain F. St. J. Hughes. Comptroller of the Household, Arthur Guise, Esq. The Cabinet and the Executive Committee of the Privy Council—President of the Privy Council and Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright; Secretary of State, Hon. Richard William Scott; Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Raymond Prefontaine; Minister of Militia and Defense, Hon. Sir Frederick William Borden; Postmaster-General, Hon. Sir William Mulock; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher; Minister of Public Works, Hon. James Sutherland; Minister of Finance, Hon. William S. Fielding; Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Andrew George Blair; Minister of the Interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton; Minister of Customs, Hon. William Paterson; Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. M. E. Bernier; Minister without portfolio, Hon. W. Templeman; Solicitor-General (not in the Cabinet), Hon. H. G. Carroll. In the Cabinet, but not in the Council: Clerk of the King's Privy Purse, John Joseph McGee, Esq. Other prominent officials: Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Lawrence G. Powers; General Li-

orarian of Parliament, Alfred D. De Celles; Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, W. J. Gerald; Deputy Minister of Finance, J. M. Courtney; Deputy Minister of Militia and Defense, Colonel L. F. Pinault; General Officer Commanding the Militia, Major-General the Earl of Dundonald; Adjutant-General, Colonel Rt. Hon. Lord Aylmer; Quartermaster-General, Colonel W. H. Cotton; Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, W. G. Parmelee; Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Gourdeau; Deputy Minister of the Interior, James A. Smart; Commissioner of Dominion Lands, J. G. Turriff; Chief Inspector of Surveys, William Pearce; Superintendent of Mines, Dr. Eugene Haanel; Auditor-General, John Lorn Macdougall; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, George F. O'Halloran; Deputy Minister of Railways, C. Schreiber; King's Printer, S. E. Dawson; Deputy Minister of Public Works, A. Gobeil; Deputy Minister of Justice, E. L. Newcombe; Register of Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron; Deputy Postmaster-General, R. M. Coulter; Commissioner of Customs, John McDougald; Commissioner of Police, Northwest Territories, A. B. Perry; Superintendents of Police, Yukon Territory, Z. T. Wood, A. E. Snyder, A. E. R. Cuthbert.



Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Provinces.—The seven provinces which are now comprised within the Dominion have a total area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles, including both land and water, and is thus the largest of all the colonies of the British Empire.

Executive for Quebec—Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries, Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier; Attorney-General, H. Archambeault; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. A. Turgeon; Secretary and Registrar, Hon. A. Robitaille; Provincial Treasurer, Hon. H. T. Duffy; without portfolio, Hon. J. J. Guerin; Minister of Colonization and Public Works, Hon. H. Gouin; Clerk, G. Grenier.

Executive for Ontario.—Treasurer, Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier; Attorney-General, Hon. J. M. Gibson; Minister of Education, Hon. Richard Harcourt; Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. F. R. Latchford; Secretary, Hon. J. R. Stratton; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. E. J. Davis; Minister of Agriculture and Registrar, Hon. John Dryden; Clerk, John R. Cartwright.

Executive for Manitoba.—Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier; Treasurer and Land Commissioner, Hon. J. A. Davidson; Secretary, Hon. D. H. McFadden; Attorney-General and Minister of Education, Hon. Colin H. Campbell; Minister of Public Works, Hon. Hobert Rogers; Clerk, C. Graburn.

Executive for British Columbia—President, Hon. Richard McBride, Premier; Secretary and Minister of Education, A. E. McPhillips; Attorney-General, Charles Wilson; Minister of Finance and Agriculture, R. G. Tatlow; Commissioner of Lands and Works, W. C. Wells; Minister of Mines, R. F. Green.

Executive for Northwest Territories—Attorney-General, Commissioner of Education and Territorial Treasurer, F. W. G. Haultain; Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Works, G. V. Bulyea; Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture, W. Elliott; Clerk of Council, J. A. Reid.

AREA, POPULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE CANADIAN PROVINCES.

Province.	Capital.	Area, Sq. M.	Population.*	Lieutenant-Governor.	Salary	Premier.	Salary
Prince Edward Island.	Charlottetown	2,050	103,259	Hon. P. A. McIntyre....	$7,000	Hon. Arthur Peters	$1,200
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax	20,600	459,574	Hon. Alfred G. Jones...	9,000	Hon. G. H. Murray	4,000
New Brunswick.....	Fredericton ..	28,200	331,120	Hon. J. B. Snowball....	9,000	Hon. L. J. Tweedie	2,100
Quebec.....	Quebec	347,350	1,648,898	Hon. Sir L. A. Jette. ...	10,000	Hon. S. N. Parent	7,000
Ontario.....	Toronto	222,000	2,182,947	Hon. William M. Clark..	10,000	Hon. G. W. Ross.	7,000
Manitoba.....	Winnipeg ...	73,956	255,211	Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan	10,000	Hon. R. P. Roblin	.....
British Columbia.....	Victoria	383,300	178,657	Hon. H.G.J. de Lotbiniere	9,000	Hon. R. McBride..	1,000
Northwest Territories:							
Alberta.....	Regina	100,000	65,876				
Assiniboia.....	Regina	90,340	67,385				
Saskatchewan.....	Regina	114,000	25,679				
Keewatin.....	Regina	756,000	8,546				
Athabasca.....	Regina	251,300	6,615	Hon. A. E. Forget....	7,000		
Yukon.....	Regina	198,300	27,219				
Mackenzie.....	Regina	563,200	5,216				
Ungava.....	Regina	456,000	5,113				
Franklin.....	Regina	†	‡				
The Lakes, etc.....	Regina	47,400	†				
Totals.....	.....	3,653,946	5,371,315				

*1901 census. †Unknown. ‡Population included in that of Keewatin.

Provincial Government.—By the provisions of the Consolidation Act each province has full power to regulate its own local affairs and dispose of its own revenue, provided it does not interfere with the policy of the central government. The Lieutenant-Governor of each province is appointed by the Governor-General, while the other officials are elected by the people. The present executive is composed as follows:

Executive for Prince Edward Island—Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier; Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Benjamin Rogers; Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. James H. Cummisky; Members of Council, Hon. James W. Richards, Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. R. C. McLeod, Hon. George Forbes; Clerk, Arthur Newbery.

Executive for Nova Scotia—Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier; Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Longley; Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Hon. Arthur Drysdale; Members of Council, Hon. Thomas Johnson, Hon. A. H. Comeau, Hon. T. R. Black, Hon. David McPherson, Hon. W. T. Pipes.

Executive for New Brunswick—Provincial Secretary, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, Premier; Surveyor-General, Hon. A. T. Dunn; Attorney-General, Hon. William Pugsley; Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris; Chief Commissioner of Public Works, C. H. La Billois; Members of Council, Hon. H. A. McKeown, Hon. George F. Hill; Clerk, J. H. Dickson.

Population.—As no vital statistics are collected for the Dominion, it is impossible to estimate the rate of natural increase in population. The 1901 census gave the following population for the larger cities and towns: Montreal, 267,730; Toronto, 208,040; Quebec, 68,840; Ottawa, 59,928; Hamilton, 52,634; Winnipeg, 42,340; Halifax, 40,832; St. John, 40,711; London, 37,981; Vancouver, 26,133; Victoria, 20,816; Kingston, 17,961.

Religion.—There is no established church in the Dominion. The Roman Catholic Church is governed by one cardinal, seven archbishops, twenty-three bishops and about 1,600 clergy; the Episcopal Church by two archbishops, nineteen bishops and nearly 1,500 clergy, while the Presbyterian Church has about 1,400 ministers, the Methodist Church 1,900, and the Baptist Church about 500. The census of 1901 gives the number of followers of each creed: Roman Catholic, 2,229,600; Presbyterian, 842,442; Episcopal, 680,620; Methodist, 916,886; Baptists, 316,477; Lutherans, 92,524; Congregationalists, 28,293; other creeds, 206,821, and no creed, 58,652.

Education.—There are one or more universities in each province, and several colleges that prepare for university degrees. The total annual expenditure of these institutions is more than $700,000, and they are attended by nearly 16,000 students. The

public school system is also upon a good basis. In 1901 there were 18,963 schools, which were attended by 1,100,000 pupils, and the annual expenditure for their support exceeded $10,000,000.

Crime and the Courts.—Each province in the Dominion has its Superior and County courts, and there is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, which has jurisdiction throughout Canada.

According to the criminal statistics recently prepared by the Dominion statistician the number of charges in 1901 for indictable offenses was 128 less than in 1900, being 8,291 in 1901, as against 8,419 in 1900. The statistical position of 1900 as compared to 1899, however, was 249 more charges. The percentage of convictions in 1901 was 68 per cent. as against 68.51 per cent in 1900. The convictions by provinces were as follows:

Province.	1900.	1901.
Ontario	2,769	2,769
Quebec	1,487	1,490
British Columbia	480	457
Nova Scotia	325	329
Manitoba	269	202
Territories	170	207
New Brunswick	137	127
Yukon	95	40
Prince Edward Island	27	17
Canada	5,768	5,638

For the last seven years the committals to the penitentiaries have not varied greatly in number. For 1901 they were 492, the offenses being as follows: Murder and attempt, 4; manslaughter, 7; social offenses, 37; bigamy, 3; shooting at or wounding with intent, 28; assault, 18; burglary and robbery with violence, 137; horse, cattle and sheep stealing, 17; other offenses against property, 196; forgery and offenses against the currency, 19; arson, 10; other felonies and misdemeanors, 16; total, 492.

The following is the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada for the year ending September 30, 1901: Offenses against the person, 4,677; offenses against property with violence, 450; offenses against property without violence, 4,216; malicious offenses against property, 192; forgery and offenses against the currency, 91; other offenses not included in the above classes (including drunkenness, vagrancy, petty larceny, etc.), 32,025; total, 41,651.

Products and Industries.—The Dominion is rich in mineral resources, and vast areas of the mining properties are still unimproved. The total value of the mineral products in 1901 was $69,407,031. The principal product is gold, the amount mined in 1901 being valued at nearly $25,000,000, and among the other minerals were: Coal, $14,671,122; nickel, $4,594,523; asbestos, $1,186,434; copper, $6,600,000; silver, $2,993,660; lead, $2,199,784; pig iron, $1,212,113; iron ore, $762,284; petroleum, $953,415.

The timber wealth of Canada is also great, and the production of lumber is one of its greatest industries. The wood pulp industry is also of great value, the exportable surplus in 1901 being nearly $2,000,000. The forest products in 1901 amounted in value to $32,972,545.

Special attention is now being given to agriculture in Canada, and the efforts of the Board of Agriculture to educate the people in the most modern methods of farming and dairying have met with remarkable success. The fisheries of Canada are also a great source of income.

Militia.—Since the passage of the Consolidation Act the Dominion militia has been under the command of a major-general of the British army. For military purposes the Dominion is divided into twelve districts, with district officers and a brigadier staff in each. The permanent militia number 1,021, the active militia 38,090, while the reserve militia consists of all adult males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years who are not serving in the active militia. In addition there are two royal schools of artillery, one school of cavalry, one of mounted rifles and five of infantry. There is also a well-established military college at Kingston.

At the present time Canada possesses no marine militia, but efforts are now being made to include the Dominion among the recruiting stations for the imperial navy.

Railways and Canals.—Canada's system of canal, river and lake navigation is more than 2,700 miles in length, and through it vessels pass from lake ports to the Atlantic without breaking bulk. In 1901 more than $81,500,000 had been spent on canal construction alone.

The total length of the railroads in the Dominion is more than 18,000 miles, the line of the Canadian Pacific alone being 2,906, from Montreal to Vancouver. There are also forty-three electric railways in Canada, with a mileage of 688.

Financial and Commercial.—If it were not for the public debt, which in 1901 amounted to $354,732,433, the interest on which forms the largest item in the list of annual expenditures, Canada's revenue would greatly exceed her disbursements. As this debt was chiefly incurred on account of public works and improvements, however, its magnitude does not appall. The following table will give some idea of the financial condition and growth of the Dominion:

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE DOMINION, 1881-1902.

Year.	Consolidated Fund Receipts.	Consolidated Fund Expenditure.	Exp'd'r Per Capita.	Sinking Fund.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditures.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
1881....	$29,635,298	$25,502,555	$5.88	$1,217,153	$29,635,298	$33,796,643	$98,290,823	$105,330,840
1882....	33,383,456	27,067,104	6.18	1,226,206	35,182,549	34,674,625	102,137,203	119,419,500
1883....	35,794,695	28,730,157	6.48	1,290,153	36,803,669	42,898,886	98,085,804	132,254,022
1884....	31,861,962	31,107,706	6.94	1,350,500	32,815,226	57,860,862	91,406,496	116,397,043
1885....	32,797,001	35,037,060	7.72	1,563,195	33,354,043	49,163,078	89,238,361	108,941,486
1886....	33,177,040	39,011,612	8.50	1,606,271	33,479,883	61,837,569	85,251,314	104,424,561
1887....	35,754,993	35,657,680	7.69	1,592,953	35,755,531	41,584,152	89,575,811	112,892,236
1888....	35,908,464	36,718,495	7.84	1,939,078	35,908,464	45,064,124	90,203,000	110,894,630
1889....	38,782,870	36,917,835	7.79	1,736,644	38,782,870	43,578,198	89,189,167	115,224,931
1890....	39,879,952	35,994,031	7.51	1,887,237	39,879,925	41,770,333	96,749,149	121,858,241
1891....	38,579,311	36,343,568	7.50	1,938,079	38,579,311	40,793,208	98,417,296	119,967,638
1892....	36,921,872	36,765,894	7.50	2,027,861	36,921,872	42,272,136	113,963,375	127,406,068
1893....	38,168,609	36,814,053	7.45	2,095,514	38,208,609	40,853,728	118,564,352	129,074,268
1894....	36,374,693	37,585,026	7.50	2,131,361	36,374,883	43,008,234	117,524,949	123,474,940
1895....	33,978,129	38,132,005	7.53	2,002,311	33,978,129	42,872,338	113,638,803	110,781,682
1896....	36,618,591	36,949,142	7.21	2,055,288	36,618,591	44,096,384	121,013,852	118,011,508
1897....	37,829,778	38,349,760	7.39	2,101,814	37,829,778	42,972,756	137,950,253	119,218,609
1898....	40,552,238	38,832,526	7.39	2,359,969	40,556,510	45,334,281	164,152,683	140,323,053
1899....	46,741,250	41,903,501	7.88	2,482,485	46,743,103	51,542,635	158,896,905	162,764,308
1900....	51,029,994	42,975,280	7.99	2,465,640	51,031,467	54,635,120	191,894,723	189,622,578
1901....	52,514,701	46,866,368	8.72	2,480,337	52,516,333	57,982,866	196,487,632	190,415,525
1902....	58,050,790	50,759,392	9.30	2,569,381	58,052,333	63,970,800	211,640,286	212,270,158

Newfoundland and Labrador.—In Newfoundland the Government is administered by a Governor, who is appointed by the Crown at a salary of $10,000, and he is assisted by an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of fifteen members and a House of Assembly composed of thirty-six representatives.

The present Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, was appointed in 1901. His Executive Council is composed as follows: Premier and Colonial Secretary, Hon. Robert Bond; Minister of Justice, vacant; Minister of Finance, Hon. E. M. Jackman; Ministers without portfolios, Hon. E. P. Morris, Hon. A. W. Harvey, Hon. J. S. Pitts, Hon. H. J. B. Woods, Hon. J. D. Ryan and Hon. G. Knowling.

The population of Newfoundland is estimated as somewhat in excess of 200,000, of whom 75,900 are Roman Catholics, 73,000 Anglicans and 61,000 Methodists. These inhabitants have largely located along the coast of the island, the interior of which is still practically in a state of nature, although the construction of nearly 640 miles of railroad has tended to attract settlers to the rich tracts of agricultural, mineral and timber lands which had hitherto been almost unapproachable.

Mining and fishing are the chief industries of the island, the exports of the colony being chiefly codfish, cod and seal oil, sealskins, lobsters, herring, etc. The mineral exports in 1901 amounted to nearly $900,000.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America. It possesses a

few missionary settlements and a few posts established by the Hudson Bay Company. Its fisheries are its only industries.

Events in 1903.—The discovery of oil and coal was reported in March from Southeast Kootenay, Canada. The land on which they were discovered is held in reserve by the Government, and no licenses to mine were issued. On February 28 the entire business section of Halifax, N. S., was threatened by fire, and only by the combined efforts of the fire department and detachments of the Royal Engineers was it subdued, with $300,000 damage. The Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway entered into an agreement early in the year to act in concert toward the development of Western Canada. The expense is to be borne jointly by the State and the railway, and it was planned to move not less than 200,000 settlers during the next few years. The United States Consul at Ontario made an investigation of the forests of Canada during the early part of the year, and reported immense tracts of timber absolutely untouched by man. From the east coast of Labrador west to Alaska, north of the fiftieth parallel of latitude, there is an area 3,000 miles long by 500 miles wide, offering a fuel reserve that will last for a century.

On April 29 the town of Frank, Northwest Territory, was nearly destroyed by a rockslide. Almost one-half of Thunder Mountain, at the base of which the town was situated, split off and buried the valley in millions of tons of debris. Comparatively few lives were lost.

Greece.

Capital:
ATHENS.

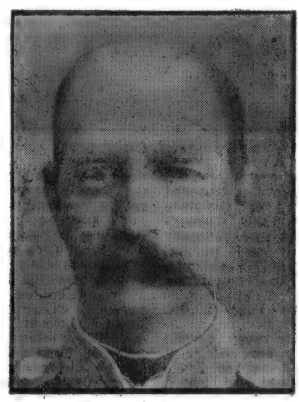
Greece was a province of the Turkish Empire from the beginning of the sixteenth century until it gained its independence by the insurrection of 1821-29. By the protocol of London, February 3, 1830, it was declared a kingdom, under the protection of France, Great Britain and Russia, and the crown was tendered to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. He declined the honor, however, and later it was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne on January 25, 1833, and reigned until October, 1862, when he was expelled from the kingdom.

The present ruler, George I., is the second son of the present King of Denmark. He was born December 24, 1845. After the expulsion of the late ruler the Greeks, meeting in National Assembly, elected him King of the Hellenes, on March 18, 1863, and on June 4 of the same year he accepted the crown, his father acting as his guardian, as he was not then of age. On October 27, 1867, he was married to Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor. She was born August 22, 1851.

The Heir Apparent. — Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, is heir apparent to the throne. He was born August 2, 1868, and was married to Princess Sophie of Prussia, the sister of Emperor William II., on October 27, 1889. They have had four children.

The Ministry.—The Ministry is constituted as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Finance, M. Ralli; Minister of Interior, M. Mavromichalis; Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, M. Pharmacmaeoulo; Minister of Marine, Col. Constantinides; Minister of War, Col. Constantinides; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ralli; Minister of Justice, M. Merlopmulo.

The Nation.—The Kingdom of Hellas, as it is correctly styled, includes the three provinces of northern Greece, the five of Peloponnesus, the three of Thessaly and five islands. The legislative power vests in the one-chambered body, the Bule, which is composed of 207 representatives, elected by male ballots to serve four years.



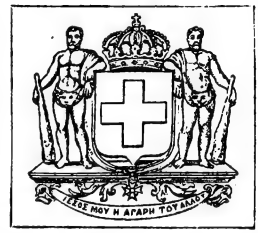
King of Greece.

The principal religion is that of the Greek Orthodox Church, and, while complete religious liberty is guaranteed under the Constitution, all rulers and their heirs must profess this faith. By special enactment this is not required in the case of King George, who still adheres to the faith in which he was educated, that of the Lutheran Church.

Nominally school attendance is compulsory between the ages of five and twelve years. There are good schools of all grades, including many of higher education, but the attendance is not proportionate to the population of the country.

Greece is an agricultural State. Of its 25,000 square miles over 5,500,000 acres are under cultivation, 5,000,000 are in pasture and about 3,000,000 acres are waste land. The manufactures of the country are few and unimportant. The special commerce in 1901 was: Imports, $27,753,000; exports, $18,756,100.

The estimated revenues for 1902 were $23,621,670, while the estimated expenditures for the same period were $23,621,680. The gold debt at the end of 1901 (exclusive of the debt of 1833) amounted to about $139,000,000. In March, 1902, a railway loan was issued to the amount of $4,400,000.



The Greek navy is of little consequence as a fighting force, and the Greek army is based upon what might be called a feudal system, the soldiers, with the exception of those of the chasseur branch of the service, being Jacks-of-all-trades and exercising the functions of the policeman, the fireman and the excise officer. The chasseur branch, in picturesque starched kilts and short jackets, forms the important arm of the service, for it is due to these soldiers that the mountains of Greece are now practically free of brigands.

Events in 1903.—A conflict between the Ministry and the Court was started in March over the Army bills, one of which was framed to deprive the Crown Prince of the chief command of the army. This came as a surprise to the King, although it was known that the Premier had opposed the election of the Prince to the command. On June 27, as a result of the conflict, the Greek Legislature passed a vote of lack of confidence in the Ministry, and M. Theotokis was asked to form a new Cabinet. On the following day a complete list of Ministers was announced and accepted. Owing to opposition on the part of their enemies, these Ministers also resigned, and on July 27 a second new Cabinet was formed, which was accepted by the King the following day. The office of the Minister of Finance was exercised by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ralli, and that of the Navy by the Minister of War, Colonel Constantinides.

On May 10 the betrothal was announced of Prince Andreas, fourth son of King George, to Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenburg. On August 22 it was announced that Prince George had renewed the demand to have Crete annexed to Greece. The administration of the island is now carried on by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, assisted by the British, French and Russian Ambassadors. On August 11 several earthquake shocks were felt at Athens, and three villages on the Isle of Cythera were destroyed, although but few lives were lost.

In 1902 there was announced an alarming revival of brigandage, especially in western Morea and Thessaly. They practiced a system of extorting money from merchants and wealthy inhabitants on threats of bodily harm, and the terror of the peasantry was such that little information could be obtained. In 1903 the Government made strong efforts to rid the country of these thieves, organizing special constabulary and increasing the military forces in the sections most infested. It was said that the activity of the Government was due not so much to a desire to suppress the brigands as to put a check to the increased emigration to the United States, caused by the terror inspired by the armed bands.

Guatemala.

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Capital:
NEW GUATEMALA.

Guatemala was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and in 1524 the country became a dependency of Spain. In 1527 it was erected into a captain-generalcy by Carlos V. Its early history was much like that of the other Central American countries, and not until 1821, when the yoke of Spain was thrown off and independence acquired, did it come to have a story of its own. In that year it became a part of the Mexican Empire under Iturbide, and on the failure of this general, in 1823, it became a part of the Central American Federal Republic. In 1823 Honduras withdrew, and eight years later Guatemala became a separate republic. Up to 1862 Guatemala kept clear of the many wars which disturbed her sister republics, but shortly after that date began a succession of internal disturbances which embarrassed the republic financially and hindered its development. The Constitution now in force was proclaimed in 1879 and modified in 1885, 1887 and 1889.

The President.—M. Estrada Cabrera, elected February 8, 1899; term expires in 1905.

The Cabinet.—Secretary of Interior and Justice, Juan J. Argueta; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Juan Barrios; Secretary of War, Luis Molina; Secretary of Public Works and Agriculture, Jose Flamenco; Secretary of Finances, Guillermo Aguirre; Secretary of Public Instruction, J. A. Mandujano.

The Government.—The President is elected for a term of six years and is not eligible for the following period. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years, and a Council of State of thirteen members, partially elected by the National Assembly and partially appointed by the President.

The Nation.—The area of Guatemala is estimated at about 48,290 square miles, and in 1900 the population was 1,647,300. About 60 per cent of the inhabitants are pure Indians and the remainder half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans.

The State does not recognize any religious creed, but the Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. All forms of faith have complete liberty of worship. Education is free and compulsory. Primary schools are supported by the Government, and there are also Government secondary and professional schools. In 1895, the date of the last school census, there were 1,266 Government primary schools, forty-nine private primary and secondary schools, six institutes and normal schools, four professional and nine special schools. One private school in Guatemala City is German and supported by the German Government. There is also a National Library, containing more than 20,000 volumes.

The soil of Guatemala is generally very fertile and is capable of raising almost any sort of fruit and vegetable. By a law passed in 1894 the State lands, except those on the frontier and sea coast, were divided into lots for sale and prices placed within ready reach of the class which it was intended to attract to them. Uncultivated lands may be granted free to immigrants or immigrant companies, to municipalities, villages and schools, or as assistance toward road-making.



Coffee is the most important crop, and the largest coffee plantations are in the hands of Germans. About 1,680 acres are devoted to tobacco, which is said to be of good quality. Sugar is grown extensively, more than 40,000 acres being devoted to its cultivation. Bananas are grown for shipment and are exported to the United States in quantities. The Government is making an effort to encourage the cultivation of the rubber tree, and in 1899 a law was passed offering 112 acres of national land as a bounty for every 20,000 rubber plants four years old planted after the date of the decree. There is a large forest area in the republic, and a number of valuable woods are found.

The mineral wealth of the country is but little worked. Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, manganese, antimony, sulphur, salt, lignite and other minerals are found. Gold mining is carried on at the Montagua River, and there are silver mines in the Departments of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula. In the Departments of Alta Vera, Paz and Santa Rosa there are extensive salt deposits.



President Cabrera.

There are about 400 miles of railroad in the republic. One line runs from San Jose to the capital, and another from Champerico to Quezaltenango. A line between the capital and Puerto Barrios is nearing completion, and other lines are under construction. Away from the railroads the roads are bad, and goods are generally transported on muleback.

Events in 1903.—On February 10 trouble, which had been brewing between Guatemala on one side and Honduras and Salvador on the other, began to assume alarming proportions. Guatemala was declared in a state of siege, and prepared to resist any attack made by the combined republics. On March 18 troops were withdrawn from the frontiers, and the country was declared quiet. Internal disturbances at the same time had caused the President to enlist or impress about 20,000 additional troops, who were discharged when their need had passed. On May 29 the Presidents of Guatemala and Salvador had an interview on a vessel in neutral waters, and after a six hours' conference succeeded in satisfactorily arranging the differences between the republics.

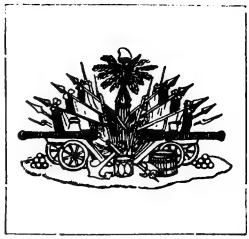
Plans were perfected in June to give Guatemala a stable currency, and put an end to the financial depression which had prevailed there for several years. It was decided to adopt a silver standard for the present, with the idea of ultimately going to a gold basis. On April 17 the volcano of Santa Maria broke out into violent eruption, causing much damage, especially from ashes, which covered the fields for miles in the vicinity of that mountain. The damage done to the coffee crop was largely offset by the yield of new tracts in other parts of the country, and it was estimated that the crop would be the largest ever produced.



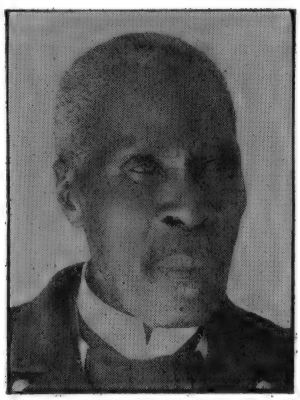
Haiti.

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Capital:
PORT AU PRINCE.



Haiti was the sixth point of land discovered by Columbus in 1492, and was named by him Hispanola. At that time it is estimated that the population numbered 1,000,000. The discovery of gold in the Western Hemisphere drove to the new country a band of adventurers who made the natives work the mines and the soil, until, after fifteen years of Spanish occupancy, the 1,000,000 people had been reduced to not more than 60,000. Natives from surrounding islands were brought over to take the places of those killed by the Spaniards, but were found not to suffice, so in 1502 Africans were purchased from Portugal for use in the mines. In 1520 the English and French united against the Spanish and made the island of St. Christopher the base of their operations. Driven thence by the Spanish, the French fled to Tortuga Island, and, with their number increased by other fugitives, they soon took possession of the larger island, and in 1530 French occupation of the country was commenced. Cargoes of black slaves were brought, and settlements advanced rapidly into the interior. When the French Revolution broke out the mulattoes and blacks on the islands were ripe for a similar outburst. A revolution began, fiercer than that carried on in the mother country, and in 1793 a general emancipation was declared. In 1804 Haitian independence was proclaimed. Internal strife occupied the attention of the people for eighty years, and during that time there have been seventeen Presidents, nearly all of whom met with violent deaths or were driven into exile.



President Alexis Nord.

The President.—General Alexis Nord.

The Government. — The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Communes and a Senate. Members of the former body are elected for three years by direct popular vote, and the members of the Senate for a term of six years by the vote of the Commune. The President is elected for seven years by the joint vote of the two Chambers.

The Nation.—Haiti, which embraces about one-third of the island of Haiti, has an area of about 10,204 square miles, and in 1901 had a population estimated at 1,294,400. Nine-tenths of the people are negroes and the remainder are mulattoes, there being very few of European descent. The language is French, though a dialect known as Creole French is generally spoken.

Roman Catholic is nominally the State religion. Primary education is free, but although the republic spends considerable on them, the schools are not well organized and the educational system is generally imperfect. There are about four hundred national schools, several private schools and five public lycees.

Haiti depends chiefly upon agriculture for her income. The most important product is coffee, of an excellent quality and raised without difficulty. The high export duty has prevented the development of its cultivation. Cacao is extensively grown in almost all parts of the republic, and the cultivation of tobacco is extending. There are now several cigar and cigarette factories that are successful. Sugar is grown, and there are three sugar-making establishments, but no refineries, and rum and other spirits are made, but not exported. The cattle industry, which had begun to develop, received a check by an increase of export duty, and now is decreasing in importance. Logwood is an important product of the republic, and other valuable woods are exported.

The mineral resources are entirely undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found, but are little mined. In the last few years efforts have been made to work the copper mines, and concessions have been granted for mining coal and iron.

Haiti has but one railway open, that from Cape Haitian to Grande Riviere, a distance of fifteen miles. Other roads are projected, and a line is under construction from Port au Prince to Salt Lake, a distance of fifty miles, with the idea of ultimately connecting the capitals of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The roads are generally bad.

Events in 1903.—In January President Nord granted amnesty to more than a hundred former rebels, followers of General Firmin in 1902. They had been living in exile in Jamaica, and more than half were in destitute circumstances. On April 4 the Haitian Cabinet resigned, on account of a vote of censure against the Ministers because of their failure to proceed against certain persons responsible for a disturbance which occurred March 30. President Nord refused to accept the resignations, preferring the old Cabinet to continue the investigation of alleged extensive frauds in the issuance of Haitian Government securities, amounting to $2,000,000. A commission was appointed to inquire into the scandal, and in September a report was made, implicating several bank officials and prominent men, including ex-President Sam and nearly all of his ex-Ministers. In February a plan was drawn up providing for the issuance of $3,000,000 in paper money, to be guaranteed by 10 per cent of all duties paid in gold, by doubling the import taxes and raising all export taxes except the tax on coffee. On February 26 the entire town of Port de Paix was destroyed by fire. All the shipping in the harbor was burned, with the exception of a vessel belonging to the Haitian Company. Port de Paix was the chief seaport of the West Indies for the shipment of logwood, and is historically interesting from the fact that it was here that Columbus founded the first colony in the New World.

Hawaii.

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Capital:
HONOLULU.

The Hawaiian Islands have an area of 6,640 square miles, and by the census of 1900 the population was 153,727. Hawaii is a small group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, about 2,100 miles west-southwest of San Francisco. The islands were discovered by the Spaniards in 1549, and examined by Captain Cook in 1778. During the greater part of the nineteenth century they formed an independent nation whose integrity was recognized by the Powers. In 1893 the then reigning queen, Liliuokalani, was deposed and a provisional government formed. The following year the country was proclaimed a republic, with a President and Legislature of two houses. The islands were acquired by the United States by an act of Congress, July 7, 1898, and were organized into the Territory of Hawaii, April 30, 1900, with the capital at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but agriculture flourishes and the soil is highly fertile and productive. The staple industries are sugar and rice, and there are extensive exports of coffee, hides, bananas and wool. In 1902 the exports to the United States amounted to $24,700,429, of which $23,920,113 was for sugar.

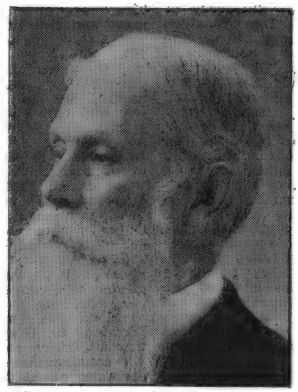
Six lines of steamers connect the islands with the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan. About 200 miles of railway have been constructed in the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu. The telegraph and telephone systems have been recently developed, until all the islands have been connected by telegraph, and nearly every home in Honolulu has a telephone. A Marconi wireless

telegraph station has been in successful operation since March 2, 1901. The new Pacific cable now connects Hawaii with the rest of the world. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has several electric car lines.

Nearly all the native Hawaiians are Christians, though the Buddhists outnumber any single sect in the islands. The immigration is largely Japanese, who constitute the better class of laborers and farm hands on the sugar plantations. There is a steady immigration from "the States," and business in the capital is coming more and more into the hands of Americans.

Citizens of Hawaii have all the rights granted to citizens of other Territories of the United States, with the exception that ability to read and write the Hawaiian language is considered as admitting to the franchise. For military purposes Hawaii has been attached to the Department of California.

The manufacturing interests of the islands consist of two classes—the manufacture of small articles for local consumption and the production of sugar on a large scale. Sugar mills of the best kind and equipped with the most modern machinery have been established in various parts of the territory, and the industry has continually increased in importance. Difficulty in obtaining suitable labor has handicapped the development of the sugar industry, as well as that of other agricultural and manufacturing industries. Chinese laborers or coolies were formerly brought freely into the country, but in 1900, when Hawaii became a Territory of the United States, the immigration of the Chinese was forbidden. White laborers have been found to be useless on the sugar plantations. Governor Dole, in his report of 1902, asked Congress to permit the immigration of a limited number of Chinese farm hands.



Governor Sanford B. Dole.
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Events in 1903.—Hawaiians resented the report of the United States Commission, made in January, regarding the establishment of a national leper settlement at Molokai, which contained the statement that there are many lepers in the islands outside the settlement already established. It was denied that another national settlement was needed and that the lepers of the islands were not cared for. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani visited the United States early in the year to continue her fight for payment for crown lands seized by the republic of 1894. On February 24 the Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended that $200,000 be paid the ex-Queen. The conference on the Sundry Civil bill later struck out the recommendation. When the Hawaiian Legislature was convened in February the native, or Home Rule, party upset the victory gained by the Republicans at the November elections by organizing the House of Representatives and thereby gaining control of legislation.

Prince Albert Kunuiakea, of the race of Kamehameha, died March 12 of consumption. He was fifty-two years old, and but for the successful coup of David Kalakaua, who deposed the Kamehameha dynasty, would have been in line of succession to the throne of Hawaii.

The Legislature passed resolutions over the veto of Governor Dole in April, making the Hawaiian language the official language of the Territory, as well as English.

Honduras.

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Capital:
TEGUCIGALPA.

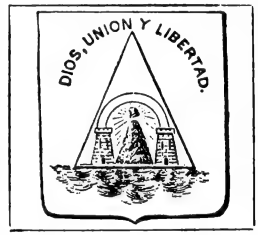
The coast of Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and in 1626 Cortez, at the head of an army which he brought from Mexico, took possession of the country and founded the towns of Trujillo and Puerto Caballos. The whole portion of Central America was shortly after declared to belong to Spain, and the capital was made at Gracias. In 1823 Honduras became a part of the Central American Federation, but in 1839 became a separate republic and took part in the wars and intrigues which followed one another until 1862. Insurrection and civil strife contributed to retard the progress of the republic in its early history, and especially in 1861, when the clergy preached dissensions against the Government. A treaty of peace and amity was signed with Spain in 1866, giving to Honduras complete freedom and final relief from Spanish intervention.

The President.—General Manuel Bonilla (elected in 1903).

The Cabinet.—Secretary of Treasury, Dr. S. Medal; Secretary of Interior, Dr. D. Gutierrez; Secretary of War, Col. S. Barahona; Secretary of Public Works, Dr. A. Membreno; Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. M. R. Davila; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. M. Vasquez.

The Government.—Legislative power is vested in a Congress of Deputies, in the ratio of one for each 10,000 of population. The President is elected by popular vote for a term of four years. The Government is carried on under a charter proclaimed in October, 1894.

The Nation.—Honduras has an area of about 46,250 square miles, and in 1900 had a population of about 587,500, exclusive of uncivilized Indians. The republic is divided into sixteen departments. The larger part of the population consists of aboriginal Indians, and the sparse European-descended people are of Spanish origin.



The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but it is not supported by the State. All forms of worship have perfect freedom. Education is free, and compulsory between the ages of seven and fifteen. It is entirely secular, the clergy having no part in the public schools. There is a central university at the capital, and a school of jurisprudence is established at Cornayagua. There are 683 primary schools and 28 secondary.



President Bonilla.

Honduras is an agricultural country, and the cultivation of bananas is beginning to assume great importance. In September, 1902, a new department, that of Atlantida, was established on the north coast, embracing rich banana lands, on account of the rapid increase of that industry. Tobacco, sugar, maize, cocoanuts, sarsaparilla and coffee are cultivated extensively, and rice, indigo and wheat are grown in small quantities. Cattle raising is of importance, the animals being raised for their hides, though dairy farming is carried on to some extent. The Government offers exceptional facilities for the acquisition of land by private persons and companies for agricultural and mining purposes, but labor is said to be scarce.

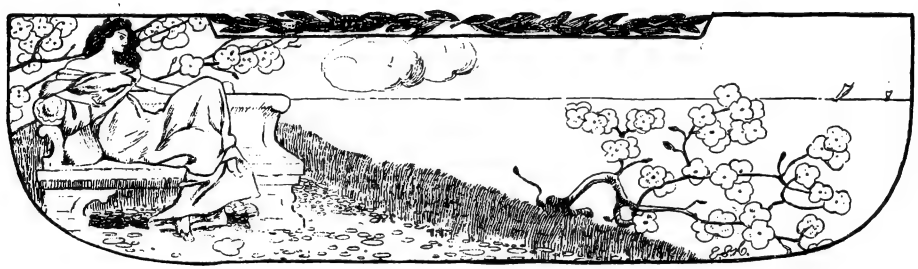
Gold, silver, platinum, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, nickel and other minerals are found in almost every department, and there are several gold and silver mines being worked. Deposits of coal have been found in several localities, but no great attempt has been made to develop them. Capital and facilities for transportation are both lacking.

In general travelling and transport are accomplished by mules. There is a railroad from Puerto

Cortez to San Pedro Sula and La Pimienta, and another connecting Tegucigalpa with San Lorenzo on the Pacific coast. An excellent macadamized highway connects these two cities, and roads in other parts of the country are under construction.

Events in 1903.—In January President Sierra refused to turn over the Presidential power of Honduras to Manuel Bonilla, the president-elect, whose election had not been confirmed, and on February 1 Senor Bonilla declared war against Sierra, starting a revolution that culminated in the general overthrow of the government and the complete success of the revolutionists. The United States Pacific squadron was at once ordered to the Honduranian coast, ostensibly for drill purposes, but incidentally to look after American interests. The war proved to be one of the most intense that has occurred in Central America for several years, though the loss of life was small. President Sierra made a firm stand, and was backed by Nicaragua and Salvador, while Bonilla had the moral support of Guatemala. Several American business men were captured in March and held as prisoners of war by the Honduranian Government, but were released and received apologies. On February 18 Sierra made his secretary, Arias, ad interim President, and took the field at the head of the government troops. He met with successive reverses; Arias was compelled to flee, and on April 15 Tegucigalpa, the capital of the republic, was taken by the revolutionists, ending the war. Sierra fled to Salvador, and Bonilla assumed the Presidency. On April 22 he had selected his Cabinet, and had outlined his policy. Bonilla was, before his election, a small farmer, the poorest man ever elected to the Presidency of a Central American country. It was said that the revolution had been financed by a German firm. On June 15 the Honduras Railroad, leased by Americans, was confiscated by the government for alleged breach of contract.

President Bonilla and Vice-President Manuel Dalva were inaugurated on May 17, the President expressing in his address his desire to carry out the constitution and promote progress and the material welfare of his country.



Idaho.

Capital:
BOISE.



Idaho has an area of 84,290 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 161,722. The region within the present limits of the State was included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1903. Idaho was included first in Oregon and subsequently in Washington. The first settlement of consequence was the Coeur d'Alene Mission, which was established in 1842. The permanent settlement of the Territory did not begin until the discovery of gold in 1860. Idaho was created a Territory by an act of Congress March 3, 1863, and then embraced the present State of Montana and nearly all of Wyoming. It was admitted to Statehood July 3, 1890.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries of the State, and the manufacturing interests are dependent upon the forests, mines and farms, and are incidental to these. Flour and grist milling and car construction and repair are of chief importance. The manufacture of lumber and timber products has recently become of much consequence, and this industry has developed rapidly. There are about 7,000,000 acres of good timber land within the State.

The mountains of Idaho are well supplied with gold, silver, lead and copper, and more than one-fifth of the lead product of the United States is obtained from this State. In the production of silver Idaho ranked fourth in 1899.



Gov. John T. Morrison.

Events in 1903.—Contracts were let in March for the reclaiming of 270,000 acres of arid land in southern Idaho by a syndicate composed of Philadelphia capitalists. The company contemplates spending nearly $5,000,000, to be used in constructing two irrigation canals and laterals having an aggregate length of over one thousand miles. The main canal will be sixty-nine miles long and eighty feet wide at the bottom, and will take water from Snake River. It is purposed to develop Shoshone Falls and to erect an electric power plant for operating a railway forty-five miles long, covering the irrigated country. The construction of the canals and laterals will require five years. On March 14 a rich gold strike was reported from Lewiston, in Cave Gulch, in the Snake River country. The ore is said to be particularly rich and easy of access, and the news brought about a stampede of miners and prospectors from Lewiston and vicinity. On June 3 a terrific cloudburst flooded the valleys about Nez Perces, resulting in the loss of two lives and considerable damage to property. In Northern Idaho serious floods caused by the rapid melting of snow made trouble along the Great Northern Railway in the early part of June. Several towns were flooded and people had to use rowboats. On January 13 the State Legislature elected Judge Waldo B. Heyburn, of Wallace, United States Senator from Idaho.

The crops in 1903 were fully up to the average, though not equalling those of 1902, when the yield exceeded that of previous years. A continued increase in the acreage devoted to wheat is rapidly bringing this State into the ranks of the principal wheat growers of the country. In the raising of Spring wheat Idaho stands well to the front, her yield this year being about 3,000,000 bushels. Fruit growing has rapidly increased, and the profits from this industry exceeded $1,000,000 in value.

Illinois.

Capital:
SPRINGFIELD.



Illinois was settled by the French, as a consequence of the enterprises of Father Marquette, in 1673. Dispute between the French and English ultimately resulted in the war that ended in the capture of Quebec and the dispossession of the French throughout all the country east of the Mississippi. In 1809, after Indiana, Ohio and Michigan had been set off, Illinois territory included the whole of the region out of which Illinois, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota have since been carved.

The area of Illinois is 56,650 square miles. The estimated population in 1901 was 4,930,000. Chicago is the second city in the United States. Its population in 1900 was 1,698,575. In 1903, according to a conservative estimate, based on the city directory enumeration, the population was 2,231,000.

There is no State debt.

In point of manufacturing importance Illinois ranked third among the States in 1900, the percentage of industrial wage earners being 8.2 per cent of the total population. Proximity to abundant coal and iron supplies and the advantage of central location, making the State a natural distributing centre to the West and the South, are chiefly responsible for this rank as a manufacturing State. With 10,997 miles of railway in 1900, Illinois led all other States as to mileage. Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River also, by the transportation facilities they provide, stimulate commerce and manufactures.

Slaughtering and meat packing are the most important industries. The animal products in 1900 were valued at $287,922,277. Chicago is the great live stock market for the West and Northwest, and in consequence of inventions which make possible the utilization of all animal by-products, a large number of highly important industries have sprung up around the stockyards packing plants.

The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products ranks second in importance in the State, and the manufacture of liquors third. Peoria has become the largest producer of whiskeys and high-wines in the United States. The manufacture of agricultural implements is an important industry. Illinois furnishes this class of goods to the greater part of the West.

Some of the most important legislation of the General Assembly in 1903 affected the city of Chicago. What is known as the Mueller law, providing for municipal ownership of street railways, was enacted only after a bitter struggle, one of the features of which was an open charge of legislative corruption, which led to an official investigation. The law gives the municipalities of the State power to acquire, own and operate street railways, or to lease the same to any incorporated company for a period of not more than twenty years. Cities are empowered to reserve the right to take over from a lesser company its railway property at or before the expiration of the grant. No franchise for more than five years shall be operative except after submission to popular referendum.

By resolution the Legislature opened the way to a constitutional amendment that shall wipe out the present complex town system of government in Chicago.

The extension of Grant Park, on the lake front, to include an area of 200 acres, and considerable extensions of the South Park system were authorized. The location on the lake front of the John Crerar

Free Library and of the Field Columbian Museum was authorized, making possible the utilization of Marshal Field's offer of $10,000,000 for the museum bearing his name. Two hundred and fifteen acres are to be added to Lincoln Park, and the construction of a grand boulevard over reclaimed submerged lands in Lake Michigan, connecting Lincoln and Jackson parks, was authorized.

The Chicago sanitary district was enlarged by the annexation of the Evanston and Calumet districts, to enable the sanitary trustees to end the pollution of the lake water supply and so to make effective the work of the sanitary channel.

The Torrens system of simplified land title transfer was extended in its operation by making mandatory legislation for executors and administrators of all lands coming into their control.

A new compulsory education law provides that every child between the ages of seven and fourteen shall have at least 110 days of schooling in each and every year.

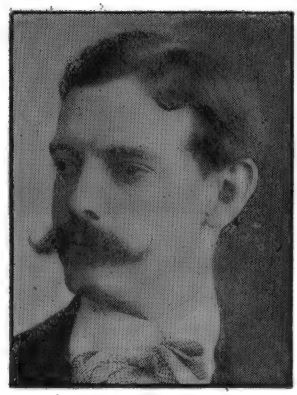
The Child Labor law prohibits night work by children under sixteen, restricting the working day to eight hours and prohibiting the employment of children, though of legal age, who cannot read and write. Children under fourteen may not work during the school year.

The Convict Labor law restricts the employment of prisoners to the manufacture of goods for the use of the State and its political divisions, forbidding the sale of such goods in open market.

The Mechanics' Lien law was subjected to thorough revision.

The Legislature legalized the use of voting machines wherever sanctioned by popular vote.

The Legislature set a speed limit of fifteen miles an hour on automobile travel, except as otherwise ordered by city and village corporations.



Gov. Richard Yates.

The College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station received each an appropriation of $50,000, committees of the organized farming interests of the State being admitted to participation, in an advisory capacity, in the disbursement of the funds.

The total of appropriations amounted to about $15,000,000.

A noteworthy feature of the session was the revolt of 97 members of the House of Representatives against the arbitrary exercise by the Speaker of his parliamentary authority in such a manner as to promote or retard legislative work at his will. This non-partisan revolt is regarded as having put an end to the so-called "gavel rule" in the House.

The year 1903 was memorable in Illinois for floods, crop damage, labor troubles and a significant outbreak of race hatred. The State, as a whole, suffered less than others of the Central West from the unfavorableness of the weather during the growing season, but the cold Spring and incessant rains delayed corn planting, and a cool Summer retarded growth. An early frost in mid-September caused alarm, but the damage done was exaggerated.

The bottom lands of southern Illinois suffered from the June floods, and much damage was done in East St. Louis, Ill., which for several days was quite cut off from the East.

The strikes, which began in Chicago in January with the stoppage of elevators and the cutting off of light and heat in a number of large office buildings, continued throughout the year. The strikes productive of most general inconvenience were the laundry workers' walkout and the oft-repeated disagreements between hotel and restaurant waiters and their employers. More important among the other labor troubles were the strikes of the wagon and carriage makers, of the gasfitters and teamsters employed by the People's Gas Light & Coke Company, of 2,000 employes of the Deering and 500 of the McCormick plant, of the teamsters and steam engineers at the stockyards, of the bakery employes and of the employes of the Kellogg Switchboard Works. On May 15, 20,000 men were on strike in the city of Chicago. Labor leaders were not unanimous in approval of many of the strikes, and in June the national union of the blacksmiths and teamsters evidenced their disapprobation by wholesale suspension of strikers.

Never before in the history of the State did the lynching of a negro occur so far north as in 1903. The outbreak of racial animosity began in April with the lynching of a negro at Santa Fe, in the southern part of the State. In June a negro school teacher named Wyatt was hanged and his body burned at Belleville, his crime being the murder of the white superintendent of schools. Public sentiment seemed against the prosecution of the lynchers, and the case was taken up by Attorney-General Hamlin. In June a mob besieged the Peoria jail in an attempt to lynch a negro murderer, but the prisoner was spirited away. In July a mob at Danville, intent on lynching a negro prisoner, sought to batter down the doors of the jail, but was repulsed by the Sheriff, a number of the would-be lynchers being shot. A negro who fired into the mob, killing one of its members, was immediately hanged. Indictments were speedily returned against members of the mob who were identified and ten men and one woman were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

Indiana.

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Capital:
INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana has an area of 36,350 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 2,516,462. Indiana first constituted a part of New France and later of the Northwest Territory. The exact date of the earliest settlement in the section now within the bounds of the State is not known. In 1702 a party of French Canadians established several posts along the banks of the Wabash. Until 1763, when the country was ceded to the English, little is known of the early settlers.

By the treaty of 1783 Indiana was included within the United States. In 1788 an Indian war broke out, causing great distress, chiefly at Vincennes. In 1791 occurred a battle at Tippecanoe, and this victory for the whites and subsequent defeats of the Indians reduced the hostile tribes to subjection and broke up a dangerous confederacy.

By the treaty of 1795 the United States obtained possession of several valuable tracts of land and began to encourage settlement. In 1800 Ohio was erected into a separate Territory, and all the country north and west was included in the new government of Indiana. The Territorial Government was organized July 4, 1800, with William Henry Harrison as Governor. In 1805 Michigan was set off, and in 1809 Illinois became a distinct Territory. In 1811 the general Government began to exert its power against the Indians, who had become excited through the eloquence of Tecumseh, and Governor Harrison proceeded against them at Tippecanoe. The Indians were utterly routed and peace was restored. During the war with Great Britain in 1812-1814 they became once more aroused, but were again subdued. June 29, 1816, a constitution for the State of Indiana was adopted, and on December 11 of the same year the Territory was admitted to Statehood. In 1827 the Erie Canal opened an outlet for the produce of the West, and the national road was commenced. These stimulated immigration, and the new State grew rapidly. A new constitution was adopted in 1851, calculated especially to promote great public works. A free banking law was passed by the Legislature the same year.



Events in 1903. — The Indiana Supreme Court handed down an opinion, April 1, declaring the Minimum Wage law passed by the Legislature of 1901 to

be unconstitutional, in that it destroyed liberty of contract. The law, as passed, provided that no one employed on work done for counties, cities or towns should receive less than 20 cents an hour. On January 20 the State Legislature re-elected Charles Warren Fairbanks to the United States Senate, the Democrats giving a complimentary vote to Benjamin F. Shively, former candidate for Governor.

On February 26 about forty arrests were made in Fort Wayne on indictments found by the Grand Jury in relation to charges of bribery, intoxication and embezzlement. Several city officials were implicated.

The Socialist State Convention was held at Indianapolis April 25. Large gains for the party were reported from all the counties represented. On May 5 town elections were held throughout the State. Where party lines were drawn the Republicans were generally successful, but in many of the towns the candidate chosen was the one nominated by the citizens, irrespective of party.

A successful fight carried on by the Anti-Saloon League in the town of Winslow resulted in a retaliation on the part of the mob element in January. Several of the League members were attacked and one was killed. Stores and residences were set on fire or attacked with dynamite. On July 5, at Evansville, Policeman Massey, in attempting to arrest a negro, was shot and killed. The negro was placed in jail, and at night a mob, excited by the incident and probably by the recent ingress of negroes from the South, surrounded the jail and attempted to get the prisoner to lynch him. Finding this impossible, the mob turned its attention to the negro settlement of Baptistville. The rioting lasted several days. Nine persons were killed and thirty-nine wounded. Eight companies of infantry were necessary to bring about peace.



Gov. W. T. Durbin.

A tornado struck southern Indiana on April 3 and caused a large property loss in the farming districts near White River. A heavy thunderstorm on May 28 killed seven persons near Indianapolis.

The justices of the Indiana Supreme Court were made the subjects of an attack by Senator E. A. Dausman on the floor of the Senate February 18. He was fighting a bill which provided that all engrossed bills be submitted to the Supreme Court for opinions as to their constitutionality before they are passed. Senator Dausman said that the justices were the laughing stock of law students in all the schools on account of their decisions. Dausman had previously expressed disapproval of the fact that the judges had been charged with lobbying personally to obtain an increase in their salaries.

Indians in the United States

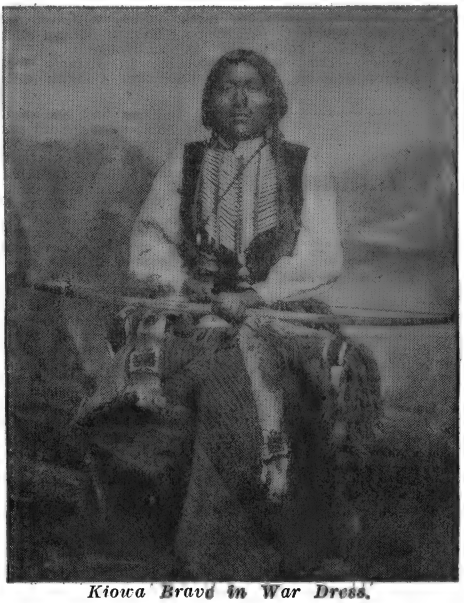
FRANK T. CUMMINS,
Mgr. of the
Indian Congress.

"The passing of the American Indian from a life of savagery and lawlessness to one of industry and peace marks a transition in the life of the nation. With this transition disappears the life of adventure and daring that has characterized the red man, and in its place comes the new life in which the Indian is being slowly educated to take his place worthily among the citizens of the country and to enjoy all the rights which this great privilege entails. The Indian of yesterday has become only a memory; the Indian of to-day is absorbing the attention of the Legislature in the matter of granting him Statehood or a Territorial form of government. The Indian of to-morrow will undoubtedly be found enjoying all the rights accorded to his white brother."

So says a writer in a recent issue of Current Literature. The Indian has for centuries resisted and resented and finally acquiesced to the encroachment of the white man, and now he faces inevitable absorption by the white race. After three centuries of incessant warfare be-



Little Raven's Sons.



Kiowa Bravo in War Dress.

tween the Indian and the white settlers, the beginning of the nineteenth century found only a few tribes east of the Mississippi capable of offering resistance to the whites. Those that are now called civilized tribes displayed such courage and endurance in the bloody wars which were waged and which baffled the military power of the United States that they were able to retain the tribal integrity and when defeated enjoyed the respect of their conquerors. These were the five principal civilized nations—Cherokee, Choctaw, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles—numbering about 85,000 people at present, and they now represent the tangible remnant of the aborigines of North America.

In removing these Indians to the reservations west of the Mississippi the United States resorted to diplomacy, showing the respect felt by the Government for those who had fought well and long for what they considered their rights. The nomadic Apaches, Comanches and Arapahoes were treated much in the same way, though they have clung to their wigwams and inherited ideas of dress. The civilized tribes in their westward journey took with them



An Arapahoe Camp.

several weaker tribes, who became assimilated into the Five Nations. One by one the five tribes adopted constitutions modelled closely after that used by the United States.

Scarcely had the tribes settled in their new homes in the West when immigration of white settlers began. The Indians intermarried with the whites, and sometimes with the negro slaves they had brought with them in their migration. All the nations except the Creeks passed laws admitting the intermarried whites to full citizenship. In some of the tribes, however, negro intermarriages are discountenanced and the color line is rigidly drawn in social matters. Of the full bloods left in the largest reservations most of them have adopted the white man's habits and dress, but have not adopted his characteristics, and they are best described by the word "shiftless."

The Indian does not seem able or willing to seek employment, and shows a disinclination toward directed work. It would seem that the best method of giving him a chance to approach nearer a condition that will permit of full citizenship is to give him employment that will allow him not only to earn a good living, but to become educated in the way of the white man. It is not of consequence what this employment is, so that it is honorable and legitimate. It may be in agriculture, in manufacture or in exhibitions. When an Indian is employed for exhibition purposes it appears he gets the greatest good from travelling and from meeting with all sorts of people and many conditions of life. He is given an opportunity thereby to broaden his horizon, to overcome race prejudices and in every way to fit himself for citizenship and as a teacher of his brothers. At the time of the Sioux uprising, in 1890, Indian agents asked that those Indians then with exhibitions be called in to the reservations on account of their knowledge of the territory and of the white man. Perfect confidence was felt in them, and they were given the responsibility of leading the white soldiers as guides and scouts, and in very few if any cases was the confidence misplaced. The desire was expressed by one of the officers who had charge of some of these Indians that all of the red men on the reservations be sent to exhibitions and thereby learn that they had a friend in the white man, and that opposition to him would be met with annihilation. Though some decry the presence of the Indian in shows, no one can help but realize that this method must give him a broader opportunity than schools or mission work can furnish, and be far better for his general welfare than living on reservations.

Chief Geronimo, called the "human tiger," who was at the Pan-American Exposition in the Indian Congress, expressed to General Miles the result of mingling with white men. In his own language he said:

"The big white chief, General Miles, at one time, my heart hates him. Now I see the pale face numbers like the stars, the red man numbers like the trees, and the great pale face, having cut the trees, leaves only few in numbers. I am now the friend of the pale face and I am telling my brothers that I have seen my wrong in fighting against him. I have told my braves and squaws that from this time on we will all shake hands and be friends."

Geronimo was one of the fiercest of the chiefs and it cost the Government nearly $2,000,000 to effect his capture. Chief Joseph, who has been called one of

the greatest generals the world ever saw, has also come to consider the white man as his friend and to recognize the advantages of association with him.

The Indian can be thoroughly trusted after he has found his employers trustworthy, and can be trusted by the Government after he has found the Government worthy of trust. Only by association with outsiders can he be sure of this, and there seems to be no better way to bring him into contact with the world than by giving him place in exhibitions.

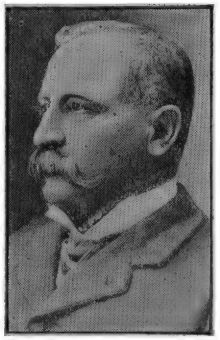
The old Indian is hopelessly conservative. He may be able to teach others, but he clings to his old customs, to the camp fire, the slovenly cooking, the paint and feathers and the dancing of his fathers. The younger Indian is progressing. If he goes to one of the schools provided by the Government he goes back to the reservation with new ideas thoroughly instilled into him and ready to show his fellows at home the benefit of his teachings. If he has been in an exhibition, he is just as ready to show his newly-acquired knowledge. He may wear feathers and paint on parade and in the arena, but he is willing and anxious to put on civilized costume and mingle with crowds without fear of attracting undue attention. He finds it hard to overcome racial habits, and if he is called lazy it is because he has no tradition of work to make him energetic. He has to learn that work is necessary, and that those with whom he hopes to be able to associate have to work in order to gain respect.



D. H. Johnston.
(Chickasaw.)



Pleasant Porter.
(Creek.)



John F. Brown.
(Seminole.)



T. M. Buffington.
(Cherokee.)

THE GOVERNORS OF THE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Indian Territory.

Capital:
TAHLEQUAH.

Indian Territory has an area of 31,154 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 391,960. Indian Territory is an unorganized Territory of the United States, set apart as an Indian reservation in 1834. The section was a part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, with a western strip obtained from Texas. Its history begins with the advent of the "reservation" Indians in 1837, and since then its story has been largely that of the nations inhabiting it. There are five nations and seven reservations in the Territory, the nations having distinct forms of government. They are made up of the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Choctaws—who own the entire region. Each tribe has a Governor and a Legislature, and the laws are made subject to the indorsement of the Department of the Interior at Washington. In the towns and on some of the farms are a number of whites who lease the ground from the Indians and live within the nations by special permit. Many have been adopted into the tribes and have tribal rights. The real Indian has not so much prominence as formerly, as there has been much intermarrying between whites and Indians and negroes and Indians. Many of the negroes now in the Territory are descendants of slaves formerly belonging to the Indians.



The land of the Territory is apportioned among the various tribes, each member receiving his share of ground. They are permitted to dispose of the land under certain restrictions. The Government has undertaken the listing of each tribe, and the work is partly complete. Each tribe has primary and academic schools for the children, supervised either by the Federal Government or the tribal heads. There are several railroads in the Territory, and each of these is rapidly increasing its trackage, so that many hitherto inaccessible sections may be reached.

Agriculture is the principal occupation in Indian Territory, although the increasing number of whites has brought about the development of certain manufacturing enterprises of local importance. Stock raising is carried on extensively.

By a Congressional act of May 19, 1902, municipalities in Indian Territory with a population of 2,000 or more inhabitants were given power to issue bonds up to 10 per cent. of ther assessed valuation for the construction of public works, such as sewerage systems and water works, and for the erection of schools. Two-thirds majority of the municipal electors was made necessary for the issuance of these bonds and a sinking fund was to be created for the redemption of the bonds within twenty years. In those towns where bonds had already been issued by



special act of Congress the bonds allowed under this act were to be proportionately diminished.

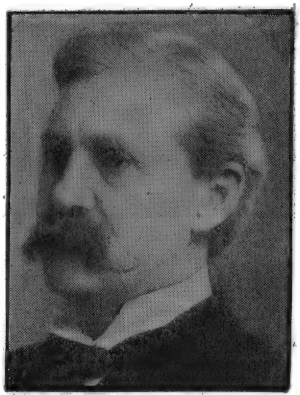
A daily newspaper edited by an Indian for the Indians of the Creek and neighboring tribes was started early in the year at Eufaulia. The editor is Alexander Posey, son of a Creek mother and Scotch father, and one of the most prominent and influential men in the Territory. The Daily Indian Journal is its title, and it is printed in ordinary newspaper English, with the exception of one editorial column, which is printed in a Creek dialect, a plan that has proved pleasing to its readers.

Iowa.

Capital:
DES MOINES.



Iowa has an area of 56,025 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 2,231,853. Iowa was included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The first settlement of whites within its borders was made in 1788, when Julien Dubuque, a Canadian Frenchman, obtained a large grant of land. He built a small fort, and carried on the mining of lead and trading with Indians until 1810. In 1834 the territory now included in Iowa was placed under the jurisdiction of Michigan, and in 1836 under that of Wisconsin. In 1833 several companies of Americans from Illinois and other States settled in the vicinity of Burlington, and later made settlements at other points along the Mississippi. On June 12, 1838, Iowa was erected into a separate Territory, including all the country north of Missouri, between the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, to the British line. This embraced the greater part of Minnesota and all of the Dakotas. In 1839 the Government moved from Burlington to Iowa City. In 1844 a State constitution was formed and a petition sent to Congress for Statehood. This petition was refused on account of constitutional limits assumed, and by an act of Congress in 1845 boundaries were defined that would be acceptable. On December 26, 1846, Iowa was admitted to the Union. The capital was removed to Des Moines in 1857. In 1857 a new State constitution was ratified, by which negroes were given the right of suffrage and the obligation of military duty.



*Gov. Albert B. Cummins.**

Iowa is primarily an agricultural State, and its manufacturing industries have increased but slowly in the past six years and are not yet solidified in manufacturing centres. Formerly the manufacture of lumber and timber products was of chief importance, but this has decreased, owing to the misuse and exhaustion of the forest lands. Wholesale slaughtering and meat packing is now the most important industry in the State. Factory manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk ranks second, while flour and grist milling stand third. An industry peculiar to the State is the manufacture of pearl buttons from mussel shells found along the Mississippi and other rivers.

Events in 1903.—The Supreme Court February 2 declared valid the cigarette tax imposing $300 on all dealers in cigarettes. At the Republican County Convention, held at Des Moines March 14, Governor Cummins announced his intention to carry the "Iowa idea" of tariff revision into the National Republican party. The Iowa idea calls for a reduction of certain duties, but with regard kept for the protection idea of 1897.

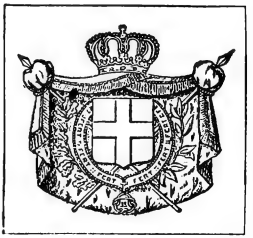
The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines June 23. In spite of a plan started by committee managers early in the year to effect a union between the gold and silver Democrats, the convention was the scene of a hot fight between the factions, which resulted in a victory for the anti-silver wing. The convention refused, by a vote of 464 to 354, to reaffirm the national platform of 1900. A complete State ticket was nominated. The Democratic campaign opened September 12, when J. B. Sullivan, the nominee of the party, delivered his first address.

A tornado of large proportions struck the western part of the State May 25, devastating several villages and causing the loss of a number of lives. On May 28 Des Moines suffered from a flood which drove people from their homes and wrecked several bridges. Along the Mississippi the floods did even more serious damage, breaking the levees and inundating the fields.

*Term expires January 1, 1904.

Italy.

Capital:
ROME.



The origin of the present reigning house is not historically established, but most genealogists trace it back to the German Count, Berthold, who settled on the western slope of the Alps in the eleventh century. By the end of that century the family had acquired the countries of Turin and Susa, and when, in 1381, Count Amadeus founded a law of primogeniture the family's position was so strong that it was soon able to secure control over the territory of Nice. The title of Duke was adopted by the Count of Savoy in 1416; in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King, and, although they were subsequently compelled to exchange Sicily for Sardinia, they retained the royal dignity and added considerable territory to the Sardinian crown. In 1831 the direct male line died out with King Carlo Felice, and the throne reverted to Prince Carlo Alberto of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded in 1596. In 1849 King Carlo Alberto abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Vittorio Emanuele. At the assembly of the first Italian Parliament, February, 1861, Victor Emmanuel II. was declared King of Italy, and by 1870 his domain included all the former Italian States.

The present ruler, Victor Emmanuel III., is the son of King Humbert, who was assassinated July 29, 1900. The King was born on November 11, 1869, and was married October 24, 1896, to Princess Helena (born January 8, 1873), daughter of Prince Nicolas of Montenegro. They have two children, both daughters, Princess Yolande and Princess Mafalda.

The Heir Apparent.—As the provisions of the Salic law prohibit the accession of females the heir apparent to the throne is Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, who was born January 13, 1869, and who married Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris, June 25, 1895. They have two children.

The Ministry. — The Ministry is constituted as follows: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Giuseppe Zanardelli; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Morin; Minister of the Treasury, Signor di Broglio; Minister of Finance, Signor Paolo Carcano; Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Signor Cocco-Ortu; Minister of War, General Giuseppe Ottolenghi; Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral C. Bettolo; Min-

ister of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Signor Guido Baccelli; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Nasi: Minister of Public Works, Signor Balenzano; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Galimberti.

The Nation.—Under the charter of 1848 Italy is a constitutional monarchy, with the entire executive power vesting in the King, and the legislative power jointly in him and the Parliament, which consists of two branches, the Senate, composed of princes of the blood and an unlimited number of members appointed for life by the King, and a lower house, composed of one Deputy elected for each 64,000 of the population, the present number being 508.

Officially the Roman Catholic Church is the State Church, but its power has been much curtailed and religious freedom and equality now prevail. Practically all the population, however, are members of the mother church, only about 100,000 being Jews and Protestants. The State is so strict in its regulation of public instruction that it requires that private as well as public schools shall be under its authorization. Primary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine years.



King of Italy.

Italy's latest financial statement is for the year ending June 30, 1903. At that time the revenues amounted to $365,133,700, while the expenditures for the same period were $362,472,700. At the same time the public debt amounted to $2,532,699,000. Commercially Italy is of considerable importance, the following being its trade statement for 1901: Imports, $346,049,430; exports, $278,165,370.

Italy's possessions include 670 miles on the coast of the Red Sea, from Cape Dumeirah to Cape Kasar. To this has been added Hamasen and the district north of it running to the coast and the province of Tigre. She also forms a protectorate over a large part of the Somali coast, extending inland about 180 miles, but these colonies are all of little importance.

THE ITALIAN POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Area Sq. M.	Population.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Eritrea.....	88,500	450,000	$459,940	$1,863,100
Somaliland...	100,000	400,000	.....	.....
Totals....	188,500	850,000		

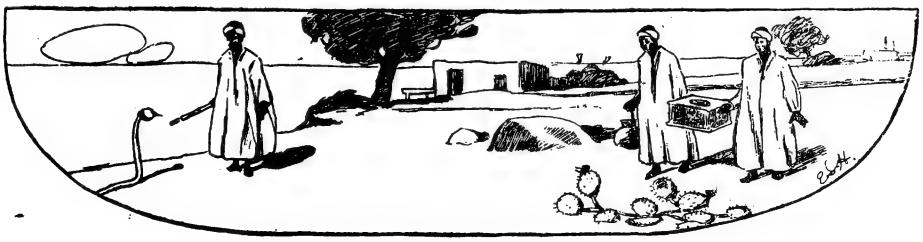
Events in 1903.—The annual financial statement was submitted to Parliament January 1, showing the budget surplus for 1901-1902 to be 23,899,408 lire, while the surplus of 1903-1904 will be 23,000,000. In the Chamber of Deputies, in February, opposition was shown to Austria, and many of the Deputies expressed themselves in readiness for a war if one seemed necessary. Anti-Austrian demonstrations took place in May. A proposal to reduce the strength of the navy, which was suggested to come simultaneously with that of the other great Powers, was opposed in the Chamber of Deputies on the ground that Italy's geographical position made a large navy imperative.

On April 16 the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Prinetti, resigned, and was succeeded by Minister of Marine Morin, whose vacancy was filled by Rear-Admiral Bettolo. Minister Bettolo resigned on June 22 and Minister Morin took back the portfolio. At the same time Signor Giolitti resigned as Minister of Interior, and the Premier, Zanardelli, took the portfolio of the Interior Department. The United States was formally thanked by Italy for her action in settling the Venezuelan difficulty.

On April 7 a general strike was ordered in Rome, to take place the following day. Troops were ordered to be in readiness for any disturbance that might occur. On April 10 the strikers began to resume work, and the trouble was considered at an end.

Mount Vesuvius became active in March, and furnished an imposing spectacle. On July 23 the volcano became more active, and continued in violent eruption for nearly two months, causing but little damage, however, as the stream of lava took a direction away from the villages and vineyards. On February 10 a sharp earthquake shock was felt at Modica, near Syracuse, Sicily. Another earthquake occurred on May 22, in southern Italy, damaging a number of houses at Benevento and Salerno. Heavy wind storms caused much damage to shipping along the coast on September 12. On February 20 the Vallombrosa forest, mentioned by Milton in "Paradise Lost," was damaged by fire, which also burned the Villa Medici. The public loan office at Naples was burned on June 3, causing a loss of $2,200,000.

Italy was pleased at the visit paid by Emperor William of Germany in May, and by King Edward VII. of England later in the year. On March 27 an alleged plot to kill the Czar of Russia caused him to postpone the visit he intended to make to Italy. Rev. Dr. William Burt, head of the American missions among the Italians, was knighted by King Victor Emmanuel on March 21. The first stone of the new Campanile was laid at Venice on April 25. This structure will replace the historic edifice which collapsed July 14, 1902.



Japan.

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Capital:
TOKIO.

It is the claim of the Japanese that their empire was founded in 660 B. C. by the first Emperor Jimmu and that his family still reigns. Some time during the twelfth century, however, there was a break in the dynasty, and the throne passed to other families, who continued to hold it until 1868, when the present sovereign, after a short war, overthrew the power of the Shogun. The sovereign bears the title of Kotei, or Emperor, although he is generally known throughout foreign countries as the Mikado, or "The Honorable Gate."

The present Mikado is Mutsuhito, who was born at Kyoto on November 3, 1852. He succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, February 13, 1867, and was married to Princess Haruko, the daughter of Prince Ichijo, on February 9, 1869. She was born May 28, 1850, and their issue has been:

Name.	Born.	Died.
Prince Yoshihito	1879	....
Prince Hirohito	1901	....
Prince Yasuhito	1902	....
Princess Masako	1888	....
Princess Fusako	1890	....
Princess Nobuko	1891	....
Princess Toshiko	1896	....

Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
Princess Sadako	1884	1900	2

The Heir Apparent. — The Imperial House law, which was passed February 11, 1889, definitely fixes the succession to the throne upon the next male descendant of the sovereign. As the result, Prince Yoshihito, the only son of the Mikado, is the heir apparent. He was born August 31, 1879, and was proclaimed Kotaishi, or Crown Prince, November 3, 1889. On May 10, 1900, he was married to Princess Sadako, the daughter of Prince Kujo. They have had two children.

The Ministry.—The Ministry, or Cabinet, is now constituted as follows: President, Count Katsura Taro; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Komura Jutaro; Minister of Finance, Baron Sone Arasuke; Minister of the Interior, Baron Utsumi Tadakatsu; Minister of Justice, Baron Kiyura Keigo; Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Terauchi Ki; Minister of the Navy, Admiral Baron Yamamoto; Minister of Public Instruction, Baron Kikuchi Dairoku; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Hirata Tosuke; Minister of Communications, Viscount Yoshikawa Akimasa.

The Nation.—The Empire of Japan consists of the Archipelago of Niphon, which includes the four large islands of Honshiu, Kiushiu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, together with Formosa and the Pescadores, ceded by China in 1895, and nearly 4,000 smaller islands.

Although Japan is regarded as one of the absolute monarchies of the world, it possesses a constitution which was adopted in 1889. It provides that the Emperor shall be the head of the Empire, with all the rights of the sovereign and exercising full executive power, with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council and a House of Diet, consisting of two branches, a House of Peers, which is composed of members of the imperial family, counts, viscounts and barons, and an indefinite number of persons appointed by the Emperor for meritorious service to the State or for erudition, and persons elected by each Fu and Ken. The total membership of the House of Peers is about 300. According to the Constitution the membership of the House of Representatives shall be 369, a fixed number being returned from each electoral district. Voting is by secret ballot and the proportion of members to the population is one to each 123,000.

Under the Constitution absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is assured so long as it does not interfere with general peace and order. There is no State religion, but the mass of the people follow one of the eleven sects of Shintoism, or one of the sixteen sects and twenty-five creeds of Buddhism. Elementary education is compulsory, and in 1900 there were nearly 30,000 elementary schools and many other institutions for higher, technical or special education. The two universities are the Tokio Imperial University and the Kyoto Imperial University. These include schools of law, medicine, literature, science, agriculture and engineering.

As Parliament was dissolved before the budget estimates for 1903-04 were passed the budget act for 1902-03 continues in operation. This places the receipts at $136,815,418 and the expenditures at $135,212,248. On March 31, 1900, the public debt amounted to $254,232,098.

According to the last official report the taxed lands owned by private persons and local corporations amounted to about 33,545,710 acres, of which nearly half was under cultivation. The principal agricultural products of the country are rice, wheat, barley, rye, tea, sugar and silk. Silk, cotton and other textiles are manufactured quite extensively, although trade conditions have not been of the best during the past two or three years. The camphor industry of Formosa is now a Government monopoly and is carried on by a British company under contract with the Government. In 1901 the exports of the country amounted to $137,403,248, and the imports to $147,522,272.



Emperor of Japan.

Events in 1903. — The year opened with Japan in a prosperous condition. A rice famine in the northeast provinces was the only economic cloud on the otherwise clear horizon. On January 1 the reserve in the Central Bank, at Tokio, was 107,000,000 yen, being 36,000,000 yen greater than at the same period of the year before. The general elections took place in March, and the Opposition side of the House of Representatives received 275 members. The election came in the midst of a threatened parliamentary crisis, and the excitement attending the voting was greater than had hitherto been known. In April a split occurred in the ranks of Marquis Ito's party, but it was patched up before it caused a general disruption of the Ministry. The agitation was not directed against Marquis Ito, but was due to the impatience of the leaders over the tolerant attitude toward the Cabinet.

It was reported that an issue of 6,000,000 yen in bonds was to be floated annually for the purpose of naval increase, and that retrenchments in other directions would be made to supply the deficit caused by the building of more war ships. There was a policy of economy shown in the Parliament toward other appropriations. On July 5 it was reported that the Premier, Field Marshal Viscount Taro Katsura, had resigned, owing to the difficulty in coping with the financial problems of the budget for the next year. Both houses of Parliament passed a bill extending the Formosan camphor monopoly to the whole empire.

Russia, in Manchuria, caused uneasiness in Japan. On April 23 three Japanese war ships were ordered to Niu-Chwang to be ready to protect her rights if assailed, or to act in concert with the Powers if a step more vigorous than protest were planned against

Russia. It was rumored in the Fall that Japan and Russia were on the verge of war, but Japan disclaimed any special disagreement with the latter country.

Japan seemed to show a strong inclination toward Korea during the year, and in May made a ruling that every mail steamship sailing to Korea should carry 150 male and 75 female Japanese colonists.

A volcanic eruption in the Loochoo group of islands caused a panic among the natives in May, and the provisional government applied to the central authorities for aid.

Jews in 1903.

(5663)

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THE ATROCITY OF KISHINEFF.

RABBI
MAXMILLIAN HELLER,
B. L., M. A.*

As 1881 was made memorable in Jewish annals by the Elizavetgrad pogrom, 1891 by the Moscow oblava, that midnight raid upon the unsuspecting, so 1903 will be known as the year of Kishineff. In the intervening years Germany, Austria, France, Algeria, Roumania have, each in turn, held the centre of the Jewish stage by some fitful outburst of prejudice or hatred; Russia, the great anachronism, stepfatherland of one-half of the world's Jews, has easily distanced, in these three successive times, all the accumulated horrors of every other paroxysm.

At the opening of 5663 Jewish pulpits resounded with exultation over Secretary Hay's note to Roumania. There was, at once, a feeling of uncertainty as to the probable effects of that bold act of intercession, even some criticism of the statements and implications put forward. Hardly any one expected united action on the part of the Powers appealed to. Whatever hope of ultimate benefit there was rested upon the moral weight of the measure and upon the financial exigencies of the turbulent Danubian kingdom. Efforts were made, in the course of the year, to bring the matter to a head; England addressed a note to Germany, proposing action; Dr. Bernstein appealed in the German Reichstag, Count d'Aunay in the French Senate, for some condemnation of Roumania's breach of agreement. Neither appeal met with any response, while an interpellation in the Austrian Reichsrath received a sympathetic reply from Minister Korber, who had, however, to avow his helplessness in the premises. A previous petition of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, addressed to the French and Italian Governments, had been equally ineffective.

There seems to be little, if any, change in the desperate situation of the Roumanian Jews. The awful misery which prevails in the Jewish quarters of Bucharest surpasses, according to the testimony of Roumanian journalists, the worst scenes that can be witnessed in the slums of Paris or London. A ray of hope sprang up suddenly in consequence of a sensational cable despatch, which announced that the Roumanian Senate had concluded to grant naturalization to the Jews. The fact proved to be that one Jew had been given the coveted privilege. The only effect of Minister Korber's words was to incense Roumanian politicians against the unpatriotic aliens, who, they maintained, were making war abroad upon the country which harbored them. The massacre in adjacent Kishineff only whetted the appetite of Roumanian anti-Semitism for similar high carnivals. The situation is one of unrelieved gloom, with little prospect of abatement in the near future.

One turns naturally from Roumania, which sprang, in 1902, into sudden notoriety, to that hotbed of Jewish misery which presents the centre of gravity for the most serious of Jewish problems. That Russia is the land of whims and contradiction we can realize when we remember that Kishineff was ushered in, in the very month preceding it, by the famous sphinx-ukase which was labelled the Czar's edict of toleration. The liberties of Finland were expiring under the heel of military rule, and there was considerable skepticism in the glad welcome with which the promise of religious toleration under a Holy Synod was greeted. That the Jews had no reason to hope for any betterment became apparent soon enough; yet no one could have anticipated the spasm of fury by which Russia was to exhibit to the world how far she is as yet from any actual reign of tolerance.

We can see now that the Kishineff atrocity was not an unpremeditated outburst; the air was laden with storm, and there were those who busied themselves with accumulating the fuel for a conflagration. When the boy Ribalenko was found murdered in Dubossary the Jews of Kishineff understood their danger; but their deputations to the capital met with evasive, soothing replies, their appeal to the Metropolitan was answered with an open avowal of his belief in ritual murder. Whether Von Plehve sent the famous note to the Governor forbidding a vigorous suppression of anti-Jewish riots, or whether the dispatch emanated from some journalistic brain, it is certain that the infamous Krushevan was afforded every facility to inflame the populace. Leaflets were distributed on the eve of the massacre calling upon the people to rise; protection was asked by the Jews at the hands of the civil and military authorities, who pretended to see no danger. The mounting horrors upon horrors of those three days (April 19-21), which will leave a lasting stain upon the history of the Russian people, we must pass over; suffice it to remember that within the present generation no instance can be recalled in which the press reports teemed with such shocking details, or when the united voice of civilization rang out with a protest of such intense horror.

The news filtered very slowly through the usual channels; the Russian Government seemed to stand aghast at its own harvest and to make awkward efforts at minimizing the upheaval. Its official mouthpieces stammered, contradicted themselves and one another, brought forward explanations, indictments, apologies which had every appearance of untruthfulness and insincerity. By their own official admissions 45 Jews had been killed, 74 severely and some 300 less seriously wounded; it is attested by trustworthy witnesses that members of the upper class led organized bands of rioters, that the bishop passed, unprotesting, through the crowd, that police and military, with some few honorable exceptions, aided and abetted the rioters in their murderous excesses.

Meanwhile, the storm-tide of indignation and pity had been steadily rising. The New York American, with commendable enterprise, had sent the great Irish patriot, Michael Davitt, to the scene of the disaster. He brought back graphic accounts of the extent of the massacre, disproving the charge of Russian officials that a Jew had provoked the riot and that Jewish assailants had caused it to be renewed the second day. While money was being collected and indignation meetings were being held all over the world, the Russian Government vented its impotent anger upon the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times, who was summarily expelled.

The drama of Kishineff closes with the usual Russian contradiction; in Kishineff itself an apparently vigorous prosecution of the rioters has been set on foot; meanwhile a spirit of petty retaliation appears in the recent restriction upon the issuing of Russian passports in this country. Of an international Jewish conference in Berlin, called to consider the needs of Kishineff, only meagre reports have become public, according to which wholesale emigration was thought inadvisable. On the other hand our immigration for June does not show any perceptible increase as an effect of the great massacre.

In the religious life of Anglo-Judaism 5663 records a number of important advances. The Jewish Religious Union completed its critical first year amid signs of health and progress; it had weathered furious attacks in the Jewish press, the condemnation of the Chief Rabbi, excited debates of the United Synagogue, the withdrawal of some of its own founders; it had declined the invitation of the Reform Synagogue (Professor Marks's congregation, Berkeley street, London, England) to worship, under certain restrictions, in its building; it had consistently adhered to its first purpose of creating forms and facilities of worship which might bring back to allegiance those who had been estranged by the antiquated methods of the English Synagogue.

Another token of awakening earnestness presents itself in the flourishing condition and the useful work of the Jewish literary societies, in the conference of their union, and in the publication of their valuable annual. The election, as president of this union, of so eminent a literary man as Israel Gol-

*The American Jewish Year Book of the Jewish Publication Society of America.

lancz, secretary of the British Academy, speaks well for the active participation of the highest Anglo-Jewish culture in distinctly Jewish work. The Union of Jewish Literary Societies inaugurated at Ramsgate a Summer meeting somewhat in emulation of our own Jewish Chautauqua, whose chancellor, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, brought greetings from the elder society. We have thus another link added to the chain of parallel work, in publication, historical investigation, woman's organization, which is bringing English and American Judaism into ever closer friendship and co-operation.

Perhaps in no previous year has the welfare and progress of our seminaries dominated the interest of the Jewish public to an equal degree. In the Hebrew Union College the increasing feebleness of the temporary president, Professor Dr. M. Mielziner, rendered the difficult problem of selecting a permanent successor to Dr. Wise the more acute; it was solved by the unanimous election of Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler about the very time of Dr. Mielziner's demise. The eulogy of cordial esteem which followed the cortege of the gentle scholar coincided with the chorus of approval which greeted the appointment of the learned radical.

That problems of Jewish scholarship and religious education should engage so much of our attention and liberality is a cheering proof of intellectual advancement, while the serious perplexities created by the tidal wave of immigration are still clamoring for our utmost exertions. More perhaps than ever before have the eyes of the country been centred upon the New York community and its gigantic struggle with the evils of Ghetto cramping. Here the B'nai B'rith and the removal committee have done yeoman's work, assisted by the more or less active sympathy of lodges and communities all over the country. It is a work of incalculable difficulty, which will be systematized only after long experience. Meanwhile, under the process of Americanization and with closer mutual acquaintance, East Side and West Side are drawing ever nearer to appreciation of and co-operation with each other. The East Side is emboldened to criticise the methods by which it is to be elevated, and yet recognizes its duty of helping in the work. The West Side is entering more sympathetically into the individuality of the recent immigrant; it seeks to understand him from his point of view; it accords him a measure of recognition in his independent char-



Michael Davitt, the New York American's Commissioner, Investigating Kishineff Atrocities.

ities. Worthy pride is cultivated in the immigrant by such united action as was taken in honor of Baron de Gunzburg, by the prompt and active collection for the relief of Kishineff. That a Yiddish actor, like J. P. Adler, should have been thought worthy of starring on the American stage cannot but encourage his brothers of Russian parentage in a legitimate consciousness of their worth and possibilities.

One great aspect of the whole vast immigration problem is thus nearing solution; the bringing together, under the auspices of American culture, of the diverse elements that make up American Jewdom. With what unexpected dangers this problem is fraught becomes startlingly clear in the imperative need which has arisen in New York (as it did in London) for a Jewish protectory. However indifferent we might be to other distinctions in which the

Jew once gloried, we cannot afford, without a determined effort, to allow to pass from us the splendid record for the lowest rate of criminality which has so long been the Jew's rightful boast among all nationalities. It is a most cheering sign that an American of the younger generation, Mr. Louis Marshall, should have indicated (at the Chautauqua Summer Assembly) the way toward redemption; that there is need of religious education for the children of the immigrant, to steady the unformed character against the dangerous shock of a radical revolution in environment.

The problem of religious education seemed to push to the forefront in the public discussions of the year. Woman's Council, Sabbath-school Union, Zionists, Rabbinical Conference, Chautauqua, all vied with one another in earnest deliberation on methods and aims of religious teaching. That there is a full realization of the imperfections of our present Sabbath-school there can be no manner of doubt. Whether reports, debates and papers will bring about the necessary yielding of unbridled individualism, a practical uniting of forces, remains to be seen.

The call for an American Jewish Congress which was proposed at the Triennial Convention of the Council of Jewish Women of Baltimore, which was favored by the Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at St. Louis, was finally rejected as untimely by the Executive Board of that union after a number of important bodies had signified their willingness to attend such a congress. A conference of Southern rabbis met and organized in Vicksburg, Miss., with an attendance of seventeen rabbis.

At the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Detroit the formation of an American Synod was championed from several quarters. A far-reaching measure in the direction of organization was the appropriation, by the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, of the sum of $5,000 for circuit work among country communities, Rabbi George Zepin, of Kalamazoo, Mich., being appointed circuit director. Further symptoms of an earnest spirit of co-operation were exhibited in a movement to enlist young men for congregational participation which appealed to the congregational union for guidance, also in a noteworthy prevalence of solemn union thanksgiving services in various parts of the country. The Sabbath discussion of the Central Conference culminated in strong resolutions for the maintenance of the historic Sabbath.

The Zionist Convention.*—At the Sixth Zionist Convention at Basel in August the president, Dr. Theodore Heizl, presented an offer by the British Government of a tract of land in British East Africa for the use of Jewish colonists. The territory consists of 280,000 square miles, and Bombosa, its excellent seaport, has good railway connections with the interior. This proposal aroused great discussion, as it was held by many that to colonize East Africa would be to abandon the real purpose of Zionism—the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. Men like Max Nordau and Israel Zangwill, however, held that such a colony would not interfere with the Palestinian nation, and the conference voted, 227 to 127, to appoint a committee to visit the territory offered by Great Britain and to report upon the merit of the proposition. It is believed, therefore, that if such a report is favorable the funds required will be provided without the necessity of touching the $2,500,000 which has already been gained by the sale of stock for the original purpose of the Zionist movement. At present the territory is occupied largely by negroes.

*The Editor.

JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, editor of the American Jewish Year Book, estimates the number of Jews in the United States as 1,127,268. During the past century several attempts have been made to obtain an approximately correct census of the Jewish population of the country, and these estimates, extending from 1818, when Mordecai M. Noah determined that the number did not exceed 3,000, show that this portion of the American people has increased with phenomenal bounds. The population according to States is estimated as follows:

State.	Population.	State.	Population.
Alabama	7,000	Montana	2,500
Arizona	2,000	Nebraska	3,000
Arkansas	3,085	Nevada	300
California	28,000	New Hampshire	1,000
Colorado	5,800	New Jersey	25,000
Connecticut	5,500	New York	500,000
N. and S. Dakota.	3,500	North Carolina	6,000
Delaware	928	Ohio	50,000
Dist. of Columbia	3,500	Oklahoma	1,000
Florida	3,000	Oregon	5,500
Georgia	6,135	Pennsylvania	95,000
Hawaiian Islands.	20	Philippine Islands	100
Idaho	300	Porto Rico	100
Illinois	75,000	Rhode Island	3,500
Indiana	25,000	South Carolina	2,500
Iowa	5,000	Tennessee	10,000
Kansas	3,000	Texas	15,000
Kentucky	12,000	Utah	5,000
Louisiana	12,000	Vermont	700
Maine	5,000	Virginia	15,000
Maryland	26,500	Washington	2,800
Massachusetts	60,000	West Virginia	1,500
Michigan	9,000	Wisconsin	15,000
Minnesota	10,000	Wyoming	1,000
Mississippi	3,000		
Missouri	50,000	Total	1,127,268



Kansas.

Capital:
TOPEKA.

Kansas has an area of 82,080 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,470,495. Kansas became a part of the United States by the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Its early history was largely identical with that of its sister States. By an act of Congress in 1854 the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were organized, and it was declared that all the laws of the United States except the Missouri Compromise should be effective in them. By the Missouri Compromise bill of 1820 it was provided that in all the territory of Louisiana north of latitude 30 degrees and 30 minutes, except that included in Missouri, slavery should not exist. About this time a large immigration from free and slave States began to people the Territory. At a public meeting held July 29, 1854, resolutions were passed offering to assist in removing from the Territory those who entered under the auspices of Northern aid societies. On August 12 another meeting was held, and resolutions favoring slavery were passed. At the election for Legislative delegates which followed it was found that many of the votes had been cast fraudulently by men from Missouri. Another election for delegates was held in March, 1855, and again the polls were taken possession of by men from Missouri, who again elected pro-slavery delegates. The fraudulent ballots were cast out and the anti-slavery delegates declared elected. Shortly afterward the Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, was deposed and the pro-slavery delegates given seats in the Legislature. This was the beginning of a series of disturbances which lasted until the Civil War and gave to the Territory the name of "Bleeding Kansas."



Gov. W. J. Bailey.

In 1859 a constitution rejecting slavery was finally adopted, and officers were elected under it. On January 29, 1861, Kansas was admitted to the Union under this constitution. During the Civil War the State was the scene of irregular warfare known as "jayhawking," carried on by Confederate raiders from Missouri and Arkansas and the Unionists who opposed them. The only battle of prominence took place at Lawrence on August 21, 1863.

Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries of the State, though manufacturing and mechanical industries have increased largely in the past few years. Kansas City is the second largest meat-packing centre in the United States. Soap and candles are manufactured extensively, and factory manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk are attendant industries.

Events in 1903. — Chester L. Long was elected United States Senator on January 27, to succeed William A. Harris. Mr. Long is a Republican and Mr. Harris a Democrat. A bill to require foreign insurance companies to invest 20 per cent of their Kansas premiums in Kansas securities was killed in the Legislature in February. On January 29 a bill was introduced to amend the State election laws so as to exclude all negroes from voting.

Another radical bill introduced made homicide justifiable when committed by a person in defense of the reputation or character of any member of his or her family. A special session of the Legislature was called in June to provide relief from the distress caused by the floods in May. City elections were held throughout the State on April 7. The Republicans were generally victorious. In Atchison party lines were thrown down and a citizens' ticket was elected. Only six towns of any importance in the State voted in favor of a liberal policy toward the saloons.

The wheat crop for 1903 was the largest in the history of the State. It was estimated in May that it would amount to 90,000,000 bushels, exceeding by 21,000,000 bushels the yield of any other year in the State's history. The floods in the latter part of May cut down the yield somewhat, but did not prevent the record being surpassed.

A tornado struck Altamont, Kan., on April 9, killing several persons and damaging much property. Galena and Oswego also suffered. A fatal tornado passed over Riley County on May 23, causing several deaths at Bala, on the Rock Island Railroad. Floods in the Kansas River in May and June caused unprecedented conditions in all the towns situated along that stream. The high water became dangerous on May 28, and by the following day North Topeka was inundated and a dozen towns along the river were under water. On the 30th fire broke out in Topeka, adding to the flood horror. More than fifty deaths were reported from Topeka, and the property loss in that city and the other stricken towns amounted to several million dollars. Aid was rushed from all parts of the United States, and a special session of the Legislature was called to afford relief. The river began to fall on June 2, and by June 4 the danger was passed. On August 2 another disastrous flood damaged the wheat fields near Salina, but no lives were lost.

Kentucky.

Capital:
FRANKFORT.

Kentucky has an area of 40,400 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 2,147,174. Kentucky was first explored in 1767 by John Finley and a few companions from North Carolina. In 1770 the country along the Cumberland and Green rivers was explored by a party from southwestern Virginia. In 1773-4 the Kentucky River was surveyed as far as the Dix River. In 1774 James Harrod built a log cabin on the present site of Harrodsburg and the next year established a station there. In 1775 Daniel Boone built the fort at Boonesborough, and in the same year he concluded a treaty with the Cherokees whereby Kentucky was sold to Colonel Richard Henderson and his company. In 1776 Kentucky was made a county of Virginia, and in 1777 the first court was held at Harrodsburg. In 1779 there began a great influx of population, and in 1783 Kentucky was formed into one district and a district court established.

At conventions held in 1784-5 a peaceable and constitutional separation from Virginia was recommended, and in 1786 an act was passed by the Legislature agreeing to the recommendations. The separation was not completed, chiefly because of a desire on the part of the people to form an independent nation. In 1790, however, Kentucky became a separate territory, and on June 1, 1792, was admitted to the Union as a State. Kentucky took an active part in the War of 1812 and furnished many volunteers. At the beginning of the Civil War the State assumed a neutral position and determined to resist invasion by either Confederates or Federals. In February, 1861, the Legislature refused to call a convention to consider the Ordinance of Secession. By the election held in May and June, 1861, it was

shown that a majority of the people in the State favored the Union. During the war the State was disturbed by raids from both sides, and in 1864 martial law was declared. Civil authority was restored in October, 1865. After the close of the war the Legislature refused several times to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The manufactures of Kentucky depend upon her natural resources and the facilities afforded by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Tobacco, corn and wheat fields, hardwood forests, coal and iron mines and abundant water power offer unusual opportunities for manufacturing. Tobacco is the principal product, and Louisville is the largest leaf tobacco market in the world.

Events in 1903.—Among the important acts passed by the last session of the Kentucky Legislature were the following: An act repealing the "double liability" clause of the corporation law, except as to stockholders in insurance, guaranty investment and trust companies and banks; an act placing interurban railways on the same footing as regular railroads; an act prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories, mills, mines and workshops, except by consent of the parents and the County Judge; an act authorizing railroad companies to purchase or take stock in other railroads, provided they are not competing lines; an act providing for a State Labor Inspector; an act repealing that part of the "mob law act" which authorized the appointment of guards at the expense of the county to protect property against strikers, mobs, etc.; an act to protect birds, their nests and eggs; an act making abduction for ransom a felony; an act requiring owners and operators of mines to pay miners in lawful money instead of script or orders for merchandise; an act requiring non-residents to take out licenses to hunt within the State; an act providing that all life insurance companies must issue paid up policies, in proportion to payments, after three or more years' premiums have been paid, if the insured fails to pay further premiums.



Gov. J. C. W. Beckham.

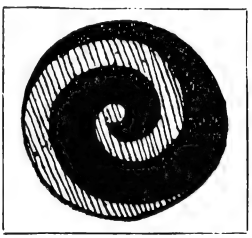
The Democratic State primaries were held May 3, and Governor Beckham was renominated by an overwhelming majority. The Republican State convention was held June 16 at Louisville. A resolution commending President Roosevelt and asking for his nomination as President was offered and accepted, though not without a fight. Kentucky was allowed by Congress $1,323,999.35 for equipping Union soldiers during the Civil War. This claim had been standing against the Government for years, and was settled through the efforts of Captain C. C. Calhoun, a young lawyer of Lexington. J. B. Marcum, a prominent man in Breathitt County, was killed on May 4. Attempts to find and arrest the assassins met with opposition from the people of the county, but finally Curtis Jett and Thomas White were caught, charged with the crime, and indicted. The attempt to try them resulted in a reign of terror. On August 15 Jett and White were sentenced to life imprisonment. An appeal was taken and the case reheard in September. At this trial Jett was sentenced to death for the murder of James Cockrill, which occurred some time before the killing of Marcum. No trial had been previously held for this murder.

Korea.

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Capital:
SEOUL.

Heui Yi, the present Emperor of Korea, is generally reckoned to be the thirtieth in succession since the founding of the dynasty, in 1392, but, as a matter of fact, four of the so-called kings were crown princes who never ascended the throne. The reigning monarch succeeded his predecessor, now known by his posthumous title of Ch'yelchyong, in 1864, and, while all previous rulers of this country have been titled as kings, Heui Yi, in 1897, assumed that of emperor.



Until 1894, when Japan declared war against China, Korea was practically an absolute monarchy, in which the Constitution and Penal Code, as well as the system of official administration, were largely based upon the Chinese model. As Korea had acknowledged the suzerainty of China for hundreds of years, and as the denial of such suzerainty was one of the alleged causes of the Japanese-Chinese war of 1894, the treaty of Shimonoseki, May, 1895, gave Korea an opportunity to reform its exclusive and corrupt administration. In performing this work the country was not only governed by Japanese influence, but was assisted with Japanese money, and as the result the payment of taxes has since been made in money instead of in kind, the salaries of Government officials have been fixed at a stipulated figure, many unnecessary officials have been discharged, and other reforms have been instituted which have had a good effect upon the general Government. In spite of this, however, there is a strong reactionary tendency throughout the empire, and little effort has been made to check the abuses that have recently been revived. According to the present Constitution, the Emperor is a hereditary and independent sovereign, and, while his power is somewhat modified by the existence of a Cabinet which passes resolutions and frames laws, these must be submitted to the ruler for his approval before they can become effective. As the privileges of the aristocracy have been abolished, the selection of the officials for Government posts are now made by the Ministry, but each must meet with the approval of the Emperor.



Emperor of Korea.

Heui Yi was born on September 8, 1852, and was married to a daughter of the noble family of Min in 1866. She died on October 8, 1895.

The Heir Apparent.—The heir apparent to the throne is Tchok Yi, who was born on March 25, 1874.

The Ministry.—The present Ministry of Korea is constituted as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yong Ha Cho; Minister of the Interior, Kon Ha Yi; Minister of Finance and of the Police, Yong Ik Yi; Minister of Justice and War, Keui Son Shin; Minister of Instruction, Yong So Min; Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Public Industry, Chong Muk Min; Minister of the Royal Household, Tiong Ku Yun.

The Nation. — Korea was formerly divided into eight provinces, but these divisions have now been abolished, and local government is administered in the thirteen to, or provinces, which are also subdivided into 339 kun, or districts. There is a separate government for the capital, and each of the nine treaty ports is under the control of a kamni, or superintendent, who holds a rank equal to that of a consul. Aside from the worship of ancestors, which largely

prevails throughout Korea, religion is not held in great esteem by the people. The upper classes are chiefly followers of Confucianism. Comparatively little attention is paid to education, although there are schools, especially in Seoul, in which all languages are taught.

Korea is an agricultural country, but the most primitive methods are in use. Rice, beans and ginseng are the principal agricultural exports. There are minerals in the country, and gold, copper, iron and coal have been exported. An American company is now engaged in working a gold mine at Won Sen, under a concession granted in 1895. The total value of trade at the open ports in 1901 was: Imports, $7,500,000; exports, $4,350,000.

Korea's estimated revenue for 1902 was $3,793,275; the expenditures were estimated at $3,792,988.

Events in 1903.—Russia made an application to the Korean Government in January for a railroad concession from Seoul to Wiju, which was refused by Korea. Russia attempted to establish a settlement near Wiju, in order to hold a timber concession granted in 1896. It was reported that many Russian soldiers were entering the territory, disguised as surveyors, and a protest was made by Korea, who insisted that the Russians retire. It was generally thought that the aggression on the part of the latter country was evidence of a design against Korea similar to that against Manchuria. Japan joined Korea in the protest, and for a time war seemed verging between Japan and Russia. Japan also showed a tendency to find foothold in the country, demanding the same rights there that Russia enjoyed in Manchuria.



Labor.

THE MOVEMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS, LL. D., Pres. American Social Science Asso.

My connection with the organization and working of the Industrial Department of the Civic Federation perhaps entitles me, to that extent, to speak from the standpoint of some experience. This department was organized at a general conference held in the city of New York on December 16 and 17, 1901, and on December 8-10, 1902, the second annual conference was held, which in its general nature was like the first, except that it showed evidences of a more conciliatory spirit and better understanding. The results accomplished by this body have not only fully justified its existence, but have also clearly shown that along the lines of its endeavors the best results toward adjusting labor disputes and securing industrial peace are attainable. The Conciliation Committee has been applied to for its good offices within the past fifteen months in many important and large labor controversies. These applications have come sometimes from the one side, sometimes from the other side, and not infrequently from both sides. The committee has succeeded beyond its most sanguine expectations in bringing about or materially contributing toward an adjustment in nearly every instance, with the exception of the anthracite coal strike. Its efforts to avert that lamentable and bitter struggle, after bringing about two conferences between the operators and the representatives of the miners, failed largely, if not entirely, because of long-standing enmities growing out of wrongs and arbitrary exactions on both sides far antedating the conferences, coupled with a determined stand on the part of the operators to make no concessions whatever.



Oscar S. Straus, LL. D.

The plan of organization of the Industrial Department of the Civic Federation has been unfavorably criticised for not giving unorganized labor a representation, and as a consequence unduly leaning toward, if not actively supporting, organized as against unorganized labor. This point of view did not escape the careful attention of the Executive Committee of the Federation, and for that reason its "Statement of Purpose" contains the following: "That at all times representatives of employers and workers, organized and unorganized, should confer for the adjustment of differences or disputes," etc. Besides, these considerations presented themselves: That the third group, "on the part of the public," could certainly be relied upon to represent all the laboring elements irrespectively, just as they represented the welfare of the entire community. In what other way could it select representatives? For, had the Civic Federation summoned unorganized labor to have a conference and select delegates or representatives for its committee, then it could have been charged that by that very act it had promoted the organization of unorganized labor.

The conflict between employers and workmen—commonly expressed, between capital and labor—has never been more concisely, graphically and fundamentally described than when Roger Williams said: "What are all these strifes and contentions about for but larger dishes and bowls of porridge?" This very contention, which is the source of unrest, is at the same time one of the chief factors of material advancement and progress. The highest consideration should not be how to deaden that strife and contention, but how to co-ordinate and regulate it, so as not to break the bowls and spill the porridge. To the extent that labor organizes for self-protection, for the purpose of bettering its condition and raising the standard of life, it is not only justified, but becomes a contributor to the advance of civilization; but when labor organizes in a spirit of bitterness and hostility against employers and uses its power to tyrannize over the directing forces of industry and the capital necessary to give it life, to that extent it defeats its own interests, hinders industrial progress and becomes a menace to social order.

The greatest obstacle to industrial peace is not selfishness, but the tyranny of ignorance and uneconomic demands. But, with the reasonable lessening of the hours of labor and the widening opportunities for education, the laboring class is certainly making great intellectual progress; and many of its leaders are men of wise experience, of education and of ability, with an enlightened sense of their duties as patriotic, peace-loving citizens.

In the past fifteen months, as a member of the Conciliation Committee of the National Civic Federation, I have had frequent conferences with many of the leading labor leaders in the country, and I am free to state my point of view has undergone a complete change in respect to the evolution of the labor question. I have grown more and more hopeful that as this country was the first to organize religious and political equality it will lead the way to a peaceful co-ordination of the economic forces by equalizing the opportunities for advancement, which is the nearest practical approach to economic equality. The same inherent reasons and causes which render it impossible to maintain a condition of economic equality between different classes of employers obtain as between workers and employers. We can never by artificial or by arbitrary laws equalize the individual capabilities to achieve success—certainly not this side of the grave; and beyond that point, however vivid may be our hopes, our experiences are entirely lacking. Economic stagnation is not economic equality. They have the same relations to each other as life and death. Success in every sphere of life—in the professions, in the workshop, as well as among the captains of industry—is attained by inborn qualities, plus that margin of energy, industry and ability which the one man puts into his work above the average man, and every effort to curb those qualities by imposing artificial and arbitrary restraints is to level downward; and so far as it concerns workmen, it would be equivalent to decreeing once a workman always a workman, and to deprive him of the very opportunities to attain economic equality. It would effectually shut the doors against his advancement, those doors which in this country have always readily swung open for all, without distinction of class, race or religion, who have the energy, industry and ability to deserve admission. The maintenance of the open door of opportunity is a fundamental American doctrine, as old as the Declaration of Independence. In this country especially the democratic spirit is engrafted in the hearts of the people; the popular sympathies are on the side of every legitimate effort of the many to better their conditions so long as they do not in their struggle trample upon unalienable rights of the individual, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Yet I have no panacea to offer as a solvent for the relation of capital and labor. The pessimists see but one end: the life and death struggle of classes—such a revolution as devastated the streets of Paris in 1848.

The student of those troublesome times well knows that that revolution settled nothing, but caused widespread misery and poverty. The solution lies along the lines of evolution, not revolution; and, in my judgment, that evolution will best be promoted, as the first step, by organization on the part of employers in their respective branches of industry. By this means they will be best able to cope with and restrain organized labor in resisting uneconomic demands and unreasonable exactions, and at the same time they will be best able to agree among themselves to accord such terms and conditions as to wages, hours and employment as tend to improve the standards of life and living among laboring men. Organization among employers will result in placing the adjustment of differences in the hands of experienced and capable men, who will be best qualified by ex-

perience and knowledge to treat such matters in a broad and liberal spirit, free from petty enmities and from competitive restraint. Without organization and with unrestrained competition, the well-disposed employer is often prevented from granting his workmen more liberal terms, which he regards as reasonable, so long as his less well-disposed competitor holds out against making like reasonable concessions; and, as a result, strikes on the part of organized labor are brought about to correct evils growing out of a lack of harmony among unorganized employers. Besides, strong organization among employers will have a far-reaching moral and disciplinary effect upon labor and make it easier for the leaders of labor to control their followers and restrain them from making unreasonable demands. The temptations of power which organization gives labor, when not restrained by organized power on the part of employers, is too great not to be misused and tyrannically exercised. Just as among nations one sword keeps the other in its scabbard and makes for peace, so will equality of might conduce to equality of right and strengthen the forces of wisdom and conservatism on both sides.

Labor.

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STRIKES IN 1903.

JOHN N. BOGART,
Labor Editor
of the
New York Evening Journal.

In the world of labor during the year 1903 the storm centre was in New York city, shifting thither from the coal regions, the scene of the great strike of 1902. Among the many strikes which occurred during the year the most important was in connection with the building trades, and its effects were especially serious owing to the great extent of construction, exceeding even what might be regarded as a normal amount, now in progress in the metropolis. In point of fact the troubles between employed and employers in the building trades resulted in a series of strikes and a situation which has been marked by a variety of complications, including a contest between two rival organizations of one of the trades. The dissatisfaction in the ranks of labor has not been confined to New York city, nor did it originate there. Neither was it confined wholly to any one branch of the building trades, although one mainly affected is that composed of the structural iron and steel workers. The inception of the trouble was in Jersey City, N. J., where a foreman who was employed by the American Bridge Company refused to comply with the rules of the organization in New York city and Jersey City. A strike resulted, and then, on account of various other infractions of existing rules, strikes resulted locally in Buffalo, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Albany. They all occurred on contracts undertaken by the American Bridge Company. About March 1 the offices of Frank Buchanan, international president of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, were sought, and he made an investigation which resulted in a general strike being ordered on March 16 of all the men of the organization employed on work being done by the American Bridge Company. This order called out about 5,000 men. Wherever it was learned that the company was furnishing material a strike of the structural ironworkers at that place was ordered. Among the men who went out under this order were those employed on the subway stations in New York city. The strike was indorsed by the building trades councils in almost every portion of the United States.

With this beginning the troubles in the building trades multiplied and became complicated in the city of New York, with the result that by midsummer there was a total cessation of building operations in the city and its vicinity, various trades being affected, and to such an extent that, as a single instance of the effects of the trouble, it was impossible at one period to secure the execution of such a simple job as the putting up of a few shelves. In all parts of Greater New York there could be seen edifices of all sorts, from the frame cottage to the most elaborately planned edifices of stone and steel, in varying conditions of incompleteness, with no signs of activity about them. Work was practically abandoned on many scores of buildings, and even the sale of lumber was suspended in some localities owing to inability to secure its delivery. The contest became intensified by the united resolve of master builders to resist to the uttermost the effort of the labor organizations to interfere with their conduct of their own business. The issue, which thus became sharply defined, was, on the side of the labor organizations, a demand that they should be recognized in all differences arising between employers and employed, and, on the side of the employers, a refusal to permit outsiders to interfere in such matters. During the progress of the strike differences arose in the labor ranks which afforded the master builders some advantage, and in many instances work was resumed upon contracts where it had been suspended; but the end of the building season did not witness either a victory for them or any sign of yielding on the part of the workingmen as a whole. Except in a few insignificant instances the strike was unattended by any approach to violence on the part of the strikers.

Another strike of large proportions is one which was inaugurated in Lowell, Mass., early in the Summer and continued throughout the season, seriously affecting the cotton milling industry of that city. It was practically a lockout, the mill owners anticipating the contemplated action of their employes by suspending operations in their mills. Several thousands of operatives were out of work throughout the Summer, with no definite prospect of the affected mills resuming.

Street railway strikes occurred in several places, the most serious because of the disorder attending it being in Waterbury, Conn., during February and March. There was much violence, and it manifested itself at every opportunity, the situation being considered so critical that State troops were ordered to the city in order to suppress the riotous spirit. Attacks upon cars were frequent, and the presence of the militia appeared to intensify the disposition for lawless action.

A strike of motormen and conductors of the Indiana Railway Company, at South Bend, Ind., in February, was also attended by some rioting, but the outbreaks were dealt with by the local authorities and quickly suppressed.

The most serious instances of lawlessness in connection with strikes during the year occurred in the mining region of West Virginia, where the miners went to such lengths in resisting the service of papers issued from a Federal court that a large posse was brought against them and a pitched battle between about 300 armed miners on the one side and a posse of 100 on the other took place near Stanaford City, Raleigh County. Four of the miners were killed and two were fatally wounded, while several on both sides received wounds.

Aside from these unfortunate and regrettable instances there was little lawlessness in any of the large number of strikes which occurred and most of which were only of local importance. In most of the cases the strikes were for increased pay or for shorter hours and were generally settled by a compromise. There were some indications of an extensive strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in the Spring, but the troubles did not culminate.

One of the most important occurrences of the year in connection with labor troubles was the publication of the report made to the President of the United States by the commission appointed to deal with matters involved in the great coal strike of 1902. It was upon the appointment of this commission that the miners returned to work, they and the operators agreeing to submit their differences to such a commission. It consisted of George Gray, Carroll D. Wright, John M. Wilson, John L. Spalding, Edgar E. Clark, Thomas H. Watkins and Edward W. Parker. The four main questions at issue and the decisions concerning them are as follows:

The miners demanded an advance of 20 per cent in rates of pay for contract mine workers. An advance of 10 per cent was granted.

The miners demanded an eight-hour day for employes paid by the hour, day or week. A nine-hour day was granted to company men, and an eight-hour day to engineers, pumpmen and firemen.

The miners demanded pay by weight for coal mined. This was rejected.

The miners demanded recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. This was rejected.

In connection with its decision upon the last of these four matters the commission had the following to say in regard to trades unions:

"The commission agrees that a plan under which

all questions of difference between the employer and his employes shall first be considered in conference between the employer or his official representative and a committee chosen by his employes from their own ranks is most likely to produce satisfactory results and harmonious relations, and at such conference the employes should have the right to call to their assistance such representatives or agents as they may choose and to have them recognized as such.

"In order to be entitled to such recognition the labor organization or union must give the same recognition to the rights of the employer and of others which it demands for itself and for its members. The worker has the right to quit or to strike in conjunction with his fellows when by so doing he does not violate a contract made by or for him. He has neither right nor license to destroy or to damage the property of the employer; neither has he any right or license to intimidate or to use violence against the man who chooses to exercise his right to work, nor to interfere with those who do not feel that the union offers the best method for adjusting grievances. The union must not undertake to assume or to interfere with the management of the business of the employer. It should strive to make membership in it so valuable as to attract all who are eligible but in its efforts to build itself up it must not lose sight of the fact that those who may think differently have certain rights guaranteed them by our free government. However irritating it may be to see a man enjoy benefits to the securing of which he refuses to contribute, either morally or physically or financially, the fact that he has a right to dispose of his personal services as he chooses cannot be ignored. The non-union man assumes the whole responsibility which results from his being such, but his right and privilege of being a non-union man are sanctioned in law and morals.

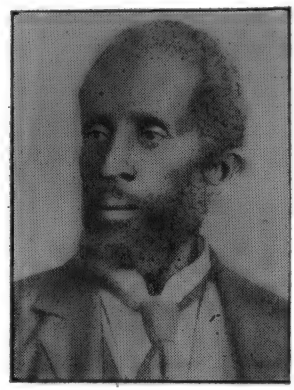
"It should be remembered that the trade union is a voluntary social organization, and, like any other organization, is subordinate to the laws of the land and cannot make rules or regulations in contravention thereof."

Liberia.

Capital:
MONROVIA.

Liberia, the negro republic on the western Guinea coast, in Africa, was organized by several colonization societies in 1822 in the belief that it would make permanent provision for freed slaves. From the day of its origin the number of colonists steadily increased, but it was not until July 26, 1847, that the new State was recognized as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The Constitution is based upon that of the United States. The executive power vests in a President, a Vice-President and a Council of six members, while the legislative power is a Parliament, composed of two houses —the Senate, with nine members, and the House of Representatives, with thirteen members. Senators are elected for four years, but the president and members of the Lower House hold office for two years only. The constitution provides that electors must be landowners of negro blood, and the President is required to be at least thirty-five years of age, and the owner of real estate to the value of $600.

Effective government extends only a few miles inland. Away from the coast the country is wild and difficult of access. But little, if any, policing of this district is attempted, and no strong efforts have been made to reclaim it for cultivation. The forests abound in valuable trees, producing many of the exports of the country, and the collection of these forms the chief industry of the inhabitants of the outlying regions. Ivory is obtained in this section, though much of that which is exported is got by barter from the native tribes, with most of whom the Liberians have trade agreements of a friendly nature. The population is officially estimated at 2,000,000. Revenue is derived chiefly from customs. Its exports consist of palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, sugar, birds, coffee, cacao, arrowroot, ivory, ginger and piassava fibre. As in the case of the exports, definite statistics concerning its imports are difficult to obtain. It is known that they consist of cotton, provisions, dried fish, petroleum, iron work and hardware, and spirits and ales. According to the financial report for the year ending September 30, 1900, the revenues amounted to $218,840, while the expenditures, which embraced chiefly the cost of the administration, were a trifle less than $208,000. A debt of $500,000 was contracted by the Government in 1871, and this, with the unpaid interest, amounted to nearly $475,000 in June, 1901. The republic is also saddled with an internal debt, the arrears of interest for which exceed the principal. The President, who was elected in June, 1903, is Hon. Arthur Barclay. He is of pure negro stock and was born in Jamaica, his parents having emigrated to Liberia while he was still a child. He was educated at the College of Liberia and held several important political offices, including those of Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury, prior to his election to the Presidency of the republic.



President Barclay.

A movement has been under way among the negroes of certain parts of the South to induce emigration to Liberia. Such movements have been started from time to time, and about fifteen years ago active steps were taken to form colonization parties. Some were sent to the African republic, but as many as could returned to the United States in a short time. While conditions in Liberia seem to be suitable for the negro, it was claimed that the Southern black man of the United States had been too long accustomed to a paternal government and to having his wants supplied without great effort on his part to be satisfied to take up new and greater responsibilities than he or his forbears had known. In Liberia he found it necessary to direct his opinions for himself and to enter as a principal into the political and business life of the country. Negroes from America number about 60,000, however. These have become factors in the government, and have been instrumental in advancing its economic position.

Literature in 1903.

HENRI PENE DU BOIS.

It is necessary still to defend style. Most readers have airs of apostles rather than of critics. This is not said with the idea that it may displease them. They have distinctive minds, but they are, above all things, prophets. They are severe. They do not like writing for the sake of art of writing. In their view literature is the beast of the Apocalypse.

A well-made phrase seems to them to be a public danger. They make one think of Tertullian, the sombre. He said that the Virgin could not have been beautiful, because if she had been beautiful she would have been loved for her beauty, which is not imaginable.

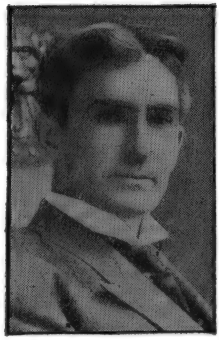
Most readers think that style is evil. They think so even when they have style themselves, so true it is that the human mind is an abyss of contradictions. And the book publishers are obliged to be impressed by them, extremely, for book publishing is a business, and business is to make money, and the way to make money is to sell others what they want.

Henry James's "Ambassadors" was not what they wanted. It was too learned, too spiritual and too well written. But book publishers have the right to be disinterested when they wish to be artistic. A condition of art is to be disinterested. The work was printed in the North American Review, that had never printed a novel. It was the literary event of the year.

William Dean Howells's "Letters Home" and Edith Wharton's "Sanctuary" were other works of devotion to literature, but they had not the literary



Theodosia Garrison.



Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr.



Charles E. Rich.



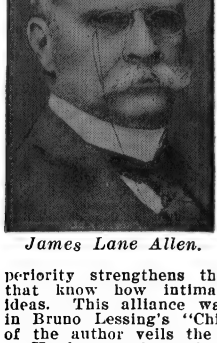
Woodrow Wilson.

aristocracy of Henry James's "Ambassadors," that only Henry James, perhaps, may have won the privilege to express. The books of the year that excited attention were, like those of the year before, made to be popular.

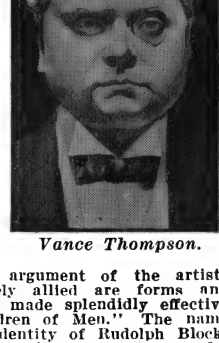
They were John Fox's "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," David Graham Phillips's "Master Rogue," James Lane Allen's "Mettle of the Pasture," Alice Brown's "Judgment," Thomas Nelson Page's "Gordon Keith," Molly Elliot Seawell's "Fortunes of Fifi," George Ade's "In Babel," Robert W. Chambers's "Maids of Paradise," Onoto Watana's "Heart of Hyacinth," Henry Seton Merriman's "Barlasch of the Guard," Gertrude Atherton's "Conqueror," Stewart Edward White's "Blazed Trail."

Two of them—"Mettle of the Pasture" and "Judgment"—had the same theme, the attitude of a young woman at the revelation of an unwise love in the past of the man that is to be her husband. In "Mettle of the Pasture" she rejects, in "Judgment" she forgives him. And the superior psychology is clearly in "Judgment."

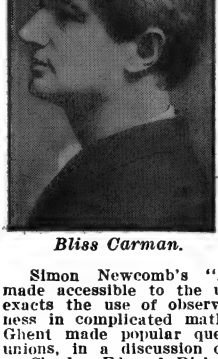
Happily the style of "Judgment" is superior to the style of "Mettle of the Pasture," for this su-



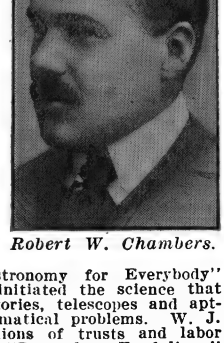
James Lane Allen.



Vance Thompson.



Bliss Carman.



Robert W. Chambers.

periority strengthens the argument of the artists that know how intimately allied are forms and ideas. This alliance was made splendidly effective in Bruno Lessing's "Children of Men." The name of the author veils the identity of Rudolph Block.

He has much merit in using a pseudonym, for his book is of stories which made him famous among newspaper men. They would say that his stories were incomparable at the sight of his signature, and they will have to regard them now independently of his personality. It is authoritative. The stories of the "Children of Men" are to be admired without a thought of who wrote them.

They have the vividness of things seen. The author's aim was to make familiar the poverty nobly borne, the patient work, the heroism, the sadness and the humor of the East Side's men whom the rest of Manhattan hardly knows. He had not at heart the making of beautiful phrases. But one makes beautiful what one loves.

The author has made the personages and scenes of his stories tell themselves through him simply. And their style is that of the cathedrals that were built from the inside. It is entirely admirable.

Another book of short stories made for the most studious analysis was Henry James's "The Better Sort."

Mary Johnston's "Sir Mortimer," a tale of the time of Queen Elizabeth, had the merit of being a historical novel only in its scenery, the author having placed in it an expression of the love of all epochs. Clara Louise Burnham made of "The Right Princess," a novel, a legend of Christian Science analogous to the tales of the Legenda Aurea.

Poultney Bigelow continued his "History of the German Struggles for Liberty." Thomas J. Janvier described in his individual and graceful style the "Dutch Founding of New York." Brander Matthews revealed, with precise erudition, the records of the "Development of the Drama."

John Boyd Thacher told in a work of painstaking study, "Christopher Columbus," details of the life of Peter Martyr, historian of Columbus, that other experts in Americana did not know. Rupert Hughes made, in the "Musical Guide," an invaluable encyclopedia of music.

Simon Newcomb's "Astronomy for Everybody" made accessible to the uninitiated the science that exacts the use of observatories, telescopes and aptness in complicated mathematical problems. W. J. Ghent made popular questions of trusts and labor unions, in a discussion of "Benevolent Feudalism."

Charles Edward Rich thought of picking up the threads of the stories that amused the boyhood of another generation, and renewed the art of that literaure in "A New Boy at Dale." It is a story for American boys expressly. It has the courage of

their convictions and an individual charm. It is healthy, active, interesting. It makes of its author the specialist in fiction for boys.

There was the most praiseworthy effort of literary criticism in the work of George E. Woodberry, professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia University. He verified in Edgar Allan Poe the Southern influence that art critics have found in Whistler. Whistler was not of the South, but his mind and Poe's were twins.

As they are distinctly American to all the world, having given to art original ideas and forms, the South may not be chided too much for its habit of assuming that to be Southern is to be intensely American. But literary criticism is not yet popular. If one ask for the writers that wrote greatly successful works of literature, they were Irving Bacheller, Arlo Bates, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Thomas Dixon, Jr., Finley Peter Dunne, George Cary Eggleston, Jack London, George Horace Lorimer, George Barr McCutcheon, Owen Wister.

The critic of American minds of 1903 must read the books that they have preferred. They are, apparently, "Fables in Slang," "Maids of Paradise," "My Friend Prospero," "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," "Graustark," "The Virginian," "Sir Mortimer," "Children of Men," and the historical novels that are full of dangerous experiences.

The manners that they reflect are entirely creditable to America, but they do not reflect all the manners of America, especially not all the manners that are creditable to its intellectuality. The novel of the future, in the view of an alert observer abroad, is to mark the new social conditions that come of woman's invasion into offices that had been restricted to men. And the field of observation is, in America, broader and more interesting assuredly than elsewhere. Its novelist is, doubtless, at his work.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter" and Rudyard Kipling's "Five Nations" were the most successful books of England, naturally. Statistics showed that book publishers had to meet, at the commencement of the year, the competition of 7,833 new books and new editions, American and English, printed here and imported, of 1902. Their list is given here by permission of the Publishers' Weekly, which compiled it, as follows:

Classes.	Books by American Authors.*	Books by Foreign Authors.*	Books by English Authors, Imported.
Fiction	903	818	76
Law	622	2	16
Theology and religion	433	78	128
Education	408	108	63
Literature and collected works	311	136	96
Juvenile	388	39	87
Poetry and drama	220	130	49
Biography and correspondence	253	37	95
Physical and mathematical science	257	19	80
Description, geography, travel	267	13	83
History	178	59	64
Medicine, hygiene	243	30	26
Political and social science	223	8	40
Fine arts—illustrated gift books	110	47	60
Useful arts	126	6	33
Philosophy	62	26	15
Works of reference	98	2	11
Domestic and rural	73	0	14
Sports and amusements	46	8	7
Humor and satire	46	8	7
Totals	5,210	1,578	1,015
Grand total			7,833

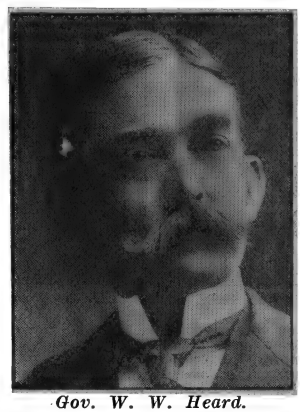
*Includes new editions published in United States.

The list of 1903 is to be more amazing in numbers. The lovers of art in literature are not sorry that the number of books increases year by year. They say that the more books there are, the more difficult it is to attain distinction by writing books, the nearer is to be the golden age of art in literature. For there are no new stories, no new ideas, ever. There are only new forms of expression. And they have to be artistic. Renan said: "Things done without the Athenians are done without glory."

Louisiana.

Capital:
BATON ROUGE.

Louisiana has an area of 45,399 square miles and in 1900 had a population of 1,381,625. In 1541 De Soto discovered the Mississippi and in 1682 La Salle voyaged down this river to its mouth, naming the country Louisiana and taking possession of it in the name of the King of France. In 1716 Bienville established Fort Rosalie in the Natchez country and in 1718 founded New Orleans. In 1717 the Mississippi Company was formed by John Law for colonization purposes, and in 1732 resigned its claim to the territory and Louisiana became a royal province. In 1735 the first settlement was made at Baton Rouge. In 1750 the cultivation of cotton was begun in the territory. In 1755 Louisiana received a large increase in population from the Acadians, who were driven from their homes in Canada. By a secret treaty in 1762 France ceded Louisiana to Spain, and in 1768 the French drove the first Spanish Governor, Don Antonio de Ulloa, from the colony. In 1800 Louisiana was ceded to Napoleon by Spain, and in 1803, on April 30, was purchased from France by the United States for 60,000,000 francs. In 1806 and 1807 Aaron Burr's scheme to set up an independent nation in the Mississippi Valley caused much disturbance in New Orleans, and in 1810 residents of eastern Louisiana formed the republic of West Florida in an attempt to overthrow the Spanish government there. The district was taken under the control of the United States and made part of Louisiana during the same year after some trouble.



Gov. W. W. Heard.

In 1812 Louisiana was admitted to the Union as a State, with boundaries as they are now. That same year the first steam vessels on the Mississippi arrived from Pittsburg. The battle of New Orleans between the British and Americans was fought January 8, 1815, and it was the last battle of the War of 1812. During the period from 1815 to 1860 there was continual industrial activity and Louisiana soon became one of the leading agricultural States. In 1850 Baton Rouge became the seat of State government.



On January 26, 1861, Louisiana passed the Ordinance of Secession. The first gun cast for the Confederate navy was made at Gretna, near New Orleans. Port Hudson, the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi, was captured by General Banks July 8, 1863, and on May 26, 1865, the war in Louisiana was ended by the surrender of General Kirby Smith. From 1865 to 1874 a period of carpetbag government caused many disturbances, and on September 14, 1874, it was overthrown and a representative government established. In 1884 the Industrial Cotton Exhibition was opened at New Orleans, celebrating the centennial of the first exportation of cotton from the United States. In 1890 Chief of Police David C. Hennessy, of New Orleans, was killed by an Italian criminal. In 1891 an organized band of citizens killed eleven Italian prisoners in the parish prison at New Orleans.

Events in 1903.—The Louisiana Supreme Court decided in March that the "Jim Crow" street car law, which was put in operation in November, 1902, is constitutional. The law was vigorously opposed by the negroes, who resent it greatly. Many of the better class of negroes in the cities have ceased using the street cars since it was put in operation. The court declares that the Louisiana Legislature

has a right to separate the races in the cars if the negroes receive equal accommodation with the whites.

During the year a remarkable growth was shown by the city of New Orleans, which is gradually losing its old-time aspect. The crowds of Winter visitors which fill the city every year have brought to it a spirit of the energy of the North, and business is beginning to absorb every other interest, as it is doing in all parts of the South. Work on the new drainage system, a system that New Orleans has long needed, is moving toward completion. The city is spending about $19,000,000 in improvements looking to better sanitation and more comfort. By the Board of Health census, made in 1902, the city was given a population of 310,000, against 287,104 shown by the Federal census of 1900. Immigration is being encouraged, and, according to printed reports, the city affords better opportunities for business than any other city in the South.

In the latter part of December strong feeling was aroused throughout the State and the entire South by the action of President Roosevelt in closing the post office at Indianola, Miss., because of a protest against a negro postmistress appointed by the President. Lawlessness became evident in some of the outlying counties, and especially in those strongly French. In Amite County lawless bands drove the negroes from their homes, burning houses and causing a general reign of terror among the blacks. Farmers and business men organized to protect their laborers and tenants, and in spite of a compromise effected the latter part of December, continued in readiness to deal sternly with any raider caught. The negroes, as many as could, left the county for other points where they might find more peace, leaving that section almost without farm hands and general laborers.

Serious floods on the Mississippi threatened Baton Rouge in March and caused much damage to plantations along the river. Three breaks occurred in the levee near that city in spite of the erection of temporary sand bag embankments.



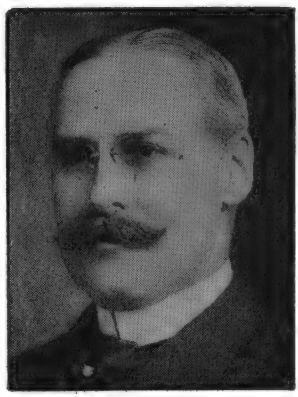
Maine.

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Capital:
AUGUSTA.



Maine has an area of 33,040 square miles, and in 1900 had a population of 694,466. The State was supposed to have been first visited in 1009 by Norsemen under Thorfinn, but the first recorded account of the territory was given by Andre Thevet, a French priest, who visited Penobscot Bay in 1556. In 1614 Captain John Smith explored and made a map of the coast, and in 1615 attempted to effect settlements. The first permanent settlements were made at Monhegan, Sagadahoc, Pemaquid and Saco, and in 1625 New Plymouth colonists began to trade on the Kennebec River. In 1632 Acadia was resigned to France. In 1636 Sir William Georges formed the first organized government within the boundaries of the State. Massachusetts, in 1652, enlarged her boundaries so as to bring a large part of the Maine settlements within her charter, and in 1660, at the restoration of Charles II., contention and confusion were brought into the colony by the opposition of Georges and others to the government of Massachusetts. In 1665 royal authority was proclaimed and a provisional government established. The province was purchased by Massachusetts in 1678, and in 1691 the provinces of Maine and Sagadahoc were brought under the charter of William and Mary, with Sir William Phipps as Governor. In 1739 the New Hampshire boundary dispute was settled by the King in council.



Gov. John F. Hill.

In 1765 began the resistance to British aggression and the Stamp Act, and stamps were burned at Falmouth. Falmouth was bombarded and burned in 1775, and the first naval conflict of the Revolution took place off Machias in the same year. A project for a separate State was mooted in 1786, and in 1819 Maine was made a separate State, after several attempts. March 3, 1820, admission to the Union was gained. In 1830 the State Legislature moved from Portland to Augusta, and in 1832 the latter place was made the State capital. The "Maine Law," to prohibit drinking-houses, was first passed in 1851. It was repealed in 1856 and passed again in 1858, being made a part of the Constitution in 1884. The death penalty was abolished in 1876, restored in 1883, and again abolished in 1887. The growth of the wood-pulp and paper-mill industry began about 1880, and in 1890 there was a rapid development of the lumber, granite, ice and fishery trades.

The chief industry of the State is the manufacture of cotton goods, due to excellent water power and transportation facilities. The lumber industry ranks of next importance. The State holds a high place in the manufacture of woolen products.

Events in 1903. — Among many of the important measures passed by the Maine Legislature were the following bills: Establishing a tax of $15 on all non-resident hunters who come to the State for big game; authorizing the use of "stickers" on official ballots; reducing the tax on savings banks to ¾ of 1 per cent on deposits; increasing the salaries of Supreme Court judges from $3,500 to $5,000; setting apart as Old Home Week the second week in August; making the Naval Reserves a part of the National Guard; authorizing the establishment of municipal fuel yards; establishing a commission to consider a change of the State capital; directing the publication of unclaimed savings bank deposits; enlarging the powers of the Railroad Commission, and exempting religious institutions from the collateral inheritance tax. The "consent clause," whereby existing telephone or telegraph lines were protected from competition, was repealed. Regulations in the use of automobiles on the public highways were established, and the penalty for an assault on an officer was increased. A plan to enforce prohibition all over the State was arranged in March, and by June 30 Bangor was the only town in which liquors could be obtained with any degree of ease. Many arrests of saloon-keepers had been made in April and May, and the heavy fines imposed discouraged attempts to break the the law.

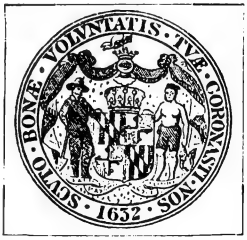
During June extensive forest fires caused much damage to timber in the "woods" and menaced towns and cities. Several places were invaded by the flames, and at one time Bangor was threatened. On September 12 the town of Eustis was practically destroyed by fire, with a loss of about $100,000.

Among the bills which failed of passage was one appropriating $50,000 for the St. Louis Exposition; the important measure asking the resubmission to the people of the section of the Constitution forbidding the sale of liquor; the resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, and the bill increasing the public school funds.

Maryland.

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Capital:
ANNAPOLIS.



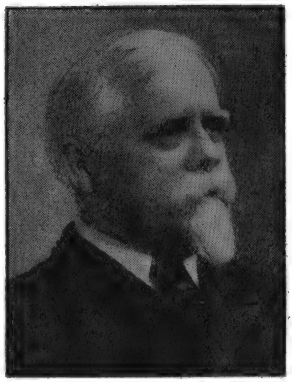
Maryland has an area of 12,210 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,188,044. The first settlement of Maryland was made in 1631, by Captain William Clayborne and a party of men from Virginia. The charter under which the colony was permanently established was granted by Charles I., in 1632, to Cecilius Calvert, second son of Lord Baltimore. The expedition designed to commence the settlement sailed November 22, 1633, and consisted of about 200 persons, mostly Roman Catholics and gentlemen of fortune and respectability. On March 27, 1634, a settlement was established at St. Mary's, near the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and Leonard Calvert became the first Governor. Captain Clayborne's refusal to submit to the Calvert government resulted in his expulsion from the colony. In 1635 the first Assembly met and submitted several laws to the approval of the proprietary. A dispute which arose respecting them was settled in 1638 and in the following year the first statutes of Maryland were enacted. In 1642 a company of Puritans from Virginia settled in Maryland and began to show a spirit of resistance, and about the same time Clayborne returned from exile and took possession of Kent Island. In 1650 the Puritans' settlement was separated into a distinct county known as Anne Arundel, and shortly afterward Charles County was organized for them. In 1652, assisted by commissioners from England, they established the Commonwealth of Maryland. The efforts of Lord Baltimore to regain the country resulted in several battles, the decisive action being fought March 25, 1655, when the Puritans were victorious. In 1662 the power of the proprietors was re-established.

In January, 1730, Baltimore was laid out, and Frederick City was founded in 1745. The boundary between Virginia and Maryland had been settled in 1668, but that on the side of Delaware and Pennsylvania was not finally adjusted until 1760. Maryland bore an active part in the conflict between the

French and English and during the Revolutionary War. At the beginning of the Civil War many citizens of Maryland favored secession and many entered the Confederate army. The Legislature refused to pass the Ordinance of Secession, but took various measures looking to neutrality. After the election in November, 1861, the majority of the people seemed to be in favor of the Union, and Maryland furnished her quota of troops to the Federal army.

Maryland's most important industry is that of canning and preserving fruits. Iron and steel manufacturing occupies second place, while foundry and machine products are third in rank. In the manufacture of cotton products the State has grown rapidly in recent years, and Baltimore is now the largest producer of cotton duck in the United States.

Events in 1903.—Maryland has been distinguished by several extremely close political contests during 1903, the most noteworthy being the three-sided fight on the occasion of the Spring election in Baltimore. Long before the primaries Mayor Hayes and his friends were confident that they could defeat the Democratic organization, but, when the primaries were held, they themselves were overwhelmingly defeated. More than ordinary interest centred in these primaries, owing to the fact that both parties voted under a direct nomination system for the first time, and the result, so far as the Democrats were concerned, was a great victory for Senator Gorman and his State and city machines. The "machine" nominees were chosen almost without exception in spite of a strong fight put up by the opponents of Mr. Gorman. In the election itself there were closely contested fights, and the success of many of the Republicans who earned pluralities was admittedly due to Democratic dissension.



Gov. Edwin Warfield.

A factional fight for the control of the Republican organization in the State aroused much bitterness. Senator McComas was opposed by Representative Mudd, and at the election for delegates it was claimed that votes were openly bought by both sides, in some cases being bid for as though at auction. Senator McComas was successful, but at the convention held in September another opponent developed—W. H. Jackson, a millionaire politician, whose brother was seeking the same office from the Democratic convention as an opponent to Senator Gorman. It was thought that the result of the State election would decide the complexion of Maryland at the Federal election in 1904, Maryland being considered a doubtful State and needing but little weight to turn it either way.

During the Spring a drought, which continued without intermission for nearly seven weeks, played havoc with the early vegetables and fruits, and the representatives of the great canning industries found themselves compelled to pay 20 per cent more than usual for all the strawberries, tomatoes and early peas they purchased.

On March 24 experiments were begun with the big new coke plant at the Maryland Steel Works, at Sparrow Point. It has taken two years to construct the plant, which comprises every kind of labor saving machinery known to this industry, including a pushing machine to drive the finished coke upon the platform.

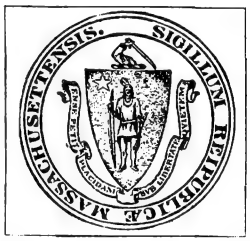
At the State election held November 3 Edwin Warfield, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a comparatively small majority.

Massachusetts.

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Capital: BOSTON.

Massachusetts has an area of 8,315 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 2,805,346. The first settlement in Massachusetts was made on the Elizabeth Islands in 1602, by Bartholomew Gosnold and thirty-two other English colonists. It was soon after abandoned, and it was not until the passengers on the Mayflower established themselves at Plymouth, December 22, 1620, that a permanent settlement was formed. For three years the colony suffered many hardships and was often on the verge of famine. Other colonists joined the party at Plymouth, and when a party under John Endicott arrived in safety several companies were organized and a royal patent was obtained for the Massachusetts Bay Company. In 1629 there came a large reinforcement of men, women and children, and the patent and government of the company were transferred from London to New England. From this time until 1664 there was a series of disputes between the colony and the King, and in the latter year a commission was sent over to look into the affairs of the people. The commission was unsuccessful in arriving at a decision, and in 1684 the High Court of Chancery in England gave judgment for the Crown against Massachusetts, and the charter was declared forfeited. Joseph Dudley was appointed president, and a new commission succeeded the government under the charter. In 1686 Dudley was succeeded by Andros, whose conduct made him so obnoxious that he was seized and imprisoned by the people of Boston. This was a signal for a general uprising, and the colonists then seized the fortifications and the ships in the harbors. The accession of William and Mary ended the troubles. Massachusetts took part in the war between the French and English colonies in 1690. In 1703-4 the province suffered much from the French and Indians, and in 1722 a war for final peace was begun, and ended in 1725. The State's position in the events which preceded the Revolution is well known. During the Civil War Massachusetts furnished a large proportion of Federal soldiers and sailors.





Gov. John L. Bates.

Events in 1903.—Among the important acts passed by the Massachusetts Legislature was a resolution providing for a commission to reconstruct and revise the laws of the State relative to employers and labor. On July 9 Governor Bates appointed as members of this commission Carroll D. Wright, of Worcester; Henry Sterling, of Medford; Royal Robins, of Beverly; David R. Dewey and William N. Osgood, of Lowell. A report will be made at the next session of the General Court. An attempt was made by George Fred Williams in January to formulate a plan whereby the members of all political parties could meet on common ground. The principles involved were the referendum for all legislation, public ownership of public utilities and a restriction of the powers of judges in equity.

The town meetings held in March showed a marked gain for the Socialists, especially in those towns where manufacturing is the chief industry. In Amesbury the greatest gain was shown, but the most activity was evidenced in Brockton. In Stoughton the Socialists had been organized but three weeks before the meeting, but they

succeeded in electing several important officials. By a decision of the Supreme Court in January the contested election in the town of Haverhill was given to P. B. Flanders, the Socialist candidate. Charges of bribery were brought against a member of the State Legislature by a Boston merchant in May, and the matter was taken up by the Senate for a more thorough investigation. Charges of wholesale repeating in the Eighth District of Boston at the November elections were investigated by the Senate in March. In April the Supreme Court decided that the statute providing for compulsory vaccination is constitutional on the ground that its tendency is toward the general good.

The new corporation laws permit of unlimited capital stock, non-resident officers and directors and directors' meetings, non-liability of stockholders for debts, except for wages and in case of illegal acts, and provides for a charter fee of one-fortieth of 1 per cent of the capital stock and a franchise tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent of the market value of the capital stock.

Demands by cotton mill operatives, and strikes following their refusal, caused a general curtailment of work at the mills at Lowell and Fall River in March. In August, owing to the high price of cotton, due to the dealings on 'change, several of the large mills in the State were closed for a time, or their productions were curtailed.

On July 29 the powder magazine of the United States Cartridge Company, at South Lowell, exploded, killing 20 persons and injuring 70 others. A number of buildings were destroyed and many others badly damaged by the explosion.

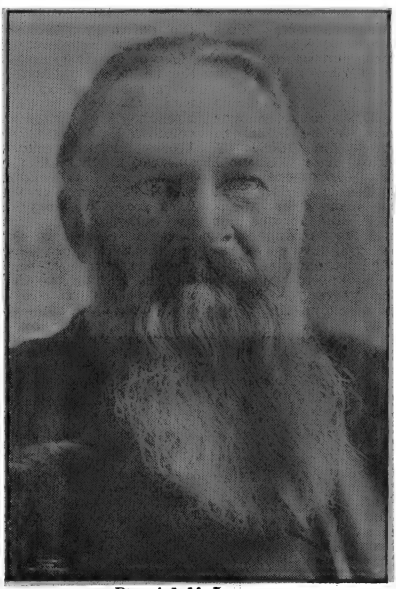
Medicine and Surgery in 1903.

R. STRENSCH LE STRANGE, M. D.

When I stated in the preceding issue of The American Almanac that the last twenty-five years have advanced medical science far more than the previous 250 years, we find it proved also in the discoveries relating to scientific medicine of this current year. Pasteur, Lister, Koch, Ramon y Cajal, von Fitz, von Virchow, Roentgen were some of the most conspicuous examples of men eminent in science—giants in their special field. This year brought us Lorenz, the Curies, new methods and new inventions.

Ethics.—The American Medical Association adopted unanimously in May the new code of medical ethics. This defines the duties of physicians to their patients, professional service of physicians to each other, the duties of physicians in regard to consultations, the duties of physicians to each other and to the profession at large, the duties of physicians in case of interference, differences between physicians' compensation and duties of the profession to the public. The adoption of this code will prove to be a decided progress toward bringing the whole profession into accord.

Physiology.—In his paper, "The Ductless Glands as Organs of the First Importance in the Vital Functions and Their Relationship to Disease and Therapeutics," Dr. Sajous, of Philadelphia, discloses an important discovery as a result of fourteen years' study. The two small organs placed just above the kidneys known as the suprarenal glands, regarded as virtually useless, secrete, according to his investigations, a substance which, carried to the lungs, takes up oxygen and forms another substance which becomes mixed with the blood. It is this last substance, called adrenoxin, which supplies the tissues with oxygen, a duty so long credited to the red corpuscles. The suprarenal glands are connected by nerves with a small organ in the brain, the use of which has hitherto not been known, which governs them and regulates their absorption of oxygen. In this organ of the brain, called the anterior pituitary body, all poisons work, and it fights them by arousing the glands to take up more oxygen. More oxygen means more combustion—the burning up of poison—of which the symptom is fever. A strong pituitary enables a man to lay in a good supply of oxygen and to destroy disease germs, and as this organ can be stimulated on occasion by drugs, patients with weak pituitaries may make a better fight against germs. Dr. Sajous considers that what we have been used to call vitality is simply pituitary efficiency.



Dr. Adolf Lorenz.
Copyright, 1902, by Marceau.

Experimental Pathology.—Dr. Loeb, of Chicago, has discovered facts that suggest a cure for muscular and nervous diseases, such as St. Vitus' dance, paralysis agitans, locomotor ataxia and sleeplessness by administering certain salts of calcium. From experiments he concluded that we owe it to calcium ions in the blood that our muscles do not twitch or beat rhythmically like our heart. When we inject into the body of an animal any salts that are liable to precipitate calcium we notice almost immediately twitchings of all the muscles. Therefore, in the pathology of muscular twitchings the concentration of the calcium ions (very minute particles) in the blood should be taken into consideration, as it follows that abnormal muscular twitchings and contractions may be brought about in an organism by a reduction in the proportion of calcium (or magnesium) in the muscles.

Materia Medica.—An entirely new remedial treatment for consumption consists of the inhalation of a vapor produced by heating a mixture of eucalyptus oil, sulphur and charcoal, and it is stated that it is more effective than any serum or other remedy hitherto tried. Sixty per cent treated by Professor Sommerfeld in Berlin were completely cured. The vapor of this new curative agent, called "sanusin," kills the tubercle-bacilli. It will probably be safe to accept for the present the conservative but positive statement of Dr. Engel, the expert charged during the recent experiments with the examination of the sputum, in which he has had a long experience under other forms of treatment. His statement is that under no other treatment has he seen the character of the sputum change so rapidly and uniformly through the diminution and disappearance of bacilli and the elastic fibres peculiar to tubercular disease as under the treatment with sanusin. The American Consul-General at Berlin, F. H. Mason, mentions in his report as the inventor a druggist, Zavier B. Schneider.

Organotherapy.—This line of therapeutics is advancing gradually but surely, and is fulfilling its promises in offering most valuable medications.

Serumtherapy.—The general work of treating disease through the inoculation of animals has been carried on so extensively all over the world that we expect almost anything in the way of result.

(A) Hay Fever.—Professor Dunbar, head of the Hygienic Institute at Hamburg, on the ground that this disease is caused by the pollens of gramineae (grasses), found its cure by a toxine made of serum

taken from rabbits. It is obtained by inoculating these animals with poison extracted from pollens of various kinds of grasses. While the patient is treated with the serum he remains indoors, with closed windows.

(B) Scarlet Fever.—A new anti-streptcocus serum to destroy the germs of scarlet fever was discovered by Dr. Aronson, a bacteriologist of Berlin, and it was given an extensive clinical test by Dr. Baginsky, professor of diseases of children in the University of Berlin and director of the Kaiser and Kaiserin Friedrich Children Hospital. The experiments with this new serum began last July, and the cases experimented on were selected regardless of severity. Eighty-eight per cent of those treated were discharged as cured, and their recovery was without the usual complications attendant upon scarlet fever.

(C) Typhoid Fever.—In practice the treatment of typhoid by means of a serum has until now been unsatisfactory. The new method which has been reported upon by Dr. McFadyen differs only slightly from that to which Dr. Buchner, of Munich, called attention some time ago. The fact that the method proposed has the indorsement of the father of antiseptic surgery, Lord Lister, entitles it to careful consideration on the part of the profession, and good results may be expected.

(D) Cholera Infantum.—Last Fall the announcement that, under Dr. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins Medical College, two students had discovered the bacillus of this disease was received with profound interest. Since then qualities of the needed serum have been discovered, and the anti-toxin has been ready for practical use since last Summer (1903) after it was tested with perfect success on animals and persons.

(E) Tuberculosis.—Dr. Marmorek, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has succeeded after years of experiment in securing a tuberculosis serum which in numerous cases has proved a specific cure. Still more important will prove Professor Behring's discovery of a serum by means of which cattle can be made immune to tuberculosis. His experiments proved absolutely that a child treated with the serum would be immune from consumption for life.

(F) Tetanus.—Dr. McFarland announces in the Journal of the American Medical Association of July a new method of treating wounds in which the tetanus bacillus is suspected. The treatment consists of sprinkling on the wounds, after they have been cleansed, a dried anti-toxin serum powder. As this preserves its activity indefinitely, it requires no instrumental administration, but can be conveniently sprinkled from the bottle from which it is dispensed.

(G) Locomotor Ataxia, Etc. — The goat lymph treatment has proved decidedly of great value for such ailments.

Neurology. — My own method of "nerve vibrations," mentioned in the last year's Almanac, was applied most successfully in a severe and chronic case of "tic douloureux," in long-standing deafness, in fatty degeneration of the heart muscle, in neurasthenia, insomnia and morphinism, and has proved in such diseases of the utmost value. The vibration theory has consequently reached its recognition as one of the most important therapeutic agents for direct practical use. In the same sense has been introduced in St. Luke's Hospital during the past Winter a system of musical therapeutics, as in certain forms of disease the use of music, as directed with trained knowledge, has been of marked benefit, the relative and specific effects of rhythm and melody and harmony upon persons suffering from maladies such as melancholia and acute and chronic mania showing satisfactory results in many cases. Stimulating music is used for maladies in which there is languor and depression, and brass instruments are strongly recommended in such cases. A soprano voice has been found to be mildly stimulating in comparison with the more soothing and relaxing contralto. Wagnerian music is valuable in cases of a hysterical or congested condition because of its expansive, uplifting and bracing qualities. The course of study and training in this new field of healing includes the departments of the history of music as a healing power, the fundamental principles of musical psychology, the musical gift and how to develop it for healing, diagnosis and the choice of songs and instruments. The commission of experts in mental diseases appointed by the Prussian Ministry of Education to investigate the healing value of hypnotism reports that it is essentially worthless. The report declares that hypnotism cannot produce organic changes nor cure epilepsy nor hysteria, but it can be used helpfully in some instances by removing symptoms through suggestion. The influence of hypnotic suggestion diminishes in proportion to popular knowledge of it. It is most powerful when regarded by a subject as marvelous and supernatural. The commission also notes that hypnotism is less used than formerly. Fancy work has also been applied as a remedy for upset nerves; it has a soothing, hygienic effect on the worker; it arouses the imagination to the desired

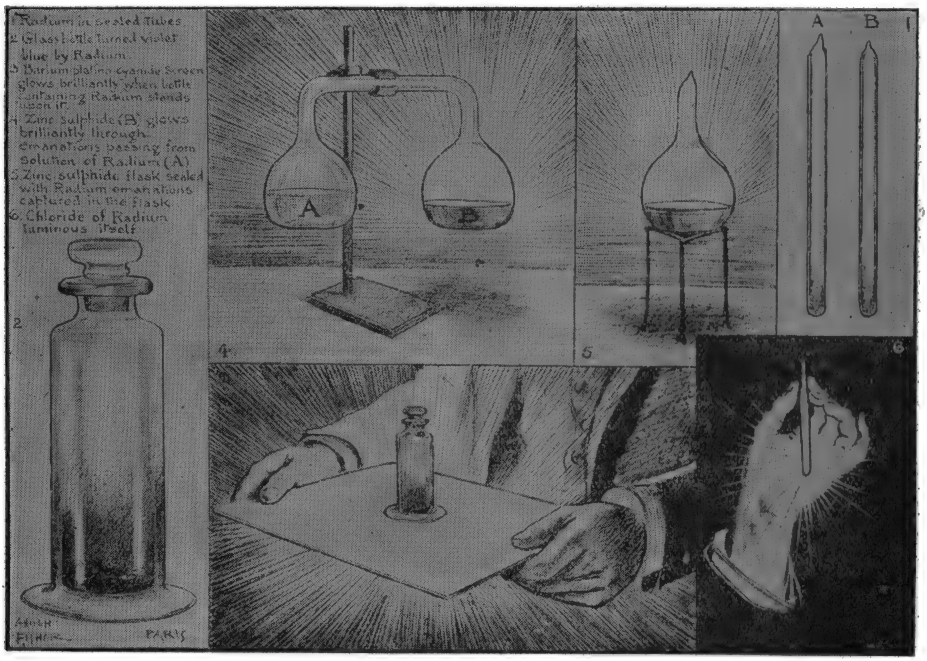


Professor and Madame Curie.

degree and leads to an interest in color and design that is mildly stimulating.

Blindness.—Professor Steins, of Paris, alleges that he has discovered the secret of restoring sight to the blind. The announcement is published in the Revue des Revues by Dr. Caze, who explains how Professor Steins tested his apparatus on him, by which the professor is not only able to restore lost sight, but to give vision to those who have never known it. Professor Steins' claim rests on the theory that man does not see with the eye, but with the brain, the eye only serving to receive the image, which the optic nerve transmits to the seat of perception. If, then, the image can be transmitted to the brain without eyes a blind person can see as well as anybody else. The professor's apparatus has the same scientific basis as the telephone, with the substitution of light for sound.

Deafness.—Miller Reese Hutchinson, of Alabama, is the inventor of the marvellous "acousticon," which overcomes deafness of even many years' standing in the most effective way. The appliance is in three pieces. The heart of the invention is centred in a vulcanized disc that may be attached to a waistcoat or underclothing. The reverse side of this disc is



Radium, the Most Mysterious Substance in Nature.

hollow and filled with gases, the nature of which Dr. Hutchinson alone knows. The ear-piece, which resembles that of a telephone, and the vulcanized disc are connected by wires, and an electric storage battery that is easily carried in a pocket supplies the current that connects the disc and the ear-piece.

Laryngology and Rhinology.—The electro-magnet has been applied successfully for the extraction of foreign bodies in the air passages. Snoring can be overcome by the use of a very simple device of Dr. **Veis, of Frankfort-a-M.** The device consists of two flannel bandages about four centimetres wide. The middle of one is laid across under the chin and the ends are carried up and tied at the vertex. The other is then laid across the occiput, the ends carried forward and tied over the forehead. At the point where these bandages cross each other on each side of the head they are pinned together to prevent slipping. Very slight pressure need be used in tying the bandage which holds up the chin, as the latter falls only by reason of relaxed muscles, and very little force is needed to hold it in position. Dr. Veis says that in those cases treated by him it was necessary to wear the bandage only from eight to fourteen nights, when the habit was overcome.

Electricity.—Dr. Snow, of New York, has in many cases of different nature proved the great value of the brush discharge received from the static machine. In rheumatoid arthritis, in gout, sprains, inflammations and sweilings the same acts promptly and safely. For locomotor ataxia he used the wave current with decided benefit. Dr. Robert Newman, whose recent death we mourn, left to the profession and to the world his method of electrolysis, which is recognized as being far superior to any other cure applied to diseases of his specialty.

Bacteriology.—Dr. Castellani, of Uganda, Africa, has discovered the microbe of the sleeping sickness. Dr. Meltzer, of New York, a graduate of the University of Berlin, has demonstrated that incessant vibrations and violent shocks are destructive of germ life. He has also furnished valuable data on the problem as to vibration being a factor in the maintenance of life, a theory which I have practically demonstrated, especially in cases of "dying of old age." Formalin has been successfully used in different cases of puerperal septicaemia. This new specific in the treatment of blood poisoning, however, still meets with conflicting expressions of opinion on the result of the treatment. The discussion before the New York State Medical Association on January 19 seems to show that saline solution offers greater safety in such cases than formalin, though it was admitted that the formalin solution in a few cases had been too strong. Future practical experiences will, we shall hope, prove the absolute value of formalin in septicaemia. It must be of incalculable benefit to humanity if in a weak solution—500-750 cubic centimetres—(1-5000), having germicidal properties, which can be injected without mortal injury, we have found the remedy for a deadly disease which has always defied science, as in the case of President McKinley. Dr. Keller, of the University of Pennsylvania, injected formalin in a case of advanced tuberculosis, and, with the complication of acute puerperal septicaemia, the patient's condition seemed hopeless; but she was saved. He is treating several other tuberculosis patients in the earlier stages of the disease with the formalin solution, and he believes it will cure tuberculosis before it has reached the last stages and that it will prove of great relief even in the most extreme cases.

Professor Koch's observations, before the celebrated London address, caused the Imperial Health Office in Berlin to appoint a tuberculosis commission to make systematic experiments. Their report summarizes as follows: "The series of experiments

strengthens Professor Koch's view that animal consumption as the cause of human consumption does not play the role generally attributed to it." At the Williamsport Hospital an injection of formalin was given in a case of developed hydrophobia. Soon after the temperature fell from 104 degrees to normal and the patient improved in every way. At no time since has he shown any sign of hydrophobia and he seems to be certain of complete recovery.

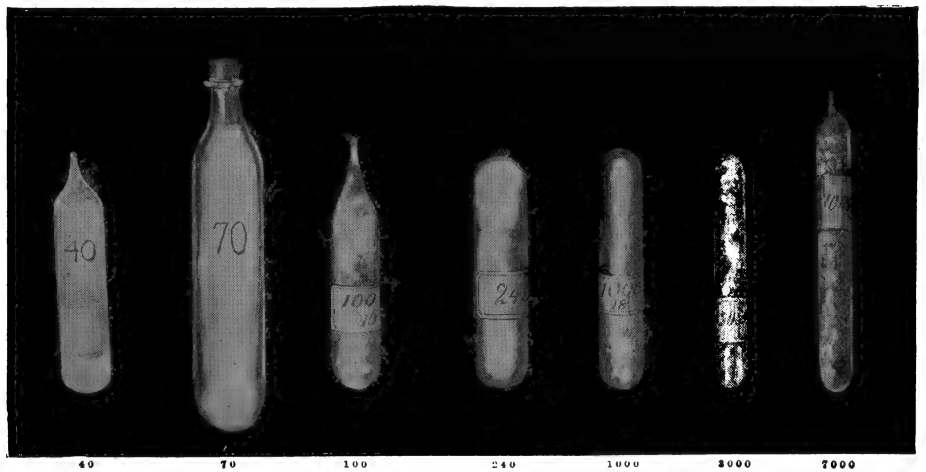
Dr. Garrigne, of Paris, announced in January his discovery of formic acid as a means of curing all microbe diseases—tuberculosis, cancer, diphtheria, hydrophobia and others. The doctor observed that microbes so ravaged the human body that the formiates which vivify the blood are absorbed. When formic acid can no longer be produced the cells die or decompose and the man ceases to live. His theory is to invert this process. To preserve the cells oxygen is necessary, and to produce oxygen he employs formic acid. In a case of tetanus at the St. Louis City Hospital Dr. Nietert injected ten drops of a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid every three hours, carbolic acid belonging to the same family as formalin, with the result of prolonging the patient's life and offering him a fair chance of recovery. The spasms were reduced considerably and he was able to open his jaws about one inch.

Dr. Beard, of the University of Edinburgh, remarked on the division of the cells, or living units, of the animal body into two groups, such as Weismann set forth. These are, first, the ordinary cells comprising the tissues of the frame, and, second, germ cells, on which rest the duty of reproducing the species. According to Dr. Beard the two groups of cells are distinct from the first, which is rather surprising, seeing that, evolution being postulated all through, a common origin might be regarded as indicating the real manner of their development. He pointed out that germ cells are known to exhibit certain eccentricities of disposition during the progress of development. Thus they may stray away from their proper and natural environment and take up their abode in tissues to which they are strangers. When these vagrant cells settle down in such situations they may attempt either to exercise their reproductive duties in a feeble way or, what is equally important, they may give rise to tumorous or new growths. When it is added that in some cases the tumor appears in the shape of a cancer the interest attaching to Dr. Beard's remark may be appreciated to the full.

Captain Rost, of the British Military Medical Service, who has been investigating malignant cancers bacteriologically for three years, has found in both carcinomata and sarcomata cancers distinct germs of saccharomycetes, which can only develop when the natural chlorine in the tissues falls below the normal quantity. Following this clue, Captain Rost devised a treatment to reinforce the chlorine by special diet, enabling large quantities of common salt, which contains chlorine, to be absorbed. He has experimented with eight patients. One was completely cured and the condition of the others was greatly improved.

Mosquito Destroyers.—The well-known rule of nature that every creature has its natural enemy has been proven by the discovery of the little parasite "agamomermis," the mortal enemy of the mosquito. As there are many technical difficulties in the way of a practical utilization of this "destroyer," of greater importance as a mosquito exterminator seems to be the discovery of a new species of giant mosquito in the Maine woods named "Eucorethra Underwoodi," which eats the larvae of other mosquitoes much as a pickerel does a smaller fish. The victim is caught, shaken violently a few times and swallowed in a few seconds.

Surgery.—The "Lorenz operation" has been the greatest progress in surgery since Lister's introduction of antisepsis. To treat congenital hip disease without knife and without losing blood is the undisputed merit of Professor Lorenz, of Vienna. The extremely encouraging condition of all the patients, without exception, treated by Dr. Lorenz has greatly stimulated the surgeons. Every little cripple operated on by the famous Austrian surgeon while he was in this country is doing splendidly, with every prospect of all trace of the congenital deformity being finally removed. This new method, now used extensively by surgeons, is applied as follows: First, production of anaesthesia by use of narcotics, partly to produce absence of sensation, partly to relax the muscles; second, pulling of the leg outwardly until the head of the femur reaches the level of the acetabulum; third, bending of the hip joint and reposition of the head of the femur in hip socket; fourth, application of plaster of paris, after which the patients are permitted to walk about.



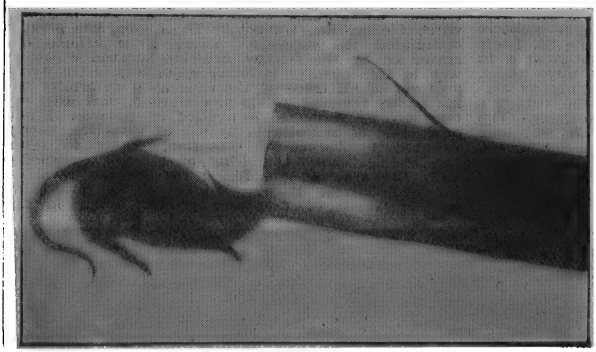
Tubes Showing Radio-Activities from 40 to 7,000.

Another German surgeon of world-wide fame, Professor Mikulicz, of Breslau, operated in the United States, his work being a remarkable elaboration of well-established surgical principles. His perfected methods of performing the most difficult operations show, especially, great rapidity and minute exactness, both essential in surgery. By the success which Dr. Figueira, of Brooklyn, has achieved in operating for a tumor on the brain a new impetus has been given to one of the most difficult and dangerous branches of modern surgery. So delicate is the task involved that medical records show 98.4 per cent of the cases treated have ended mortally, and, with such history staring them in the face, surgeons had almost abandoned the practice of using the knife on the brain as impracticable.

Surgery without the use of ligatures has been exploited and demonstrated by Dr. Downes, of Philadelphia. In all surgical operations as usually performed hemorrhage is controlled by the use of ligatures. The new method consists of the use of various-sized pressure forceps of special design, in the blades of which is an insulated piece of platinum, which is heated by the passage of a suitable electrical current through it. It cooks the tissue under pressure, obliterating its blood vessels. The process is an absolutely aseptic one.

Radiotherapy.—Radio-activity is the great new mystery of science. It is a property possessed by the newly discovered metal radium, disseminated in pitchblende, which is found in sections of Hungary and

Colorado, and also by many other substances. The inexplicable mysteries of radio-activity grow in number every day and there is no immediate prospect of solving them. The possibilities of employing radium in medical work are stupendous, but the practical difficulties are also great. The discoverers of radium, Professor and Madame Curie, of Paris, believe that it furnishes a clue to the nature of all matter. Radio-activity, the ray-producing property of radium, may be also the clue to the mystery of life and the universe. It has already made blind men see and is able to destroy microbes and conquer disease. The relative power of radium to the X-ray is as six to one. Consequently, its curative influence on cancer and tumors will be also greater. In Vienna cancer of the palate and lip, which had been repeatedly but fruitlessly operated upon, has been cured by exposure to the light of radium bromide, the strongest radium preparation in existence. Radium rays also have cured a case of melanosarcoma and several cases of red mole.



Radiograph of a Mouse Caught in a Trap.



Pitchblende, from Which Radium Is Obtained.

Dr. Topham, of Brooklyn, produces a "violet ray" which will penetrate any substance, becoming valuable for radiography. The effect of this ray upon skin diseases has been sufficiently demonstrated to be readily accepted by the medical profession. Unlike the Roentgen ray, it will not burn the flesh. He believes its curative powers almost limitless, his experiments having shown positive cures of three cases of locomotor ataxia, of a number of other nervous diseases and one notable case of infantile paralysis.

Since the discovery of those wonderful radio-active substances, radium and polonium, there has been a distinct stimulus given to the study, not only of radio-active substances, but also to the deeper investigation of those several strange manifestations of light, so imperfectly understood as yet, which have been designated as Roentgen rays, actinic rays and ultra-violet rays. Dr. Finsen, the famous inventor, conducted very extensive and most painstaking researches into the bacteriocidal effects of light, and he has found both ends of the spectrum to possess remarkable curative powers. The red rays have been used most successfully in the treatment of smallpox and for the removal of such disfigurements as birthmarks, moles, etc., and he has also found that by utilizing the blue, violet and ultra-violet rays at the other end of the spectrum lupus has been cured, these rays not only destroying the bacilli, but exciting and stimulating nutrition and exciting activity in granulation, thus assisting very greatly in the rapid recovery from the disease. Professor Finsen has recently received the Nobel prize of $50,000 as a reward for his contributions to surgery and medicine.

Experiments conducted at the University of Colorado indicate that Hodgkins disease can be cured by X-rays, as proved by a severe case treated for two months. Hodgkins disease, or lymphadenoma, is a form of anaemia. Recovery is rare, death generally occurring before the end of the third year.

Railroad Ambulances.—The example the Prussian State Railway set to the world, as I stated in last year's Almanac, has been quickly followed by the Long Island Railroad, which has also introduced hospital or relief cars into the railroad service.

Mexico.

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Capital:
CITY OF MEXICO.

Under the present Constitution, which bears date of February 5, 1857, Mexico is a federative republic. It was originally divided into nineteen States, but at this time there are twenty-seven, with two Territories and the Federal District, and, while each manages its own local affairs, they are bound together as an inseparable body by the constitutional laws. The form of government in Mexico is broadly similar to that of the United States, the executive vesting in a President, who is elected for a term of four years, and who is assisted by a Cabinet, while the legislative power is conferred upon a Congress, which is composed of two Houses—a Senate and a House of Representatives. The President may serve any number of terms, and the present Executive, General G. Porfirio Diaz, is now in his sixth term, as he had already served five four-year terms when he was inaugurated December 11, 1900.

Under the direction of the President and a Council the administration is carried on by the Secretaries of State in charge of the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, I. Mariscal; Interior, M. Gonzalez Cosio; Justice and Public Instruction, Just. Fernandez; Agriculture and Colonization, Leonardo Fernandez; Finance, J. I. Limantour; Communications and Public Works, F. Z. Mena; War and Navy, Bernardo Reyes.



The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two from each State, who must be at least thirty years of age. They are elected by the ballots of all respectable males and serve for a term of two years. Representatives must be twenty-five years of age. They are elected for an equal term with the Senators and in a similar manner. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen at a general election.

There is no State religion in Mexico, and all religious sects are equal before the law. The prevailing religion, of course, is Roman Catholic, but no ecclesiastical body can own realty, and since 1863, when all the churches were closed and the lands confiscated, many of the buildings have been assigned to serve as hospitals, schools, etc.

Primary education, which is free and compulsory, is chiefly carried on at the expense of each State, although the Government assists with frequent grants. In 1900 the number of schools supported by the Federal and State authorities was 6,532, and by the municipalities 2,872, in which there were 15,505 teachers and 703,639 enrolled pupils. In addition there were 2,710 private and clerical schools, in which 146,709 pupils were enrolled. Higher education, which is chiefly free, is carried on in secondary schools and seminaries, while there are also colleges for professional instruction, including law, medicine,

mining, engineering, agriculture, commerce, music and the arts and trades. About 21,000 pupils were reported as being in attendance at these schools in 1900.

The judicial power in Mexico is entirely distinct from that of the executive. It includes a Supreme Court, consisting of fifteen judges, who are chosen for a term of six years; Circuit Courts, with three judges, and District Courts, with thirty-two judges.

The chief sources of Mexican revenue are the internal taxation and the customs, less than 15 per cent being obtained from other sources.

Agriculture is quite largely pursued in Mexico, but in a primitive manner. The principal crop is wheat, although great numbers of cattle are raised to be shipped to the United States. The minerals found throughout the country make mining a very important industry to Mexico, nearly all the valuable metals being found in working quantities. The total value of the imports during the year 1901-02 was $64,656,349 (Mexican), while the exports during the same period amounted to $156,168,146.



President Diaz.

Area and Population.—The area and population of Mexico, according to the census of 1900, are as follows:

State or Territory.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Governor.
Gulf States:			
Tamaulipas ...	32,128	218,948	P. Arguelles.
Vera Cruz.....	29,201	960,570	T. E. Dehesa.
Tabasco	10,072	158,107	A. Bandala.
Campeche	18,087	84,281	J. Castellot.
Yucatan.....	35,203	312,264	O. Molina.
Totals	124,692	1,734,170	
Inland States:			
Chihuahua	87,802	327,004	M. Ahumada
Coahuila	63,569	280,809	M. Gomez Cardenas
Nuevo Leon....	23,592	326,940	Manuel G. Ritvero,
Durango	38,009	371,274	J. Santa-Marina.
Zacatecas	24,757	462,880	G. G. Garcia.
San Luis Potosi	25,316	582,486	B. Escontria.
Aguascalientes .	2,950	101,910	C. Sagredo.
Guanajuato ...	11,370	1,065,317	J. O. Gonzales.
Queretaro	3,556	228,489	F. Gonzales.
Hidalgo	8,917	551,817	P. L. Rodriguez.
Mexico	9,247	924,457	J. V. Villada.
Federal District	463	540,478	R. Corral.
Morelos	2,773	161,697	M. Alarcon.
Tlaxcala	1,595	172,217	P. Cahuantzi.
Puebla	12,204	1,024,446	M. P. Martinez.
Totals	316,125	7,173,574	
Pacific States:			
Lower Calif'nia*	58,328	47,082	A. Sangines.
Sonora	76,900	220,553	R. Izabal.
Sinaloa	33,671	296,109	F. Canedo.
Tepic*	11,275	149,677	P. Rocha y Portu.
Jalisco	31,846	1,137,311	L. C. Curiel
Colima	2,272	85,026	O. de Lamadrid.
Michoacan	22,874	935,849	A. Mercado.
Guerrero	24,996	474,594	A. Mora.
Oaxaca	35,382	947,910	E. Pimentel.
Chiapas	27,222	363,607	R. Pimentel.
Totals	324,768	4,637,718	
Islands	1,420	.....	
Grand totals..	767,005	13,545,462	

*Territories.

The population of the chief cities, according to the census of 1900, is as follows:

City	Population.	City	Population.
Mexico (capital)....	344,721	Morelia	37,278
Puebla	93,521	Oaxaca	35,049
Guadalajara	101,208	Orizaba	31,512
San Luis Potosi. .	61,019	Aguascalientes	35,042
Leon	58,426	Saltillo	23,996
Monterey	62,266	Durango	31,092
Pachuca	37,487	Vera Cruz..	24,085
Zacatecas	32,836	Toluca	25,904
Guanajuato	41,486	Acanceh	22,919
Merida	24,620	Calaya	21,245
Queretaro	33,152	Zopotlanejo	20,270

Events in 1903.—The currency question has been the dominant theme in business and financial circles in Mexico during the year, and it is the general opinion that some action will be taken that will give greater stability to the silver coinage of the country. It was in line with this effort that Mexico joined with China in a petition to President Roosevelt asking the co-operation of the United States in such measures as would tend to restore and maintain a fixed relationship between the moneys of the gold standard and the silver using countries. In pressing this matter with so much vigor the Government has the hearty support not only of her own financiers, but of the Americans, whose investments in that country now exceed $500,000,000; for while silver is the natural Mexican coin, and any step to displace it would probably meet with an unconquerable opposition, a revision of the monetary system to provide for money at such a fixed stable value as to place the republic on a level with the other great nations of the world seems inevitable.

Politically little of moment occurred during the year. The re-election of President Diaz was a foregone conclusion, and although some few riots occurred during the heat of the campaign, the general policy of the republic underwent no change. In the matter of national improvement, however, the country made some gigantic strides. Permission was granted for the construction of a new railway to extend down the Gulf coast from Matamoras, situated opposite Brownsville, Texas, to Tampico, a distance of about 200 miles. On April 16 the first section of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, running from the port of Topolobampo, on the Pacific coast, to Fuerte, a distance of about 70 miles, was opened to traffic, while the construction of the road between Chihuahua and the Rio Grande border is almost completed. The branch lines constructed by the Mexican National Railway also represent an expenditure of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

In mining interests Mexico also developed considerable progress. A phenomenally rich strike of gold in the Parral district and the discovery of what is regarded as one of the most extensive and richest beds of copper ore in the world have attracted widespread attention. During the month of April the government also granted concessions for the quarrying of lithographic stone, and an American company has purchased the Popocatapetl volcano at a cost of $5,000,000 in order to mine the immense sulphur deposits in its crater.

The year 1903 will be memorable in Mexico because of the number of calamities which have occurred. Both yellow fever and the plague have visited the country, causing hundreds of deaths wherever they have appeared, while the wheat famine became so great during the early months of the year that the Federal Government compelled all railroads running from the United States border to reduce the freight rates on grain to an extent of nearly 40 per cent. The eruption of Mount Colima caused great damage, although but few lives were lost. The volcano was more active than ever before, however, and the first eruption was preceded by an earthquake which destroyed houses in many towns. In August a terrific tropical hurricane, which swept over eastern Mexico, left vast amount of destruction in its path.

The transformation of Vera Cruz harbor from a dangerous roadstead into a safe port was an event that was of the utmost importance to the commercial world, while the coming of the Boer colonists, who are to occupy 83,000 acres of ranch land on the Conchas River, and the establishment of another large Mormon colony in the State of Tabasco, will open large areas of unemployed land to cultivation.

The only serious disturbance reported was a battle between the Federal troops and the Maya Indians, in which General Pat, the famous Maya chief, was killed, and Yam and Victorio, two other chiefs, were mortally wounded. During the year an experiment was made in the Sunday closing of barrooms, which resulted quite successfully, and on April 21 President Diaz issued an order providing that prize fights may be held in any State in the republic, so long as the consent of the Governor of that State is secured.

The budget estimates for the year ending June 30, 1903, were as follows: Revenue, $64,823,600; expenditure, $64,738,816. One of the largest items in the annual statement of expenditures has long been that of the public debt. In 1902 the outstanding gold debt amounted to $111,623,400. In 1901 the internal debt amounted to $135,509,271 (Mexican), while the floating debt was $1,296,965 (Mexican).

Michigan.

Capital:
LANSING.



Michigan has an area of 57,530 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 2,420,982. The discovery and early settlement of Michigan were due to the early fur traders and missionaries. The site of Detroit was first visited in 1610, and in 1641 some French Jesuits reached the Falls of St. Mary. The first European settlement within the territory was the mission at Sault Ste. Marie, which was founded by Father Marquette in 1668. Fort Mackinaw was established three years later, and in 1701 an expedition under Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded Detroit. The country came under the dominion of Great Britain in 1763. Shortly after this an Indian insurrection broke out, headed by Pontiac, and an attempt was made to exterminate the white settlers. At the close of the Revolutionary War Michigan was not at first ceded with the other part of the territory along the Lakes, and the Americans did not occupy Detroit until 1796.

At first Michigan was included in the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, and later it formed part of the territory of Indiana. In 1805 it was made into a distinct Territory, William Hull being the Governor. During the War of 1812 Michigan was exposed to much suffering. Detroit was taken by the British in 1812, and in 1813 Mackinaw and Frenchtown were captured and the people massacred by the Indians. The British were soon after driven out of the territory, and in October, 1814, a treaty of peace was concluded with the Indians. In 1819 Michigan sent her first delegate to Congress. In 1835 a convention at Detroit formed a constitution by which Michigan claimed a strip of territory also claimed by Ohio, and a conflict seemed inevitable, but in 1837 Michigan was admitted into the United States on condition that she relinquish her claim to this territory. On March 16, 1847, the seat of government was removed from Detroit to Lansing. The manufacture of lumber and timber products is the most important in the State, though there has been a decline in this during the past few years owing to misuse of the forests. In the manufacture of furniture Michigan stands near the head of the list in the United States.



Governor Aaron T. Bliss.

Events in 1903.—The Republican State Convention met at Detroit on March 6 to nominate candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the State University. Judge Frank A. Hooker, of Charlotte, was nominated for the first office against seven candidates, and Peter White, of Marquette, and Loyal E. Knappen, of Grand Rapids, were nominated for Regents. The convention passed a resolution reaffirming allegiance to the principles and policies of the Republican party and indorsing the administration of President Roosevelt. Elections were held on April 6. Besides the State offices municipal offices were to be filled in most of the cities. The Republicans carried the State ticket by about 35,000 majority, and in municipal affairs a gain for this party was shown.

Minnesota.

Capital:
ST. PAUL.



Minnesota has an area of 19,997 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,751,394. Minnesota is of comparatively recent settlement, although it was long the seat of Indian trading. In 1680 Hennepin and La Salle, and later La Hontan and Le Seur, entered the region and made some explorations. During the eighteenth century several attempts were made at forming posts within the territory, and in the early part of the nineteenth century extensive explorations were made by Pike, Long, Schoolcraft, Nicolet, Owen and others. It was not until 1812 that the United States had any authority within the present limits of Minnesota. In 1816 a law was passed forbidding foreigners from trading with the Indians, and the military post of Fort Snelling was established in 1819. In 1837 a small tract of land between the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers was ceded by the Indians to the United States and some lumbering operations were commenced on the St. Croix.

The Territory of Minnesota was established March 3, 1849, and a government was organized in June. At that time the western boundaries extended nearly to the Missouri and White Earth rivers. The civilized population was made up almost entirely of the few white settlers around the trading posts and mission stations. In 1851 the Sioux ceded to the whites all their lands in the territory west of the Mississippi to the Big Sioux River. Population increased rapidly after this, and in 1857 application was made for admission into the Union. At the convention meeting to form a constitution a dispute arose and caused a division which promised to hold up the chance of Statehood for a time. A compromise was effected, however, and Minnesota was admitted to the Union May 11, 1858. During the Civil War Minnesota furnished 25,034 equipped men to the Union army and navy. The great development of Minnesota manufactures is due largely to the many tracts of white and Norway pine, to the extensive wheat fields and to the State's favorable position for the transportation of products. The most important industry is flour and grist milling, the State leading all others in the value of these products. Minneapolis is the centre of the flour and mill industry.



Samuel R. Van Sant.

Events in 1903.—The State Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution asking Congress to call a convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by popular vote. On February 17 a bill was introduced into the Legislature to prohibit the repeated publication of murders or other crimes and prescribing that the facts shall be stated only once and without headlines. Subsequent allusions to the crime should be punishable by a fine of $100. The bill was not passed. Another bill of a radical nature that failed of passage made it unlawful for one person to kiss another unless he can prove he is free from contagious or in-

fectious disease. A weak heart was made to constitute a bar to the indulgence of kissing. Violation of the law, had it become such, would have been accounted a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $1 to $5 for each offense. A proposition was made to Wisconsin to cede to that State part of the town of La Crescent in Houston County on condition that Wisconsin cede to Minnesota a part of the county of Pierce. The two portions are on islands in the Mississippi. La Crescent, Minn., is opposite La Crosse, Wis., and that city would make an island park of the land ceded, while Red Wing, Minn., would do likewise with the portion of Pierce County whose exchange was desired.

A. A. Ames, former Mayor of Minneapolis, who was indicted in 1902 on the charge of bribery, was tried in May, convicted and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

Mississippi.

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Capital:
JACKSON.



Mississippi has an area of 46,919 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,551,270. The first Europeans who traversed the region which is now Mississippi were De Soto and his companions. They made no settlements, and the death of the leader, in 1542, put an end to the expedition. In 1682 La Salle descended the river and took possession of the adjacent territory in the name of the King of France, calling it Louisiana. In 1698 Iberville continued the colonization of the territory, under authority of France. In 1699 he erected a fort at Biloxi, and in 1716 Fort Rosalie was established at the site of Natchez. New Orleans was founded soon after, and attracted many of the settlers who came to the new country, leaving the growth of the interior to proceed but slowly. In 1728, 1733 and 1752 the colonists suffered much from the raids of hostile Indians. April 7, 1798, the Territory of Mississippi was organized by an act of Congress, and was bounded then on the north by a line drawn east from the mouth of the Yazoo River to the Chattahoochee, east by the Chattahoochee, south by the thirty-first parallel and west by the Mississippi River. In 1804 the region north of these limits and south of Tennessee, which had been ceded to the United States by Georgia, was added, the Territory then comprising the whole of the States of Alabama and Mississippi. Alabama Territory was formed March 3, 1817, and on June 10 of the same year Mississippi was admitted to the Union as a State.



Gov. J. K. Vardaman.

On November 29, 1860, a special session of the Legislature was called by the Governor, and on December 10 an election was held for delegates to act in convention upon the Ordinance of Secession. The ordinance was passed by a vote of eighty-four to fifteen on January 9, 1861, and on March 30 of the same year the Constitution of the Confederate States was ratified. During the Civil War parts of the State were scenes of active fighting, the most important battles being those at Corinth, on October 3 and 4, 1862, and at Vicksburg, on July 4, 1863. At the close of the war reconstruction troubles disturbed the State, and an unsettled condition continued until 1870, when Mississippi was readmitted to the Union and civil authority fully restored.

Events in 1903.—The State was stirred and the political issues of the gubernatorial campaign were changed by an incident which occurred in connection with the post office at Indianola, a small town in a rural district of the State. A Mrs. Cox, a negress, had been appointed postmistress late in 1902, and opposition began to develop at once. So strong did the opposition become that Mrs. Cox resigned her post on December 4 in order to avoid trouble. President Roosevelt then declared the post office at Indianola discontinued. At the opening of the political campaign there had been no desire or intention of giving the race question prominence, but the Indianola affair completely changed the situation and even the candidates. The matter seemed to be viewed as an exposition of the attitude of the President upon this question, and many of those who had been in favor of the Administration changed their views at once. The first nominations under the new primary law were held in August. The law provides for the direct nomination of all candidates from Governor and United States Senators down to constable, the framing of all platforms and the decision of all questions. Candidates announce themselves as such or have their friends announce them. Campaign work is done by "stumping" the State or county, holding individual meetings and delivering addresses to those who will come to hear.

Major James K. Vardaman announced himself as a candidate for Governor on a reactionary anti-negro platform, declaring that if the people would elect a friendly Legislature he would see to it that such a division was made of the school funds as would save the State from the so-called danger of the educated negro.

At the first primary there was no choice, and a second was held on August 27, the opponents being Vardaman and Critz. Vardaman was nominated by about 8,000 majority, and his nomination was equivalent to an election.

The floods in March caused much damage to land lying along the Mississippi, and the cities were in danger from breaks in the levees. On January 29 the Yazoo Canal was opened, restoring to Vicksburg the water front it lost during 1876, when the Federal Government attempted to dredge a canal through six miles of forest, tapping the Yazoo River above that city and diverting the flow of the Mississippi.

Missouri.

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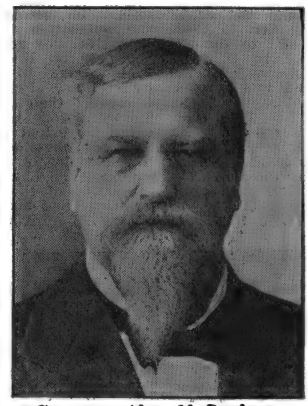
Capital:
JEFFERSON CITY.



Missouri has an area of 68,431 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 3,106,665. Missouri formed a part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, and was contained in that section known as Upper Louisiana. As early as 1720 the lead mines of the State had begun to attract attention, and in 1755 Ste. Genevieve, its oldest town, was established. In 1762 France ceded to Spain the territory west of the Mississippi and the portion east of that river to England. Lands were granted liberally to colonists, and numerous emigrants from Spain flocked into the country. In 1775 St. Louis, originally a depot for fur traders, contained 800 inhabitants, and Ste. Genevieve about 460. At this time Spain entered into contest with England, siding with the colonies. In 1783 the general peace put an end to hostilities. In the division of the Louisiana Purchase Missouri was included in the District of Louisiana, which

was, in 1805, erected into the Territory of Louisiana, with St. Louis as the seat of government. In 1812, on the admission of the present State of Louisiana to the Union, the name of the Territory was changed to Missouri and its government made representative. In 1810 the population numbered about 21,000, all but about 1,500 of whom were settled within the present limits of Missouri. Immigration from the East began to come in rapidly, and in 1817 the population was 60,000, St. Louis having 5,000 inhabitants. A State Constitution was formed in 1820, and in 1821 Missouri became a State by proclamation of the President.

January 16, 1861, a bill was presented to the Legislature calling for a convention to act upon the Ordinance of Secession. The convention was held at Jefferson City, moving to St. Louis in February and March, but no measures of importance passed, so strong was public opinion against secession. On June 12, some minor conflicts having occurred, the Governor called 50,000 of the State militia to protect the State from invasion. Federal troops were at once sent into the State and the militia was defeated, the State coming under Federal control. On August 5 Governor Jackson, declared out of office by a convention, issued a proclamation declaring the separation of the State from the Union. A number of engagements were fought between the Federals and Confederates, and at the beginning of 1862 half the State was in control of Confederate troops. In the Summer of 1863 the State Convention, assembled to consider the Ordinance of Secession and kept intact by adjournment, passed an ordinance providing for the emancipation of all slaves in the State in 1870. A new State Constitution was framed in 1865 and ratified by the people. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified in 1869 by a large majority.



Governor Alex. M. Dockery.

Slaughtering and meat packing are important industries in Missouri, and the manufacture of tobacco ranks second. Flour and grist mill products have an important place, due to the extensive wheat fields.

Events in 1903.—The Legislature of 1903 passed several acts of importance. Among them were bills providing for the examination and licensing of plumbers and regulating sanitary construction of houses in the larger cities, reducing and fixing charges by railroads for excess baggage; authorizing Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to reduce, modify and fix all freight rates; the sale of or giving of cigarettes to minors under age of eighteen years declared a misdemeanor; making use of the flag of the United States, or any representation of such flag, for advertising purposes in any manner declared a misdemeanor; wearing emblem of any secret order without title to do so a misdemeanor; making property of person leaving State subject to execution; establishing a court for control and treatment of neglected, dependent and delinquent children; providing for the application of factory inspection law limited to cities of 30,000 inhabitants; declaring eight hours a day's labor in lead reduction plants; providing for examination as to practical and technical qualifications of coal mine inspectors, managers, foremen and others in charge; reducing taxation rate for State purposes from 25 cents to 18 cents on the $100 valuation—this to enforce provisions of amendment to constitution adopted in 1902.

The Legislature submitted several amendments to the State Constitution, to be voted on at the general election of 1904. The more important are: The question of "initiative and referendum" in matters legislative; providing for free text-books for public school children; requiring railroads to issue transportation free to members of the General Assembly and State officers, and to levy a tax for a fund to erect a new capitol building. Also, a resolution was adopted urging a revision of the United States Constitution whereby United States Senators may be elected by direct vote of the people.

Following the boodle investigations and convictions in St. Louis, the discussion of the School Text-Book bill, up in the last house of the General Assembly, led to a demand for an investigation, and a committee of House members sat for eight days, but was unable to secure evidence that would convict. The committee recommended that the Cole County Grand Jury take the matter up. It did so. Lieutenant-Governor Lee confessed to matters which led to his resignation and the indictment of several Senators and two or three "promoters of legislation." One Senator has been tried on the charge of "soliciting a bribe" and convicted. The trials of three more Senators were set for November. Out of the 175 members of the two houses not more than nineteen or twenty were suspected of boodling.

On March 20 the Missouri Supreme Court found five large packing companies guilty of maintaining an unlawful combination to control prices of meat within the State, and issued an order of ouster prohibiting them from doing business in Missouri and an order to pay a fine of $5,000 each and costs of the proceedings. The order of ouster was to be held in abeyance if within thirty days they should accept the judgment and pay the fines. On April 10 the Master Plumbers' Association of St. Louis was declared illegal on the ground that it was a combination formed to maintain and monopolize the plumbing business of that city.

A suit is pending in the United States Courts to vitiate the charter of the Merchants' Bridge, claimed to have violated its charter by the disposal of a controlling interest in the bridge to the St. Louis Terminal Company, thereby permitting a monopoly of means of access to St. Louis from the East.

Much damage was caused in East St. Louis in the early part of June by the floods in the Mississippi River. East St. Louis received the water on June 7. At one time it appeared that the Eads Bridge, connecting St. Louis with the lesser city, would be destroyed. It was not until June 15 that railroad communication from the East was re-established. There were about thirty lives lost.

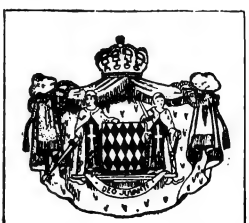
Monaco.

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Capital:
MONACO.

Monaco has belonged to the House of Grimaldi since 968. In 1715 it passed to the female line, but at that time the Count of Thorigny, who married Louise Hippolyte, the daughter of Anthony I. and heiress to Monaco, assumed both the name and arms of the family. When his wife died, after she had reigned but a few months, he asserted his right to the throne and ruled over the principality under the name of Jacques I. He was succeeded by his son, Honorius III., who was forcibly deposed by the French Revolution in 1792. In 1814, however, the principality was re-established under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

The present reigning Prince, Albert I., was born November 13, 1848. He succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889. He married, September 21, 1869, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, and on October 30, 1889, Alice, Dowager Duchess of Richelieu, both of whom were divorced. By his first wife he had one son, Prince Louis, who was born July 12, 1870.



The Roman Catholic Church is the only one which is allowed in Monaco. Over this a bishop presides. In 1819 the French codes were adopted and a Court of First Instance established. There is also a Judge de Paix's Court. The principality has its own coinage, which passes current in the countries which are affiliated with the Latin Union, as well as its own postage issue. As there are no lands to cultivate and practically no trades nor industries to pursue, the only revenue comes from

the gambling concessions, which at the present time yield more than $2,000,000 per annum. As the result nobody in Monaco pays any taxes, the Prince enjoys a handsome income, and the Cathedral, with its bishop and clergy, are well supported upon the proceeds of this unique industry. It was scarcely fifty years ago that Monaco was despairing and bankrupt. Then Francois Blanc took the half-built Casino, with its concession, and ever since then Monaco has been the most prosperous community in Europe. It has done nothing but draw upon the entire civilized world for its support. Some idea of the enormous income of the Casino may be gained from the fact that its direct expenses amount to more than $4,000,000 per annum. This includes nearly $3,500,000, which is the amount paid for the management and the 1,600 employes. The gardens cost $125,000, while it costs something over $200,000 to support the theatre and orchestra. About $125,000 is distributed to the press of Europe, presumably for incidental advertising, and some $60,000 are set aside each year to pay the travelling expenses of patrons who may lose so much money that they would otherwise be unable to leave Monaco. These are but the mere expenses of the Casino, however, the first charge upon the bank's winnings, but they are invariably met.



Prince of Monaco.

Then there are other charges. The public service, which includes the maintenance of roads, lighting, water, carnivals, races, pigeon shoots and many other amusements call for the expenditure of a considerable sum. The bishop, the clergy and the schools receive $45,000, and $100,000 is reserved for "bodyguard, police, law courts and government." At present the sum of $250,000 per annum is paid to the Prince of Monaco far the privilege of keeping the Casino open, and this amount is to be increased at stipulated periods until it reaches $500,000—in 1937. There it will remain until 1947, when the concession itself expires. In spite of this the balance available for dividends and interest in 1900 was $2,400,000, and as the capital of the company consists of 60,000 shares of a par value of $100 the amount distributed was at the rate of $40 per share.

American women were more in evidence at Monte Carlo at the opening of the past season than were the women of all other nationalities put together. Several reports published in April of persons breaking the bank at the Casino aroused interest as to such an event being possible. The Marquis Carlo di Rudini was credited with winning 400,000 francs at one sitting. Several Americans are said to have compelled the bank to suspend.

Montana.

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Capital: HELENA.

Montana has an area of 146,080 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 243,329. In 1743 Chevalier de la Verendrye, with a party of French Canadians, entered Montana and discovered the Rocky Mountains, but made no attempt at settlement. The country came into the possession of the United States by the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. In 1804 and 1806 Lewis and Clark had exploring expeditions up the Missouri and across the mountains to the Pacific, crossing Montana twice. Alexander Henry, in 1808, led a party of fur traders into the Yellowstone country, and in 1806-1810 John Colter, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, engaged in hunting and trapping in the territory. Fort Union, the first permanent fort in Montana, was built in 1829 by Kenneth Mackenzie, and in 1832 the first steamer ascended the Missouri into Montana. Fort Benton was built in 1846 by Alexander Culbertson. In 1853-1854 Montana was explored by a scientific and military expedition sent out by Governor Isaac J. Stevens, of Washington Territory. The Gold Creek mines were discovered in 1862, and in the same year the development of the mines of Beaverhead Valley and Bighole River began. In 1864 Montana was organized as a Territory and Helena and Butte City were founded. From 1864 to 1879 there was war with the Sioux, Blackfeet and Cheyennes. In 1874 Helena was made territorial capital. The battle of Little Big Horn, when General Custer and his men were massacred, occurred in 1878. In 1881 the first railroad reached Helena, and in 1883 the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed to this point, relieving the financial distress. In 1889 Montana was admitted as a State. The Montana State University was opened at Helena in 1891.



Gov. Joseph K. Toole.

Events in 1903.—The House of Representatives of the Montana Legislature at its last session passed a law licensing gambling and making it a local option measure in small communities. For eight years previous gambling had been a felony in the State. What was considered the most important act of the Legislature was the passing of a measure known as the Fair Trial bill, providing that any litigant may, upon proper showing, have a judge from another district appointed to try his case where it appears that the judge before whom the action was pending is biased or prejudiced. The measure was introduced in the interest of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and was desperately fought by the Heinze people, against whom the bill was apparently introduced. Certain judges in Butte, it was claimed, had given uniformly favorable decisions to Heinze in litigation between Heinze and the Amalgamated, involving more than one hundred million dollars. Incidentally the litigation between these two resulted in a collision between miners employed by the two parties in a part of a mine awarded to the Amalgamated. The Heinze men took possession of the mine and were allowed to remain in spite of the Supreme Court decision giving the property to the Amalgamated company.

A joint resolution was passed by the Legislature asking Congress to take the necessary action toward a Constitutional amendment for direct election of United States Senators. Impeachment proceedings were taken up by the House of Representatives against Judge E. W. Harney, of the District Court of Silver Bow, for the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. The House decided that there was not sufficient evidence to show cause for impeachment. The attempt grew out of the Heinze and Amalgamated Copper Company litigation.

A rich gold-bearing sand was discovered in the old bed of the Missouri River, fifteen miles east of Helena, in March. It was necessary to tunnel for several hundred feet before the river bed was reached, and it was then found that the sediment was thirty feet deep and contained, besides gold, sapphires and rubies.

Several severe earthquake shocks were felt in the mountain regions on March 15, and it was said that

the rotunda of the State Capitol at Helena had been damaged. Cloudbursts in June destroyed much property, but no lives were lost. A heavy snow storm caused the death of many herds of cattle in May, and in September a storm of the same nature injured the standing wheat in southern Montana.

Montenegro.

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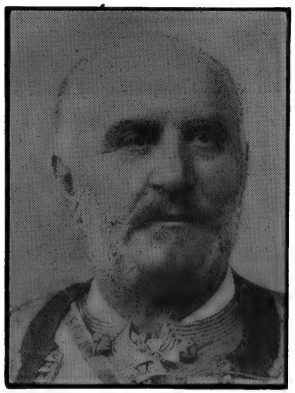
Capital: CETTINJE.

The reigning power in Montenegro has remained in the family of Petrovic Njegos since 1697, when Danilo Petrovic, on being proclaimed Vladika, secured the liberty of the country from the Turks. He at once established himself as spiritual and temporal ruler, and the dual power descended collaterally until 1851, when Danilo I. (Kniaz and Gospodar), who had succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father, Peter II., abandoned both the title of Vladika and the spiritual functions which were attached to it and adopted in its stead the more humble title of Prince.



Nicholas I., the present ruler, was born October 7, 1841, and was proclaimed Prince of Montenegro as the successor to his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. In December, 1900, he assumed the title of Royal Highness. On November 6, 1860, he married Milena Petrovna Vucoticova (born May 4, 1847), the daughter of Peter Vukotic, Senator and Vice-President of the Council of State. They have had nine children.

The Heir Apparent. — The heir apparent to the throne of Montenegro is Prince Danilo Alexander, the eldest son of the reigning Prince. He was born June 29, 1871, and was married July 27, 1899, to Princess Jutta, daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. They have had three children.



Prince of Montenegro.

The Ministry.—The Ministry of Montenegro is constituted as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, G. Voukovitch; Minister of the Interior, B. Petrovitch Niegoch; Minister of Justice, Count Vojnovic; Minister of War, J. Plamenaiz; Minister of Instruction and Worship, S. Popovitch; Minister of Finance, N. Matanovitch.

The Nation.—The independence of the limited monarchy of Montenegro has been recognized by all the signatory Powers of the treaty of Berlin since 1878. Both Austria and Russia contribute to its revenues. The power of the executive rests solely with the ruling prince, who is practically the dictator, as four of the eight members of the Council are personally appointed by him.

Almost the entire population of Montenegro profess the Greek orthodox faith, the dissenters being less than 30,000 in number, about half of whom are Mohammedans.

Education is both free and compulsory, and there are schools of higher education for girls as well as boys, a girls' high school being maintained at the expense of the Empress of Russia.

While agriculture is pursued, the work is done in a primitive manner, and practically the only manufactures that exist are for home consumption. Deposits of iron ore have been found between Antivari and Kliksic, for the working of which a concession has been granted to a foreign company.

Montenegro now has no commercial treaty with any country, and its customs tariff is at present 6 per cent ad valorem.

The exports for 1898, the last year for which any figures have been given, amounted to $491,650, while the imports for the same year were $590,345.

The budget for 1902 is the first budget issued since Montenegro became an independent State. This shows revenues and expenditures balancing at $564,000. The country has a public debt of about $450,000.

Morocco.

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Capital: FEZ.

Little is known of Morocco, its people being fiercely opposed to the incoming of foreigners. The present Sultan, Mulai Abd el Aziz, born February 24, 1878, succeeded his father, Mulai Hassan, at the latter's death, June 7, 1894. He is the fifteenth of the Alides and the thirty-sixth in lineal descent from Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Filali Sharifs of Tafilet. Each Sultan is supposed, previous to his death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. The succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers on Friday after the Sultan's death.

The form of government is an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan has six ministers, those for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and War, the Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer and Chief Administrator of Customs. There is also a Grand Vizier. These he consults or not, as he chooses. His income is estimated at $2,500,000 a year.

The imports in 1901 amounted to about $8,571,310, and the exports to about $6,589,835.

The area of Morocco can only vaguely be estimated, as the southern frontiers, toward the desert of Sahara, are unsettled. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominion is about 219,000 square miles. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 9,400,000, but it is generally considered to be about 5,000,000. Another estimate gives the following result by races: Berbers and Tuaregs, 3,000,000; Shellah Berbers, 2,200,000; pure nomadic Bedouins, 700,000; Mued, 3,000,000; Jews, 150,000; negroes, 200,000. Some districts, including Tuat and other oases, claimed by the Sultan as part of Morocco, have recently been occupied by Algerian troops, but no definite boundary between Moroccan and French territory has been determined. The number of Christians does not exceed 6,000, and of these fully 5,000 are probably in Tangier. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans. Fez, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, and Tangier of about 30,000. Morocco City is the southern capital. The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans. The differences between sects are chiefly in the attitudes assumed during the recital of prayers.

The regular army consists of about 10,000 disciplined infantry, under the command of an Englishman, and 400 disciplined cavalry, a few batteries of field guns and 2,000 irregular cavalry. In addition to these there are about 8,000 militia cavalry and about 10,000 infantry. A small arms factory has recently been established at Fez, under the direction of two Italian army officers and an Italian civil engineer. The navy consists of two old iron screw ships and an armed cruiser built in 1890.

Events in 1903.—In 1894 a young man became Sultan of Morocco. His mother was a Circassian girl, an European Aryan, and the strain of Arab and Circassian is not good to hold the traditions of the country. The young man took for his adviser an infidel, a newspaper correspondent, and for the chief command of his army a Scotch lord, a soldier of fortune. He sought to advance his country in the lines his advisers suggested, but his people did not

wish their country advanced. So when, in 1902, a religious fanatic named Bou Hamara rose in the mountains and pretended to the throne of Morocco the people believed him and he found many followers.

This was the beginning of the rebellion which formed the only history of the country in 1903. The reigning Sultan ordered from the city of Fez all Europeans, sought to strengthen his cause by a reconciliation with his brother, who had been a prisoner of State, and looked to the standing of his army. The fierce men from the hills came down and burned villages, robbing the people, retreating when attacked and outnumbered, fighting when cornered. So there were periods of peace and war all through the Spring and Summer, victories of both sides, no positive advance made by either, and the people suffered. In September the Government made overtures to the rebels, offering them armistice if they ceased robberies and their threatening attitude. The Sultan, showing foresight, purchased an English country estate in March for a home in case of defeat. The purchase of an English estate by the ruler of another country is almost without precedent, and the act of the Sultan caused considerable comment. The purchase was made in the name of one of his British officers through a London agency. The estate is situated in Norfolk, not far from Sandringham Palace, and is described as being of the best type of English country manor and park. The Sultan has always shown an intense liking for anything foreign, and before the rebellion he had surrounded himself with machines and toys made in Europe. Anything out of the ordinary he welcomed with delight, and the men he liked best were those Europeans who could invent new forms of amusement for him. A correspondent for an English paper tells of a visit paid the Sultan at a time when a consignment of new bicycles had been received. The guest was entertained by being compelled to ride a wheel about a stony courtyard in company with the ruler and some of his ministers until all the machines were destroyed and the riders thoroughly bruised.



Sultan of Morocco.

In June the rebels, not content with disturbing the peace of their own country, crossed the frontiers into Algeria and attacked the French posts established there. On June 2 an engagement was fought in which the French were victorious. A punitive expedition was sent out on June 8 and the town of Zenaga was bombarded and partly destroyed.



David Bispham.
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Mme. Schumann-Heink.



Mme. Gadski.



Mme. Sembrich.

Music in 1903.

TIBOR REMENYI.

The musical season of 1902-1903 has been very interesting, and will be, owing to the novelties introduced, epoch-making.

First of all, it was the last season of Grand Opera under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. Owing to indifferent health, Mr. Grau has been compelled to abandon the work which he has so masterfully conducted during the last thirteen years. For the first time also in many consecutive seasons we had opera without Plancon. Marcel Journet, the French basso, took his place, and very creditably. He won his public from the start. Calve and Melba remained away also, as did Jean de Reszke, who seems to have retired. What a pity that such artists must get old!

Otherwise we had many of the old favorites back, among them Edouard de Reszke, Anton Van Rooy, Emma Eames, Salignac, Campanari, Alvarez, Scotti, Bispham, Gadski, Marcella Sembrich, Nordica and the ever ready and indispensable little Bauermeister, one of the most accomplished of operatic artists, who can make so much of even the smallest role.

The new artists were Camille Seygard, who was heard in the roles of Margherita and Carmen; Mrs. Fritzi-Scheff, a delightful actress and clever singer; Georg Anthes, tenor, who was heard as Lohengrin, Meistersinger and in other Wagnerian roles, and Carlo Dani, the Italian tenor, whose voice is fresh and pleasing. Luigi Mancinelli and Phillippe Flon led the Italian and French operas, while Alfred Hertz directed the Wagnerian dramas.

One new opera was performed—"Der Wald," by Miss Smyth.

In the thirteen seasons of opera under Mr. Grau eight hundred performances have been given and thirty-five operas have been produced. The standard of artists, orchestra and scenery has always been of the highest, and the record established by Mr. Grau is absolutely unprecedented in the history of private and unsubventioned opera.

Pietro Mascagni, the Italian maestro, composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," came over to conduct his operas and give concerts. But tangled finances impeded his otherwise artistically successful tour.

Many interesting recitals were given this season. In fact, there was hardly an afternoon when one could not enjoy a programme of varied music at Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Susan Metcalf repeated her successes of last year. Mr. Francis Rogers, the barytone, covered himself with laurels. He gave a half dozen recitals in New York, singing an extended programme, comprising song literature of all times and all nations.

His intelligent interpretation and strong individuality have made him one of the foremost song singers. Ellison van Hoose, the eminent tenor, after many successful appearances, was called to Europe to fulfill opera engagements at the Theatre de la Monnaie, in Brussels. He had to return, however, for a few weeks in order to sing at the Worcester (Mass.) Festival.

One cannot speak of Francis Rogers and Ellison van Hoose without mentioning their teacher, Mr. Isidore Luckstone, whose extraordinarily strong artistic temperament and unusually extensive and comprehensive knowledge result in so many finished artists. Messrs. Saenger, Deal and Dossert and Mrs. Myers have also done excellent work with their pupils.

Mr. Dossert has been fortunate with his pupil, a young man, Francis Archambault, a French-Canadian, twenty-three years of age, who has a phenomenal basso-barytone voice. His successes have already been notable, and if promises are worth anything Mr. Archambault will soon be famous.

Mrs. Ruby Shotwell Piper, Mrs. Maude Fenlon Bollman and Mrs. Cecila Niles have sung with much success in many concerts all over the country. Mrs. Caroline Skelton, of Denver, who was discovered by Mr. Johnston, the manager, is the possessor of a beautiful high colorature voice and is soon to make her debut.

Mrs. K. J. Collins introduced the "national musical teas" given at the Gerrit Smith studios. This was a decided novelty. Three concerts were performed—one French, one Russian and one Hungarian. At the French concert Mr. Luigi von Kunitz, the violinist, played upon the viola d'amore, and at the Hungarian concert Mr. Desider de Nagy de Lazari was heard in his cimbalom selections. Among the artists who appeared at these concerts—which, it is hoped, will be continued next season—were Raoul Pugno, Marie Keller, Adrienne Remenyi, Bogea Onmiroff and S. M. Fabian.

Mr. Arnold and Mrs. Elodie Dolmetsch brought over with them a quantity of ancient instruments—some of them belonging to the piano family—upon which they played at their concerts. Hearing them, one felt as if living many, many years back. They played compositions by Domenico and Alessandro Scarlatti, Rameau, etc., on the lute, zither, viols and virginals, viola d'amore, viola di gamba and harpsichord. Now that we have heard them, a visit to the room in the Metropolitan Museum of Art where are exhibited all these old and quaint instruments is no more meaningless. We know what delightful music can come out of these odd instruments.

The Philadelphia Orchestra (Fritz Scheel, director), Boston (W. Gericke, director), Cincinnati (Van Der Stucken, director) and New York Philharmonic (Walter Damrosch, director) orchestras have maintained their standard of excellence.

The Kneisel Quartet remains the foremost quartet organization in America.

The Philadelphia Orchestra gave a Beethoven festival, consisting of five concerts (preceded by a lecture by the noted critic, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel), at which Beethoven's nine symphonies and many of his overtures, besides his concertos for solo instruments, were performed. Enough praise cannot be bestowed upon a work of this kind. The concerts were given in Philadelphia between March 20 and March 26, and afforded opportunity to hear in a few days what one may with the greatest difficulty succeed in hearing in a number of years of travel. One must not forget that within the last forty years Beethoven's Ninth Symphony has not been played in New York more than four times and that its choral part has generally been omitted!

France sent us two pianists. Raoul Pugno returned after several years' absence, a more finished artist than before, and was deservedly successful. Mrs. Roger-Miclos arrived just after Mr. Pugno had left and was well received.

After the "Paderewski" triumphal reception of Kubelik last year it was indeed a difficult task for a violinist to make a bid for public favor; yet Kocian, eighteen years old, a pupil of Sevcik, Kubelik's teacher, attempted the feat and came out



Georg Anthes.



Mrs. Roger-Miclos.
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Camille Seygard.



Marcel Journet.
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J. S. Duss.
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Mrs. Fritzi-Scheff.
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Mme. Nordica.
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Raoul Pugno.
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creditably, leaving a favorable impression. But in Hugo Heermann we had the rare privilege of hearing a violinist of uncommon ability and great depth, a true exponent of classical music.

Two new orchestra conductors appeared on the musical horizon and are now steadfastly fixed over us: H. H. Wetzler and J. S. Duss. Mr. Wetzler is a profound student and a skillful reader of Richard Strauss's music. His orchestral concerts have gained him immediate favor. Mr. Duss is indeed a successful and enterprising man. In April he conducted the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, making an extended tour with Nordica and Edouard de Reszke. On May 31, 1903, he opened brilliantly "Venice in New York." His idea of transforming Madison Square Garden into a miniature but vivid reproduction of Venice, with canals, gondolas and Venetian singers, was certainly original and attractive. There is no doubt that the charming scenery, coupled with the strains of his orchestra, helped many New Yorkers to pass agreeably otherwise unbearable torrid Summer nights.

Outside of the German singing societies, the Arion and the Liederkranz, the sangerbunds and liedertafls so numerous throughout the middle West, and which are a very potent influence toward a better knowledge of good music, most of the musical club work is in the hands of women who in the past ten years have done wonderful things for musical advancement. From Mrs. Collins, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the information is obtained that there are about 125 musical clubs in the federation, with an annual increase of clubs of about 15 per cent. Most of these clubs contain choruses, some of which attain considerable proficiency, and all are for the creation of a general demand for better things musically, a more intelligent appreciation of them, closer study and analysis, and so tend to the development of keener thought.

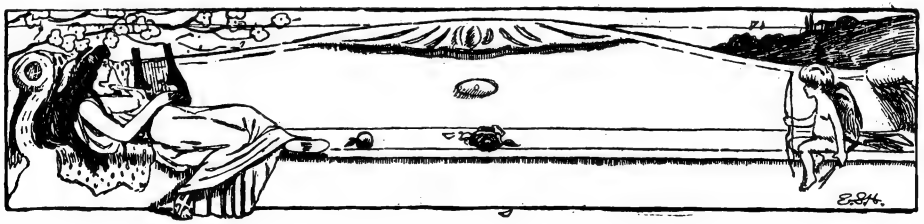
In church work—Protestant—the opinion prevails that the tendency is toward chorus choirs, vestments and a liturgical form of service. The tendency has become very much more marked lately. It has also led to a much wider demand for a different sort of music in the churches from the styles that have prevailed for so many years—viz., arrangements from operas, secular songs and the like; things good in themselves, but lacking that indefinite but very necessary something that would make them devotional.

To sum up, the musical season has been full of interesting and noteworthy events and replete with brilliant promises. With rapid strides music is becoming more and more an educational agent, a household word in America. The work of such men as Frank Damrosch, with his choral and oratorio societies, and of Mr. Ahrens, with his People's Symphony Orchestra, and of the several musical clubs has done much toward that end. The public taste is eminently good now. The opera we have is a proof of it. We would not stand for such poor operatic performances as are witnessed in Paris, for instance. We want the best and generally get it, and shall continue to do so. What we lack yet is a great American composer.

The day is not far distant, let us hope, when we shall have an American composer whose originality in conception and boldness in execution, which are the characteristics of American genius, will entitle him to a place in the Hall of Fame beside Edgar Allan Poe, the poet, and George Inness, the painter, and who will transmit to posterity that spirit of liberty and that rejection of fettering, narrow traditions, those two qualities which are so prominent in all standard American works of art.

The following is a list of some of the compositions played for the first time in America during the season 1902-1903:

Title of Composition.	Composer.	Performed by
Symphonic Poem, Legende Celeste	P. A. Tirindelli	Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.
"Der Wald" (opera)	Miss Smyth	Metropolitan Opera Company.
Concerto for Violin	Richard Strauss	Hugo Heermann.
"Dream of Gerontius" (oratorio)	Edgar Elgar	Frank Damrosch (leader).
Requiem (oratorio)	Georg Henschel	Georg Henschel (leader).
Brandeburg Concerto Grosso, for violin, flute, oboe and trumpet	J. S. Bach	Boston Symphony Orchestra.
String Quartet	Chausson	Kneisel Quartet.



Nebraska.

Capital:
LINCOLN.

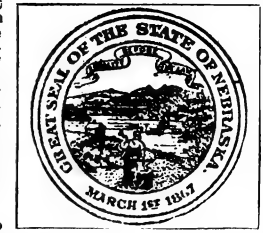
Nebraska has an area of 76,777 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,066,300. The Territory of Nebraska was formed May 30, 1854, and at that time contained 351,558 square miles, extending from 40 degrees north latitude to the Canada boundary, and from the Missouri River to the crest of the Rocky Mountains. On February 28, 1861, 16,035 square miles were set off to Colorado, and on March 2 of the same year 228,907 square miles were given for Dakota. At the latter date Nebraska received from Washington and Utah a tract of 15,375 square miles lying on the southwest slope of the Rockies, giving to the State its present boundaries.

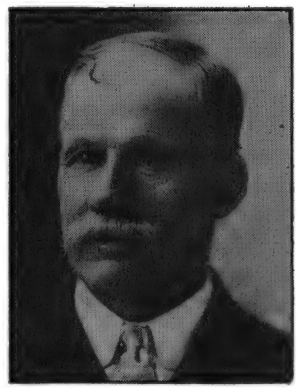
In March, 1860, a plan of State government was submitted to the people, but was disapproved. On April 19, 1864, an enabling act was passed by Congress, providing for the admission of Nebraska to Statehood, but the action necessary for admission was not taken by the people at that time. In 1866 the Territorial Legislature formed a Constitution which was ratified on June 21 of that year. The first Legislature under the new government convened July 4. On July 28 a bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State was passed by Congress, but did not receive the signature of the President. In January, 1867, another bill was passed and was vetoed by the President. The bill was passed over the veto, however. This act contained a provision that the new State should not deny the right of suffrage on account of race or color, except in the case of Indians not taxed. This was ratified by the Legislature at Omaha February 20, and the compliance with the Congressional conditions was proclaimed by the President. Lincoln was chosen as the seat of government shortly after this.

Slaughtering and meat packing are the principal industries of the State, and South Omaha is now considered one of the great cattle markets of the world. Factory manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk forms an attendant industry. The lack of cheap fuel has long hindered the State's development in manufacturing lines, though ease of transportation has been a stimulating factor. Omaha is the centre of the printing and publishing trade of the Middle West.

The crop acreages in Nebraska in 1902 were as follows: Corn, 7,817,962 acres, 252,520,173 bushels; Winter wheat, 1,895,362 acres, 43,972,398 bushels; Spring wheat, 629,788 acres, 874,053 bushels; oats, 1,795,422 acres, 62,121,601 bushels; rye, 160,139 acres, 3,250,822 bushels; hay, 556,398 acres, 968,133 tons. The year ending December 31, 1902, showed the largest stock market business in the history of the State. Receipts for sheep showed an increase of 430,000 over 1901, but the receipt of hogs was below the average. The Omaha Packing Company has recently added a $1,000,000 beef plant to its business.

Events in 1903.—One hundred and seventy-four bills were passed at the last session of the Nebraska Legislature, and most important among them was a new revenue law, formed to increase the income of the State. This bill changed the existing revenue law to provide for the valuation of property at its actual value and assessment at one-fifth, for the election of county assessors, to be subject to the State Board of Equalization, and to provide new methods of taxing insurance companies and for assessing the franchises of franchise corporations. A resolution was passed calling for a constitutional convention in reference to the election of Senators by direct vote. The total appropriations for the year amounted to about $3,600,000, of which $666,000 was for buildings and other permanent improvements. Legislation of less importance concerned bills for new qualifications for attorneys; for the extermination of prairie dogs; prohibiting the docking of horses' tails, making this punishable by a fine of not less than $100.





Gov. John H. Mickey.

Municipal elections were held throughout the State in April and May. In Omaha, where a strong effort was being made to elect an independent candidate for Mayor, nominated by the Omaha Business Men's Association, the Republican candidate was chosen by about 1,000 majority. The Democratic State Convention met at Columbus on August 25. A fusion ticket of Democrats and Populists was nominated, the offices to be filled being one Supreme Court judge and two regents of the university. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the Kansas City platform of the National party.

On May 15 Governor Mickey aroused considerable comment by his statement that a number of attempts had been made to bribe him. He refused to name any particular case, and it was said that the charge was made in order to rid himself of a number of undesirable office seekers who were willing to offer bribes.

Ice gorges in the Platte River caused serious floods in central and southern Nebraska in March. A tornado that struck the towns of Norman and Pauline, on May 25, caused the deaths of several persons, and much damage to property. State and Federal aid was asked in September to provide means of stopping the ravages of the Missouri River, which was cutting into the farms along its banks.

Within a year nearly $1,000,000 worth of fine land disappeared down the stream. The trouble is an old one—of the Missouri River trying to return to its old channel, which it left in 1880, at which time the current changed several miles eastward, flowing close to the hills on the Iowa side. Several million dollars have been spent by the Missouri River Commission in building dikes in the vicinity of Omaha, in an effort to hold the river to its course. In 1896 a costly dike was built about a mile above the point where the river is now cutting in, but it held the stream only one year.

Nepal.

Capital:
KATMANDU.

Nepal is an independent kingdom in the Himalayas, with an area of about 54,000 square miles and a population variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. The Government is a military oligarchy, all power being in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was delegated by the Maharajah Dhiraj when he came of age, in 1896, he having succeeded his grandfather, May 17, 1881, when he was but six years old. The country has paid tribute to China since 1791. A frontier outrage in 1814 led to war with Great Britain, but peace was declared and a treaty signed December 2, 1815, since when the relations of the country with the British have been friendly. An English resident lives at the capital, but does not interfere with internal affairs. The religion is Hindooism of an early type. There is a standing irregular army of about 25,000 men, with a force of 17,000 regulars stationed at the capital. During the Indian mutiny a detachment of Gurkha troops was sent to assist in suppressing the rebellion in Oudh. The races of Nepal, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Guarangs, Newars and Bhutias. The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other gums, grain, spices, tobacco and timber. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, spices, sugar, cotton, silk, cotton and woollen goods. The Indian rupee passes current throughout the country, though Nepal has a currency of its own in silver and copper.

Netherlands (The).

Capital
THE HAGUE.

The reigning family of the Netherlands is the House of Orange, which was established by Count Walram, a German, in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Englebrecht with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the Barony of Breda passed into the hands of the family, which at that time settled in the Netherlands. Other successful matrimonial alliances, including that of Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II. of Great Britain, added to the wealth and strength of the family, and it held its position until 1795, when Willem V. was compelled to seek safety in England at the invasion of the French army. In 1813, however, the family returned, and after much diplomatic negotiation the Kingdom of the Netherlands was erected, with the son of the late Stadtholder as hereditary sovereign. As the result of this action Willem I. assumed the throne on March 15, 1816. In 1840 he abdicated in favor of his son, who, after a reign of nine years, bequeathed the throne to his heir, who reigned as Willem III. for forty-one years, when he died (1890), and, in default of male heirs, was succeeded by his daughter, Wilhelmina.

Queen Wilhelmina was born August 31, 1880. Although she succeeded to the throne at the time of her father's death, she was not inaugurated until September 6, 1898. On February 7, 1901, she was married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Heir Apparent.—The direct heir to the throne is the reigning and unmarried Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, whose grandmother, the late Princess Sophia, was the sister of the late King Willem. As his acceptance of the dignity would require the surrender of the grand ducal throne which he now occupies, it is a question if he would consent to make the change, in which case the legal heir would be Princess Marie of Reuss (born January 20, 1849), the wife of Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, and daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Weimar. They have four children—Prince Henry XXXII., born March 4, 1878; Prince Henry XXXIII., born July 26, 1879; Princess Sophie, born June 27, 1884, and Prince Henry XXXV., born August 1, 1887.



Queen of the Netherlands.

Religious liberty is complete and constitutionalally guarded in the Netherlands. The majority of the population, including the royal family, are members of the Reformed Church. Public instruction has been compulsory between the ages of six and thirteen for nearly one hundred years.

No juries sit in the Netherlands, justice being administered in 106 cantonal courts, twenty-three district courts, five courts of appeals and one of cassation, the high court of the nation. The country is defended by an extremely small number of fortresses, but by piercing the dikes nearly all the approaching roads can be flooded, while those that are on high ground are well protected by the existing fortifications.

Although the manufactures of the Netherlands are inconsequential, its agricultural interests are of great importance. These include, besides cereals and garden products, tobacco, madder, flax, bulbs, shrubs and trees. The tulip industry is world-famous.

As the Netherlands is a free-trade country, few duties are levied, and these have a fiscal, not a protectionist character. No official return is kept of the value of the general trade, but the following are the best obtainable estimates of the commerce of the country for 1901: Imports, $818,800,000; exports, $697,200,000.

The budget estimates for 1903 are as follows: Revenue, $63,201,700; expenditure, $65,829,650. The public debt in 1902 amounted to $456,156,180.

The Colonies.—The colonial possessions of the Netherlands are entirely islands in various parts of the world. All of them are rich agriculturally, but while they derive a considerable revenue, it does not balance the expenditure on their account. All of them are governed liberally, they possess full religious freedom and have good educational advantages. These possessions are as follows:

THE DUTCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Area Sq. M.	Population.*	Revenue.†	Expenditure.†
Dutch East Indies:				
Java, Madura and the outposts	736,400	36,000,000	$60,875,000	$63,891,500
Dutch West Indies:				
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	46,060	68,968	1,040,400	920,800
Curacao	403	52,301	245,200	284,800
Totals	782,863	36,161,269	$62,160,600	$65,097,100

*1900 estimate. †1902.

The Ministry.—The Ministerial Council of the Netherlands is constituted as follows: Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, Dr. A. Kuijper; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. R. Melvil Baron van Lijnden; Minister of Finance, Dr. J. J. T. Harte van Tecklenburg; Minister of Justice, Dr. J. A. Loeff; Minister of Colonies, A. F. W. Idenburg; Minister of Marine, G. Kruijs; Minister of War, J. W. Bergansius; Minister of Public Works and Commerce, Dr. J. C. de Marez Oljens.

The Nation.—The Netherlands is a constitutional hereditary monarchy in which the executive power vests solely in the sovereign and the legislative power jointly in the sovereign and the States-General, the Parliament, which consists of two chambers, the First and the Second. Members of the First Chamber, fifty in number, are elected by the Provincial States for a term of nine years, while the one hundred members of the Second Chamber are elected by the people for four years. Only the Government and the Second Chamber have the power to introduce bills.

Events in 1903.—As a result of a railway strike, occurring early in the year, the Dutch Government introduced three bills in the Parliament on February 25 as a means of preventing further labor troubles. One of the bills provided for a modification of the penal code, making strikes of State employes illegal and punishable when they interfere with public service. Naturally these bills aroused considerable opposition on the part of laboring men, and popular opinion was vigorously opposed to the criminal clauses. The Government promised to modify them in such a way as to give it more control over the railways, as well as the employes, and to arrange for arbitration. The law was signed by the Queen on April 12. In the meantime, in retaliation, a general strike was ordered on all the State railways early in April. Disorders resulted and there was rioting of such a nature as to warrant a call for troops. The strike included the employes of all State public service departments. On April 12, the day the anti-strike bills became law, the strike collapsed without the end sought—the death of the bills—being effected. The special levy of militia called out to prevent disorder was disbanded the latter part of April.

On April 25 Andrew Carnegie announced a gift of $1,500,000 for a Temple of Peace to be erected at The Hague. The gift was made with the understanding that the Government of Holland be re-

sponsible for its administration. The Government accepted the responsibility, with thanks to the donor.

The war which the Dutch Government has been carrying on against the Acheenese, in Sumatra, for the past thirty years, came practically to a close in August by the submission of the rebel leaders. The war began in 1873 by the refusal of the Sultan of the Acheenese to recognize Dutch suzerainty, over which long negotiations took place. Many expeditions have been sent to suppress the rebels, and the cost has been nearly $200,000,000 and thousands of lives.

It was rumored in June that Queen Wilhelmina showed symptoms of tuberculosis, and it was recommended that she make a trip to a milder climate. Henri Willem Mesdag, the painter, was appointed in February as Dutch art commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition.

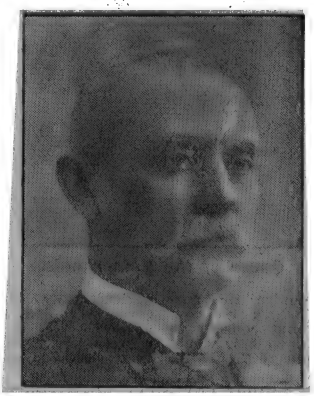
Nevada.

Capital:
CARSON CITY.

Nevada has an area of 109,901 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 42,335. Nevada formed a part of the Mexican concession of 1848, and was created a separate Territory by an act of Congress, March 2, 1861, from part of Utah. It then embraced the region bounded on the north by the present boundary, east by the 116th meridian, south by the 37th parallel of latitude and west by California. Part of California was included by the act which made Nevada a Territory, but the former State would not agree to the transfer. July 14, 1862, a further portion of Utah was added, extending the eastern boundary to the 115th meridian. By an act of March 21, 1864, the inhabitants were empowered to form a State government, and a constitution having been ratified by the people, Nevada was declared a State by proclamation of the President on October 31, 1864. A third portion of Utah was added May 5, 1866, extending the boundary to the 114th meridian, and the portion of the State south of the 37th parallel was added from Arizona.



The first settlement within the present boundary of the State was made by the Mormons at Carson, Eagle and Washoe valleys, near Genoa and Carson City, in 1848, and the two or three years following. Gold was discovered in 1849 near the present site of Dayton, and a few miners were attracted. Not until the discovery of silver, in 1859, however, did the population begin to grow. Within two years mines were in full operation and the population had increased from 1,000 to 16,000.



Gov. John Sparks.

The census reports show that manufacturing industries in this State declined steadily from 1870 to 1890, but gained somewhat during the last decade. The decrease in gold and silver mining accounts readily for the decrease in manufacturing. Car construction and repair shop work were the leading industries in 1900. Flour and grist milling and the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk form other industrial interests.

Hay and wheat are the only crops of any importance in Nevada. Agriculture is carried on in the valleys, which can be easily irrigated, and where the soil is sufficiently fertile to make farming worth while. In 1902 the wheat crop amounted to 537,637 bushels, grown on 19,839 acres, while the acreage of hay was 132,712 acres, amounting to 386,192 tons. On January 1, 1903, there were in the State 76,011 horses, 16,010 cows, 364,165 other cattle, 2,991,166 sheep and 14,158 swine, valued in the aggregate at $14,582,491.

Events in 1903.—Among the important laws passed at the last session of the Nevada Legislature were these: An act providing for the reclamation of the arid lands; authorizing and directing all county and State officials to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior; providing for office of State Engineer; providing for the compiling of all matters relating to water rights, etc. A new taxation law, which provides that city and county tax rates shall be reduced 10 cents a year until a rate of 75 cents each is reached, and said 75 cents shall thereafter be the maximum city or county rate. An eight-hour law, applying to all mines, smelters and places for the reduction of ores; also work on State, county or municipal buildings, roads, etc. Fish and game wardens were appointed for each county. Bookmaking or poolselling on prize fights or races which take place out of the State were prohibited. Forbidding sheep to be grazed or herded within one mile of any house occupied as a residence, or within three miles of a post office. A resolution was passed asking that the question of electing United States Senators by direct vote be referred to a constitutional convention.

New Hampshire.

Capital:
CONCORD.

New Hampshire has an area of 9,377 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 411,566. New Hampshire was first visited by Europeans in 1614, and the first settlements were made in 1623, at Dover and Portsmouth. In 1641 the district was annexed to Massachusetts, but in 1679 was made a royal province, with a separate government. Ten years later, in 1689, it again became part of Massachusetts, and in 1741 was once more a separate province. During its early history there was much trouble with the Indians, which culminated in a massacre at Dover in 1789, when the town was burned and nearly all of the inhabitants killed.

Until 1764 it was supposed that the territory granted John Mason in 1629 included what is now the State of Vermont. The district was claimed by New York, and for years disturbances between the two provinces continued, and it was not until 1790 that a settlement was reached.

In 1776 New Hampshire made a public declaration of independence, and men from this State took part in every battle of the Revolution, from Bunker Hill to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The Federal Constitution was ratified June 21, 1788. In 1781 a State Constitution was formed, much like one previously adopted by Massachusetts, and on June 2, 1784, it went into force. In 1807 the seat of government was permanently established at Concord. During the Civil War New Hampshire furnished 34,605 men to the Union army and navy.



The abundant water power of the State and the proximity of the southern portion to the markets of New England have been important factors in the growth of manufacturing. Boot and shoe making is of chief importance, and the manufacture of woollen goods ranks second. Manchester is the manufacturing centre of the State, and some of the finest woollen goods in the country come from that city. Lumber and timber products, foundry and machine

shop products, and hosiery and knit goods stand in the order named.

Events in 1903.—Among the important acts passed at the last session of the Legislature were bills providing for the improvement of sanitary conditions in the towns and villages; for the licensing by the Insurance Commissioner of all insurance companies organized within the State; that no bonds, coupons, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by railway companies payable more than twelve months after the date of issue shall be sold or disposed of by the company for a less sum than the face value; encouraging the use of wide tires on heavy vehicles by providing for the abatement of the tax assessed against the owners of vehicles upon which wide tires have been placed; requiring non-resident hunters to secure licenses before hunting deer within the State; regulating the sale of liquors by the appointment of a License Commission, whose duty it shall be to grant licenses, under certain restrictions, for the sale of liquors. This last bill means the abolition of prohibition, which has been in force in the State for fifty-eight years. On May 12, under a provision of this bill, special elections were held in all the cities and towns and the question of license or no license for the individual communities was determined. Most of the cities favored license, while most of the towns voted for no license. On the 19th of May the commissioners had granted only nineteen licenses, and but two saloons had been opened—one in Concord and one in Manchester. The commission appointed by the Governor was composed of Cyrus H. Little, of Manchester; Harry W. Keyes, of Haverhill, and John Kivel, of Dover.



Gov. N. J. Bachelder.

Other bills were passed to encourage the planting and preservation of forests, to improve highways and appoint a highway engineer, and to send indigent consumptives to sanitariums.

On January 14 Jacob H. Gallinger was elected by acclamation to succeed himself as United States Senator.

Foot and mouth disease broke out among the cattle near Bedford in March, and a rigid quarantine was at once instituted by the Department of Agriculture. It was not raised until late in the Summer, when the disease was eradicated.

The cotton mills at Newmarket were closed March 30 on account of a disagreement with the weavers about overtime work. A settlement was reached in a short time. A fire at Laconia on May 26 destroyed property to the extent of $500,000. The drought of April and May caused a loss of about $1,000,000 to the farmers of the State.

New Jersey.

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Capital:
TRENTON.

New Jersey has an area of 8,173 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,883,669. The first colony in New Jersey was probably planted at Bergen between 1617 and 1620 by the Dutch of New Amsterdam, who claimed the entire country. In 1623 Fort Nassau was built by the Dutch. In 1634 England obtained a grant of land along the Delaware, and later on a party of Swedes and Finns purchased land in the same region from the natives. The Dutch and Swedes united against the English, driving out that colony, and then the Swedes themselves were driven out by the Dutch. In 1664 Charles II. disregarded the claims of the Dutch and granted to the Duke of York all the land lying between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers. New Amsterdam was captured, and shortly afterward Elizabeth, Newark, Middletown and Shrewsbury were founded. Philip Carteret was made Governor of the region now embraced in New Jersey, but in 1670 the people revolted, drove out Philip and chose his brother, James Carteret, as Governor.

In July, 1673, the Dutch recaptured New Amsterdam, then New York and the surrounding country, but held it only one year, when it was reconveyed to Great Britain. From 1674 to 1681 Andros held the office of Governor of all the British colonies. In 1675 a Quaker settlement was formed at Salem, and the country below Little Egg Harbor was occupied by them. In 1682 William Penn and eleven others purchased this whole region. In 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of the province to the Crown, and New Jersey became a royal province, governed at first with New York, but in 1708 it was given a separate administration. In 1776 a State Constitution was formed, and the first Legislature met at Princeton. In 1790 the State capital was moved to Trenton. During the Revolutionary War the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Millstone, Red Bank and Monmouth were fought on New Jersey soil. During the Civil War the State furnished 79,511 fully equipped troops to the Union army and navy. For two decades New Jersey has stood sixth in rank in manufactures, its industrial position being due largely to its proximity to great markets and its transportation facilities. Of greatest importance is the textile industry, and the State stands high in the manufacture of silk. The refining of petroleum has also grown to a condition of considerable commercial importance.



Events in 1903.—The State Legislature at its last session passed an important bill regulating the speed of automobiles within the State. The bill is made applicable to any motor-driven vehicle not propelled exclusively by muscular pedal power. It provides that automobiles may be driven at the rate of one mile in six minutes around curves and at important cross roads in the country, at one mile in seven minutes in cities and at one mile in three minutes in the open country. Licenses are required to drive a motor vehicle, and before such are granted it must be shown that the driver is competent to manage the machine. All automobiles are required to show a license number in conspicuous figures. Non-residents as well as residents are made amenable to the law, and no exception is made in the case of physicians. Three constitutional amendments passed to be presented to the people at the primaries in September were defeated when the popular vote was taken.



Gov. Franklin Murphy.

The first election under the primary law passed at the Winter session of the Legislature was held September 8. Under the law ward conventions for the nomination of Aldermen and minor officials are abolished and candidates are nominated directly by the people. There were important contests in Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark, and where heavy votes were polled there was considerable delay in counting owing to the imperfect understanding of the law and the nature of the ballots.

The General School law of the State, passed by the Legislature, which provides for a sort of State-

wide graded school system, was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Errors and Appeals in September. The law was brought to the attention of the Supreme Court in March, and was then declared constitutional, but errors were found in it, and the Appeal Court was applied to for a final decision. The question will go before the next session of the Legislature, and it is likely an entirely new law will be framed.

The report on new corporations started in New Jersey showed a decrease in number and fees during the year. The charters of 927 companies were dissolved for non-payment of the annual tax. Action on the abandonment of the Morris Canal was deferred until the next session of the Legislature.

On February 19 a trolley car loaded with school children was struck by an express train at a grade crossing in Newark and nine of the children were killed. Indictments were brought against the officials and executive board of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, charging them with manslaughter. On August 31 the case was brought to trial, and was taken from the jury by the court and the defendants were acquitted. February 9 the Barnes Chemical Works, at Paterson, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of about $100,000. February 21 the dye works of Lamond & Robertson was burned, with a loss of $40,000. July 22 Paterson was struck by a tornado, which rendered 65 families homeless. During the year the city was rapidly recovering from the effects of the disaster of the year before, and in celebration of its rejuvination the week of September 18 was set apart as "Forget It" week, when the city was given over to pleasure. Heavy rains caused another flood in Paterson and Passaic October 9, 10 and 11. Thousands of persons were thrown out of work and hundreds rendered homeless in the former city, and $3,000,000 in property was lost.

New Mexico.

Capital:
SANTA FE.



New Mexico has an area of 122,687 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 195,310. New Mexico was among the first of the interior sections of the United States to be visited by the Spaniards, nearly a century before the English landed on the Atlantic coast. Some time before 1537 Alvar Nunez visited the country, and in 1539 the expedition under Marco de Niza, and a year later another, under Coronado, made some explorations. About 1581 Augustin Ruiz, a Franciscan missionary, entered the country, but was soon murdered by the Indians. Formal possession of the region was taken by Juan de Onate in either 1595 or 1599, and the missionaries who accompanied his expedition met with much success in Christianizing the Indians. Many of the Indian tribes, and especially the Pueblos, were found in an advanced state of civilization and were among the first to embrace the new religion offered by the Spanish priests.



Gov. Miguel A. Otero.

The oppressions of the newcomers aroused a feeling of resentment in the Indians, and they began to make resistance, and in 1680 succeeded in driving the Spaniards from the country. In 1698 Spain regained possession of the region and held it until 1846, when Santa Fe was taken by the United States troops under General Kearny, who soon after conquered the whole territory from Mexico. In 1848 it was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo. A territorial government was formed in 1850, and since 1875 the question of admitting New Mexico to Statehood has been before Congress. The aggregate value of the manufactures in the Territory is small, mining and stock raising being the most important industries, and agriculture ranking next. New Mexico has a larger number of sheep than any other Territory, and several large wool-scouring plants have been recently established.

Events in 1903.—The Omnibus Statehood bill pending before the National Congress engrossed the attention of New Mexico during the year and was made the subject of a memorial presented by the Territorial Legislature. The bill provided for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into Statehood. New Mexico claimed the right to Statehood on the grounds that she had the requisite population and was fully entitled to independent government, and had furnished more soldiers for the Spanish and Civil wars in proportion to her population than any other State or Territory. Adjacent States were also memorialized, asking their aid in securing the much-desired change of government.

Among the many bills passed by the Territorial Legislature were the following: An act to permit charitable, benevolent and scientific institutions having no capital stock to consolidate upon consent of three-fourths of the board of directors of each; an act creating the office of game and fish warden of the Territory, to provide for the protection of game and fish, establishing game laws and providing penalties for their violation; an act regulating the admission of foreign corporations, compelling them to file with the Secretary of the Territory a copy of their charters; an act changing the method by which the death penalty shall be inflicted, making executions private, to be witnessed by not more than twenty persons, including members of the medical profession, officers of the law, clergymen and representatives of the press; an act authorizing the practice of osteopathy within the Territory; an act creating county boards of horticultural commissions and to promote the horticultural interests of the Territory.

New York.

Capital:
ALBANY.



New York has an area of 53,719 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 7,268,894. Lake Champlain, in the upper part of New York State, was discovered in 1609, and the same year Henry Hudson discovered New York Bay and entered the river which bears his name. The land, under this discovery, was claimed by Holland. In 1614 privileges were granted to any company opening trade with the natives. Quick advantage was taken of this offer by several Dutch companies. The first settlement was made on Manhattan Island. In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was incorporated, and in 1623 eighteen families settled at Fort Orange, now Albany. In 1626 Manhattan was purchased from the Indians. During 1638 Indian troubles began, which lasted until 1647, when Peter Stuyvesant became Governor of the colony and conciliated the natives. In 1664 a charter to all the land between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers was granted the Duke of York, and in August of that year New Amsterdam was captured and named New York. At this time the slave trade, begun by the Dutch in 1627, had

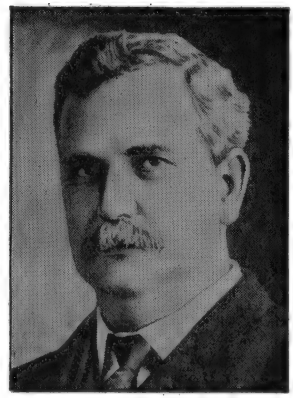
grown to such proportions that New York contained more slaves than Virginia.

In 1688 Andros became Governor of the English colonies and appointed Nicholson Lieutenant-Governor of New York. The next year the people of the town of New York revolted against the harsh methods of the ruler and seized the government, to be administered for William and Mary. In 1690 Schenectady was burned by the Indians and the people massacred. During the contest between the French and English colonists in 1754 the upper part of the State was subject to much fighting. In 1759 the French were finally driven out across the borders into Canada.

In October, 1775, Tryon, the last of the royal Governors, was driven from the province. In 1731 the Connecticut boundary was established, and in 1789 the claims of Massachusetts were settled. In 1790, to end disputes that had continued nearly a century, Vermont was made a separate Territory, New York receiving $30,000 in return for her claim. In 1800 the first idea of a canal to the lakes was broached, and in 1808 the first survey was made. A law authorizing its construction was passed in 1816, and work was begun the following year. In 1825 the canal was completed.

During the Civil War New York furnished 455,568 troops to the Union army.

Events in 1903.—Probably the most important act of the New York State Legislature was the passage of the Canal bill, which provided for a referendum at the next general election on the appropriation of $101,000,000 to be expended in improving the canal system of the State. No bill met with more determined opposition, coming chiefly from the Republicans, and in spite of the fact that the question was to be submitted directly to the people a strong and continued fight was waged. The bill proposes a thousand-ton barge canal in place of the Erie Canal, to run from Troy to Buffalo, partly over the route of the old canal and partly by newly constructed channels. The bill also provides for the improvement of the Oswego and Champlain canals by deepening and widening.



Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

Fourteen bills promoted and proposed by labor and humanitarian organizations were passed. Four of them provide for the regulation of the employment of children; one provided for the licensing of newsboys under fourteen years of age, another affects child labor in mercantile establishments and a third increased the penalties for false statements in employment certificates. The Hughes bill to prevent discriminations by labor unions and employers against members of the National Guard was passed and approved. The general establishment of children's courts was made obligatory. This requires that all cases involving the commitment or trial of children under fifteen year of age be heard apart from the trial of other criminal cases, a separate docket and record to be kept, and as far as possible a separate courtroom provided. The age for which abandonment of children is a misdemeanor was raised from six to fourteen years. Junk dealers are prohibited from purchasing any merchandise from any child under the age of sixteen years.

A law regulating the speed of automobiles, known as the "Bailey law," provided a scale of penalties for the violation of its provisions. The first offense was to be punishable by suspension for two weeks of the right to operate; second offense, suspension for one month; third offense, revocation of right to operate. The bill included provisions requiring the registration of all machines, a clause which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in August. On January 20 United States Senator T. C. Platt was re-elected, receiving 111 out of 117 Republican votes.

The Franchise Tax law, providing a tax for special franchises and the assessment of such by the State Tax Board, was declared unconstitutional by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in January on the grounds that, while the legality of taxing franchises is unquestioned, the assessment should be done by local officers and not by a State board. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which on April 28 handed down an opinion adverse to that of the Appellate Division, holding that special franchises extending through several municipalities cannot be taxed by local authorities.

An epidemic of typhoid fever at Ithaca in February and March caused 64 deaths and the illness of 655 persons. It was thought to be due to a pollution of the water supply of the city, which had been furnished by a private corporation. On March 2 the citizens of Ithaca decided to purchase the water works and make themselves responsible for the purity of the supply. In September several large artesian wells were completed, enough to furnish the city with absolutely pure water.

An unusual condition of affairs occurred in Livonia, Livingston County, in March. The newly-elected town officers, finding the election held on March 10 to be invalid, took steps to have themselves removed from office, fearing that their official acts might be at any time set aside on account of this fact.

During April and May serious fires occurred in the Adirondack Mountains, destroying several hunting camps and an incalculable amount of fine timber. On June 7 a heavy rain checked the fire, but by that time fully 1,000,000 acres had been denuded.

The Mohawk River rose above the danger mark in February, and on March 2 a large dam near Schenectady gave way, flooding the lowlands and causing the destruction of much valuable property. A train of tank cars exploded at Olean on March 10, killing twenty-two persons and injuring scores of others. The train caught fire and the people killed and injured had been attracted by the glare to watch the flames.

On March 22 the American Falls at Niagara went dry. For the first time in fifty-five years people were able to walk about in the river bed. The extraordinary condition was due to an ice jam which formed in shallow places up the river.

Nicaragua.

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Capital:
MANAGUA.

Nicaragua was discovered in 1502 by Gil Gonzales Avila, who found the country under the rule of a cacique named Nicarao. The country was soon subjugated, and the history of Spanish rule which followed was much the same as that of other South American countries. On September 15, 1821, Guatemala, to which Nicaragua was attached as a province, proclaimed its independence of Spain. The movement was followed by Nicaragua and the other provinces, and the Central American Confederation was formed. Nicaragua and Honduras soon withdrew from the union and proclaimed themselves free and sovereign States. In 1847 the British invaded the country, and in 1855 a filibustering expedition conducted by William Walker aroused the people to resistance.



The President,—General Jose Santos Zelaya (1902-1906).

The Cabinet.—Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Jose Francisco Aguilar; Secretary of Interior, Adolfo Altemirano; Secretary of Finance, Felix Pedro Zelaya; Secretary of Public Works, Jose Dolores Gomez.

The Government.—Legislative powers are vested in a Congress of one House, the members of which are elected by universal suffrage for a term of two years. The number of members is forty. Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, two chambers of second instance and judges of inferior courts. The republic is divided into thirteen departments, two comarcas and three districts, each of which is under a political head. The Mosquito Reserve is now a department and is named Zelaya. The

heads of the departments have supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and are military heads of the sections.

The Nation.—Nicaragua has an area of about 49,200 square miles and a population of about 500,000, including uncivilized Indians. The mass of the population consists of aboriginal Indians, mulattoes, negroes and mixed races. The number of Europeans is small, though on the increase. The Mosquito Indians are under the protection of Great Britain, whose government, it is said, is willing to withdraw all claims to jurisdiction in the country. Immigration is encouraged, and in 1900 a concession of 60,000 acres was granted for colonization, the concessionaire endeavoring to encourage agricultural immigrants from northern Europe.

Education is encouraged. There are ten colleges and two universities, and, according to an official statement, there were 323 elementary schools in 1900. A National Industrial, Commercial and Scientific Museum has been established at Managua. The constitutional religion of the republic is Roman Catholic, but all forms of faith are permitted.

Coffee forms the principal agricultural industry of the country, and its cultivation is being rapidly extended, chiefly by Germans, who own most of the plantations. In 1902 the coffee crop was about 30,000,000 pounds, the largest ever produced. Bananas are extensively cultivated in the Bluefields region, and there are several rubber plantations in this section which give promise of large yields in the future. The sugar industry is expanding, as is also the cultivation of cacao. Tobacco is cultivated, but it is coarse and it serves for home consumption only. There are more than 100 mines in the republic, most of which are worked by American and British companies. Gold mixed with silver is found in nearly all of these. Manufacturing is carried on for local uses only, the principal articles manufactured being furniture, boots and shoes, cigars and cigarettes, sugar, rum, beer, candles and soap. Railroads belong to the Government, except the Silica Railway, seven miles long.



President Zelaya.

Events in 1903.—A rebellion broke out in the Department of Chontales, near Lake Nicaragua, in March, and spread to other departments. Its cause was assigned to the friendship shown by President Zelaya to President Sierra of Honduras in his unsuccessful attempt to retain the Presidency of that country. There was much intriguing and counter plotting. The revolutionists seized the steamers on Lake Nicaragua, enabling them to escape the force sent against them by the President. Later they took the Government gunboat and were able by its aid to resist the attempts made by Government troops to dislodge them. At no time did the rebellion assume very serious proportions, although it was said the rebels had received aid from President Bonilla, the successful contestant in Honduras. Its leaders were finally captured and imprisoned. On July 12 President Zelaya granted amnesty to all of his political enemies, pardoning, as well, political prisoners.

The final rejection of the canal treaty by Colombia in September brought the Nicaraguan route to the front. Nicaragua was made second choice in the bill passed by the United States Congress in the Spring providing for the construction of a canal across Central America. Since December 10, 1901, the United States has held an option on a lease in perpetuity to a strip of land, including the canal route, and but little action by the Nicaraguan Government will be necessary to give the United States complete rights to dig the channel. Considerable work of a preliminary nature has already been accomplished, including a railway extending through an almost impenetrable swamp.

A concession has been granted a citizen of the United States giving him the sole right to exploit for a term of twenty-five years all gold, silver, copper, coal, coal-oil, precious stones and any class of precious metals in a territory equal to about one-sixth of the whole republic. In return the Government is to receive 12 per cent of the net profits of the undertaking, $100,000 in gold having been paid in advance.

North Carolina.

Capital:
RALEIGH.

North Carolina has an area of 52,474 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,893,810. A party under Ralph Lane, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, made the first attempts at settling North Carolina, landing on Roanoke Island. Quarrels with the Indians caused the party to stay but a year, and it returned with Sir Francis Drake's fleet. Other colonists were sent out by Raleigh the same year and the year following, but none returned, and all were supposed to have been murdered by the Indians. It was not until the seventeenth century that any permanent settlements were formed. In 1663 Charles II. formed the Province of the Carolinas, which he granted to eight noblemen, who were joint proprietors and vested with jurisdiction over the colonists. A scheme of government was written by John Locke and was made the fundamental law for about twenty-five years. Albemarle, the name then given to what now constitutes North Carolina, was augmented by settlers from Virginia, New England and Bermuda, and by the beginning of the eighteenth century the colony had already become noted for its tobacco. About 1711 the Tuscaroras began a war of extermination against the whites, but, with the assistance of the people of the other colonies, the North Carolinians subdued them in 1713, and later other hostile tribes were also reduced to subjection. In 1729 North Carolina became a royal province and was given a government separate from South Carolina. In 1775 an association for the defense of the rights of the colony was formed in Mecklenburg County, and all allegiance to England was renounced, anticipating the united colonies by nearly a year.

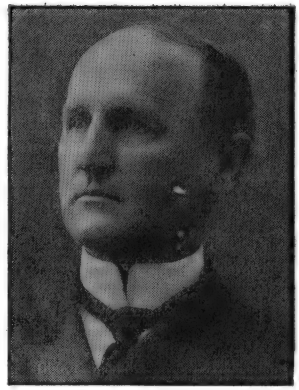


On May 21, 1861, at a convention assembled at Raleigh, the Ordinance of Secession was passed and the Confederate Constitution ratified. Delegates were chosen to the Confederate Congress. Forts Hatteras and Clarke were captured by the Federal forces August 29, 1861, and on February 8, 1862, Roanoke Island was taken. Newbern was captured March 14 of the same year. On January 15, 1865, Admiral Porter and General Terry captured the defenses of Cape Fear River, and on February 22 Wilmington fell. Raleigh was captured on April 13, and on April 26 Johnston's army surrendered, ending hostilities in the State. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified November 13, 1865, and the Fifteenth Amendment on March 4, 1869.

Events in 1903.—The North Carolina Legislature in 1903 passed 1,230 acts, the greater part of which were of local or restricted application, and of the rest but few were of general interest.

The most striking new legislation of the session is an act to regulate the manufacture and sale of liquors, popularly known as the Watts bill. The principal new feature is that which restricts the manufacture and sale of liquors to incorporated cities and towns. Another act amends the law relating to permanent roll of voters. Its effect is to give life to the "grandfather clause" of the recent suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, which disfranchises most of the negro voters while protecting nearly all white citizens in the right to vote. Chapter 380 provides for the establishment and enlargement of libraries in the rural public schools. Chapter 499 provides pensions for disabled Confederate veterans, ranging from $72 a year for total disa-

bility to $30 for partial disability. Chapter 517 provides for the inspection and labeling of certain commercial food stuffs. Chapter 577 provides for the registration of trained nurses, but does not abridge the rights of nurses not registered. Chapter 764 regulates the hours of labor in mills and factories and prohibits the employment of children under twelve years. Chapter 886 provides for the preservation of song and game birds and incorporates the Audubon Society with large powers. Chapter 927 prohibits overcharges and certain other abuses of railroads and other corporations. A joint resolution introduced into the House of Representatives relating to a proposed constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States Senators was adopted by both houses.



Gov. Charles B. Aycock.

Lee S. Overman was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed J. C. Pritchard.

The Legislature incorporated the seven colored normal schools of the State into three, one of the largest of which is in Fayetteville. This school has a record of twenty-six years' good work, and is one of the most completely equipped colored normal schools in the South. Some surprise was felt by the "black" Republicans of the State when President Roosevelt appointed as postmaster in the town of Wilson a member of the "lily white" faction of the party. It had been expected that the negro applicant for the position would be chosen. An ordinance of an incorporated town in North Carolina required all shops where merchandise was sold to close at 7:30 o'clock every evening, except Saturday, during July, August and September. The Supreme Court decided that, in absence of a more express statute, the town could not pass such an ordinance.

The cotton yield of North Carolina for 1902 amounted to more than 545,300 bales, of which 518,068 were ginned within the State.

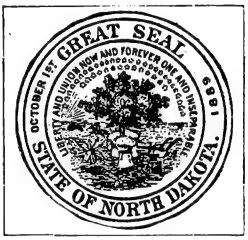
The principal crops for the year ending December 31, 1902, were as follows: Corn 2,706,682 acres, 37,622,880 bushels; Winter wheat, 576,558 acres, 3,055,757 bushels; potatoes, 24,890 acres, 3,024,416 bushels; tobacco, 219,263 acres, 142,520,900 pounds.

North Carolina had a larger yield of rice than any State except Texas.

According to a report of the Department of Agriculture there were 2,101,354 farm animals in North Carolina, of which 162,438 were horses and 138,048 were mules. The number of milch cows was 201,460; other cattle, 307,772; sheep, 220,682, and swine, 1,071,154.

North Dakota.

Capital:
BISMARCK.



North Dakota has an area of 70,879 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 319,146. The Territory of Dakota, of which North and South Dakotas were formed, originally constituted part of the Territory of Minnesota, which was organized in 1849 from part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. In 1854 the Territory of Nebraska was formed, comprising then the present State of Nebraska and all of Dakota. On March 2, 1861, the Territory of Dakota was organized, comprising then the States of Montana and Wyoming. The first permanent settlements by whites were made in 1859 in Clay, Union and Yankton counties. On November 2, 1899, the Territory was divided and the States of North and South Dakota formed and admitted to the Union at the same time. The history of the settlement and growth of the country is identical with that of the Territories of which it originally formed a part.

The principal industries of North Dakota are agriculture and stock raising, though there has been an increase in manufacturing the last few years. The manufacturing interests depend upon local needs, however, and, except in the case of flour and grist mill products, the entire product of the manufactures is consumed at or near the point of production. During 1902 coal mines were opened in the western part of the State, from which an excellent quality of lignite is obtained. The coal deposit had been known for some time, and the coal famine of the Winter of 1902-03 brought about its development.



Gov. Frank White.

Events in 1903.—The State Legislature re-elected Henry Hansbrough to the United States Senate on January 20. There was no opposition.

At the beginning of 1903 North Dakota had on hand a surplus of $670,409.35 over all expenditures for the year before. The receipts had been $2,125,282.24, and the total expenditures $1,915,785.34. The total funded debt of the State at the beginning of the year was $262,300. According to the Crop Reporter the principal field crops of the State in 1902 were as follows: Corn, 82,700 acres, 1,604,380 bushels; Spring wheat, 3,954,229 acres, 62,872,241 bushels; oats, 766,590 acres, 29,437,402 bushels; barley, 501,984 acres, 15,861,557 bushels; potatoes, 23,725 acres, 2,491,125 bushels; hay, 135,420 acres, 224,797 tons; flaxseed, 2,160,000 acres, 15,552,000 bushels. The yield of flaxseed exceeded all that grown in the rest of the United States. According to the Department of Agriculture the number of farm animals in the State at the beginning of the year included 358,770 horses, 7,032 mules, 166,665 milch cows, 570,956 other cattle, 827,781 sheep and 175,403 swine. The yield of coal from the newly developed lignite mines in the western part of the State amounted in value to more than $500,000 in 1903.

Active work in carrying out the irrigation plans of the Federal and State Governments was begun during 1903. Under the irrigation act of June 17, 1902, North Dakota was to receive its share of the appropriation for the work, and as the State had already a considerable fund for the same purpose, there was but little delay in commencing preliminary operations. A topographical survey of the arid sections of the State was begun in April, under direction of the United States Geological Survey. The first work consisted of an examination of the western part of the State, for the diversion of the main Missouri River and its tributaries in the northern and southern parts of the State. Wherever conditions might seem to warrant the expenditure of the money for irrigation purposes, a more careful survey will be made and an estimate of the cost asked.

Ohio.

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Capital:
COLUMBUS.

Ohio has an area of 44,464 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 4,157,545. Ohio was first visited by La Salle in 1668, and some exploration of the region was made in 1680 by French adventurers, who caused a quarrel with the English by claiming this country for France. In 1749 the "Ohio Company" was formed for the development of this region, and in 1763 France ceded her claim on the territory to Great Britain. By the terms of the treaty of peace of 1783 Ohio became part of the United States. From 1784 to 1800 the claims of various States to this territory were ceded to the United States and the claims of the Indian tribes settled by treaty. In 1786 the second Ohio company was formed, and the next year the Northwest Territory, including the district north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, was organized. The first permanent settlement was made at Marietta, in 1788, and the same year Cincinnati was founded, under the name of Losantville. From 1788 until 1795 there was much trouble with the Indians, settled finally by the treaty of "Three Fires," by which the whites secured title to land comprising two-thirds of the State. Cleveland, named after Moses Cleveland, was founded in 1796.

Ohio was formed into a separate Territory in 1800, and two years later was admitted to Statehood. The First General Assembly under the State Constitution met at Chillicothe in 1803. In 1812 Columbus was laid out as the site of the State capital. In 1818 the first steamboat, the Walk on the Water, was launched on Lake Erie. In 1836 the first Western railroad was opened, from Toledo, Ohio, to Adrian, Michigan, with horse power at first and, in 1837, with steam power. The State began to be noted for wheat growing about 1840, and in 1863 her coal and iron mines began to be developed. Manufacturing became an important industry about 1865, and for a decade grew rapidly. The Standard Oil Company was formed in 1870, and during the next two decades the State's oil fields were rapidly developed. During the Civil War Ohio furnished one-eighth of the Federal troops.

The most important industry in the State is the manufacture of iron and steel, Ohio leading all States west of the Alleghany Mountains. Natural gas is used as fuel in some of the rolling mills and steel works, and the coke needed is furnished by Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Local ores are largely used. Flour and grist milling, meat packing and the manufacture of malt liquors are other important industries.

*Term expires January 1, 1904.



*Gov. Geo. K. Nash.**

Events in 1903.—City elections were held throughout the State on April 6, and in general Republican gains were shown, though there were but few changes in the administrations. In Columbus the Democratic candidate, Mayor Hinkle, was defeated by Jeffrey, a Republican. Mayor Fleischmann was re-elected by an increased majority in Cincinnati, and Tom L. Johnson was again chosen Mayor of Cleveland. Toledo's Mayor, Samuel M. Jones, was elected for a fourth term. In Cleveland a strong fight was put up to prevent the re-election of Mr. Johnson, and efforts were made to unite the opposing factions of the Republicans in that city. Mr. Johnson's victory was complete, however, and placed him at the head of the party in the State. It was considered a blow sufficient to weaken the chances of Mark A. Hanna when he comes up for re-election to the United States Senate. Mr. Hanna has an hard fight ahead of him. The State Republican Convention ws held at Columbus on June 4. Myron T. Herrick, of Cuyahoga, was nominated for Governor without opposition, and other candidates were selected without trouble. The State Committee was chosen on June 18, the influence of Senator Hanna being shown in the selection of the members. General Charles Dick was re-elected chairman.

The Democratic convention met on August 26. A programme arranged by Tom L. Johnson was carried out completely. Mayor Johnson was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and, although there was some opposition from the Zimmerman faction, the nomination was made unanimous. John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, was endorsed as candidate for the United States Senate. Resolutions were passed announcing adherence to the Kansas City platform of 1900.

The centennial of Ohio's Statehood was celebrated at Chillicothe on May 20 and 21. Early in the year a topographical survey of the State was begun by the United States Zoological Survey, in co-operation with the State. The work will result in a complete topographical map of the waterways and the oil and coal regions. The chapel of Oberlin College was destroyed by fire on January 25; February 19 property worth $250,000, including the Y. M. C. A. building and Fountain Theatre, was burned at Springfield; several business houses were burned, and the St. Nicholas Hotel damaged in Cleveland on April 26. In March serious floods in the Ohio River threatened the towns along its banks and did much damage to farm land and bridges.

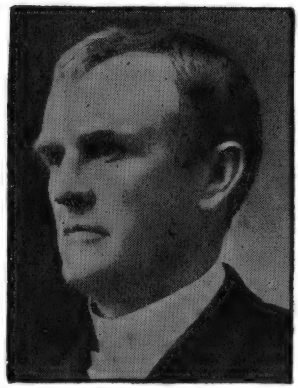
Oklahoma.

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Capital:
GUTHRIE.

Oklahoma has an area of 38,958 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 398,331. The history of Oklahoma before it was constructed into a separate Territory is identical with that of the region of which Texas and New Mexico formed a part. When Indian Territory was created as a home for all the Indian tribes most of what is now Oklahoma was within its bounds. Some time in the early seventies the name first appeared in political history, the occasion being a bill introduced into Congress to create a Territory out of part of Indian Territory, to be known as Oklahoma. The measure failed of passage and for more than a decade nothing was heard of the country. It was not forgotten, however, as in March, 1889, an amendment was tacked on to the Indian Appropriation bill providing for the opening to homestead settlers of the little area of land embracing less than 3,000,000 acres and lying in the centre of what is now the great Territory. The land was opened in April, 1889, and the first rush of Oklahoma "boomers" took place. In June, 1890, the Territorial Government first came into existence, and by the act which brought this about a strip of land known as "No Man's Land," consisting of 3,681,000 acres, was added as Beaver County. Other sections have been added from time to time until the Territory at present contains 24,933,120 acres which respond readily to cultivation. Oklahoma is primarily an agricultural and stock-raising country, with indications of becoming a min-

ing section before another decade has passed. Gold, lead, silver and zinc have been found, though not yet in paying quantities, and surface sandstone and gypsum are widely scattered over the Territory. The most promising mine industry of Oklahoma at present seems to be that of salt, of which there is said to be enough on hand to supply the nation. In manufacturing there has been a large increase during the last decade, but the total is insignificant. The rapid development of cotton raising has been attended by a like development in the manufacture of cottonseed oil and cake.



Gov. Thos. B. Ferguson.

Events in 1903.—A peculiar case came up in January regarding a prisoner sentenced in Oklahoma and imprisoned in Kansas. Oklahoma has no penitentiary and has made arrangements with Kansas whereby prisoners are sent from the Territory to the State, where they are guarded, fed and put to work until the expiration of their sentences. In January one of the convicts instituted habeas corpus proceedings before the Supreme Court of Kansas, arguing that the State of Kansas had no right to hold him prisoner for a crime committed in another State or Territory, and that the courts of Oklahoma had no right to sentence him to prison in Kansas. The matter came near causing considerable trouble to the Territorial authorities, who felt themselves near the point where they might be obliged to hire a special train and convey back to the Territory the 285 convicts serving time in Kansas, with no adequate accommodation ready. The youth of Oklahoma as a Territory made the demand for Statehood at the Winter session of Congress even stronger than that of New Mexico or Arizona. Most of the inhabitants are from the States, where they have had a larger voice in the affairs of government than is permitted in the Territory, and the paternalism of the Federal supervision has proved irksome to them. The Territory seems well equipped materially for Statehood. The last census, made for the schools in 1902, showed a population of about 149,000, and to this the population of the new lands must be added, making the total about 570,000, or more than Maine or Vermont or Florida or Oregon. In December, 1902, there were 13,000 farms opened, and growth has been continuous since. The assessed value of the Territory in 1902 was $60,000,000. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has taken up the development of the country and is building extensive feeders through the Territory and into Indian Territory. In connection with this work elaborate colonization plans have been perfected whereby farming communities may be started and helped.

On May 23 a tornado struck the town of Carmen and tore it literally to pieces. About thirty lives were lost and much property was destroyed. On September 12 a tornado did extensive damage near Bloomington, in southwestern Oklahoma, destroying farm buildings, but causing no deaths.

Fire in Oklahoma City on February 4 destroyed property to the value of $250,000.

Oman.

Capital: MUSCAT.

Oman is an independent State of southeastern Arabia, with an area of 82,000 square miles and a population of 1,500,000. The capital was occupied by the Portuguese until the seventeenth century, and after various vicissitudes it was taken in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741, and whose family has since ruled. On the death of the Sultan, in 1854, Zanzibar was detached from Oman and placed under the rule of the second son, and subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the State in Asia. The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about $250,000. In 1901-02 the exports were valued at $1,641,076 and the imports at $2,996,488. There is a weekly mail to and from Bombay.

The principal imports are rice and other provisions, arms and ammunition and cotton goods, and the exports consist chiefly of dates and mother-of-pearl, which go to England and India.

The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and that of Oman, and a British consul and political agent resides at Muscat. The number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Muscat in 1901-02, the last year for which reports are obtainable, including the native craft, was 425, of 176,000 tons, of which 273, of 161,448 tons, were British. The telegraph cable was extended to Muscat in 1902.

Oregon.

Capital: SALEM.

Oregon has an area of 96,838 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 413,536. In 1543 Cabrillo and Ferrelo sailed along the Pacific coast and discovered Oregon, but made no claim to it. In 1578 Sir Francis Drake, while circumnavigating the globe, rediscovered the coast for England and named it Nova Albion. Nearly 200 years later, in 1741, Behring discovered Mount St. Elias and took possession of all contiguous territory in the name of Russia. In 1774 Nootka Sound was discovered, and the next year Heceta landed on the soil of old Oregon and took possession for Spain. Captain James Cook discovered and named Capes Flattery, Foulweather and Gregory in 1778, and in 1792 Vancouver explored the coast and charted North Pacific waters. On May 11 of the same year Captain Robert Gray entered Deception Bay and discovered the mouth of the Columbia River. By the purchase of 1803 the United States obtained from France her claims to this territory, and in 1804-06 Lewis and Clark crossed the continent and sailed down the Columbia to the ocean. The first house ever constructed on the Pacific coast by a white man was built by Captain Nathaniel Winship in 1810. In 1811 the trading post of Astoria was established for J. J. Astor's fur company, and the same year an English fur company entered Oregon in competition for the fur trade. In 1812 Astoria was captured by the British, but was returned to the United States at the close of the war, a treaty being signed in 1819 for the joint occupancy of Oregon by the United States and Great Britain.



In 1834 the first settlement was made in Willamette Valley by Jason Lee and a missionary party, and from 1836 to 1846 there was a large immigration of settlers from the East. Portland was founded in 1840. On May 12, 1843, a provisional government was formed, the first American government on the Pacific, and in 1846 England gave up her claims to any part of the territory, boundary being fixed at the forty-ninth parallel. In 1848 Oregon was given a Territorial form of government, and in 1850 the seat of government was moved to Salem. Washington Territory was created from part of old Oregon in 1853, and in 1863 Idaho was made a Territory. Later parts of Oregon were taken to add to Wyoming and Montana. In 1857 Oregon adopted a constitution, and the next year was admitted to Statehood. During the Civil War the State took no actual part in the conflict. A Lewis and Clark centennial celebration is planned to be held in 1905.

Events in 1903.—The principal acts of the Legislature of Oregon at its twenty-second session, begin-

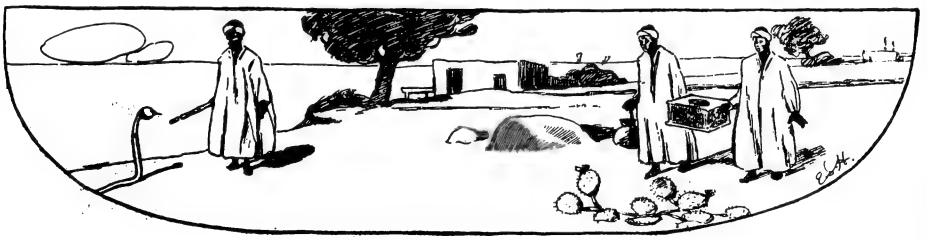
ning January 12, 1903, were: The appropriation of $500,000 for the holding of an exposition at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, in commemoration of the expedition of Lewis and Clark into the northwest country in 1805; the passage of a corporation license tax law which fixes graduated fees for the filing of articles of incorporation and requires the payment of annual license fees varying according to the amount of the authorized capital stock; the passage of an inheritance tax imposing taxes upon all inheritances, bequests or gifts in anticipation of death where the estate exceeds $10,000 and the inheritance exceeds $5,000—the tax is computed only upon the excess over the amounts stated; the passage of an act requiring that capital punishment be inflicted within the walls of the State Penitentiary; an act prohibiting the circulation of publications given principally to criminal news or reports of the deeds of criminals; an act authorizing country school districts to consolidate and provide transportation for pupils residing in distant portions of consolidated districts; an act authorizing the State to carry its own fire insurance on its buildings and to rebuild any that may be destroyed —no emergency fund is created, but authority is given for the issuance of State warrants; an act making it lawful to conduct theatres on Sunday; an employers' liability act, otherwise known as a fellow-servant law, applying only to railroad companies; an act for the punishment of persons who injure birds or disturb their nests or eggs without a license, and then only for scientific purposes, licenses to be procured from the president of the Agricultural College or the State University; acts making it a criminal offense to blacklist laborers, to interfere with their right to join unions or to refuse to join unions, or to use deception in securing employes by misrepresenting the facts as to the existence of a strike or by failing to disclose the existence of a strike.



Gov. George E. Chamberlain.

The Legislature elected Charles W. Fulton, Republican, of Astoria, United States Senator on the forty-third ballot. A deadlock had lasted from January 20 until February 21, and its breaking was a signal for a scene of unprecedented rejoicing in the State Capitol.

On June 14 the town of Heppner in eastern Oregon was almost completely destroyed by a flood which resulted from a cloudburst. More than three hundred persons were drowned and property to the value of more than $1,000,000 was swept away. Heppner lay in a narrow valley through which flowed a small stream. Within a few minutes the little river had become so swollen that it carried away bridges and houses, giving the people no chance to escape to higher ground. Relief committees were organized at once, and the entire State responded to the appeals for help.



Paraguay.

Capital:
ASUNCION.



While under the rule of Spain this country was called the Province of Panama, and included all of the territory east of the Andes and south of Brazil, but when the Spanish yoke was thrown off, in 1811, and the new States of Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivia arose Paraguay also became a separate republic. Since then, in 1870, the nation has been compelled to cede 1,328 square miles to Brazil as a war indemnity, and in 1876 the Province of Bermejo was ceded to the Argentine Republic. In 1815 the country was seized by Dr. Jose Gaspar Rodreguez Francia, who ruled as dictator until his death in 1840. In 1842 a National Congress elected two nephews of Dr. Francia joint Consuls of the nation. Two years later a new constitution was adopted, and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez was chosen ruler. Other Presidents were elected under this constitution until 1870, when a revolution brought about a change in government and a new constitution was proclaimed.

The President.—Juan Ezquarra (1902-1906); vice-president, Manuel Dominguez.

The Cabinet.—Secretary of Interior, Ed. Fleytas; Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Colonization, the Secretary of the Interior; Secretary of Finances, Fulgencio R. Moreno; Secretary of Justice, Religion and Public Instruction, Cayetano Carreras; Secretary of War, Antonio Caceres.

The Government.—The President is elected for a term of four years, and the vice-president at the same time and for a like period. The National Congress consists of two Houses—a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies—the members of which are chosen by direct vote, the former in the ratio of one to every 12,000 inhabitants and the latter one to 6,000. The country is divided into twenty-three counties, which are governed by chiefs and justices of the peace.



President Ezquarra.

The Nation.—Paraguay has an area of about 157,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 630,000, of which about 100,000 are Indians. Nearly three-fourths of the territory was national property, but during late years almost all of it has been sold.

Cattle raising is one of the most important industries of the nation, and there is much excellent grazing land in all parts of the country. The growing of yerba mate, or Paraguay tea, is also of much importance, and the land for this purpose, formerly in the hands of the Government, is now in the hands of private individuals or companies. Other industries are tobacco, timber, fruit growing and the cultivation of maize, mandioc and beans. Oranges are exported in large quantities, and attempts are being made to cultivate the rubber plant. Much valuable timber is obtained from the extensive forests, and a great deal of it is exported to neighboring countries and to Europe. There are several agricultural settlements or colonies opened in recent years which have tended to encourage the cultivation of the most paying crops and the development of the stock-raising facilities.

Paraguay contains many valuable minerals, mostly unworked for lack of capital and transportation facilities. Iron is found abundantly in the south and marble in the north, and pyrites, copper and kaolin are plentiful. Concessions have recently been granted to companies to work the mineral districts south of Asuncion.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Pirapo, a distance of about 156 miles, and other lines are being projected. The roads are poor, and transportation generally is difficult and expensive.

There are several private colonies within the republic, and, while all are on a firm financial basis, the Elisa colony is in the most flourishing condition. Started in 1890 by the Paraguayan and River Plata Bank on the left bank of the Paraguay River, about nine miles from Asuncion, in 1902 it contained about 285 inhabitants, exclusive of a floating population of laborers aggregating some 150 souls.

During that year nearly 250 animals were slaughtered and the agricultural products of the colonists were disposed of at good profit.

Patent System of the United States.*

It is not clear to whom is due the credit of the clause in the Constitution which vested in Congress power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." It was not in the original draft of the Constitution presented to the convention by Mr. Pinckney, May 29, 1787, but on the 5th of September the committee reported five clauses which it was proposed to incorporate in the Constitution, the fifth being the patent and copyright clause as it appears in the Constitution. In the discharge of the duty thus laid upon Congress the organic patent act of April 10, 1790, was passed.

In 1793 a new patent act was passed, which, with certain amendatory acts, remained in force until the act of 1836, when the patent system, virtually as it exists to-day, was established. Prior to 1836 there was no critical examination of the state of the article preliminary to the allowance of a patent application. Since the act of 1836 there have been various enactments, modifying and improving the law in matters of detail; in 1839 an inventor was given the right to use his invention prior to applying for a patent therefor, for a period not exceeding two years; in 1861 the term for a patent, which had been fourteen years, was increased to seventeen years, and extensions were prohibited except as to patents granted prior thereto, and in 1870 the patent law was revised, consolidated and amended; but in its salient features the patent system of to-day is that of the law of 1836.

The first patent granted by the general Government was to Samuel Hopkins, July 31, 1790, for an improvement in pot and pearl ash manufacture. The last patent granted for the year 1889, at the close of the first hundred years of the patent issues, was to William Dreyer, No. 418,664, of December 31, 1889, for an electro-magnetic typesetting machine. These two patents are suggestively symbolical of the progress of the century in invention and manufactures—the first akin to the primitive industries of a new country and the last serving the exacting demands of a highly organized industrial system.

The Patent Office possesses a library of more than 76,000 volumes, the best scientific library in the country. An annual appropriation is made by Congress for the purchase of books. The office transmits to foreign governments publications of patents issued by the United States, for which a sum of about $5,000 is used annually. In return the office receives copies of foreign patents. In a year from 25,000 to 28,000 applications for patents are examined and passed upon, and about 3,000 trademarks, prints and labels are registered. The work is constantly increasing in volume, and no small part of it is the arrangement and classification of patents granted, and the furnishing of printed copies to persons having lawsuits at issue or wishing copies of decisions for business purposes.

*Prepared from the special Patent Bulletin issued by the Census Bureau.

The total number of patents issued during this century of invention was 428,621. The following is a comparative table showing the growth in number of patents issued each decade to citizens of the United States and to citizens of foreign countries.

THE GROWTH OF PATENTS.

Period.	Patents.		Designs.		Patents and Designs.					
							To Citizens of the United States.		To Citizens of Foreign Countries.	
	Number.	Per Ct of Increase.	Number.	Per Ct. of Increase.	Number.	Per Ct of Increase.	Number.	Per Ct of Increase.	Number.	Per Ct. of Increase.
Prior to July 28, 1836	9,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 28, 1836, to Jan. 1, 1840	1,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prior to 1840	11,421	.....	.....	.....	11,421	.....	11,372	.....	49	.....
Decade of 1850	5,516	.....	257	.....	5,773	.....	5,611	.....	162	.....
Decade of 1860	19,661	256.44	925	259.92	20,586	256.59	20,276	261.18	310	91.36
Decade of 1870	71,818	265.28	2,627	184.00	74,445	261.53	72,513	257.63	1,932	523.23
Decade of 1880	124,751	73.70	7,757	195.28	132,508	77.99	126,550	74.53	5,958	208.39
Decade of 1890	195,454	56.68	7,986	2.95	203,440	53.53	189,938	50.09	13,502	126.62
Decade of 1900	221,502	13.33	12,502	56.55	234,004	15 02	210,921	11.05	23,083	70.96
Total prior to 1900	650,123	.....	32,054	.....	682,177	.....	637,181	.....	44,996	.....

There is an inter-relation between patents and the manufacturing industries of the closest kind, and a remarkable parallelism may be drawn between the two. As the industries have flourished so have the patents, while, on the other hand, the increasing patents have made possible (because profitable) new and greater industries. Just how closely this inter-action is operative may be traced in the following table:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PATENTS AND MANUFACTURES, 1850 TO 1900.

Year.	Patents.				Manufactures.					
	No. Issued. During the Decade.	Per Ct of Increase.	No. of Live Patents	Per Ct of Increase.	No. of Establishments.	Per Ct. of Increase.	Capital Invested.	No. of Wage-earners.	Wages.	Gross Value of Products.
1850	5,516	.....	6,987	.....	123,025	.....	$533,245,351	957,059	$236,755,464	$1,019,106,616
1860	19,661	256.4	22,435	221.1	140,433	14.1	1,009,855,715	1,311,246	378,878,966	1,885,861,676
1870	71,818	265.3	85,005	278.9	252,148	79.6	2,118,208,760	2,053,996	775,584,343	4,232,325,442
1880	124,751	73.7	186,408	119.3	253,852	0.7	2,790,272,606	2,732,595	947,953,795	5,369,579,191
1890	195,454	56.7	284,161	52.4	355,415	40.0	6,525,156,486	4,251,613	1,891,228,321	9,372,437,283
1900	221,502	13.3	370,347	30.3	512,254	44.1	9,817,434,799	5,308,406	2,322,333,877	13,004,400,143

When the Japanese Government was considering the establishment of a patent system, which was created by their Patent Act of March 1, 1899, they appointed Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi a special commissioner and sent him to the United States to gather the data obtainable in regard to our patent system. Answering a question of the examiner of designs, who had been helping him in his research and who had inquired of him its purpose, Mr. Takahashi said: "I will tell you. You know it is only since Commodore Perry, in 1854, opened the ports of Japan to foreign commerce that the Japanese have been trying to become a great nation, like other nations of the earth, and we have looked about us to see what nations are the greatest, so that we could be like them; and we said, 'There is the United States, not much more than a hundred years old, and America was not discovered by Columbus yet four hundred years ago;' and we said, 'What is it that makes the United States such a great nation?' and we investigated and we found it was patents, and we will have patents."

PATENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(From the latest report of the United States Patent Office.)

The following table shows the number of patents issued by the United States, as compared to foreign countries from the earliest period to December 31, 1902. (Foreign figures for 1902 estimated.)

Country.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1902.	Total.	Country.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1902.	Total.
Argentina	83	4,518	4,601	Malta	....	53	53
Austria	....	29,579	29,579	Mauritius	113	250	363
Austria-Hungary	15,350	67,583	82,933	Mexico	22	3,459	3,481
Bahamas	....	2	2	Netherlands	4,535	....	4,535
Barbados	....	125	125	Newfoundland	40	246	286
Belgium	35,044	139,191	174,235	New South Wales	236	10,572	10,808
Bolivia	42	65	107	New Zealand	109	8,175	8,284
Brazil	185	4,244	4,429	Norway	737	12,273	13,010
British Guiana	32	94	126	Peru	....	160	160
British Honduras	1	19	20	Portugal	245	3,475	3,720
Canada	4,081	78,031	82,112	Queensland	67	5,537	5,604
Ceylon	58	514	572	Russia	1,464	12,550	14,014
Chile	20	355	375	St. Helena	....	4	4
Congo Free State	....	109	109	South African Republic	....	1,256	1,256
Denmark	464	12,278	12,742	South Australia	123	5,771	5,894
Fiji Islands	....	28	28	Spain	....	27,185	27,185
Finland	112	1,655	1,767	Straits Settlements	....	105	105
France	103,934	232,681	336,615	Sweden	1,629	16,906	18,535
Germany	9,996	145,270	155,266	Switzerland	....	24,764	24,764
Great Britain	53,408	255,820	309,237	Tasmania	43	2,196	2,239
Guatemala	....	57	57	Trinidad	6	159	165
Hawaii (prior to August 12, 1898)	....	148	148	Tunis	....	489	489
Hongkong	....	94	94	Turkey	....	1,140	1,140
Hungary	....	21,921	21,921	Uruguay	....	219	219
India	445	6,870	7,315	Venezuela	....	159	159
Italy and Sardinia	4,723	56,385	61,308	Victoria	822	10,866	11,687
Jamaica	22	159	181	Western Australia	....	2,910	2,910
Japan	....	5,521	5,521	Total foreign	238,191	1,219,425	1,457,616
Leeward Islands	....	17	17	United States	120,573	606,904	727,477
Liberia	....	2	2				
Luxemburg	....	5,003	5,003	Grand total	358,764	1,826,329	2,185,093

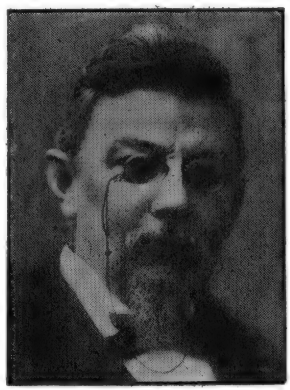
Note.—The detailed account of the business transacted annually by the Patent Office will be found in the American Year Book.

Pennsylvania.

Capital:
HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania has an area of 45,928 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 6,302,115. Between 1609 and 1624 explorers under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company made explorations along Delaware Bay and River, and established forts and trading posts. From 1624 until 1664 they continued in actual possession of both sides of the river without much colonization. Swedes settled along the west bank of the river in 1638 and entered readily into the colonization of that part of the country. In their dealings with the Indians they were markedly successful, following the same principles as did William Penn years later. In 1655 the Swedes were conquered by the Dutch, but retained their language and customs until absorbed in the rapid influx of population that followed the purchase of the country by William Penn in 1681. Philadelphia was founded in 1682. Under the charter granted to Penn by Charles II. the present area of Delaware was included in Pennsylvania and called the lower counties. In 1699 a separate Legislature was granted the colonies, but they remained under the same Governor until the Revolution.

The boundaries of Penn's grant had been indefinite. Those east, north and west were settled without difficulty, but much discussion arose regarding the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and it was finally adjusted by the survey of Mason and Dixon in 1767. The settlers of the lower counties were, after the Swedes, originally Friends, or Quakers, and the colony for this reason became the seat of learning and refinement of the Western world long before the Revolution. About 1730 began the German immigration, which peopled several of the counties adjacent to Philadelphia and has given prominence to the history of the State. Following the Germans came an influx of Scotch-Irish, dating from 1715 to 1725. The affairs of the colony were administered under a government framed by William Penn until 1776, when a provisional constitution was formed by Benjamin Franklin. In 1790 a new constitution was adopted. In 1838 provision was made for the election of county officers, instead of their appointment, and in 1850 judiciary officers were made elective. Except for a brief period, when the seat of government was at Oldchester, Philadelphia was the capital during the entire proprietary period. In 1799 Lancaster was chosen as the seat of government, and in 1812 the capital was moved to Harrisburg. During the Civil War raids were threatened by the Confederates, and in 1863 the invasion occurred, culminating in the battle of Gettysburg. During the war Pennsylvania furnished 387,284 troops to the Federal army.



Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Events in 1903.—Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker was inaugurated Governor on January 20 to succeed William A. Stone. In his inaugural address he expressed himself in favor of less profit for capital and more compensation for labor and protection of the right of an individual to sell his labor in the highest market. He commented forcibly upon what he termed the methods of sensational newspapers, and suggested that some means be taken to compel all newspapers to publish the name and address of the editor in order to place the responsibility for articles published.

One of the first acts of the Legislature was to elect Boies Penrose to the United States Senate to succeed himself. The Governor's remarks about newspapers brought before the Legislature a bill known as the Grady-Salus bill, framed to effectually muzzle newspapers. The act was passed by a large majority and was signed at once by the Governor. So drastic was the wording of the law that the publication of the simplest personal item without the person's consent might be termed libelous. The law also requires the name of the editor to be printed on each issue of the paper. The signing of the bill was a signal for most of the newspapers to show their utter disregard for the statute, and Governor Pennypacker was cartooned throughout the State in a manner not always gentle.

Municipal elections were held in Philadelphia on February 17. John Weaver, Republican, was elected Mayor by the usual Republican majority. Other offices were well divided between the two parties. In Pittsburg the Recorder-elect, V. W. B. Hay, made a clean sweep of all employes in his department, causing considerable comment by such wholesale discharges.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Auditor-General, State Treasurer and Judges of the Superior Court was held at Harrisburg September 2. Three of the candidates nominated were members of the Legislature who had voted against the Grady-Salus Libel law.

Heavy floods in the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers caused by the melting snow became dangerous in March, and on the 2d of that month the lower part of Pittsburg was flooded. Much damage was done in the lowlands to farms. The steel furnaces at Sharon were submerged, and at Wilkesbarre several mines were flooded. On July 5 a dam near Jeanette burst, causing a flood in that town. About thirty lives were lost and the property damage amounted to more than $1,500,000. A tornado struck Connellsville on August 28, destroying houses and injuring people. One death from lightning was reported.

Pensions of the United States.

In the history of nations there has been no government which has treated its disabled, its wounded or its superannuated veterans with the liberality of the United States. That this liberality has been abused is undoubted. It was to be expected that, out of the million or so veterans who survived the civil war, there should be some who would use the opportunities given them for taking an unfair advantage of the Government. On the whole, however, the system has worked admirably, and many a family has been saved from want and distress by the generosity of the nation toward those who had been its successful defenders.

The report of the Commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, shows those on the pension rolls to be classified as follows: Revolutionary War—Widows, 2; daughters, 3. War of 1812—Survivor, 1; widows, 1,115. Indian Wars—Survivors, 1,565; widows, 3,169. Mexican War—Survivors, 5,964; widows, 7,910. Service after March 4, 1861 (general laws)—Army invalids, 264,139; army widows, 86,866; navy invalids, 4,142; navy widows, 2,221; army nurses, 624. Act of June 27, 1890—Army invalids, 427,711; army widows, 155,249; navy invalids, 16,010; navy widows, 6,992. War with Spain (general laws)—Army invalids, 8,798; army widows, 3,488; navy invalids, 402; navy widows, 174. A grand total of 996,545.

Removals from the rolls during the year were 47,388, and of the 40,907 deaths 29,123 were soldier pensioners, 27,842 having been volunteers of the Civil War.

It is expected that the death rate among the pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1904, will be about 45,000, and the losses to the roll from other causes will be about 6,000. Owing to the new

laws enacted by Congress the pension roll will probably pass the one million mark during the current year. Ohio has the largest number of pensioners, 102,318. Pennsylvania comes next with 101,164. New York next with 89,921, and Illinois next with 71,627. Alaska has the smallest number, 87.

The disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1805, were $96,445,444. Since the latter date there has been paid out a total of $2,942,178,146, at an expense for maintenance and expenses of the bureau of $95,647,935. There was paid out in pensions during the past year $137,759,654, at a cost of $3,993,217.

The average annual value of a pension is $133.49, and over one-half the pensions are of $10 a month or less. The classification and the number in each class was as follows: $6 a month and under, 129,614; from $6 to $8 inclusive, 344,620; from $8 to $10, 83,696; from $10 to $12, 296,084; from $12 to $14, 22,926; from $14 to $15, 3,732; from $15 to $16, 9,034; from $16 to $17, 43,784; from $17 to $18, 736; from $18 to $20, 7,316; from $20 to $24, 26,216; from $24 to $25, 3,114; from $25 to $30, 14,477; from $30 to $36, 540; from $36 to $45, 3,536; from $45 to $50, 3,254; from $50 to $72, 3,787; from $72 to $100, 77; at $125, 1; at $166.66 2-3, 3; at $208.33 1-3, 1; at $416.66 2-3, 2.

The work of the bureau is managed by ten divisions, each having separate duties, which are carried on under the control of the Commissioner and his two deputies. To these are added five adjudicating divisions, the Eastern, Middle, Western and Southern, and the old War and Navy divisions.

By the acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873, it is provided that any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the service and in the line of duty, may be pensioned for such disability during its continuance. In case of his death from causes originating as above set forth, his widow or his child or children under sixteen years of age become entitled to pension. If he left no widow or child under sixteen years his dependent mother, father or orphan sisters or brothers are entitled in the order named.

The act of June 27, 1890, provided that any officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who is suffering from disability of a permanent character not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such degree as to render him unable to earn support, is entitled to pension under this act of not less than $6 a month nor more than $12 a month. In case of the death of any person named above his widow becomes entitled to pension provided she married him prior to June 27, 1890, and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. If she remarries or dies the child or children of such soldier under the age of sixteen years becomes entitled.

The act of May 9, 1900, which is an amendment of the act of June 27, 1890, provides that in determining inability to earn a support each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated. It is also provided that a widow may have title to pension if she is left without means of support other than her daily labor, and an actual net income not exceeding $250 per year.

By the act of August 5, 1892, all women employed by the Surgeon-General of the Army as nurses during the late War of the Rebellion for a period of six months or more, and who were honorably relieved from such service, are granted a pension provided they are unable to earn a support.

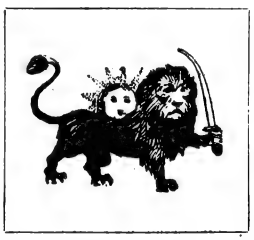
There is no law granting service pensions to any person for service rendered since 1858.

Note.—The detailed account of the business transacted annually by the Pension Bureau will be found in the American Year Book.

Persia.

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Capital:
TEHERAN.



The reigning Shah of Persia is Muzaffar-ed-din, born March 25, 1853, and the second son of Nasr ed-din, whom he succeeded May 1, 1896. He has six sons and twelve daughters. The royal family is very numerous, there being some thousands of princes and princesses, but the official year book only mentions two uncles, two aunts and about one hundred great-uncles and cousins of the Shah. The present Shah (master of the lives and goods of his subjects) is the fifth of the dynasty of the Kajars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending from 1779 to 1794. It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to leave the crown, without regard to the natural heir, to any member of their family, preference being usually given to a prince whose mother was a Kajar princess, which the mother of the present Crown Prince is not. The form of government is similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the Koran. The Shah is regarded as Vice-General of the Prophet, and as such claims implicit obedience.

His Executive Cabinet is composed as follows: Prime Minister, H. H. Ali Asghar Khan, Amin es Sultan; Minister of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Mushir-ed-Dowleh; Minister of the Interior, H. E. Dabir-ul-Mulk; Minister of War, H. H. Amir Kahn, Sardar; Minister of Commerce, H. E. Vakil-el-Molk; Minister of Justice, H. E. Amin Khalvat; Minister of Agriculture and Domains, Nassir es Saltaneh.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are controlled by governors-general. The country, which extends about 700 miles from north to south and 900 miles from east to west, contains 628,000 square miles, a vast portion of which is an absolute desert. The population in 1900 was estimated at from nine to nine and a half millions, of whom not over 1,000 were Europeans.



Shah of Persia.

Of this population about 8,000,000 belong to the Shah's faith, 800,000 are Sunnis, 9,000 Parsis, 35,000 Jews, 45,000 Armenians and 25,000 Nestorians.

There are a number of colleges supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in certain scientific subjects, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common. The bulk of the population, however, is taught only to read the Koran. The revenue for 1900 is estimated at about $7,500,000, while there is no recent record of expenditure.

The Persian army numbers about 105,000, but of these only half are liable to be called upon for service, while the standing army does not exceed 24,500.

The product of the country, besides grain, is chiefly silk. The pearl fishery, of which there are no records, is also an important industry. The mineral products are considerable, but want of good roads and distance from markets have prevented any considerable development of them.

In 1901-02 the imports were valued at $27,920,000 and the exports at $7,414,840.

A railway six miles in length was opened in 1888 and is in the hands of a Belgian company. The river Karun, at the head of the Persian Gulf, has been open to foreigners as far as Ahwaz. There is a system of telegraph with about 4,800 miles of line. The first regular postal service was opened in January, 1877, but no statistics are obtainable.

The Russian Government is making strenuous efforts to control the trade of Persia, but England is bound to maintain her rights in the country, and the

rival efforts may result in a serious clash between the two countries.

Events in 1903.—The Persian Government feared a pro-British rebellion in the early part of the year, and steps were taken to rid the country of those suspected of being dangerous to its welfare. Prince Ein-ed-Duleh was transferred from the office of Governor of Teheran, the capital of the country, to a province, where he would be less able to stir up sedition. In May an agreement was declared to exist between Persia and Russia whereby no railroads shall be constructed in Persia except by Russians or the Russian Government for ten years from the accession of the present Shah.

Serious disturbances occurred in the province of Zezd, southern Persia, in the latter part of June, caused by a popular outbreak against a sect of religious reformers called Babis.

Peru.

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Capital:
LIMA.

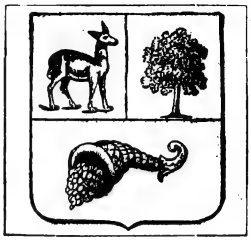
When Pizarro discovered Peru he found a great nation enjoying a second epoch in civilization. Of the first but little has been told in the traditions of the Incas. Those inspired monarchs had found and submerged it beneath the new and more refined religion of the divine light and the sublimely perfect communism they brought with it. Constant employment of the people in systematic labor and organized recreation, without oppression or tyranny, with no rank of wealth, among a race too gentle to be ambitious, too docile to be vicious, produced a state in which the Spanish adventurers who conquered the land found industry, virtue and contentment. It was the highest type of civilization yet reached on this hemisphere, and probably the highest of which the aboriginal American was capable.

In the beginning of the present century Peru had become the centre of Spanish power on this side of the Atlantic. The more distant provinces of Chili and Buenos Ayres were first able to throw off the Spanish yoke, but the destruction of Spain's power was essential to their continued independence. The conquest of Peru depended on the command of the sea, and in 1818 a fleet of six vessels was fitted out. In 1820 an army landed on the Peruvian coast and marched on Lima, where it was enthusiastically received, and on the 28th of July, 1821, the independence of Peru was declared. From this time on there was a succession of revolutionary outbreaks at intervals of from two to fifteen years until 1855, from which time, with the exception of a local insurrection of little importance, there was peace in Peru until the outbreak of the Chilian war in 1879. The present constitution was formed in 1856 and revised in 1860. Slavery and the Indian tribute of the mita—only another name for slavery—were abolished by its provisions. The unexpected declaration of war by Chili in April, 1879, found Peru totally unprepared on land and sea for the conflict. She fought for five years, however, the people showing unexampled patriotism and devotion, when, the Chilians being successful, a treaty of peace was signed and was ratified March 8, 1884. A Constitutional Congress met at Lima on the 30th of May, 1886, and General Caceres was unanimously elected President of the republic. His task was a most distressing one. The country was utterly ruined. The pall of death covered every household. The loss of the flower of the country's manhood on the field of battle had greatly reduced the population. The treasury was empty. The army was reduced to an effective force of 2,400 infantry, 600 cavalry and 500 artillery. For police there was a gendarmerie of 2,400 men, while the navy was reduced to two small vessels. The administration of General Caceres was a constant struggle with adverse circumstances, but he succeeded in restoring perfect order in all parts of the republic and in every department of the Government. He retired August 10, 1890, and since then, as during his incumbency, Peru has been in possession of a firm and stable government, under the influence of prudent, far-sighted statesmen, who devote themselves to the material development of the country and the elevation of its people.



President Candamo.

The President. — Manuel Candamo was elected President in May, 1903, and was installed in September. Dr. Alarco was chosen first Vice-President.



The Ministry. — The Ministry as constituted in 1902: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior and of the Police, Dr. A. Deustua; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Anibal Villegas; Minister of Justice, of Public Instruction and of Worship, Senor Jose Viterbo Arias; Minister of War and Marine, Senor M. F. Diez Canseco; Minister of Finance, J. J. Reinoso; Minister of Public Works, Senor Teodoro Elmore.

The Nation.—The Constitution of the Republic of Peru is modelled after that of the United States, as the executive power vests in a President, who exercises these functions through a Cabinet of Ministers and the legislative power in Congress, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. In Peru, however, there are two Vice-Presidents, but they have practically no duties to perform except in case of the death or incapacity of the President. These three executive officers are elected for a term of four years by the direct vote of the people, and they are not eligible for re-election until after another four years have passed.

The Senate is composed of forty-eight members, who are required to have an income of about $1,000 per annum or to belong to one of the learned professions. The House of Representatives contains 108 Deputies, and once in every two years one-third of the members of both branches are retired by the drawing of lots. Senators and Deputies are then elected by direct vote to fill the vacancies.

While the Peruvian Constitution provides for absolute political equality, it does not permit religious freedom. The Roman Catholic Church is the national church, and although there is a certain amount of toleration shown the advocates of other religions, the constitution stipulates that the practice of any other faith shall be prohibited. Until 1897 non-Catholics were unable to contract legal marriages.

Free public schools are supported by the municipalities, and elementary education is compulsory. High schools are maintained by the government in the capital of each of the departments, and there are several good universities in the country at which the cost of attendance is nominal. The Universidad de San Marcos, at Lima, is the most ancient in America, its charter having been granted by Philip II. in 1572. Lima has a public library.

Peru is largely an agricultural country, and its mining interests are also extensive. In 1900 there were more than 5,000 mining claims in operation, and gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, coal, sulphur, salt and petroleum are among the products which are found in paying quantities. The value of the ores of all metals exported in 1901 was in excess of $17,000,000.

In manufacturing industries Peru has made more progress than many of the South American republics. Straw hats are plaited, coarse woollen cloths and blankets are woven, and there are several cotton mills. Among the other articles manufactured are beer, boots and shoes, candles, cigars, clothing, furniture, lard, matches, olive oil, saddlery and wines. Nearly all the rich guano deposits, which were formerly under the control of the Peruvian Company, reverted to the Government in 1901, and when those that are still in the possession of the corporation have been reclaimed the work will be conducted as a national monopoly. Coal is reported to exist in Hualgayoc. It is as an agricultural country, however, that

Peru holds highest rank, and its chief productions are cotton, coffee and sugar. Cocoa, rice, tobacco and maize are also grown; rubber is collected in large quantities, and the exports of cinchona, dyes and medicinal plants represent a large part of the annual income, while the exports of hides and wool amount to almost $4,000,000 a year. In 1901 the exports amounted to more than $42,000,000, while the imports were about $27,000,000.

The financial statement for 1901 places the revenues of the country at about $15,000,000 and the expenditures at about $14,000,000.

Events in 1903.—As ex-President Romana said in his last message to Congress, the peaceful meeting of that body this year marked the definite triumph of law and order in Peru, after a wave of political feeling which was most threatening. Moreover, as the concord now existing is the result of sacrifices made by the various parties, there seems to be little reason to fear that it will be disturbed. In view of these facts, therefore, the election of President Candamo was in the nature of a compromise, and as he has the support of all factions it is believed that he may even be able to settle such old standing disputes as the Tacna and Arica matter, an achievement which would give Peru a clean bill of health for the first time in many years.

During the Spring locusts invaded the Department of Cuzco to such an extent as to seriously threaten the crops. By prohibiting the shooting of birds and by taking other drastic measures the Government succeeded in exterminating the pest before the loss became total. The Government was equally successful in preventing the spread of the bubonic plague, which broke out in the suburbs of Callao. The official investigators believe that the disease had its origin in a shipment of rice which was brought from Bangkok and landed at Pasco. The plague, however, was confined to the flour mill in which it first broke out, and of the five persons attacked only three died.

On May 25 the new gunboat Loreto, which was built at Birkenhead for the Peruvian Government, sank forty miles off the Scilly Islands. It is surmised that the boat was so strained by the heavy swells in the Irish Sea that her seams opened, letting her heavy machinery drag her to the bottom.

Philippine Islands.

Capital:
MANILA.

HARRY H. CULVER,
Manila, P. I.

Despite the ills and obstacles that have blocked the way to prosperity in these Islands in the last year, the insular finances are in quite a satisfactory condition. Revenues have grown, and, while there have been some very heavy expenditures, the Government still has a comfortable balance to its credit. To have attempted to restock the plantations upon the resources of the Government would probably have forced us into debt, but happily the generous American Government came to our relief with a magnificent gift of $3,000,000, and we are spared the embarrassment. The money spent upon farm animals is to be returned to the treasury after it has served its first purpose, and will then be used for some permanent improvement—probably highways, which are much needed in nearly every section of the islands. A portion of the money will likely be used in founding an American university, now demanded to crown our educational system.

The customs collections continue to be very satisfactory, with material gains, and the increased figures are being maintained in a manner that is very assuring.

The pacification of the islands is entirely completed, except in the Moro country, which now is receiving the attention of the authorities, who have drafted a measure giving the Moros a military form of government. The complete tranquilization of the islands, so far as ladronism and robbery are concerned, has not as yet been effected, but very rapid progress is being made in accomplishing that end.

To the casual observer ladrones look as if most of ther were mere boys who are incapable of judgment or of realizing the full seriousness of the step they took when they joined themselves to those bands which have been insanely operating against the established government and generally committing acts of violence and lawlessness. In spite of their youth, however, the evidence against them showed they were full-fledged ladrones, or "revolutionarios," and the constabulary officers aver that they make the most dangerous class of ladrones, as, on account of their youth, they can frequently go where older men would arouse suspicion. However, the work of suppressing ladrones is going on very satisfactorily, and is practically all being done by Filipinos. The Filipino scouts are natives, with American officers. All the fights that now occur between our forces and the ladrones are fights between brown men and brown men. The United States army performs the same function here as in the United States. It is a reserve force, to be called on in cases of necessity.



Gov. William H. Taft.

Those who have given attention to the general drift of things political in these islands during the past year have doubtless noticed the gradual revolution which is taking place in the Government's attitude toward the Filipino people. The very benevolent policy with which our civil government was ushered in some two years ago has of late been taking on a somewhat sterner and more sober aspect. The Federal party, from which so much was expected, is at present little more than a name. It evidently accomplished what it believed was its mission, and now, when its services would seem to be sorely needed in the work of preaching the benefits of peace and the perils and destructiveness of dissatisfaction and disorder, it has lapsed into a most regrettable desuetude. But while the Federal party has apparently retired from further active service, a most pernicious counter activity is being shown by those whose influence is for evil. One cannot but notice that since the lull subsequent to the close of the war a reaction has taken place among the people, and this is being used by these breeders of disaffection and sedition to swing the people away from the paths of peace and contentment. It is largely as a result of such pernicious agitation that the Government at this time finds itself compelled to restrict the liberality of its policy. In face of sedition it has no other option. But it is the Filipinos themselves who suffer. For every swing on their part toward disaffection and treason there is a corresponding swing on the part of the Government toward stringency and severity. If they find that privileges are withdrawn and that the lines grow tighter they will have themselves to blame.

The welfare of the Phillippines at this time demands that the fullest possible assistance shall be given by the United States to develop and utilize the prolific natural resources of the islands. They are valuable if used; not otherwise. This can be done by putting a moderate tariff on tropical products and allowing free entry to the United States. Even supposing that such a policy should compel those of the mainland to pay a few cents more per pound for the various commodities it would not be any real loss, as the money would only go out of one national pocket into the other. But there is a broader view. Development of the resources of the Philippines will create work for the people, and work at fair wages is a better pacifier than an army of soldiers, and less costly. The working people have no time or inclination for conspiracies and insurrections. The islands are a part of the cession to the United States at least, and they are entitled to the generous consideration of our people. But, as it is

now, it is impossible for the Philippine manufacturer of cigars to send his goods to the United States without paying as a duty a tariff amounting to 75 per cent of the Dingley tariff, or 75 per cent of $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem in addition.

The method of production in the islands is very crude and the labor is unreliable; but with the help that would come with the reduced tariff we would not be able to produce enough to affect injuriously the producers of sugar and tobacco in the United States. Such action on the part of Congress would afford a stimulus to American capital to enter the islands, and it would afford help and encouragement to the people, who have suffered enormous hardships because of the devastation of the war and the ravages of the diseases that have caused such losses to them in the taking off of their cattle and horses.

Commercially speaking, conditions are bad, and many Americans, discouraged with the way things are, or are going, are leaving the islands. As to the causes assigned for such a state of affairs—the reduction of the army, the lack of sufficient and efficient labor, the backwardness of agriculture, etc.—while they doubtless account to a large extent for the migration which has taken place, yet there is another factor which, I think, has also contributed largely to bring about the present exodus. I refer to the manner in which the American colony out here has been formed. As is known, a considerable, if not the major, part of the American population of the Philippines has come from the army of occupation. When the volunteers went home those who remained naturally had to adapt themselves to what there was to do. They came here primarily to fight and not to work, and had, of course, nothing definite in view in regard to what profession or sphere of labor they should enter. The result has been that many have been occupied in positions more or less temporary and unsatisfactory in their nature. Being here and desiring to stay, for a time at least, they have contented themselves in many cases with places which have been makeshift and contingent. Naturally, when the period of depression arrived and stringency and contraction became the order of the day they found themselves affected, and, their position not being firm and secure, it became advantageous to move.

In the future I look for Americans who come here to have something definite in view and to have the means to carry it out. There are abundant opportunities here for the right kind of men. Especially is this true in the line of manufactures. With labor-saving machinery and up-to-date methods there is scarcely a branch of human industry which could not be made richly remunerative. Such factories as we now have pay well, and tend to prove that others would likewise prosper. We could have more hat and match manufactories, and there is also an opening for more lumber mills, for paper mills, for wood and cabinet work, for tanners, for potteries and for other industries where modern, labor-saving devices could be brought into play. For American capitalists who embark in such enterprises I believe there will be ample dividends in return, and in the future I look for such a class to come here. Such outgoings or migrations as the present will then be things of the past.

Within the past two or three months the northern province, which promises to be our Klondike and our health resort, has experienced a renewal of public interest in its welfare, and there are indications that a gratifying impetus will be given to its efforts for proper recognition. Perhaps the most important of the recent events which have been chronicled, and the one which is most likely to be pregnant and far-reaching in its results, is the visit of the Commission, making Baguio, Benguet, the permanent Summer seat of government. With the benefit likely to be derived from the presence of Governor Taft and the Commission at Benguet there have come of late very favorable and auspicious reports of the mining prospects in that section. These have not generally been made public, those interested saying that so many "salted" stories have been sprung on the people of Manila that they have now become skeptical of even the truth, and it would be almost useless to try to interest local capital in developing even honest and promising claims. They say they prefer to wait until the time is ripe and all their plans perfected before making generally public any more reports of their "finds." Should it be that these discoveries are as rich as those who have made them claim Benguet will undoubtedly experience what is known as a mining boom.

Congress gave us relief by passing the Constabulary bill, which authorizes the employment of the native Filipino scouts who are now enlisted in the regular army for the suppression of ladronism in the islands, with regular army officers; $3,000,000 for the benefit of agriculture, and a currency based upon the gold dollar as a standard. All of that legislation has been of great benefit to the people here in the islands.

The negotiations in the Philippines between the Vatican and the United States regarding the sale of lands held by the friars and the removal of the native monks from the islands was called off by Pope Pius X. on September 29. Mgr. Guidi, sent to Manila as apostolic delegate to conduct the negotiations, was recalled. It has been decided by the Vatican that hereafter Philippine Islands questions must be dealt with directly by the Pontificial Secretary of State and by the Government at Washington, or by a special representative of the Holy See, sent to the United States from Rome. The failure of Mgr. Guidi's mission has been set down to the fact that he would not accept the price offered for the friar lands by the United States Government.

The Philippine Commission has the earnest co-operation of the best people of the islands. The subject of independence, as a fact, is receiving very little attention from the Filipinos. They are rather looking to the immediate need for an improvement in the conditions in the islands, and in doing that they assist the Commission in its work.

From now on, whether from general policy or from the press of necessity, I look for a gradual recession from the impossible leniency and liberality which have hitherto characterized our dealings with these people. It is to be regretted that such a reaction is taking place, but under the circumstances it seems inevitable.

Historical.—The Philippine Islands, ceded to the United States by the treaty of December 11, 1898, consist of an archipelago embracing an extent of sixteen degrees of latitude and nine degrees of longitude. There are 1,725 islands in the group, with a total area of about 122,000 square miles and an estimated population of 8,000,000. The island of Luzon is the largest, having an area of 47,238 square miles, and Mindanao is second in size, measuring 36,237 square miles.

The Government is composed of a civil Governor and seven Commissioners, of whom four are Americans and three Filipinos. There are four executive departments—Interior, Finance and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction. There are thirty-nine provinces, each with a Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Supervisor and Prosecuting Attorney. The Provincial Governor is elected by the people through the Municipal Councillors of the towns, who are elected by direct vote. There is a Supreme Court, with seven judges, and fourteen judicial districts. Policing is done by native constabulary, under American inspectors, and by municipal police.

The chief products of the islands are hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco leaf, cigars and indigo. Some gold mining is carried on in Luzon, and coal is mined in Cebu, where transportation facilities prevent a large output. Copper, silver, lead and iron are also found in the islands, and sulphur, marble and kaolin are mined in paying quantities.

Events in 1903.—The largest investment by an American in Manila was reported in March, when a company of New York men received a franchise for an electric railroad and an electric light, heat and power plant, to be constructed at once. The electric road is to be thirty-five miles in length and will connect Manila and the suburbs. The syndicate will pay 2½ per cent of gross receipts for its franchises for fifty years. The American Federation of Labor sent a delegate to the country in February to inquire into the industrial conditions there. It was said that any effort to have Chinese laborers admitted would meet with a vigorous resistance by the labor unions. The proposed destruction of the walls of Manila, the only walled city in the islands, has been abandoned on account of instructions given Governor Taft by the Secretary of War. On May 19 2,000 native houses in the Tondo district of Manila were destroyed by fire, rendering 8,000 persons homeless.

On May 16 a hurricane devastated Santa Maria, Balacan and Luzon. Severe and continued earthquake shocks disturbed Guam in February and raised the level of the island fully six inches.

It was reported in June that the Philippine Government was preparing, with the approval of the War Department, to create an opium monopoly to sell to the highest bidder. The bidders were to be confined to Chinese and the concession was to hold for one year.

Ruperto Rios, a fanatical Filipino leader in the province of Tayabas, was convicted of murder in May and sentenced to be hanged. Twenty-seven of his followers were also convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.



View of Newport Harbor, Made with an 18x72 Panoramic

Photography in 1903.

BURR McINTOSH.

Photography as a science has advanced quite as rapidly during the past year as almost any of the applied arts.

It is only within the past few years that it has been thought worthy of being regarded as a real one. Everybody who is at all interested in photography is aware of its history from the time of the introduction of the first daguerreotype in 1832 and on through the various stages of development. It is not with the dry scientific features that we have to deal in the present article. Photography very closely resembles some other arts in many ways, and is very similar to one with which it is closely allied in a business sense—the stage. The stage is one of the noblest arts and one which gives us as much genuine delight as any other. There are artists of the higher grade on the stage—men and women who have the dramatic sense to create what have truthfully been described as masterpieces. Experience is not a necessity in producing these impressions. The younger man or woman may be born with what can only be described as a "divine spark," or with genius. Others who have been in the business for a great many years are loathe to give these the credit for their abilities, and present the argument that they have been in the business twenty, thirty or forty years, and, therefore, must of necessity be able to present more artistically, more faithfully, the pictures which they have been called upon to produce. Photography is in this regard very closely allied to the stage. There are thousands who are contented to remain on a certain level. A few of these may possess an ambition or desire to rise to a higher sphere, but those who have both the brain, knowledge and ambition to occupy original positions are so comparatively few that almost every one is known to the general observing public. It is to the men who have original thoughts and create new artistic effects that the art of photography must look for its future guidance.



Paris Figaro's 1,000 Franc Prize Picture.
(Won by Mr. McIntosh against more than 30,000 competitors; copyright, 1903.)

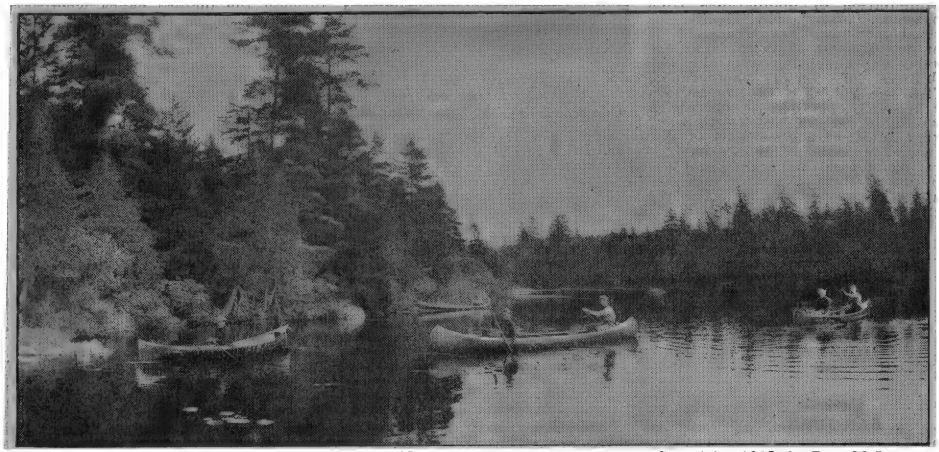
Silver in its primitive state must be mined by those who are best fitted by nature to seek it in its seeming security; afterward it must be separated from its earlier surroundings by the aid of the brains, hands and experience of others. Later it is converted into its best state for manufacturing purposes. Many people who may own it up to this time are content to dispose of it to the manufacturer of Mexican or Chinese silver coins. Others seek various modes of making it more valuable. It is from this point that various artists bring their skill, experience and artistic taste to render it in some instances almost invaluable. The amount of steel used in the average railroad rail of to-day, if converted into fine watch springs, would be of inestimable value; so with silver developed into the highest state; so with photography. It is not the mere cost of the paper upon which photographs are printed, of the plates upon which the likenesses are imprinted, or upon the men who do the routine work which finally results in the finished picture. It is primarily the ability to reproduce a faithful likeness, then to add an artistic pose, coupled with a background and lighting effect which combine to create a homogeneous whole which, when it confronts you, impresses with its conglomerate completeness. The mere fact that one has a pretty face before the camera does not in any sense guarantee that a beautiful and artistic photograph will be presented. There are many women of beauty to-day who, from years of experience, are natural posers, who may sit for twenty or thirty exposures in one day and not find one satisfying result. Upon other occasions they may find nine-tenths of the attempts to reproduce them successful. It is to the ability to reproduce faithfully and artistically acknowledged beautiful subjects that the art of photography owes its greatest advancement. Fifteen or twenty years ago most of our large weekly publications em-



Camera, with One Exposure, Covering an Arc of 180 Degrees. Copyright, 1903, by Burr McIntosh.

ployed an enormous staff to reproduce drawings of people and events. To-day the camera, which tells the story in so infinitely graphic a manner, is relied upon almost wholly for results. People in the United States are no longer content with drawings. They must have photographs. In England the late Boer War was depicted in nearly all the illustrated publications through the channels of the artists who of necessity were compelled to draw largely on their imaginations. During our recent conflicts in Cuba and in the Philippines no illustrations ever satisfied the American public, which has been so keenly educated up to photographic reproductions, except those that were actual photographs. The ones that were taken during the greatest stress, in the midst of the greatest danger, were infinitely more valuable. It is the keenly alert daily newspaper which has educated the people up to this condition. To-day it is an ordinary occurrence for a flashlight photograph to be made of an event at 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and to be faithfully and well reproduced in a morning paper, which goes to press within the next three hours. There have been actual instances in New York during the past year of photographs made after the result of a storm which have been reproduced and on sale in the streets within less than two hours. That is not art, but it is what enables art to exist—it is business. The greatest progress, because of the fact that it is most interesting, has been made in the development of the panoramic photographs. For years we have been familiar with small cameras which reproduce everything within a radius of 100 or 120 degrees. They were, of necessity, distorted, but science has developed the panoramic camera until it is to-day almost perfect. The large photograph reproduced at the head of this article was made with the aid of a camera which makes a photograph 18 inches high and 72 inches long, covering an angle of 180 degrees. On a clear day every object within a distance of seven miles can be faithfully reproduced. This is at present the acme of panoramic reproductions as far as size and scope are concerned. What the future may bring forth can only be surmised, but anything larger than this must be regarded, until proved differently, to come under the head of freak creations.

No photographs of nature or country scenes are more complete or more perfect than an average 12x24 panoramic reproduction, which covers an area of 140 degrees. The beauty of these cameras is that they are, because of the small portion of the film exposed at any one time, almost instantaneous. The acme of these results has been obtained during the last few months. A photograph similar to the one reproduced at the head of this article was made at the finish of the last Yale-Harvard boat race. It was instantaneous, and was taken the second the judges' boat fired the gun, which declared that the race was over. The smoke is seen coming from the gun, and the outlines of the oars of both crews are absolutely sharp, as is the position of each person and every flag in the line of vision.



A Nature Study. Copyright, 1902, by Burr McIntosh.

Color photography has made no well-defined advancement. The Ives process, which is unquestionably the most faithful reproducer of color, is at a standstill. With the aid of what is called the "kromskop" photographs of paintings, bric-a-brac and scenery are faithfully reproduced, but as this entails looking through a set of glasses which combine the three primary colors, red, green and yellow, it is robbed of any practical value. There are to-day hundreds of photographers who are able to repro-

duce colored effects by combining the printings from three negatives made through screens of the three primary colors, but no matter how well these may be done, no copy can faithfully reproduce nature. Color photography seems as far from realization as at any time during the last ten years. The man who will be able to make a chemical combination which will result in faithful reproductions of nature will make one of the greatest fortunes of the age, as well as being a benefactor to the entire art-loving world.

Photography in the astronomical world has made a very distinct advance during the past year, and the stellar universe has yielded through the aid of the delicately sensitive plates which have been employed in these researches results which have proved to be of incalculable value to the seekers after astronomical knowledge. In the estimation of the writer, valuable developments during the coming years will be found in the manipulation of photographs from balloons. Many scientifically inclined men who are interested in the development of photography are to-day experimenting with the possibilities of aerial photographs. With the aid of a captive balloon it is easily possible to operate a panoramic camera which will show every detail of a given part of the country for a distance of ten miles. The inestimable value of this in the making of local maps and for kindred reasons, to say nothing of the far greater value during times of war, cannot be overestimated. The time will come, and very shortly, when the captive balloon will be completed which will enable the large panoramic photographs to be made and sent to the ground for development. Then, in less than an hour, the exact location of every armed force within a radius of ten miles may be shown. The value of this to the combatant cannot possibly be estimated. One of the most interesting phases of outdoor photography to-day is the new rapid camera. It is now possible to make, with the aid of the latest invention, an exposure in one twelve-hundredth part of a second. Horses, trains or anything in action must of necessity be absolutely halted on the plate which is given this aid. There is no more interesting study to-day than the development of instantaneous photography.

One of the most interesting fields which has been developed within the past few years, and more dur-







Three Examples of Artistic Posing of One Subject.
Copyright, 1903, by Burr McIntosh.

ing the last year than in all others, is in advertising. Many people to-day can truthfully say that they look through the advertising columns of a publication with almost as keen an interest as they do through the picture pages, whereas a few years ago they were seldom opened. The reason for this is that bright and attractive reproductions are seen on these pages, not only of thoughts from the minds of clever men who devise them, but for the fact that some pretty and interesting face peers out at you. There are to-day hundreds of girls making their living as photographic models in this entirely newly developed field. A drawing is as relatively effective in this regard as it is on the illustrated pages. People prefer reality, and when a clever advertisement is enhanced with the aid of a pretty face or figure the investment is infinitely more valuable.

Porto Rico.

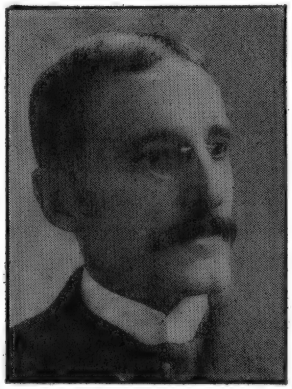
Capital:
SAN JUAN.

Porto Rico has an area of about 3,668 square miles, and by a census made in 1899 had a population of 953,243. Porto Rico is the smallest of the Greater Antilles, and was discovered by Columbus in 1493. In 1509 it was invaded by the Spaniards, under Ponce de Leon, who rapidly exterminated the natives and established Spanish settlements more or less permanent. The island remained under the dominion of Spain until December 11, 1898, when it was ceded to the United States by the treaty which ended the Spanish-American War. The Government of Porto Rico is administered by a Governor and Cabinet appointed by the President of the United States. The Cabinet, with five other persons, constitutes an Executive Council, of which at least five members must be natives. This constitutes the Upper House of the Porto Rican Legislature. The House of Delegates, or the lower branch, consists of thirty-five members, elected, five each, from the seven provinces of the island. The franchise is restricted by a small property qualification and an easy educational test. The Executive Council may refuse to pass acts passed by the House of Delegates, and the Governor has the usual power of veto over the acts of both Houses.

Agriculture is practically the only industry in Porto Rico, nearly 79 per cent of the total population of the island living in the rural districts. Sugar, coffee and tobacco are the principal products, though fruits and vegetables are raised in quantities for export as well as for home consumption. The sugar industry has been stimulated since United States occupation, and there is a demand for Porto Rican coffee in Europe, where it is liked better than in the United States. Almost the entire product of the tobacco fields goes to the United States for manufacture. Orange, pineapple and vegetable plantations have been started by people from the United States and are giving promise of becoming successful. There is scarcely an acre of land on the island that is not suitable for cultivation, and the climate and the nature of the soil preclude any danger of famine, even though the population were trebled.

Events in 1903.—The third session of the Porto

Rican Legislative Assembly was convened on January 12, at San Juan. The Federal party was represented in the House of Delegates for the first time. Manuel F. Rossy was re-elected Speaker, and Charles Hartzell was elected chairman of the Executive Council. On the 14th Governor Hunt delivered his annual message, recommending the cession of Culebra Island and certain land of San Juan to the Federal Government for naval purposes; advising a limitation of appropriations; suggesting that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court be enlarged and constituted a Court of Appeals. The Legislature adjourned March 14. Measures transferring land to the United States, founding the Porto Rican University and establishing a Board of Medical Examiners were the important bills passed. The House of Delegates voted unanimously to address a memorial to the United States Congress praying that Territorial government be granted, that the Constitution be extended to that country and that the Executive Council be made a legislative body with full legal powers. On March 16 E. B. Wilcox was appointed Judge of the District Court at Ponce, and Charles E. Foote, of Lexington, Ky., was appointed to a like office at Humacao. Attorney-General James S. Harlan resigned his office on March 17 and started for the United States to resume law practice in Chicago.



Gov. William H. Hunt.

Jose Ramon Latimer was appointed Mayor of San Juan on February 17, to succeed Manuel Egozcue, who had been removed on charges. Mateo Fajardo was removed from the office of Mayor of Mayaguez in May, and Leopold Cabbassa was appointed in his place.

The municipal police of Mayaguez were removed in April and insular police substituted for them, and the Chief of Public Works was arrested on the charge of frauds amounting to $20,000.

Wholesale smuggling resulted in an investigation by the Treasury Department of the Federal Government. Evidence was brought out that showed some thirty persons—civilians and army and navy officers—to have been engaged in evading the customs laws by bringing in liquors, etc. Complaints were brought against four officers in April and arrests were made. A survey for a trolley line between San Juan and Ponce was completed in August. It is expected that the line will cost about $3,000,000.

Portugal.

—

Capital: LISBON.

The House of Braganza, the reigning dynasty of Portugal, dates from the latter part of the fourteenth century, when Alfonso, an illegitimate son of King John I., was created Count of Barcellos by his father, and, later, Duke of Braganza by Alfonso V. When the House of Avis, the old reigning family, became extinct by the death of King Sabastian's successor, Cardinal Henrique, the throne passed to Philip II. of Spain, but even the fact that he was a descendant of a Portuguese princess did not make the people feel kindly toward their Spanish rulers, and after about sixty years of dissatisfaction they revolted and proclaimed Don John, Duke of Braganza, King. The present ruler, King Carlos I., is descended from this monarch, King John IV., whom historians have surnamed "The Restorer."

Carlos was born September 28, 1863, and was the son of King Luiz I. and Queen Maria Pia, the daughter of the late King Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy. He succeeded to the throne on October 19, 1889. On May 22, 1886, he married Princess Maria Amelia, daughter of Phillippe of Orleans, Comte de Paris. They have had two children.

The Heir Apparent.—The heir apparent to the throne, is Luiz Philippe, Duke of Braganza, who was born March 21, 1887.

The Ministry.—The Ministry of Portugal is constituted as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior, E. R. H. Ribeiro; Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Finance, F. M. Santos; Minister of Justice and Worship, A. Campos Henriques; Minister of War, L. A. P. Pinto; Minister of Marine and the Colonies, A. T. de Sousa; Minister of Public Works, Industry and Commerce, M. A. de Vargas.





King of Portugal.

The Nation. — The basic principle upon which the Kingdom of Portugal is established is the charter granted in 1826 by King Pedro IV. In the sovereign is vested the moderating authority. The Legislature consists of two chambers—the House of Peers and the Hall of Commons. The hereditary peerage is being gradually abolished, and at the present time the King can appoint not over fifty peers besides those of royal blood. Deputies to the Hall of Commons are elected every four years by the people.

The State religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church, but other faiths are tolerated. According to the census returns, the proportion of the population, including children, that could not read was 82.4 per cent in 1878 and was 79.2 per cent in 1890.

The budget estimate for 1903-04 was as follows: Revenue, $59,319,368; expenditure, $61,063,000. The public debt of Portugal in 1902 was about $846,000,000.

The Colonies.—The Portuguese colonies are to be found in Africa and Asia, but while several of them are thriving and prosperous, practically none of them is self-sustaining. These possessions are:

Portuguese Possessions.	Area Sq. M	Population.	Exports.	Imports.
Africa:				
Cape Verde Islands	1,480	147,424	$356,000	$2,844,000
Guinea	4,440	820,000	332,980	950,800
Princes and St. Thomas Islands	360	42,103	2,038,000	3,525,500
Angola	484,800	4,119,000	5,370,000	7,270,000
East Africa	301,000	3,120,000	6,428,000	11,100,000
Asia:				
Goa (India)	1,390	494,836	?	
Damao and Diu	168	77,454	687,400	2,412,000
Timor	7,458	300,000	135,000	196,000
Macao (China)	4	78,627	14,068,200	17,920,000
Totals	801,060	9,267,444	$29,415,580	$46,217,800

Nearly one-half of the territory of Portugal (45.8) is waste land; about 15 per cent is under cultivation, 7 per cent is in fruit, 2 per cent in vineyards and 27 per cent is used as pasture. Cotton spinning and weaving and the fishing industries are important. The statement of the commerce for 1901 was as follows: Imports, $62,597,440; exports, $30,535,640.

Events in 1903.—During February part of the Portuguese Cabinet resigned, the King accepting the resignation. It was reported that the Cabinet crisis was due to the critical financial position of the Government, report going even so far as to claim that the crown jewels had been pawned to the Bank of Portugal. In his speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes on January 2 the King spoke encouragingly of Portugal's commercial and financial prospects. On February 28 a new Cabinet was announced, formed by Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, ex-Premier and Minister of Finance, at the direction of the King. The only changes were the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Marine and Public Works.

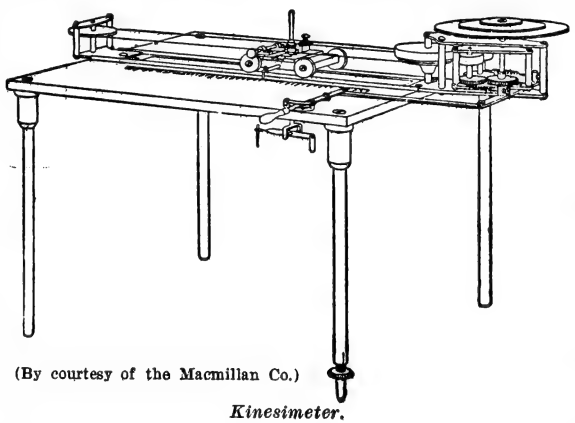
Serious riots occurred in northern Portugal in January as a result of an attempt on the part of peasants to rescue poachers from the police. On March 15 the inhabitants of Coimbra refused to pay taxes and made forcible resistance to the Government officers. Riots resulted, and neighboring villages were aroused. The trouble started on March 11 from a strike of stall holders in the markets against an order to renew their licenses. The courts were attacked and property was destroyed. The tax collectors made their escape at the first outbreak of the trouble. The police and local military were unable to cope with the uprising, and special troops were sent from neighboring towns. Eight dead and a score of injured were reported.

Psychology.

HERBERT GARDINER LORD,
Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University.

Psychology may be defined as the Science of Mind. But in that case both "Science" and "Mind" need defining. By science is here meant natural, or positive, science; by mind is meant conscious process. This separates it definitely from what psychology once was thought to be—a branch of metaphysics. It is no longer an inquiry into the nature of the soul, any more than chemistry or physics are inquiries into the nature of matter. As we take for granted matter in these sciences, and inquire how matter, whatever be its ultimate nature, acts, so in psychology we take mind, whatever be its nature, and investigate its processes; we seek the uniformities in these processes and their relations to each other.

This is a revolutionary change, putting psychology among the natural sciences, and giving to it the inductive method of those sciences. This limitation of the matter to be investigated and defining of the methods, begun some thirty years ago, has already produced excellent results, and promises still greater. As Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard, has expressed it, as the Nineteenth Century has been the century of the physical sciences, physics, chemistry and biology, so the Twentieth century will be the century of psychology. It is likely to transform materially religion, philosophy, ethics, aesthetics, education—in fact, all the theory and practice of life.



(By courtesy of the Macmillan Co.)

Kinesimeter.

Of course, many of the problems that the older form of psychology tried to solve still remain. These, though implied in the modern science, cannot, from the very nature of that science as a natural, or positive, science be solved by it. They belong to that branch of inquiry which may be named rational psychology, or philosophy of the mind, and they fall outside the limits of an inductive science.

This modern psychology adopts in general the methods of the natural sciences, and their assumptions. It observes, experiments, generalizes, verifies, as they do, presupposing those invariable uniformities called natural laws, in the phenomena of mind, as they are assumed in the phenomena of the external world. It has, of course, its own special application of those methods. The method of introspection, for example, is peculiar to it, and it is the foundation of its whole procedure. All observations and experiments of a more external nature get their value for psychology only as they receive meaning and value through the introspection of the observer of mental processes and events within the solitudes of his own mind. Thus it is that the introspective method of the older psychology has not lost its central and fundamental position in the new. But it has added to it auxiliary and regulative methods in those particular branches of the science called physiological psychology and experimental psychology. In the first of these the close and detailed co-relation of nervous activity, particularly in the cortex, or outer surface of the brain, with conscious process, is studied. In the second the conditions of conscious process are fixed by the experimenter, and results are carefully observed, accurately measured and recorded by all manner of ingeniously contrived machines. No hard and fast lines can be drawn between these two objective methods, since physiological psychology without experiment would lose much of its efficiency, as, needless to say, experiment without knowledge and observation of physiological processes would be futile. And both alike are valueless without introspection, which, however, they in turn check and render accurate, by elimination of numberless sources of error to which it is prone. It will be readily seen that these three forms of inquiry into which the one science of psychology, as a natural science, is divided, are really nothing but a matter of emphasis which is placed on one or other of the three methods of study—introspective, physiological or experimental—no single one of which is altogether absent in any case. We have not three psychologies, but one, studied from differing points of view. These three methods, with varying emphasis on one or other, are applied to the solution of a great variety of problems. This gives us a number of special fields of psychological investigation. A brief enumeration and description of some of these will best convey to the reader some idea of the extensive activity in recent years in this special branch of positive science.

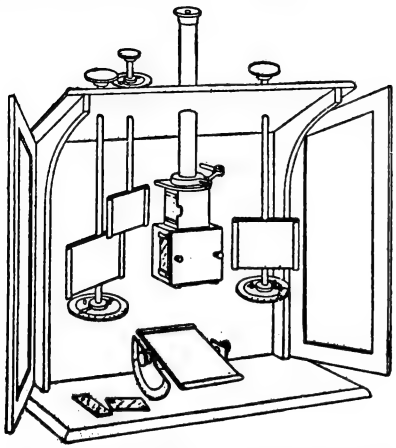
There is, first of all, the analysis of the mind of the normal adult, to get some clear conception of its structure and activity, which gives us what is called analytical psychology.

There is next, the question of the evolution of mind. On this psychology builds on the sure foundation of biology and raises a superstructure of mental growth over the substructure of brain growth. It is called in general genetic psychology. It is comparative psychology where the animal mind is studied by necessary comparison with the human

mind, and mind is found evolving through lower forms up through higher, till it reaches its highest form in which we know it in man.

On the basis of this, often, and greatly helped by it, as in turn rendering help of its own, is child psychology, beginning with the first dim dawn of consciousness in the infant, and recording the steps of the process by which it passes through childhood and adolescence to maturity.

Of great value as these mere rudiments of a science have been already to education, a yet more



Hering's Apparatus for Testing Color Blindness.

(By courtesy of the Macmillan Co.)

extraordinary and revolutionary influence is it found to have as the order of individual mental development and the fixed laws of it are discovered. This gives us educational psychology, the application to mind training of the discovered laws of mind growth.

So far psychology may be thought to have concerned itself essentially with the individual mind. But the mind of man is mind because it is social, and the study of mind as it manifests itself in characteristic ways in social movements and in races opens up a wide, interesting and perhaps fruitful field of investigation. Already we have psychological studies of the crowd, of mobs and panics, of mental epidemics. The Crusades, religious revivals, the flagellants craze, economic panics, the excesses and vagaries, the violences and diabolisms, of all sorts of movements, from the lynching mob, the greenback craze, the South Sea Bubble, to the horrors of Parisian revolutionary mobs, are all believed to be illustrations of mental laws. In this case we have social psychology.

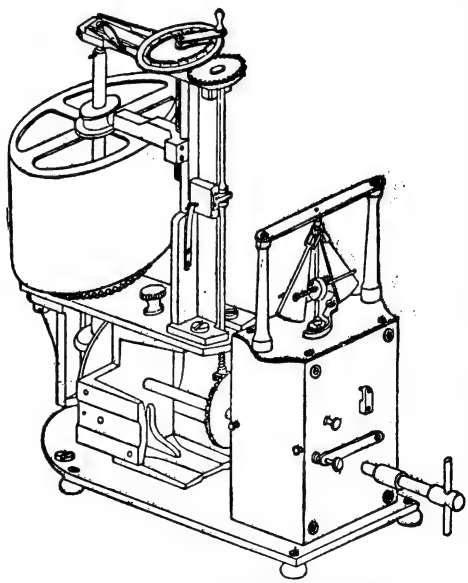
In the same spirit we have had attempted psychology of peoples, a study of the mental characteristics and the process of the development of a nation—like the English—which gives us what will be, if it is ever realized, a race psychology.

It will be sufficient in this general view of the field to mention last abnormal psychology. This is in turn divided into two branches, the first concerning itself with the mental laws of insanity, the second with those of crime.

In order to give an even more impressive view of the wide and intense activity in this sphere of scientific research, it will be well to name and briefly characterize special studies that have been published in the last few years. Of course nothing more can be attempted than to mention a few of the almost innumerable treatises, monographs, review articles that come from the psychological laboratories of universities and the pens of individual investigators. Passing by the many more technical studies, such as concern the relations between mental activity and the circulation of the blood, or those on the special senses, as the location of sound, the perception of space, we may mention such special studies as discuss sleep and dreams, the unconscious cerebration during sleep, the failure of movement in dreams, the failure of memory of dreams, the duration of dreams. Then there may be noted such treatises as discuss separate feelings, as timidity, fear, by Dugas and Mosso; such discussions as concern themselves with particular mental activities, as Duprat on "Lying," "Le Mensonge," or Dugas's "Psychologie du Rire," and Sully's delightful essay on "Laughter," a book of 450 pages, discussing in twelve chapters such questions as the physiology and hygiene of the laugh, the cause of the laugh, the origin and development of it, the laughter of the savage, laughter in art and comedy, the ultimate value of laughter. The list of such things could be made of almost any length. But of equally popular interest are the attempts that have been made to apply psychology to other fields of study. For example we have books on the psychology of ethics, Irons; on the psychology of economics, Tarde; on the psychology of socialism, Le Bar; on the psychology of the fine arts; Dixon's "Psychology of Music." We have, again, books on the psychology of religion, such as James's "Varieties of Religious Experience," sane and broadly sympathetic, yet scientific in the best sense; Marshall's "Instinct and Reason," which finds the basis of religion more deeply founded than in reason. With these might be mentioned such studies as Brewster on "L'Ame Païenne," Bremard's Psychology," published by the Macmillan company, chological analysis of Joseph Smith, in his "Founder of Mormonism." This last is an example of the application of psychological method to the study of the history of religion. In F. W. H. Myers's "Human Personality and Its Survival After Death" we have psychology applied to the solution of the problem of immortality.

After this may come rightly reference to the work that is being done on hallucinations, apparitions, thought transference, or mind reading, double consciousness, hypnotism.

If to the foregoing be added notice of the well-equipped psychological laboratories in such universities as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Clark, Chicago, California and others, and then attention be called to the existence in America alone of two reviews devoted to psychology, besides others of philosophy and medicine, that discuss at intervals psychological questions, and to the fact that this activity is not confined to America, but characterizes, as well, England, Germany, France and Italy,



The Ludwig-Baltzar Kymograph.

(By courtesy of the Macmillan Co.)

enough will have been said to give some impression of what psychology is doing in 1903.

A text-book which is of value to instructors and students in psychology is Titchener's "Experimental Psychology," published by the Macmillan Company. This book embodies the work of a long list of students in the psychological laboratory and is intended as a guide to laboratory work. It contains full explanations of methods and gives tables of results determined by long series of experiments. The pictures in this article are selected from this book.

Railroads in the United States.

GEORGE H. DANIELS,
of the
New York Central
Railroad.

In all the ages of the world transportation has been, as it is to-day, associated directly with the advancement of the human race. It began in the dawn of the world with human burden-bearers; then, in certain countries, the dog, the burro or pack mule; in others the horse, the camel and the elephant, the sailing vessel, the canal-boat, the steamship, the stage coach, the horse car and the railroad.

I think it will be agreed by all that the steam railroad is the highest type of transportation, and when I say that all the money in the world—gold, silver and paper—would not buy one-third of its railroads, one may get some idea of the vastness of the industry. Railroad mileage has steadily grown, until now we have over 200,000 miles of steam railway in the United States. These railroads employ over 1,000,000 men whose wages amount to over $600,000,000 annually. Their capital is over $12,000,000,000, and their earnings last year exceeded $1,500,000,000. They carried more than 600,000,000 passengers and 1,100,000,000 tons of freight.

We are all impressed by the object lessons which are the essential elements of the kindergarten system. I want to present one object lesson in regard to American railways.

In 1851 the American Railway Guide for the United States, published in New York, consisted of 144 pages, 5¼x3¾ inches. It contained the time tables and information regarding 149 railroads. But the Official Guide for the United States for August, 1902, contains the time tables and information regarding 957 railways, requiring over 900 pages, 7⅛x10⅛ inches, to show it. In 1851 there were a little over 9,000 miles of railway open for traffic in the United States. In 1903 there are more than 200,000 miles in operation, with new lines constantly being built and others projected. In order that the German nation might have knowledge of the most advanced theories and practices in the construction and operation of railways, an imperial German commission was sent to the United States a short time ago, for the purpose of examining American railways and making such recommendations as their investigations should suggest.

In the report of the commission, which was recently published, one of the first sentences is as follows: "Lack of speed, lack of comfort, lack of cheap rates, are the charges brought against the German Empire's railways, as compared with those of the United States." They recommend the adoption of many of our methods, explaining in their report that they were far superior, not only to those in vogue in Germany, but also surpass those of any other country on the globe. The annual budget of the Russian Empire discloses the almost incredible efforts in railway extension that the government of the Czar is putting forth. It is a fact not generally known that the two men who are nearest to the Czar of Russia, and who, perhaps, have a greater influence than any of the others in shaping the commercial policy of the present government of that great empire, are M. de Witte, the Imperial Minister of Finance, who, sixteen years ago, was a station agent at a small town on one of the railways of Russian Poland; the other is Prince Michel Hilkoff, who, when little more than a boy, left St. Petersburg to seek his fortune, learned mechanical engineering in the city of Philadelphia, served as brakeman, fireman and in many minor positions, and is to-day Imperial Minister of Railways of the Russian Empire and a member of the Cabinet.

More than twenty years ago one of the Imperial Ministers of China, in a report to the Emperor and Empress, urged upon them the construction of a system of railways from the principal ports to the interior of the empire. In his report he used this significant sentence:

"Japan, which is a mere speck upon the map, is



Photo by Yates.

A Modern Freight Train.
Eighty Loaded Cars Being Hauled by One Locomotive.

building railways, and her people are being benefited thereby. Should not your Celestial Empire, which comprises one-twelfth of the land area and one-quarter of the population of the globe, do as well as this handful of people among the islands of the sea?"

To-day this suggestion is being carried out, and railroads are being constructed in a dozen different directions in China.

Railroads Supersede Canals.—One hundred years ago the Governor of the great State of New York advised his friends not to invest their money or waste their time in aiding to build railroads, expressing the opinion that, while it was possible that improved methods of construction and perfected machinery might, in the remote future, enable the people to move a car upon a railroad at the rate of five or six miles per hour, he did not believe that they could ever be made of material advantage, and that any attempt to transport passengers and freight by railroad from one part of the country to another, must result in endless confusion and financial loss. Notwithstanding this prediction the railroads have grown to such vast proportions that at present there are in the United States more than $200,000 miles of steam railroads.

It is beyond question that American railroads today furnish the best service in the world, at the lowest rates of fare, at the same time paying their employes very much higher wages than are paid for similar service in any other country on the globe.

In the United States the first-class passenger fares in 1898 averaged 1.98 cents per mile, although on some large railways the average was several mills less than 2 cents per mile; in England the first-class fare is 4 cents per mile; third-class fare for vastly inferior service is 2 cents per mile.

In Prussia the first-class fare is 3 cents per mile; in Austria 3.05 cents per mile, and in France 3.36 cents per mile.

Our passenger cars excel those of foreign countries in all that goes to make up the comfort and convenience of a journey.

Our sleeping and parlor car system is vastly superior to theirs; our baggage system is infinitely better than theirs, and arranged upon a much more liberal basis—American railroads carry 150 pounds of baggage free, while the German roads carry only 55 pounds free.

The lighting of our trains is excellent, while the lighting of trains on most foreign lines is wretched.

We thought before the purchase of Alaska that our territory was large, but what vistas of commercial enterprise present themselves to us as we contemplate the fact that it is 3,144 miles from San Francisco to St. Michael's, Alaska, where an empire in extent awaits development by American capital and energy, and that it is 7,729 miles from San Francisco to Manila, island of Luzon, and that this is only one of hundreds of rich islands that await similar development. In contemplating the extremes of our domains we should not overlook the islands which lie in our new Pacific pathway.

You will be interested in knowing that the Manila and Dagupan Railroad on the island of Luzon, which is the principal one of our Philippine group, is laid upon mahogany ties, the road passing through forests of that valuable wood and over inexhaustible beds of coal and other rich minerals. Shall we wonder, then, that American railroads are seeking connections that will secure a portion of the commerce that must come from the development of this rich region, which has so recently been added to the territory of the United States?

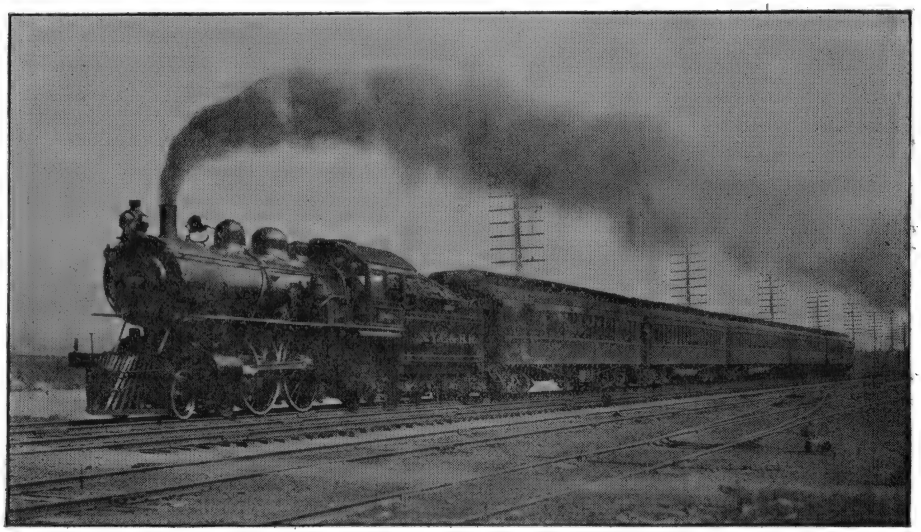


Photo by Yates. *The Empire State Express.*

Religion in 1903.

REV. THOS. B. GREGORY.

The year 1903 witnessed far more than the customary amount of activity in the religious world.

During the year the various branches of the Christian Church vied with one another in the work of extending the influence of the Gospel both at home and in foreign lands; and it may be said with entire safety that the past year will go down into history as having been one of extraordinary religious effort. Beginning in due chronological order, we may mention the splendid victory that was won by the Methodist Episcopal Church in raising the great "Twentieth Century Fund."

When, in 1898, it was proposed by the Methodist bishops that a fund of $20,000,000 be raised for various church purposes many shook their heads in doubt. Would it be possible to raise so princely a sum? Was not the very idea too Utopian for serious consideration?

But in spite of these doubts the church applied itself to the great task that was before it with a vigor that was commensurate with the dignity of its object, and lo! by the end of January, 1903, the mighty fund was a reality—with several thousands to spare!

In this connection mention should be made of the

action taken by the representatives of the boards and benevolent agencies of the General Synod of the Evangelical Church in the United States, which met during the month of March, 1903, in York, Pa.

At the York meeting a plan was agreed upon to create a "Twentieth Century Fund" for the general use of the church.

The 250,000 members in the General Synod Lutheran Churches were asked to give one cent a day for one year.

The intent of the General Synod was to make the fund at least $1,000,000.

Another of the significant movements of the past year was that made by the Presbyterians in regard to the revision of their creed, known as the "Westminster Confession."

For many years there was more or less agitation in the ranks of the Presbyterian Church concerning certain desired changes in the venerable creed, and after repeated fruitless attempts at revision it was finally voted, at the General Assembly which met at Los Angeles in May of the year just closed, that the proposed revision be made, thus settling the controversy that had to a greater or less extent disturbed the denomination for a couple of decades.

One of the most important articles of the Westminster Confession, as changed by the action of the Los Angeles General Assembly, is that which declares that those dying in infancy "are not lost, but are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit."

Equally interesting with the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Los Angeles was the discussion in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the question as to whether or not there should be a change of the name of that church from the "Protestant Episcopal Church" to the "American Catholic Church."

The question did not come before the general convention of the church, but was debated with more or less ardor by the various diocesan conventions, when it was finally concluded by a majority of the dioceses that "any change of name of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America at this time would be inexpedient."

The year 1903 witnessed a more energetic attempt than was ever before made in the direction of church unity.

It was in the Presbyterian Church that the attempt at church-merging was the most pronouncedly active.

The various bodies into which the Presbyterian Church is divided made earnest overtures to each other and to the mother body for reconciliation and organic union, and, while nothing definite came of the attempt, it was confidently felt that substantial results would follow in the near future.

A somewhat startling feature of the religious situation of the year just closed was the rather heated controversy concerning the Mormons.

The "Mormon question" was undoubtedly largely revived by the election of one of their prominent members—Reed Smoot—to the upper branch of the national legislature.

When the Statehood bill was taken up a heated discussion arose regarding polygamy and the relation of the Mormon Church to politics in the West, in which, according to the opinion of some Senators, it was "disclosed that in certain States and Territories of the Union there was a powerful religious organization, a church not only asserting a practice that is believed by the American people to be wicked in its results—the practice of polygamy—but also asserting itself as a dominating political influence over the minds and actions of its followers. This was against the spirit of American institutions and was one of the things that the American people strongly objected to—the interference or domination of the church in temporal matters."

It may be said, in passing, that the agitation in this country over Mormonism reached across the waters, and in June Hugh J. Cannon, superintendent of the Mormon mission in Germany, was ordered by the police to leave that country. Soon afterward similar orders were served on eighty-six other Mormon missionaries in Germany.

The year 1903 witnessed the advent in America of the strange Oriental faith known as Buddhism. After two or three ineffectual attempts at planting that religion in this country the zeal of its devotees was crowned with success. In March the Rev. K. Hori, with the title of "Superintendent of the Japanese Buddhist Mission in America," came over to look after the various local missions, of which it is claimed there are about a dozen, mostly on the Pacific Coast, from Los Angeles to Seattle.

As the American discussion of the Mormon question crossed the seas and found its echo in Germany, so the religious disturbance in France was not without its effect upon this country.

Many of the religious orders expelled from France sought refuge in this country, where they looked for the hospitality that was denied them in their own land.

Religious circles in America and throughout the world were deeply stirred the past year by the Turkish atrocities in Macedonia and in other sections of southeastern Europe.

The Bulgarian Government early in the year called the attention of the European powers to a list of atrocities of which the following is the summary:

"One hundred and thirty-one cases of massacre, rapine, pillage and incendiarism.

"Three thousand women and children driven from Deres.

"Two thousand eight hundred cast into prison.

"Two hundred Bulgarians shot and burned to death in Smerdesch and 250 houses burned.

"Five men and two women tortured to death in Gorna.

"Every Bulgarian in Salonica cast into prison.

"Inhabitants of Schtif tortured with hot irons."

Later on the Turks invaded Macedonia with a large army and, setting all the recognized usages of civilized warfare aside, gave the world such a spectacle of blood as it had not seen for a long time.

The indignation aroused in America by these barbarisms no doubt had no little to do with the bringing of the Turk to terms and the cessation of the unspeakable cruelties which had stretched through many months.

During the past year the religious world lost many of its most distinguished men.

On September 7 passed away the venerable Rt. Rev. Thomas Marde Clark, Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island and senior bishop of that church in America.

Bishop Clark was born in 1812 and was, therefore, at the time of his death, ninety-one years old, having been bishop since 1854 and presiding bishop since 1899.

Bishop Clark's influence in this country was wide and pre-eminently wholesome, and it will be many a day before his beautiful spirit ceases to tell upon the church in which he so zealously and unselfishly labored.

The Episcopal Church of America lost, on May 17, another great worker in Bishop Thomas A. Starkey, of the Newark diocese.

Following are the names of other prominent men who were taken away from the church by death during the year 1903: Bishop John F. Hurst, Methodist Episcopal Church, at Washington, May 3; the Rev. James Hale Mason Knox, president of Lafayette College, Presbyterian, at Baltimore; Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, dean of Westminster, at London, March 22; Rt. Rev. Arthur Temple Lyttleton, Bishop of Southampton, England, Feb. 20; the Very Rev. Geo. Granville Bradley, dean of Westminster, March 2.

LEO XIII.

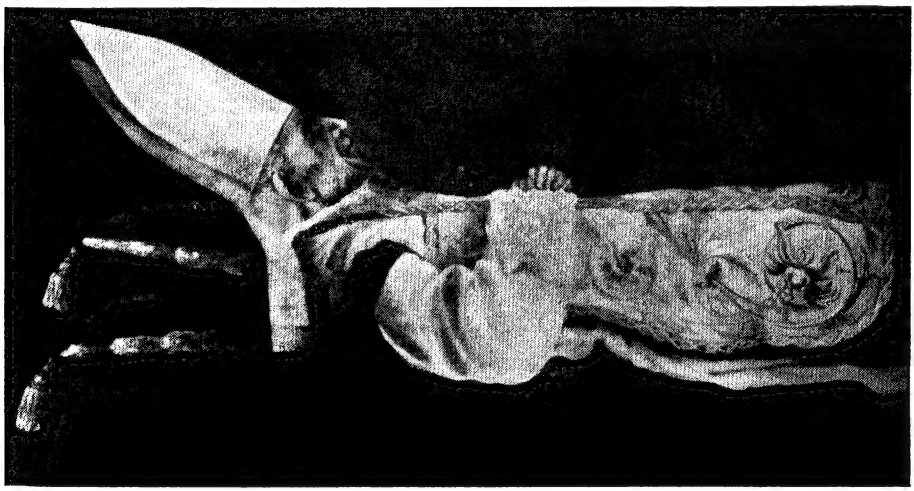
PIUS X.

America, for the first time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church, extending over a period of nearly 2,000 years, was called upon to play an active role in the election held last August at Rome of a successor to Leo XIII. in the chair of St. Peter. It was the first occasion on which the New World was represented in a conclave, and it is understood that the United States, in the person of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, had no small share in directing the suffrages of his fellow-members of the Sacred College toward the choice of the Patriarch of Venice as Bishop of Rome and supreme head of the Catholic Church under the name and style of Pius X. Had the European powers had their way at the conclave it is probable that some prelate would have been chosen who had achieved more renown in statecraft and in diplomacy than as a churchman, and who possessed that noble birth and patrician line-

F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

age that had come to be regarded by the public as an indispensable qualification for the occupancy of the Holy See. But while it is impossible to speak with any degree of certitude about the proceedings of the conclave, which are more or less preserved as state secrets, yet it is generally understood that if the tiara was, for the first time in hundreds of years, awarded to a prelate of humble origin, who had risen to the highest dignity of the church from the rank of village priest, who had held aloof from statecraft and diplomacy to such an extent that his political opinions were virtually unknown, and who had concentrated his whole attention, first upon the administration of his parish, then on his diocese and lastly on his archiepiscopal province, it was in no small measure due to the representative of the United States in the conclave. In fact it is no exaggeration to assert that the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore is largely responsible for the selection of a churchman rather than a diplomatist or statesman, and of a son of the people rather than an aristocrat, as Bishop of Rome.

It is timely to call attention to the influence now exercised by the United States in the control of a church that numbers among its adherents some 250,000,000 of Christians in every portion of the known world, in view of the circumstance that this influence is of as recent growth and of as modern origin as the development of this country into one of the half dozen great powers that are in a position collectively to enforce their will upon the remainder



Pope Leo Lying in State.

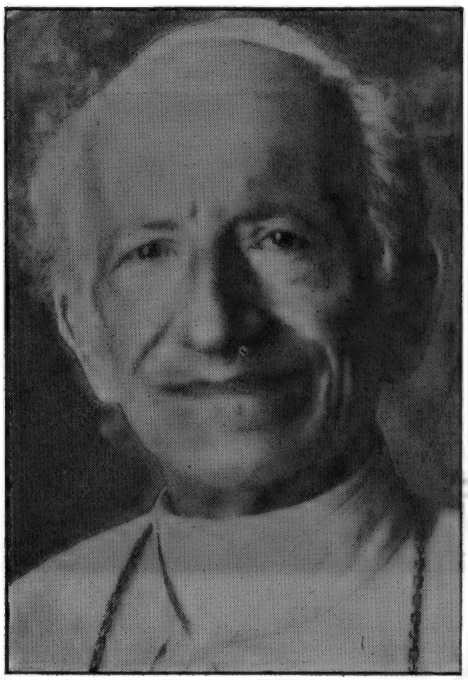
of the world. Leo XIII. was a child of four when the English captured the national capital and destroyed the White House, while the Roman Catholic population of this republic was then so small that it numbered but a few thousands, subject to John Carroll, a Jesuit priest, who, at the personal request of George Washington, had been appointed by Pius VIII. first Bishop of Baltimore. To-day the Roman Catholic population of the United States exceeds 11,000,000, constituting in point of numbers, wealth and influence far and away the most powerful and important of all the religious denominations in this country and governed no longer by one diocesan, but by more than one hundred bishops and archbishops, one of the latter, indeed, occupying a seat in that Sacred College which is the Senate of the church. It is universally admitted by students and statesmen in all parts of the world that the growth of the prosperity and of the grandeur of the United States are very far from having attained their maturity, but are, in the natural order of things, bound to go on increasing with the same phenomenal rapidity that has characterized their progress during the last quarter of a century. And just in the same way that the Catholic Church here has kept pace with this progress until now, so it may be expected to remain abreast thereof in the future, destined assuredly to become a still more powerful factor than at present in the direction and control of the Roman Catholic universe from Rome.

To Leo XIII. Roman Catholics in America owe a deep debt of gratitude, for, imbued with modern ideas and liberal doctrines, he may be said to have contributed more than any of his predecessors to democratize the church and to divest it of everything that savored of a monarchical institution. In former times a notion prevailed that obedience to the Catholic Church involved allegiance to some monarch reigning, not by the will of the people, but by right of inheritance, which used to be known as "right divine." This impression was naturally fostered by the crowned heads, who love to describe themselves as "the anointed of the Lord" and who sought in this way to use the church as a means for retaining their hold upon the loyalty and submission of their people. To such an extent was this carried that in certain parts of Europe the profession of republican sentiments was regarded in the light of religious infidelity, and a man who was opposed to the monarch as necessarily being at variance with the church. Leo XIII. put an end to this, and lost no occasion to point out that Catholicism was not inseparable from monarchical institutions and that an ardent republican could be quite as devoted and obedient a son of the church as a subject of any king or emperor. Indeed, he actually went to the length of urging the Catholic population of France to give their allegiance to the democratic institutions which exist by the will of the people and forbade the bishops and clergy from giving any countenance whatsoever to the monarchical propoganda against the duly constituted government of the republic. Throughout his reign Leo XIII. resolutely declined to receive any of the French monarchical pretenders at the Vatican, and was never tired of explaining that when the Saviour exclaimed: "Give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's," he meant by Caesar not any king or emperor, but the lawfully established government of a country, no matter whether monarchical or republican. More than this, in certain of the liturgical prayers used by himself and by the prelates of his entourage at the Vatican he substituted the name of "the people" for that of "the princes" as an object of special commendation to Divine Providence, and always referred to the United States with special affection and regard as the most promising offspring of the Roman Catholic Church and as destined to become in the future the latter's principal source of power, prosperity and grandeur.

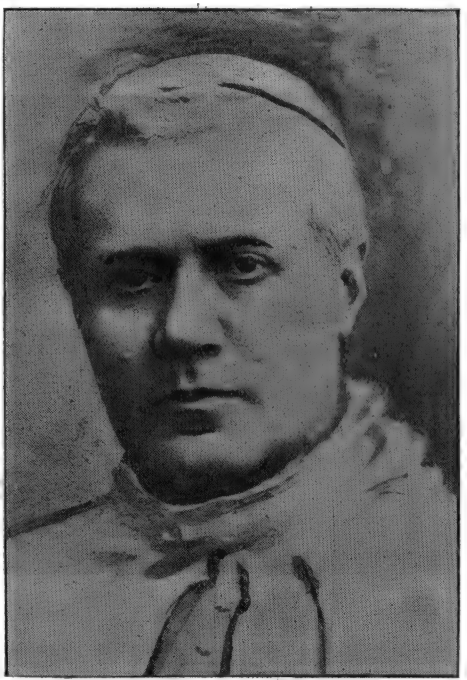
There is every reason to believe that Pius X. will continue the policy of his enlightened and progressive predecessor, at any rate in so far as the attitude of the church toward republican institutions and the marked favor of the Papacy toward this country are concerned, for he is even more democratically inclined than his illustrious predecessor, and, being a churchman pure and simple, with no taste for statecraft, will be much less subject than Leo XIII. to the insinuations expressed by foes of the church that Popes sometimes use their spiritual influence for purely political purposes. Leo XIII., it is true, was, as a statesman, particularly anxious to establish regular diplomatic relations with the United States and Great Britain, and might possibly have been disposed

to make certain concessions of an ecclesiastical character in order to win this victory, which he considered so important to the church. Pius X. is credited with no such ambitions, and, while quite as liberal and progressive as Leo XIII., will assuredly never surrender one iota in matters ecclesiastical in order to win a diplomatic success for the Papacy. And whereas the late Pontiff was disposed to be lenient in certain matters of church discipline from motives of church policy, Pius X., uninfluenced by any such considerations, is likely to prove infinitely more strict in his spiritual government of the clergy.

It is precisely this attitude of Pius X. with regard to statecraft, diplomacy and the discipline of the church that renders improbable any change during his reign of the present missionary status of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. It is perfectly true that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has outgrown the missionary status, which in certain respects places it on the same ecclesiastical level as China and other countries so graphically described as being "in partibus infidellum," and puts it in some particulars on an inferior plane to Bavaria, Portugal and Belgium, in each of which kingdoms the Roman Catholic population is smaller



Pope Leo XIII.



Pope Pius X.

than that of the United States. These countries, however, recognize Roman Catholicism as their State religion and as their established church, and their governments, moreover, are in direct diplomatic relations with the Holy See. This necessarily brings the elements of politics and of diplomacy into their intercourse with the Papacy, which are carried on through the Papal Secretary of State, who may be described as the one political advisor and minister, in a temporal sense, of the Pontiff. The business of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States with the Holy Father is, by reason of the missionary status of this country, carried on through the Prefect of the Propaganda, who does not concern himself with questions of statecraft or politics, but devotes his attention to the ecclesiastical affairs of the church in those countries that are, in a spiritual sense, subject to his department. The very fact that the church here should deal with the Pope through the Prefect of the Propaganda, who is an ecclesiastical administrator, rather than through the Papal Secretary of State, who is a statesman and a diplomat, frees Catholicism in this country from any suspicion of activity in international politics—a suspicion which would tend to impair its growth and its influence. Indeed, so indispensable is this complete absence of all connection between the State and the Church to the welfare of the latter that it is doubtful whether those of the American hierarchy who are acquainted with the condition of affairs abroad, where the state church is sometimes used as a political instrument, would wish any change in the present missionary status of Catholicism in the United States. As at present constituted the Catholic Church in America is much more independent than it would be if compelled at every point to take into consideration the exigencies of the political relations between the Administration at Washington and the Papal Secretary of State, and, since Pius X. is free from the ambition of his predecessor to establish permanent diplomatic intercourse with the United States Government, and the American archbishops and bishops find it preferable to maintain the present condition of affairs and to remain subject to the Propaganda rather than to the Department of State at the Vatican, it may be assumed that America will continue a missionary country as long as Pius X. remains on the throne, and that nothing will thus be allowed to interfere with the development and growth of the church in this country.

Pius X., like the President of the French Republic, has a peasant mother to whom he remains devoted, and, like M. Loubet, also, has a number of near relatives in the humblest callings of life, a brother being a village postman and a sister a village dressmaker. Born at Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, on June 2, 1835, Joseph Sarto, who now reigns as Pius X., is sixty-eight years of age, but, save for his white hair, does not look his age. Ordained priest in 1858 at the age of twenty-three, he spent a couple of years in hard work as assistant priest of the parish of Salyano, and so thoroughly did he discharge the duties imposed upon him that his bishop rewarded his zeal with a canonry of the cathedral. In 1884 he was raised to the rank of Bishop of Mantua, where he dealt with the delicate problems confronting him with such excellent judgment, decision and breadth of view that in June, 1893, he was created a cardinal priest and Patriarch of Venice. Ten years later witnessed his elevation to the chair of St. Peter as Pius X.

In referring to the election of Pius X. it is impossible to avoid mention of the steps taken in the conclave by the Austro-Hungarian Government to prevent the election of Cardinal Rampolla. The

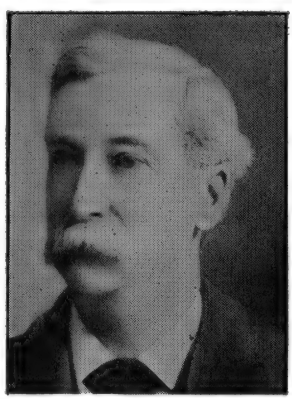
latter, while Secretary of State to Leo XIII., had rendered himself so obnoxious to the imperial government by the attitude of hostility which he adopted toward the Triple Alliance, and by his conduct in making use of the Papal Legation at Vienna to obstruct measures of an educational and administrative character inaugurated by the governments both of Austria and of Hungary, that Emperor Francis Joseph, who is a most devout Catholic, directed the Cardinal Archbishop of Cracow to announce in the conclave that he would make use of his right of veto to bar the election of Cardinal Rampolla if there appeared to be any likelihood of his being raised to the chair of St. Peter by his fellow members of the Sacred College. Cardinal Rampolla received a larger number of votes than any other candidate, and his prospects appeared most favorable, when the Cardinal Archbishop of Cracow suddenly arose and delivered the message of his sovereign. Cardinal Rampolla at once announced that he withdrew his candidature, while protesting against this infraction of the independence of the conclave, and it was in consequence of his declining to permit his name to be put forward again that Cardinal Sarto was elected, most of those who had been the partisans of Cardinal Rampolla casting their votes in favor of the Patriarch of Venice, thus assuring him an almost unanimous election. There has been much controversy as to this prerogative of veto. It is claimed by the governments of Austria, France, Spain and Italy, the latter as invested with the rights formerly enjoyed by the Kingdom of Naples. It is based merely on usage and tradition, and, though sanctioned by no Papal bull, by no treaty, concordat or written agreement on the part of the church, has nevertheless been tolerated by the latter on numerous occasions—twice, in fact, during the nineteenth century. Indeed, it would have been employed by Austria to prevent the election of Pius IX. had not her emissary reached Rome too late. During the reign of Leo XIII. it was repeatedly announced that the church would under no circumstances allow any veto to be exercised at a conclave in view of the fact that none of the four powers who had been allowed to make use thereof in the past had responded to the appeal of the Papacy to protect its temporal possessions from spoliation; but in spite of this Austria successfully invoked last August what she declared to be her ancient right, and used it to prevent the election of a statesman and diplomat to the chair of St. Peter and to secure the elevation to supreme power of a mere churchman in the person of Pius X.

Rhode Island.

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Capital:
PROVIDENCE.

Rhode Island has an area of 1,247 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 428,556. The first European to land on the soil of Rhode Island was Verrazzani, who, in 1524, coasted eastward from New York Harbor to Narragansett Bay and landed near the present site of Newport. It is also claimed that this region was the Vineland of the Norse explorers who may have landed on the continent four centuries before Columbus. The first settlement in Rhode Island was made at Providence by Roger Williams, who was banished from Massachusetts for holding religious and political views at variance with those of the rulers of the colony. In 1638 William Coddington and others, also banished from Massachusetts, purchased from the Indians the island of Aquiday, afterward called Rhode Island, and established settlements at Newport and Portsmouth. In 1648 a third settlement was established at Warwick by John Greene, Samuel Gorton and others. In the same year Roger Williams obtained a patent from the English Government for these settlements, and in 1647 Charles II. issued a charter for Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Rhode Island suffered much from the Indian wars of 1675 and the following years, and was relieved only at the death of King Philip. During the Revolutionary War Rhode Island took a prominent part and furnished several well-known officers to the Continental army. This State was the last of the original thirteen to ratify the Federal Constitution. In 1901 Massachusetts revoked the edict of banishment against Roger Williams, which had stood for nearly three centuries The latest statistics on manufacture in Rhode Island show 186 textile manufacturing establishments in the State. The average number of employes in these was 46,220, and the total wages paid amounted to $17,404,954. The value of the real estate owned by the textile manufacturers was $24,601,128, and the personal estate was valued at $14,055,554, making a total capital of $38,656,682 invested in textile manufacturing, upon which $480,803.11 was paid in taxes to the State.



*Gov. L. F. C. Garvin.**

Manufacturing is the leading industry in the State, Rhode Island being noted for her varied products, among which cotton and woollen goods stand first. In 1900 she ranked second in the United States in the manufacture of cotton goods and third in the manufacture of woollens, though this latter industry has decreased during the past five years. In the manufacture of worsted and knit goods, however, there has been a marked increase during the last decade. Since the invention of "filling" gold with less valuable metals, Rhode Island has stood first in the United States in the manufacture of cheap jewelry, and about one-fourth of this product in the United States comes from Providence. The manufacture of silverware is allied to this and forms an important industry.



Events in 1903.—Dr. L. F. C. Garvin, the first Democratic Governor the State has had since 1891, was inaugurated on January 6, before a large audience. In his address Dr. Garvin recommended, among other important measures, that the Legislature compel street railway companies to reduce fares on lines centring in Providence. In a special message to the Senate, in March, Governor Garvin declared that bribery was common in many towns in the State, and that many members of the Legislature occupied seats obtained by purchased votes. He recommended that a commission be appointed to employ agents to detect bribery and bring offenders to justice. Newspapers, during the year, had published many articles on the so-called "rotten borough" system of elections in Rhode Island, whereby cities have no more representation in the General Assembly than the country districts, and about alleged open buying of votes and "bossism," as practiced extensively.

A bill was passed providing for the sale of liquor on Block Island during the Summer months, in spite of the fact that Block Island had voted "no license" at the election in November, 1902. The Legislature again took up the bill in April, to act upon its repeal, the Senate Judiciary Committee having reported favorably upon such action. A deadlock on the question lasted a week, but the bill was finally repealed. Another bill, with provisions like the first, but with a referendum clause, was then prepared and presented.

The Democratic State Convention met October 1 and nominated a full ticket. The platform adopted dealt entirely with State politics.

A dense, smoky haze caused a dusk-like twilight in Newport on June 4, a result of the fires along the coast, which destroyed nearly all of the standing trees on the upper part of Long Island. Many of the stores had to use artificial light in the forenoon, and on the bay the smoke was so thick that one could not see more than an eighth of a mile. The sun appeared as a red disk. A land breeze that sprang up in the afternoon sent the smoke seaward and the city was relieved.

*Term expires January 1, 1904.

Roumania.

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Capital:
BUCHAREST.



The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected Lord of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859. Upon the union of the two principalities, December 23, 1861, he assumed the reins of government, with the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. In February, 1866, a revolution forced his abdication, and Prince Carol I., son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was elected Lord of Roumania. On March 26, 1881, he was proclaimed King. King Carol was born on April 20, 1839, and, November 15, 1869, he married Princess Elizabeth von Neuwied, who was born December 29, 1843.

The Heir Apparent.—As the King is without issue, an act was passed settling the succession to the throne upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He, however, renounced his rights in favor of his son, Prince Wilhelm, who, in 1888, also renounced his rights. The right of succession has thus passed to Prince Ferdinand, brother of Prince Wilhelm, and he, by royal decree, was created Prince of Roumania, March 18, 1889. Prince Ferdinand was born August 24, 1865, and on January 10, 1893, he married Princess Marie, daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.



King of Roumania.

The Ministry.—The Ministry is composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, D. A. Stourdza; Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, P. S. Aurelian; Minister of Justice, E. Statesco; Minister of the Interior, G. D. Pallade; Minister of Public Works, C. J. Stoicesco; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, S. C. Haret; Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. J. C. Bratiano; Minister of Finance, E. Costinesco.

The Nation. — Roumania has been an independent kingdom since 1877, when the people, assembling at Bucharest, proclaimed themselves free from the rule of Turkey. Under the Constitution the executive is vested in a Council of eight members, while the Legislature consists of two chambers—the Senate, consisting of 120 members, elected for eight years, and the House of Deputies, consisting of 183 members, elected for four years. The King has a suspensive vote over the acts of the two chambers. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, have votes. The religion of Roumania is that of the Greek Orthodox Church, and its clergy are the only ones recognized and paid by the State, although other forms of worship are tolerated. Of all the countries of Europe there is none that has been more cruel and so unconsciously false to its own ideals in persecuting the Jews. It was on the plea that it was being deprived of religious liberty under Turkish rule that Roumania was permitted by the Powers to set up an independent government, and yet it is denying to a large portion of its own population this same fundamental right. It is this position and the cruelty with which it is maintained that has made Roumania, next to Russia, the foulest blot on the European international escutcheon.

Education in Roumania is supposed to be both free and compulsory, but there are few schools, and comparatively little attention is paid to public instruction. In 1899 statistics showed 88.4 per cent of illiteracy. Of the total area of Roumania about one-half is under crops, in the cultivation of which about 70 per cent of the population is employed. The principal exports are cereals, fruits, fuel, chemicals and woods. In 1901 the exports were $70,766,175, and the imports were $58,487,152.

The budget estimates for 1903-04 were: Revenue, $45,023,400; expenditure, $43,700,000. The public debt March 31, 1902, amounted to $282,667,877, of which more than half has been contracted for public works, mainly railways.

Events in 1903. — Roumanian Government officials showed their opposition to America at a meeting of the Liberals in June, when two speakers urged patriotic Roumanians to refrain from treating with American oil experts, sent out by the Standard Oil Company. The speakers said that the Americans had rendered themselves unpopular in Roumania by aggressive business methods. An exodus of Roumanian Jews to America began in June, started by utterances in Roumanian newspapers urging priests of that country to follow the example set by Russians in the Kishineff affair.

Two high officials of the Ministry of Finance were arrested in January, charged with defrauding the Government out of several thousand francs through the drawing of Government bonds. On August 7 the War Minister ordered the Government powder factory and small arms ammunition depot to prepare large quantities of ammunition at once.

Russia.

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Capital:
ST. PETERSBURG.



The reigning family of Russia traces its descent, in the male line, from Duke Karl Friederich of Holstein-Gottorp, who, in 1700, was of a younger branch of the House of Oldenburg; and, in the female line, from Michael Romanoff, who, upon the extinction of the House of Rurik, in 1613, was elected Czar of Russia. The union of these two houses was the result of one of the cleverest projects of Peter I., who was ever scheming to bring Russia into closer contact with the rest of Europe.

Nicholas II., the present Czar, who is the eighth ruler of Russia to represent the House of Romanoff-Holstein, was born May 6 (new style, May 18), 1868, and, as the eldest son of Emperor Alexander III. and Princess Dagmar, daughter of the present King of Denmark, he ascended the throne October 20 (new style, November 1), 1894, and four weeks later was married to Princess Alexandra Alix, daughter of Grand Duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse. They have had four children, all daughters.

The Heir Presumptive.—According to the decree of Emperor Paul in 1797, the law of succession to the throne of Russia is that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference given to male over female heirs. If the present Czar, therefore, should fail to leave a male heir, the throne would necessarily pass to his younger brother, Grand Duke Michael, who was born November 22 (new style, December 4), 1878, and who is unmarried.

The Ministry. — The Committee of Ministers is constituted as follows: President, M. Witte; Minister of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains, General W. Freedericksz; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorf; Minister of War, General Kuropatkin; Minister of the Navy, Admiral Tyrtoff; Minister of the Interior, Councillor von Plehve; Minister of Public Instruction, Councillor Zoenger; Minister of Finance, M. Pleske; Minister of Justice, N. V. Muraiveff; Minister of Agriculture and the State Domains, Councillor Yermoloff; Minister of Public Works and Rail-

ways, Prince Hilkoff; Controller-General of the Department of General Control, General Lobko; Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, Councillor Pobyedonostseff; Minister and State Secretary for Finland, Councillor von Plehve.

The Nation.—Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. Its government is the will of the Czar, in whom vests the entire executive, legislative and judicial power. The Emperor is also the head of the church, which is the Orthodox Graeco-Russian, and to its tenets he and all the members of his family must adhere.

Previous to the passage of the Emancipation Act of 1861 all peasants were serfs of the State, of the Crown or of the nobility. In 1861, however, the State bought of the serf owners the land upon which the serfs were settled, and since that time it has not only liberated the people, but has sold the land to them on consideration of forty-nine annual payments, each of which amount to about 40,000,000 roubles for the Government.

While the majority of the people of Russia are in communion with the State Church, all other religions except that of the Jews may be freely practised. Upon the Jews, however, all kinds of oppressive restrictions are laid. Most of the schools in Russia are under the Minister of Instruction, the empire being divided into fifteen educational districts, and there are many separate schools under other ministers. There are nine State universities, and higher education, both for men and women, has been well provided for.



Czar of Russia.

Russia's enormous expanse of territory contains almost every species of industry. Its cereal products are now the most valuable of all, but the textile manufactures are fast becoming a leading factor in trade. Besides cereals and potatoes, flax, hemp, hay, grapes, tobacco, cotton, rice and silk are raised. The Government conducts sixty-eight experimental farms.

Russian forests cover a territory of more than 474,000,000 acres, the State being the largest owner of the timber lands. Concessions are now being made to cutters, but as yet little has been done in exploiting the timber forests. The soil of Russia is also rich in minerals, and the mining industry is continually increasing in importance. Gold is found chiefly in Siberia and in the Ural Mountains, while other metals which are found in paying quantities are silver, platinum, copper, manganese, iron, mercury and zinc. The salt industry flourishes chiefly in south Russia, although large quantities are also exported from the northern provinces. The petroleum industry is extending rapidly.

The Dependencies.—Finland is the one European dependency of the Russian Empire. It is in form a grand duchy, with the Emperor as the Grand Duke. Nearly the entire population are Finns and are communicants of the Lutheran Church. Russia also has some possessions in Asia, including Bokhara and Khiva, as well as the territory which has been leased from China for a term of twenty-five years and which is now known as Kwang-Tung. The best obtainable statement of the condition of these possessions is as follows:

THE RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES.

Dependencies.	Area Sq. M.	Population	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Exports.	Imports.
Finland	144,255	2,712,562*	$17,078,613†	$20,760,000†	$37,380,000‡	$43,120,000‡
Bokhara	92,000§	1,250,000§	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khiva.....	22,320§	800,000§	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwang-Tung	.....	50,000§	.....	.....	.....	.....

*1900. †1902 Budget. ‡1901. §Estimate..

Events in 1903.—The budget estimate for 1903 places the ordinary revenue at $948,516,339, the ordinary expenditure at $940,202,614.50, and extraordinary expenditure at $95,631,121.50, which includes $10,460,511.50 for building the Siberian Railroad. The naval programme for the year includes six battleships and three cruisers, together with a number of smaller vessels, all to be completed by 1906. Unusual activity in army circles in February, at the beginning of the Balkan trouble, and again in July, just after the Kishineff affair, brought about the appointment of many new officers and transfers of commands.

In January, in a speech delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of Interior, the people of Russia were promised in the near future an arrangement whereby they should have an opportunity of taking part in local government. On March 12 the Czar issued a decree providing for freedom of religion throughout the Empire, establishing in some degree local self-government and making other concessions to the village communities. Forced labor was abolished. The reform work was started in the latter part of March by a remission of arrears of taxation, owed by the peasants to local governments. In April the peasants' joint liability of taxes was abolished.

A protest sent the Czar by four Finnish Governors against the conscription law promulgated by Russia, on the ground that it was against the Finnish constitution, resulted in the dismissal of the Governors in February. A famine in Finland brought help from America, which was followed by an order from the Czar, who decreed extensive relief works and the establishment of a bank with a capital of $2,000,000, to be used in making loans to peasant farmers. In April Finland became practically Russian, by the advancement of the Finnish Governor General to the post of Dictator. He was given absolute power in the country and was recommended to use severe measures in thoroughly Russianizing the people. A number of leading Finns were exiled on account of alleged disloyalty to Russia.

A proposal to celebrate the second centennary of the Russian press in January was summarily suppressed as a result of the circulation of resolutions intended to be passed at the banquet to be held during the celebration. Leading members of the Ministry expressed themselves as believing that the press was the cause of all disorders in Russia.

Russia had an unquiet Spring and Summer, with riots in nearly every part of the country. Workmen in the state iron mines in the Ural Mountains went on strike in March and caused much disorder; the oil region at Batoum and Baku was the scene of rioting on March 3; student disorders occurred in St. Petersburg on March 31; a mob at Niji Novgorod was suppressed by the military on April 7; a riotous gathering at Boronezh was dispersed by soldiers on May 28; serious trouble resulted from strikes at Odessa in August and a large military force was necessary; a religious war occurred in the Russian Caucasus in September, when Armenians resented the seizure of their church property. A riot, expected to be general, on the Russian Labor Day, May 14, did not occur, stringent measures for the preservation of order having been taken in advance. The anti-Semitic disturbance at Kishineff, Besarabia, in May, during which hundreds of Jews were killed, is treated fully under the head of "Jews."

The Pacific end of the Trans-Siberian Railroad was finished with the construction of the Manchurian section, which has its terminus at Dalny, the model city constructed by the Russian Government at the terminus of the road. Dalny is the product of the versatile brain of M. de Witte, who conceived the idea of building a city completely equipped with all modern conveniences, so that when the railroad was finished Russia would not have to go through the laborious stages of settling and building a city. Dalny is situated on Telienwan Bay, and is to be Russia's free port. It is a beautiful city, with well-graded and paved avenues radiating in every direction from the municipal buildings, and at the terminus of each is a national church.

A Socialist revolutionary party, more violent in its tactics than the Social Democratic party, was formed in Russia during the summer. To its teachings is laid the murder of Governor Bogdanovitch, of

Ufa, which occurred on May 19, and to the half-discovered plots against the life of the Czar and several of the Ministry, reported in June. On May 30 the second centennial of the founding of St. Petersburg by Peter the Great was celebrated by suitable ceremonies. A pan-Slav exhibition will be held at St. Petersburg in 1905, when representatives will be sent from all the Slavonic nations of eastern Europe. In February Russia paid an indemnity to the United States for the seizure of vessels and imprisonment of officers on the charge of engaging in sealing operations in waters near the Siberian coast. Rich gold deposits were discovered in eastern Siberia in March, and the government has formed plans to work them.

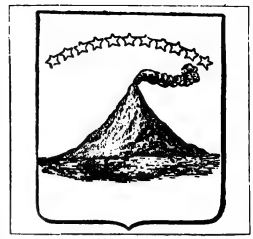
Russia's position in Manchuria and in the Balkan trouble is told under the heads of "China" and of "Turkey" respectively.



Salvador.

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Capital:
SAN SALVADOR.



In the Summer of 1524 the Spanish conquerors, having subjugated Mexico and turned their attention to the countries lying to the south, passed across La Pax River and into what is now the Republic of Salvador. At first received hospitably by the natives, the Spaniards soon found their advances resisted. Alvarado received an arrow wound which rendered him lame for life; but he soon took revenge, and of all the multitude of half naked, poorly equipped warriors who opposed him not one was left alive. In 1525 Cuscatlan was captured and Salvador became a part of the vice-regal kingdom of Guatemala. In 1821 the successful termination of the struggle for liberty made by Mexico inspired the people of the southern colonies to shake off the Spanish yoke. On September 15, 1821, the province of Guatemala was declared free and independent. The province of Salvador resisted an attempt to annex it to Mexico, but finally submitted to a Mexican force and was incorporated in the empire as a part of Iturbide. In 1824 the Central American Confederation was formed—an impracticable operation, for party jealousies and personal ambitions brought turmoil and strife, and in spite of all efforts to maintain order and preserve the union the confederation was dissolved in 1839 and Salvador became one of the five independent States. Since 1842 several republics have made efforts to re-establish the Central American Confederacy, but without avail, and in 1886 the Constitution which remained in force eighteen years was promulgated. The President of the Republic is Senor P. Jose Escalon, who assumed office on March 1, 1903. The Vice-President is Senor Calixto Velado.

The Ministry. — Secretary of Government, Public Works and Public Instruction, Dr. Jose Rosa Pacas; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Beneficence, Dr. Rafael Severo Lopez; Secretary of Finance and Public Credit, Senor Don Manuel Luna; Secretary of War and Navy, General Fernando Figueroa.

The Nation.—Salvador is a constitutional republic in which the executive power vests in a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years, the administrative powers jointly in the President and his Cabinet of four Ministers, and the legislative power in a Congress of seventy Deputies, forty-two of whom must be landed proprietors. They are elected annually by the direct vote of the citizens. In the capital is a public library and museum, and in the republic 28 newspapers are published.

Education in Salvador is both free and compulsory, and the educational system of the country has been the subject of much attention from the Government during the past two years. Salvador has made a number of important municipal improvements, and she has shown great energy in the production and importation of articles of convenience and luxury. The telegraph and telephone service is excellent, and in 1902 Francisco Bogan, a German resident of San Salvador, made a contract with the Government for the establishment of a public automobile service.

While the country possesses considerable mineral wealth, nearly 200 mines and quarries being in operation, the majority of the population is engaged in agriculture. Coffee is the chief crop of the country, and about 90 per cent of the product is exported. The other principal products are rubber, tobacco, indigo and sugar. The conditions of the climate are such that cotton may be grown, and the Government is attempting to encourage the farmers to give their attention to this industry by offering a bounty of $1 in silver on each centner exported. The mines which are in operation contain rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron and mercury. The official financial statement for 1901 was: Revenue, $6,556,722; expenditure, $7,640,891; imports, $6,537,876; exports, $10,956,045.

Events in 1903.—The Presidential election, which occurred on February 19, passed off without excitement in any part of the republic. General Pedro Jose Escalon was declared elected by a good majority over Dr. Reyes, who was related to the outgoing president. On March 1 General Escalon was inaugurated without the slightest protest. This fact caused intense rejoicing all over the country, for it was the first time in fifty years that there had been a peaceful transfer of the Presidency.



President Escalon.

It was rumored in January that General Louis A. Varahona and Manuel Rivas had organized a force on the frontier of Guatemala and were about to start a revolution in Salvador. The rumor was declared false by the President, who assured the world that Salvador was in a state of perfect tranquility. The revolution in Honduras was opposed by Salvador, and support was given President Sierra. Troops of Salvador were posted on the frontier and Guatemala was jealously watched to prevent aid being given to the Honduran revolutionists.

Salvador was on the verge of a serious dispute with the United States in April, when she refused to pay the claim awarded the Salvador Commercial Company in 1902. The claim grew out of the failure in business of a firm of San Francisco capitalists, who undertook to build docks and develop the harbor of the port of El Triunfo. The Salvador Government, claiming that the Americans had not kept the conditions of their concession, confiscated their property. When the time set for the payment arrived Salvador refused to abide by the decision of the commission, and wished to reopen the case. This was refused by the United States, and for some time it appeared that coercion would be necessary. In June, however, it was reported that Salvador was negotiating directly with the company for the settlement of the claim.

A contract was approved on April 29, 1903, for the construction of a railway that will run from the port of La Libertad to Santa Tecla.

San Marino.

The small republic of San Marino, which is located in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, is unquestionably one of the oldest States in Europe. It was founded in the fourth century by a pious mason of Dalmatia, and since that time has maintained its independence against many attacks, its situation, on the slope of Mt. Titan, being practically impregnable. The total area of San Marino is thirty-eight square miles, and its population, according to the census of 1899, is 11,002. It has a standing army consisting of thirty-eight officers and 950 men, no public debt, and sufficient revenue from its exports of wine, cattle and stone to meet all expenditures.

The executive power of San Marino vests in the Great Council of Sixty, composed of twenty nobles, twenty townsmen and twenty peasants, of whom two are elected to serve for six months as Regents, after which they are ineligible for office for three years.

The present Ministry is composed as follows: Secretary of Interior, G. Belluzzi; Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Finance, D. Fattori; Commissioner of Justice, J. Gianini; Commander of Militia, Frederick Gozi; Treasurer, C. Bonelli; Director of Posts, G. Bonelli; Director of Telegraphs, G. Fattori.

Italy and Great Britain are the only nations which maintain diplomatic relations with San Marino.

Servia.

THE TRAGEDY OF 1903.

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Capital: BELGRADE.



Although trade between Servia and the United States has been restricted to narrow limits by the instability of the Government at Belgrade, which has prevented the commercial and industrial development of the kingdom, and in spite of the fact that the latter lies out of the beaten track of the American tourist, yet the shocking tragedy which brought to a close last Summer the reign of King Alexander and the accession to the throne of Peter Karageorgevitch created a profound sensation in this country. It was a tragedy which was not merely characterized by a savagery without parallel in modern or even in mediæval times among nations with any claim to Western enlightenment and civilization, but it likewise differed from the ordinary crime of regicide by the fact that besides destroying a king it wiped out of existence an entire dynasty.

Regicide has its apologists even among men illustrious in the world of letters, and there are quite a number who hold that it is a necessary and indispensable corrective of despotism—the one means, indeed, by which monarchical tyranny is in a measure held in check. The great English poet, Swinburne, indeed, owes the loss of the ancient office of British Laureate to the profession of opinions such as these in connection with Russia. It was only to be expected, therefore, that some very specious excuses would be found for the assassination of King Alexander; but nothing can palliate the inconceivable barbarity with which the murder of the unfortunate ruler, of his consort, Queen Draga, of his two brothers-in-law and certain of his ministers and attendants was carried out.

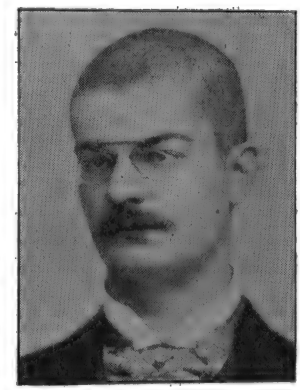


The Late Queen—the Cause of the Tragedy.



King Peter I.

For several months preceding the tragedy of last June it was apparent that grave events were impending in Servia. The King had alienated the leading statesmen of the nation, the bulk of the people and likewise the army by his unfortunate marriage with Queen Draga. The latter will owe her place in history to the appalling nature of her death and to the part which she played in the concluding scenes of the drama that signalized the end of the Obrenovitch dynasty. And this may in a measure efface the shame of her antecedents. These were sufficiently infamous to warrant ex-King Milan in declaring to his son at the time of the latter's marriage that there was not a peasant-born sergeant or corporal in the Servian army who would dare to hold up his head in the presence of his comrades and of his inferiors if he made such a woman as Draga Maschin his wife. That Alexander should have invited a creature so notorious to share his throne can only be explained by the diseased condition of his mind, brought about by early dissipations, in which he was abetted, not only by the statesmen surrounding him, but even by his own father. His story was indeed a sad one. His mother, Natalie Kechko, daughter of a Russian army contractor, had jilted her fiance, Colonel Constantinovitch, on the very eve of the date appointed for her wedding in order to marry his cousin, who was to figure in the role of best man at the ceremony—namely, Prince Milan of Servia. The latter was attracted not so much by her undeniable beauty as by the knowledge that she was heiress to a vast fortune. When, after making her his wife, he discovered that her money was tied up in such a way that by no manner or means he could obtain control thereof, what little love he may have had for her turned to hate, and from that time forth domestic unhappiness reigned supreme at the palace at Belgrade. In fact it would be difficult to conceive of a more ill-matched couple—she closefisted, high-spirited, with a fierce temper, a jealous disposition and a passion for political intrigue in the interests of her native Russia; he profligate, extravagant, unscrupulous, a gambler and devoted to his Austrian relatives and friends. During the war with Turkey in 1876 and 1877, and again in the conflict between Servia and Bulgaria, ten years later, Milan behaved with such cowardice on the field of battle as to increase the contempt and openly manifested aversion entertained for him by his wife, and after numerous stormy scenes, resulting from his invitation of women with whom he entertained questionable relations not only to figure at his court, but actually to take up their residence in the royal palace under the same roof as his wife and child, Queen Natalie left Servia with her seven-year-old boy, vowing never to return until Milan had reformed. The King, finding that his wife had sought refuge in Germany, invoked the intervention of the Berlin Government in order to recover possession



The Last of the Obrenovitches.

of his son, and, as he had always displayed pronounced sympathies for the Triple Alliance, whereas Natalie had shown herself a champion of Russia's policy at Belgrade, the late Prince Bismarck, then Chancellor, instructed the German authorities to comply with Milan's demands, and the German police removed by force the young Servian Crown Prince from his mother's care at Wiesbaden and confided him to the emissaries of King Milan, chief among whom was an officer who was indebted for the position which he held in the Servian army and at court to the fact that his wife was one of Milan's favorites. Shortly afterward Milan compelled the Metropolitan of the Servian Church to pronounce the dissolution of his marriage with Queen Natalie, and a year later, finding that his position had become intolerable and that he was in danger of assassination, he suddenly abdicated in favor of his nine-year-old boy, leaving the country and confiding not only the regency of the kingdom, but likewise the education of his son to three dignitaries, one of whom was the very general who had assumed charge of young Alexander when torn from his mother's side at Wiesbaden.

Bent on retaining supreme power as long as possible in their own hands, the three regents fostered from the earliest age every vicious instinct which the young King had inherited from his profligate father, and before he had attained the age of sixteen body and mind had been almost entirely wrecked by drink and excesses of every kind. His father from time to time made appearances in Servia for the sake of obtaining money to squander at the card tables of fifth-rate Parisian clubs, and even went so far as to sell to the Servian Government his Servian citizenship in return for a sum cash down. And when Alexander visited Paris it was his own father, Milan, who served as his guide to the various haunts of infamy.

In course of time Alexander showed such strongly developed signs of insanity that those about him became alarmed and notified his father, who, taking advantage of the situation, returned to Servia in spite of all his solemn pledges to remain away and assumed command of the army. About the same time Alexander fell into the toils of a woman of the name of Draga Maschin, and a struggle ensued between her and Milan for the control of the King. It was Draga, in spite of her being nearly twenty years the senior of Alexander, who carried the day, and who, frustrating all Milan's projects of putting an end to her influence by mating Alexander to some German or Austrian princess, married the King herself. Milan at the same time was banished from the kingdom, and orders were given by his son to shoot him down without compunction if he attempted to cross the Servian frontier. It is a matter of vital importance to Russia to have on the throne of Servia a sovereign friendly to her policy rather than to that of the Triple Alliance. She was, therefore, at first disposed to view with favor the marriage of Alexander and Draga, since it put an end to all possibility of any German or Austrian princess becoming Queen of Servia; but when the King and Queen expressed their intention of paying a visit to the Czar and Czarina the latter, who had meanwhile been made acquainted with the Queen's history, absolutely declined to receive her. This disappointment seemed to wreck the little remaining intelligence of Alexander, who speedily developed all the traits of an imbecile with homicidal instincts. Wholesale arrests and executions were ordered in the most reckless manner by the King, while the Queen took advantage of the situation to secure from her husband a decree appointing her disreputable brother heir to the throne. It was then that Alexander's removal from the throne was determined upon as the only means of putting an end to a condition of affairs which had become wholly intolerable. The conspirators, comprising some of the principal statesmen and chief officers of the army, communicated with Prince Peter, the Karageorgevitch pretender, at Geneva, and, having satisfied themselves that he would accept the throne in the event of its becoming vacant and that he would prove a satisfactory King, they proceeded to put their plans into execution.

It is not wholly clear whether the plot as originally conceived involved assassination of Alexander, the inference being that the murderous scenes in the palace at Belgrade resulted from the resistance which the conspirators encountered on that fateful night when they set forth to obtain from Alexander his abdication and his pledge to leave Servia. Be this as it may, the plot resolved itself into a most savage onslaught upon the defenseless King and Queen by their assailants, who, after having emptied their revolvers upon the ill-fated couple, set to work to slash the body of Draga with their sabres until it had lost all human semblance, after which they pitched both corpses out of the window into the garden below. On the following morning Peter Karageorgevitch was proclaimed King of Servia in Alexander's stead, and a week later he arrived in Belgrade and took possession of the blood-stained throne, welcomed at the railroad station by the very assassins of his childless predecessor.

Peter differs from Alexander in being a soldier by training, who has done gallant service in the French army during the Franco-Prussian war. Moreover, he is a widower of mature age and experience, whose private life has been singularly free from scandal, and who, during the many years that he spent in exile at Geneva, after the death of his wife, a sister of the Queen of Italy, won by his quiet, studious and unaffected ways and mode of life the esteem and regard of all those with whom he was brought into contact. It is in this that is to be found the chief promise of happier times for Servia, although many years must elapse before the kingdom can efface from its escutcheon the stain resulting from the mode in which the reign of King Alexander was brought to a close. For the sake of Servia, however, it is perhaps just as well that the Obrenovitch dynasty has been wiped out of existence, for during the past one hundred years the Karageorgevitches and the Obrenovitches have alternated on the throne of Servia, their rivalry, their conspiracies against one another and their blood feuds—for Karageorgevitches have instigated the assassination of Obrenovitches, and the latter, in turn, are responsible for the murder of Karageorgevitches—contributing to keep the kingdom in a constant state of disturbance. Now that there are no more Obrenovitches, the Karageorgevitches will perhaps be left in undisputed and peaceful possession of the throne of Servia, even though rumors of revolt began with the accession of King Peter.

It is difficult, at the present time, to define the constitutional peculiarities of Servia, as the rise of the new dynasty means changes in all internal affairs. According to the latest reports the Ministry was constituted as follows: Premier, General Gruitch; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Andra Nikolitch; Minister of the Interior, Stojan Protitch; Minister of War, Col. Andrejevitch.

Shipping.

OCEAN TRAVEL IN 1903.

EARL MAYO.

Rapid as has been the growth of population in the United States the volume of transatlantic passenger traffic has been increasing at a rate about five times as fast. This means that travel, and particularly travel to Europe, is becoming more and more the habit of Americans, a fact which any person of wide acquaintance can verify from his own observation.

During 1903 some 150,000 Americans journeyed to Europe and back, and this was an increase over any preceding season, not excepting 1900, the year of the Paris Exposition, or 1902, which was a year of very heavy ocean travel.

Americans comprise about three-fourths of the total number of Atlantic travellers in the first and second cabins. At the same time it is noteworthy that more and more Europeans are visiting the United States and Canada with each succeeding year, and that European travel to the United States bids fair to increase as rapidly in proportion as that of Americans to Europe.

More immigrants were brought to the United States during 1903 than in any preceding year in the history of the country, and the number of third-class passengers from the United States to the various European ports also showed an increase over any previous year, so that on the whole 1903 has been a banner year in all classes of ocean travel.

In 1902, according to the official statement of the Transatlantic Passenger Conference, the total number of ocean passengers carried by all lines to and from all Atlantic ports of the United States and Canada was 1,249,732. Nearly three-fourths of these

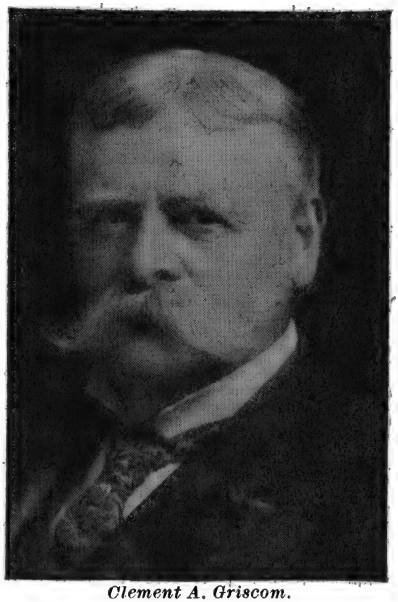
were third-class passengers, consisting chiefly of European immigrants coming to make their homes in the United States and Canada or returning to their native lands. The other one-fourth, or about 310,000, represented business and pleasure travel.

At the beginning of 1903 there were predictions that the approaching season would show a falling off in these high figures, but with the coming of the Summer the rush of holiday travellers to Europe and the incoming flood of European immigrants proved to be even greater than in the preceding year. Official figures for ten months of 1903 show a gain of more than 20 per cent over 1902 and indicate that the total volume of transatlantic travel for the year will amount in round figures to 1,500,000 passengers.

This increase is not confined to any one class of travellers, but is made up of gains in every department. The increase in the number of second cabin passengers from Europe to American ports is especially pronounced, showing that a large number of thrifty and desirable Europeans have been coming to make their homes in America.

The cause of the great volume of third-class travel, which is made up chiefly of European immigrants, is to be found in the general prosperity of the country. The influences which have led to the remarkable increase of cabin traffic, amounting to about 10 per cent for several years past, may be classified roughly as three in number:

The first of these is the growth in wealth and prosperity of the United States. To-day there are a hundred persons in any American community who are able to travel abroad for every ten that could have been found there twenty-five years ago. Aside from the direct influence which the increase in wealth has exercised has been a development in education and culture and a broadening of interests, so that those of moderate means are much more anxious than formerly to indulge in the luxury of an ocean trip.

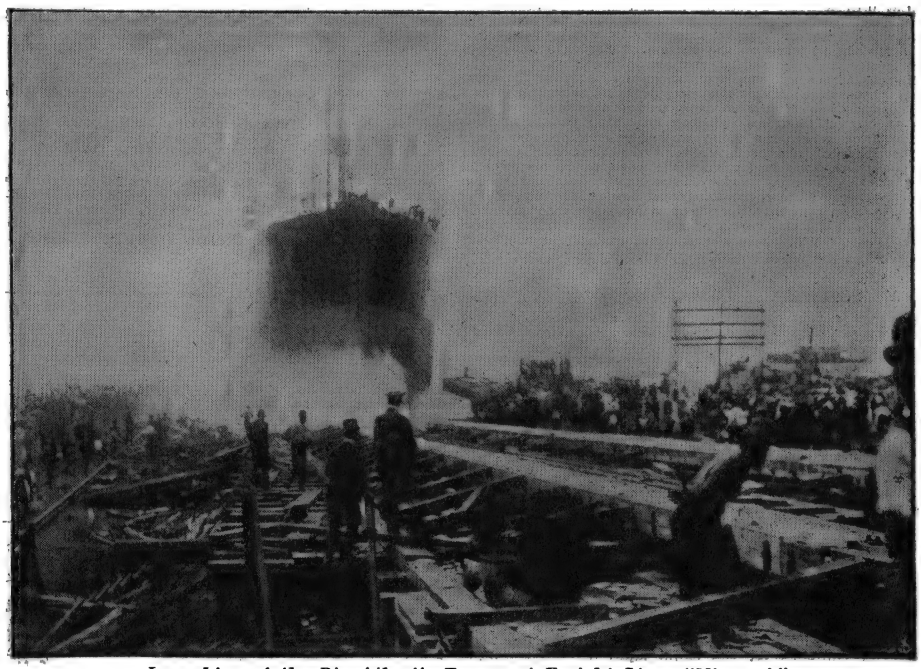


Clement A. Griscom.
Prest. International Mercantile Marine Co.

The second influence is the rapid expansion of business relations between the United States and Europe. Americans are exercising a growing influence in the commercial and industrial affairs of the Old World, and this naturally leads to a greater amount of business travel between the two continents.

Last, and perhaps most important of all, must be placed the great influence exercised by the advance in the comfort, convenience and luxury of ocean voyaging. The improvements in size, speed and steadiness of the ocean steamships have transformed the Atlantic voyage from a dreaded ordeal to a positive luxury, while the safety of sea travel has progressed to such a point that even the most timid person no longer hesitates to venture on the great ocean highways in view of the fact that statisticians tell us that a man is more safe on a modern ocean liner than on a railway, at home, in the street car or in almost any other place.

With every year swifter, larger and more luxurious vessels have been put into service, and sailings have been made more frequent. These improvements have been reflected in changes, not only in the volume, but in the character of transatlantic travel. A quarter of a century ago the resident of a small



Launching of the Big Atlantic Transport Freight Liner "Missouri."

town or incipient inland city who made a trip to Europe was a marked man henceforth. He became a sort of local oracle, was likely to figure prominently in the public affairs of the town and was pointed out to visitors as one of the sights of the place. Now there is not a village of any consequence between the Atlantic and Pacific which does not furnish each year a party of its citizens to swell the quota of European voyagers.

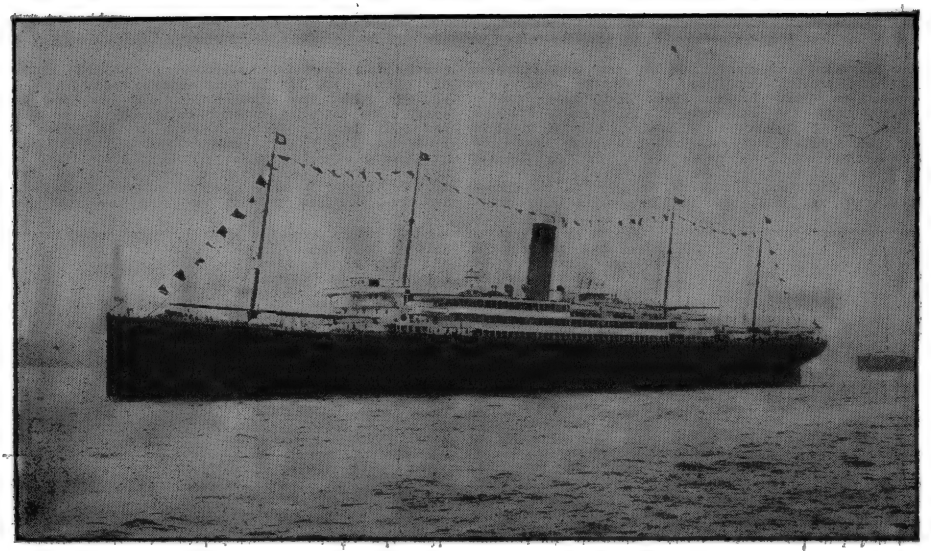
At the earlier date the man who went to Europe did the grand tour and occupied several months in its progress. Now short trips of from four to six months are much more generally the rule. A man will run over to Europe on some business affair in the Spring and possibly will repeat the voyage in the Fall. Instances are very frequent where men, especially public men and business men of large affairs, go across and return by the same steamer, declaring that the ocean trip is the most comfortable and restful vacation that they can find. The growth of commerce between America and Europe has contributed greatly to the sort of travel represented by these brief journeys. Another element which also encourages this tendency is made up of those socially prominent who find it convenient to bridge the gap between the close of the Winter social campaign and the beginning of the Summer season by a visit to the gay or interesting resorts of Europe. The past year has been marked by the appearance of the usual number of new ships and other improvements in Atlantic travel. Among the new vessels that have been put into commission have been the Cedric and Arabic, of the White Star line, between New York and Liverpool; the Kaiser Wilhelm II., of the North German Lloyd, between New York and Bremen, and the Columbus and Mayflower, of the Dominion line, between Boston and Liverpool. The Atlantic Transport line launched four large ships for its Baltimore-London service.



"Adjusting Compass" on the Bridge of the "Philadelphia."

All of these have been very large ships, the Arabic and Columbus being of over 15,000 tons and the Mayflower about 14,000. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. is a giant liner, with engines of 40,000 horse power, and is one of the swiftest vessels on the Atlantic. The most noteworthy of the group, however, is the 20,000-ton Cedric, which is the largest ocean liner afloat. She is characterized by the roominess of her cabin apartments and decks and by the great steadiness resulting from her immense cargo capacity. She is not a fast ship, requiring eight days for the trip from Liverpool to New York, but represents the new type of vessel of great size and steadiness which seems to be sharing the popularity of the nerve-racking record-breakers, especially with travellers who are not good sailors.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, which is the result of a combination of half a dozen of the principal lines, has continued to attract the chief attention of the shipping world and of the travelling public. Although the combination was effected in 1902, the work of centralizing its numerous branches and rearranging its sailing dates to make possible more frequent departures from the principal ports was not carried out until 1903. The company controls the largest passenger fleet in existence, including 140



The White Star Liner "Arabic," One of the New Ships of 1903.

vessels. A number of new transatlantic services have been established during the year, including the Red Star service from Boston to Antwerp, the Leyland Line service from Boston to London and the Cunard service from New York to the Mediterranean. Late in the year the White Star Line acquired a fleet of four large new Dominion Line vessels and placed them in service between Boston and Mediterranean ports to accommodate the rapidly growing Winter tourist traffic to southern European pleasure resorts. The year has been marked by the absence of serious steamship accidents and by the prevalence of excellent sailing conditions. A large number of steamships have broken their individual records, among them the Philadelphia, St. Louis, Finland, Celtic and a number of others. Early in September the Deutschland established a new record between Cherbourg and Sandy Hook, making the run in 5 days 11 hours and 54 minutes.

Much attention has been devoted to the possibility of adopting the turbine engine for ocean steamships. The success of this form of engine in the new boats put into service in the English Channel indicated that there is no fundamental reason why it could not be employed in fast ocean vessels, and in October it was announced that the Allan Line had contracted for the building of a turbine ship, while the Cunard Line has been considering the feasibility of employing the turbine in the two large ships which it is planning to build.

Of the improvements actually introduced during the year on the steamships, perhaps the most noteworthy has been the equipment of a large number of vessels with the Marconi wireless telegraph apparatus, which has enabled the ships and their passengers to keep in communication with the shore and with passing vessels during the journey. The American, Red Star, Atlantic Transport and Cunard lines have also begun the publication on their vessels of newspapers containing news dispatches transmitted by the wireless system. Personal messages are sent between vessels while on the high seas.



Waving Goodby to Departing Friends as the Steamer Leaves the Pier.

Siam.

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Capital: BANGKOK.

The Kingdom of Siam lies between the British Indian province of Burma and the French Indo-Chinese territory. Its territories have dwindled very materially in recent years, but by the agreements made between Siam and France, in 1893, and Great Britain and France, in 1896, the main central parts of the kingdom were neutralized, the two Powers agreeing not to send troops into it or to attempt any exclusive advantage over it. The present ruler of Siam is Chulalongkorn I., who was born September 1, 1853, and who succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father, Mahah Mougkut, on October 1, 1868. The exact number of the King's children is not known, but at least five have been officially recorded. These are considered legitimate for the purpose of royal succession by official announcement. The oldest is Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, who was born in January, 1880. The second recognized son is Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanrath, born in March, 1881. The other three are: Princess Walai-Alongkorn, born in April, 1883; Princess Sirapornsophon, born in July, 1887, and Prince Chowfa Asadang Dajarvoot, born in May, 1889.



The Heir Apparent.—Although the royal dignity is nominally hereditary, it does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. The present Crown Prince, however,

is Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, who was born in January, 1880, and who was proclaimed heir to the throne on January 17, 1895.

The Ministry.—The Ministry is constituted as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Krom Luang Devawongse; Minister of the Interior, Prince Krom Kluang Damrong; Minister of War, Prince Somdet Krom Pra Bhanurangsi; Minister of Finance, Prince Krom Mun Mahitson; Minister of Justice, Prince Rajburi; Minister of Local Administration, Prince Krom Kluang Naresr; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, Pyra Voudhikabodi; Minister of Agriculture, Pyra Teweht; Minister of Public Works, Prince Tchao Fah Krom Khun Naritsara; Minister of the Royal House, Prince Krom Bidyalabh.



King of Siam.

The Nation.—In Siam the executive power is exercised by the King, who is advised by a Ministerial Cabinet, in which nearly all of the portfolios are held by his immediate relatives. The law of 1874, which provided for a Council of State, has now been superseded by the royal decree of 1895, by which a legislative council was created. The latter is composed of a Minister of State and others, not less than twelve in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now fifty-one.

Two professors of Harvard Law School were selected in March to the posts of legal advisers to the King, a post of great influence and responsibility, as the action of Siam in international questions will depend largely upon the advice of the holders of this office.

The Siamese dominions are divided into forty-one provinces, each having a commissioner deriving his authority directly from the King, and having under him subordinate governors for the various parts of his district. The chief product of the country is rice, there being twenty-six large mills in Bangkok alone. The cutting of teak is also an important industry, while the mineral resources of the country, which are extensive and varied, include principally gold, tin, coal and iron. In some places diamonds have also been found.

The King of Siam is in many respects the most progressive of Oriental sovereigns and has expressed himself as anxious to induce investments of capital from this country and Europe for the purpose of developing the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the kingdom. There are already more than 250 miles of steam railways, with an electric road six miles in length in Baugkok. The telegraph and telephone are both in operation and there is a postal delivery in Bangkok. Great advances have also been made in the methods of government administration and justice. Several Belgian lawyers of repute have reorganized the court system, and the entire legal code is now being remodeled by lawyers from Japan. The King's confidential adviser is also an English officer, and other Europeans hold several high positions under the Government. As the result of this liberal policy the financial condition of the country is extremely favorable. There is practically no public debt and the revenues are constantly increasing. The latest financial statement—that for 1902-03—was as follows: Revenue, $11,453,000; expenditure, $11,302,670. In 1901 the exports amounted to $21,834,800, while the imports were $14,027,000.

Socialism in the United States.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE,
Editor
Wilshire's Magazine.

Socialism made its first appearance in the political field in the United States in 1888, when the Socialist party placed a municipal ticket in the field in New York City and polled 2,068 votes.

Since then every year the party has made a steady advance, until in the Presidential campaign of 1900 a total vote of over 100,000 was secured, while in 1902 the vote went up to over 285,000 in the State elections. The following table shows the distribution of the vote, with its percentages and total:

State.	Percentage of Total Vote.	Socialist Vote.
Massachusetts	9.9	39,065
Montana	5.7	3,131
Washington	5.6	5,573
Colorado	4.8	8,994
Wisconsin	4.6	16,761
Minnesota	4.6	12,099
Oregon	4.2	3,771
Utah	3.6	3,069
South Dakota	3.5	2,620
Illinois	3.2	28,402
California	3.2	9,799
Idaho	2.9	1,737
New York	2.8	39,286
Arizona	2.6	519
Pennsylvania	2.5	26,967
Alabama	2.5	2,812
Connecticut	2.4	3,820
North Dakota	2.3	1,139
Wyoming	2.0	552
Ohio	2.1	17,253
Oklahoma	2.1	1,903
Rhode Island	2.1	1,283
Nebraska	1.9	3,757
Maine	1.8	1,973
Indiana	1.6	9,833
Iowa	1.6	6,890
Michigan	1.4	5,535
Kansas	1.4	4,078
New Hampshire	1.2	1,057
Missouri	1.2	6,894
Porto Rico	1.2	680
Texas	1.0	3,513
Delaware	.6	229
Kentucky	....	2,498
New Jersey	....	6,623
Vote of 1900 in other States not having tickets this year	....	3,412
Total	....	285,197

Following is the list, probably not quite complete, of the public offices now filled by representatives of the Socialist party, mostly within the last year:

In Massachusetts we have three members of the Legislature—James F. Carey, of Haverhill; Frederick O. MacCartney, of Rockland, and Wallace C. Ransden, of Brockton. The third seat was first captured last Fall.

In Haverhill, Mass., we have the Mayor, two Councilmen, a School Committeeman and an Assistant Assessor.

In Brockton, Mass., we have the Mayor, three Aldermen, eight Councilmen and two School Committeemen.

In Chicopee, Mass., we have an Alderman.

In Amesbury, Stoughton and other Massachusetts towns we have some seventeen town officers, where before this year we had but one, while in New Jersey, also, we have a number of town and village officers.

In Pennsylvania we have a Councilman at New Castle and a large number of town officers, mostly in the field of last Summer's coal strike.

In Indiana we have one Councilman at Marion and one at Linton.

In Illinois we have within the last month begun what promises to be a brilliant record of victories, electing our candidate for Alderman from the Pullman ward of Chicago.

In Michigan we made our first victories in the Spring of 1902, electing two Aldermen in Battle Creek. In the Fall we elected one in Saginaw, and this Spring we have brought the number of Socialist Aldermen at Battle Creek up to four, and, according to latest reports, elected also the Mayor and some Aldermen at Escanaba.

Wisconsin also recorded one victory a year ago—the election of an Alderman at Sheboygan. At this Spring's election the Socialist party swept the city, electing Mayor, Treasurer, City Attorney and Assessor, four Aldermen and several other city officers.

In Austin, Minn., we have an Alderman, elected in March.

In Boone, Iowa, we have a Councilman, elected within the last month.

In Liberal, Mo., we have a Councilman.

Colorado shares in the progress, electing a Socialist Alderman at Telluride last month.

Montana finally has contributed to the list of victories. The Socialist party has there carried the city of Anaconda, electing the Mayor, Treasurer, Police Magistrate and three Aldermen out of the six chosen. In Butte we missed carrying the city by only 400 votes out of 9,500 and succeeded in electing one Alderman. In Red Lodge three out of the five Aldermen chosen are Socialists.

This list of something like a hundred candidates of the Socialist party elected to office within the last year, where before that time we had not more than about a dozen in all, is significant. There is no doubt but that the election of 1903 will show nearly 500,000 votes for the Socialist party.

However, it is not so much in the growth of the party vote that Socialists get their greatest encouragement in believing that the triumph of Socialism is at hand. It is in the development of industry, particularly as evidenced by the appearance of the trust. The Socialist wishes to substitute the co-operative system of production and distribution for the existing competitive system. In order to have national co-operation he says that we must have public ownership of capital—that is, of the means of production—the railways, the oil refineries, etc. Hence his cry, "Let the nation own the trusts!"

Under our present competitive system the laborer is being paid not according to what he produces, but according to what the unemployed man demands, and his wages tend to remain fixed at a point that simply suffices to sustain a mere existence. The result of this underpayment of labor conjoined with a greater and improving efficiency of labor, increasing every year through the use of improved machinery, is an enormous accumulation of wealth in the hands of the capitalists. The capitalist has hitherto been using this surplus by investing it in new machinery of production—i. e., by building new oil refineries, steel mills, etc. He has been employing the labor set free by the use of machinery by setting it to work building more and better machinery. The final result of all this building of new machinery is that we have reached a stage where we have produced more than we know what to do with. Hence came the necessity of the trust to curtail this unnecessary production, the continuance of which spelt ruin to the capitalists owing to the excessively low prices resulting from this overproduction.

However, the trust, while curing one evil, "overproduction," brings up a worse one—namely, "unemployment." That employment of men in the making of new machinery is about to come to an end is what the trust prognosticates. As this unemployment problem is caused by our system of competitive wage-paying, it can only be solved by the abolition of that system. We must find a substitute, and co-operation is the only substitute. Hence it is that the growth of the trusts is possibly a surer index of the approach of Socialism than is the growth of the Socialist vote.

Society in 1903.

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A REVIEW.

THE CHAPERON.

The New York season has now a definite opening and closing. There is an afterpiece—one might say a curtain-raiser at the end, instead of the beginning of the performance, if such a bull can be permitted—in which the most important events are presented. The season begins with the Horse Show, in November. In former years, after this function had taken place, society retired again to the country for a short while to indulge in a little more following the hounds, to eat Thanksgiving turkey and to enjoy the glories of the American Autumn. This past year the schedule was changed; and the programme for the year to come being much the same, it would seem as if this new arrangement is to be the fixture. It has been claimed that the adoption of the motor has had much to do with this change. The fashionable world now thinks nothing of keeping two or three establishments going at the same time, and it is a puzzle often to know exactly where people are located. It takes a short time, and one quite independent of time tables, to be transported from town to country or from country to town.

Immediately after the Horse Show last year, without the usual intermission, the season at the Metropolitan Opera House was inaugurated. From the very first performance until the last, which took place late in Lent, the parterre boxes, where the leaders of society sit, were filled with a splendidly jewelled and gowned audience, and an empty box was an exception. It was the most successful season the Metropolitan has ever enjoyed. And yet, as in other years, there was much complaint as to the general dullness of the season. There were few large gatherings and only a limited number of private balls. But those who undertake to criticise New York society from that standpoint or from the lack of general gayeties do not understand the situation. Society is in a state of transition. New York is now the Mecca of the wealthy from all parts of the United States. It is hopelessly divided into sets, and some of these represent neighborhoods. It has outgrown its village or small city limits, and it has become a great metropolis, as is London. There during the season there will be as many as fifteen or



Mrs. William Astor.



Mrs. John Jacob Astor.



Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.



Mrs. Ogden Mills.

FOUR LEADERS OF NEW YORK SOCIETY.

twenty or more private entertainments on a large scale in one evening, and although the entire force of "Burke's Peerage" may be in town, including the Court, three-quarters of these functions will possess the same degree of smartness. One duchess goes in one set and another duchess has other friends. It is the same with royalty, and while the King is dining at one place the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the minor fry of the reigning



Duchess of Marlborough.



Lady Michael Henry Herbert.



Lady Carnarvon.



Countess Castellane.

TITLED LADIES WHO HAVE BEEN ENTERTAINED.

house will be entertained by other hosts and hostesses.

It is true that the number of large entertainments of the season of 1903 scarcely reached the number of one dozen. The plunging into mourning of several of the most prominent hostesses in New York by family affliction was accountable for this in a large measure, and there was besides a lack of notable debutantes. The tragic death of Charles Fair and his wife threw Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs into mourning. The death of John Mackay, followed later in the year by that of Mrs. William E. Duer, the mother of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, prevented that charming hostess from appearing in society. Mrs. Clarence Mackay had the year before given so many magnificent entertainments that her retirement was a distinct loss. Nicholas Fish met with his death in a mysterious way, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish did not go out until January. Heber R. Bishop, one of the most hospitable of hosts, died in the beginning of the season, and his death threw the entire D. O. Mills connection into mourning. Mr. Bishop's daughters had married into the Lanier, Taylor and other well-known New York families. He and Miss Bishop always gave a large ball each Winter. Miss Jean Reid, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and the granddaughter of D. O. Mills, was obliged on this account to postpone her coming out until late in February, when her father and mother gave a ball for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had also arranged to entertain on a large scale. The presence of the late Sir Michael and Lady Herbert—the British Ambassador and his wife, who is Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister—was one of the many reasons for this. They took a handsome house, but hardly had moved into it before Mr. Vanderbilt was taken with typhoid fever and hovered between life and death for nearly two months. Happily, he has fully recovered.

There were a few debutante teas and dinners in the beginning of the season following the Horse Show. The first large ball was the Assembly. This took place at the Waldorf-Astoria in December. It was a very crowded function, and the floral decorations were more elaborate than they had been in years. But there was absolute lack of entente cordiale among the guests. Many were strangers to one another and the hostesses of the evening were extremely bored. In fact, many of the very fashionable women did not put in an appearance. Shortly after this ball it was announced that the Assemblies would in future be abandoned. This gathering was the last of a class of entertainments which were representative of the most fashionable and exclusive society in New York. With the death of Ward McAllister the Patriarchs came to an end, and the Assemblies—their rivals—lasted but a few years longer. The ladies who tried to keep them alive were forced to admit that New York was too large for such affairs, society was divided into too many cliques, and that the days of a mere "Four Hundred" were over forever.

Mrs. Astor gave the great ball of the season, and this was followed a week later by Mrs. John Jacob Astor's entertainment, on a smaller scale.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a large musicale in January for their married friends in the older set, and had for their daughters, the Misses Gerry, a reception and cotillon in February. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills had a cotillon in February also, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was the hostess at a series of dinners of all nationalities. The Astor ball, the Gerry cotillon and Mrs. Ogden Mills's dance are events which take place every year. In addition to these was the ball already mentioned given in February by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid for Miss Reid, that of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney to inaugurate their beautiful new ballroom at their house in Park avenue, and an impromptu dance arranged by Mrs. William D. Sloane, who was Miss Vanderbilt, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. William Osgood Field, who had just returned from Europe. Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt gave a dance at Sherry's for a debutante daughter, Mrs. Frederick



Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr.



Mrs. Robert Hunter.



Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer, Jr.



Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt.

THE BRIDES OF 1903.

Schuchardt had an entertainment of the same character for her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French had a dinner-dance for the Misses Atterbury, nieces of Mr. French, and Mrs. Parks a small dance for her daughters, who came out during the year.

The dancing classes were not well patronized. There were several of them given up. Among these were the Cinderellas, which have been the first "small and earlies" for many years, the Friday Evening Dancing Class and the Wednesday Cotillon. The latter has been perpetuated by a smaller class.

Dinners and informal dances and parties to the play were the amusements of the Winter. The telephone played a very important part in the arranging of social functions. Very few of the smaller dances or dinners were seemingly planned until a few hours before, and guests were asked in a studied informal way by telephone. Many were bound by previous engagements, but when hostesses in the Vanderbilt, Astor or Mills families gave the bidding a way was found to get over the difficulty.

There were many distinguished foreign visitors in town, including the Duke of Newcastle, Lord and Lady Carnarvon, Lord and Lady Kintore, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and many others. The Countess de Castellane arrived in January, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. George Gould, entertained in her honor at a superb musicale, at which golden favors were bestowed upon the guests. The musicale was preceded by a dinner, which is now the almost individed from the effects of a fall at a steeplechase. The second was Lewis Rutherfurd, a brother of Mrs. Henry White, the wife of the first secretary of the American Embassy in London. The first wife of William K. Vanderbilt, who obtained a divorce from him in 1895, is now Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Another notable match was that of Honore Palmer, the eldest son of the late Potter Palmer, of Chicago, and Miss Grace Brown, of Baltimore. The engagement was announced in the early Spring and was the result of an automobile trip. Miss Brown was a sister of Carroll Brown, who married one of the daughters of the late Marcus Daly.

International marriages were also a feature of the year. Miss Harriet Taylor, the daughter of Henry A. C. Taylor and a granddaughter of the late Moses Taylor, the millionaire banker, married the Count Giuseppe della Gherardescha, of the Italian Embassy at Washington, and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Jr., the daughter of General Roy Stone, became Lady Monson, the wife of Lord Monson, a nephew of Sir Edward Monson, the British Ambassador at Paris.

In New York society there was scarcely a halt to the season. After Easter came the coaching and the outing days, which were made delightful by very cool —almost cold—weather. In Paris the great automobile race, which ended so disastrously before the contestants had crossed the frontier into Spain, where they were to have reached Madrid as their goal, was



Mrs. Philip Lydig.



Mrs. Charles Hall.



Mrs. Robert Collier.



Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

THE NEW LEADERS OF THE NEWPORT SET.

variable custom. Mrs. George Crocker, who was Mrs. Rutherford, of San Francisco, also had a musicale, at which Nordica sang to an audience of over five hundred people.

The Countess Fabbricotti was another visitor who was entertained by William C. Whitney, August Belmont, the Vanderbilts and other well-known people. Lady Herbert came occasionally to New York and was seen often with her sister, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and her mother, Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

William C. Whitney contented himself with giving musicales on a grand scale. William K. Vanderbilt arrived in the Winter and opened his splendid country seat, Idle Hour, on Long Island, for a week, to a house party of over one hundred people. Mr. Whitney entertained "en prince" at Aiken, and special trains brought many guests to Southern estates early in the Winter on house parties. The Palm Beach season opened in February and was brilliant. There the Chicago and Pittsburg wealthy elements met New York and combined to give a series of gorgeous entertainments. Henry Flagler was one of the most hospitable of hosts.

In matrimonial affairs it was a Vanderbilt year. The wedding of Reginald Vanderbilt to Miss Cathleen Neilson at Newport in Easter week was an event which seemed to interest the entire world. The prominence of the parties, the beauty of the bride, the many rather disagreeable contretemps which kept young Vanderbilt from New York and the magnificence of the gifts showered on the young couple kept the interest alive for weeks. Hardly had the wedding taken place when the engagement of William K. Vanderbilt to Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd was announced, and was followed by a quiet wedding in London and a tirade from churchmen of a certain class because Mr. Vanderbilt was a divorced man.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt was a Miss Harriman, a cousin of E. H. Harriman, who had a thrilling experience on his fast train through the West, reaching New York just in time to be operated on for appendicitis. Her first husband was Sammie Sands, who participated in and witnessed by several prominent Americans, among whom were William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Foxhall Keene. Mr. Keene subsequently came to America and brought with him the famous Hurlingham polo team, who played match games with the best of the American talent and who were feted everywhere and delightfully entertained at Saratoga and Newport. Hardly had the coaching and racing season been well under way when it was succeeded by the trial spins and tests of the Reliance with the Constitution and Columbia preparatory to the great Cup race, sailed in the early Autumn. Interest in yachting during June and, in fact, throughout the Summer was very general. The New York Yacht Club had its annual cruise and visited New London, Newport and Marblehead.

The Newport season began in July. There was a movement among quite a number of the cottagers to go there earlier than usual and many of the cottages were occupied in June. The first wedding of the Newport season was that of Miss Josephine Johnson, the daughter of Mrs. Herron Johnson and Henry A. C. Taylor, the father of the Countess Gherardescha. This was only a small affair. There were a number of new cottagers at Newport, principally in the younger married set. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman, Captain and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier, Major and Mrs. Charles Hall, of London. Mrs. Hall had been Mrs. Albert Stevens, the daughter of the late Judge Brady and a belle in New York society. Mrs. Ogden Goelet opened her splendid residence early in the season and entertained a train of European notables. Mrs. George Crocker, who had been absent from Newport a year, returned and was one of the most active of hostesses.

The Vanderbilts were represented at Newport by Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt paid a short visit to Newport, but entertained little. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt,

Jr., were in Newport in August. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., and her daughter Gladys were at "The Breakers," and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt divided their Summer between Newport and the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt did not return until very late, when they were made the recipients of much hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived in the beginning of July and lived most of the time on their yacht, North Star, in which they had cruised in the Mediterranean.

It was a Summer of yachting. This took precedence over all other sports. Catboat racing and the contests between the small, almost toylike yachts were everyday features of Newport life. It was the middle of July before Mrs. Astor arrived, and she gave a series of state dinners at her beautiful Newport home. J. J. Van Alen, who had been absent a year and had gone in that time around the world, returned and was at Wakehurst, where he entertained on a very lavish scale. Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind gave some splendid receptions and large dinners at their palace on Bellevue avenue. Miss Leary had a housewarming in her new home, and her friend, Mrs. Henry Plant, entertained at the old Mills street house.

Newport was not without its gossip and its thrilling and dramatic episodes, but they were not of such a tragic nature as those which had taken place the Summer previous. One of the most notable divorces was that of Mrs. Arthur Kemp, who obtained her first decree in May. She is an elder sister of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt.

The famous Newport tennis week was held at the Casino during the last days of August and was followed in quick succession by the Horse Show, which virtually brought the season to an end. A few meets were held with the hounds during late September, but there was a general early rush to town for the Cup races. The arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton with a number of distinguished guests gave Newport and the suburban resorts near the water many opportunities to show true and munificent American hospitality. With the last of the Cup races the Autumn suburban season was at hand. The Fall meetings of the Meadowbrook Hunt began very early and the residents of that delightful region of Long Island were at their country seats almost before the first frost.

Bar Harbor and New London, Southampton and the smaller places had all excellent seasons. Saratoga enjoyed one month of fashionable patronage. The personnel of the visitors there constantly changed, and many who had camps in the Adirondacks stopped for a few days coming and going, while Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre, William C. Whitney and Miss Randolph, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney represented the very exclusive set. Year by year the Adirondacks is receiving more visitors.

Summer as well as Autumn is popular there, especially in the neighborhood of the Upper St. Regis. There for a part of the season were ex-Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and their daughters, Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt.

Lenox had a short Autumn season. The entertaining there took the form of dinners and musicales.

After a month of suburban life and a rest from the more strenuous gayeties of the Summer society flocked back to town for the Horse Show in the second week of November. Almost immediately following was the opening of the opera season with a new impresario and a redecorated opera house. The opera opened with "Rigoletto," in which sung the famous tenor, Caruso, Signor Scotti and Madame Sembrich. The parterre and grand tier never presented a more brilliant appearance. The few boxes which were not occupied by their original owners on account of family affliction had new tenants, and the representatives of the principal and leading New York families were all present.

There has been added to the many beautiful homes of the city a few new residences. That of Senator Clark on Fifth aveneu is almost completed and will be ready by the New Year. The Schwab palace is to be occupied this Winter, and it is now a magnificent specimen of architecture and adds greatly to the appearance of Riverside Drive in a neighborhood of splendid houses. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden are to move into their new house at Fifth avenue and Ninety-second street in the Spring, and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin will occupy their twin marble houses on the site of the Progress Club about the same time.

The Winter gayeties have begun famously. There are many debutantes, and after January a series of splendid private entertainments will be in order, to be carried out regardless of expense.



Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.



Mrs. Foxhall Keene.



Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.



Miss Adelaide Randolph.

THE SOCIAL LEADERS AT THE ADIRONDACK CAMPS.

South Carolina.

Capital: COLUMBIA.

South Carolina has an area of 30,570 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,340,316. The first settlement within the borders of the State was made at Port Royal in 1562, and it was not until 1670 that a permanent settlement was made, at Albemarle Point. Seven years before Charles II. gave a grant of the territory to eight British noblemen. Slavery was introduced into the colony by Sir John Yeamans in 1671. Charleston was settled in 1680. In 1719 South Carolina became a royal colony, and in 1728 North and South Carolina were divided. In 1773, in unison with the other colonies, the people refused to use imported tea subject to tax, and a convention meeting in 1774 passed resolutions condemning the Boston Port bill. Representatives to the First Continental Congress were elected. On March 26, 1776, the Provincial Congress adopted a constitution and elected John Rutledge President, antedating the Declaration of Independence by nearly four months. During the Revolutionary War the



State was overrun by the British. The war in South Carolina ended in 1782 by the evacuation of Charleston. In 1788 the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and in 1790 the State Constitution was adopted and Columbia was made the capital.

In 1832 the State Legislature passed the "Nullification Act," declaring tariff laws unconstitutional. In 1850 John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's most distinguished statesman, died. The Ordinance of Secession from the Union was passed at Charleston in 1860, and in 1861 hostilities were begun which resulted in the Civil War. On January 9 the steamer Star of the West was fired upon by the batteries on Morris Island, and on April 13 of the same year Fort Sumter was reduced. During the Civil War the State was the arena of several campaigns, ending with Sherman's march to the sea, which practically ended the war within the State. From 1865 until 1871 there were reconstruction troubles, ending with the election of Wade Hampton as Governor of the State and his recognition by President Hayes. In 1886 Charleston suffered from a severe earthquake which caused much property loss. A State dispensary law for the regulation of the liquor traffic was passed in 1892. The present State Constitution was adopted in 1897.



Gov. D. C. Heyward.

South Carolina, like her sister Southern States, is primarily an agricultural State, though during the decade from 1890 to 1900 she advanced rapidly in manufacturing interests, and at present ranks second only to Massachusetts in the manufacture of cotton goods.

Events in 1903.—The most important law passed at the last session of the State Legislature was a child labor law providing for the elimination of child labor from factories, according to a progressive scale of age limit, as follows: Between May, 1903, when the law first went into effect, and May 1, 1904, the law prohibits employment in factories of children under the age of ten years; between May 1, 1904, and May 1, 1905, it prohibits those under eleven years, and after May 1, 1905, the age limit is fixed at twelve years, all children under that age being excluded from factories. The law makes exception in the case of those children whose parents are physically disabled from earning their support, and in the case of children of widows. The Senate on February 11 passed a bill prohibiting cotton and woollen factories and their operatives from engaging in sympathetic lockouts and strikes.

On January 15 N. G. Gonzales, editor of the State, published at Columbia, and an active opponent of the Tillman regime in the State, was shot and mortally wounded by Lieutenant-Governor James H. Tillman, a nephew of Senator B. R. Tillman. Lieutenant-Governor Tillman's friends claimed that the attack was due to editorials written by Gonzales, in which Tillman was denounced as being a liar, thief and blackguard. At the primaries held in 1902 Tillman had been one of the six candidates for nomination as Governor, and the State had singled him out for bitter personal attacks. He was indicted for murder on April 7, the trial being set for Columbia. A change of venue was asked and granted, and in September the trial was called at Lexington Court House, a few miles from the capital and situated in another county.

Floods caused by a cloudburst swept the towns of Pacolet and Clifton, in Spartanburg County, April 6, causing the loss of about eighty lives and damaging property to the extent of more than $3,000,000.

South Dakota.

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Capital:
PIERRE.

South Dakota has an area of 77,580 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 401,570. South Dakota became a State November 2, 1889, when the Territory of Dakota was divided into two States. The history of that part of the country will be found under Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota.

Agriculture and mining are the principal industries in South Dakota, though there has been an increase in manufacturing during the last few years. Agriculture is of large importance, and during 1902 and 1903 there was a large influx of population, owing to the excellent crops raised in the State the year before. Flour and grist mill products rank as most important manufactured articles, while butter, cheese and condensed milk are made for export.

Events in 1903.—A number of important laws of general interest were passed by the State Legislature at its last session. An old law regarding the taxation of fraternal insurance companies was changed to completely exempt such companies from taxation. A State Board of Medical Examiners was established to take the place of the State Board of Health in examining physicians for certificates. The number of days on which game birds may be killed was reduced from twenty-five to fifteen and the penalty for violation was increased. A general oil inspection law was passed which provides for three State inspectors, the branding of oil for quality and the inspection of gasoline. The fine for violation of the Sabbath laws was increased from $1 to $10. The incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals was authorized and penalties fixed for cruelty. The provisions of the old liquor law which require notice to saloonkeepers to prevent sales of liquor to habitual drunkards was stricken out. A penalty was provided for soliciting a place on a jury. Fire insurance companies were made liable for the full amount of insured property in case of total loss by fire. Graduates of the State Law School are to be admitted to the Bar without examination by the court. A penalty was provided for cruelty to children, and by the same law it was made illegal to sell tobacco or cigarettes to children under sixteen years of age.





Gov. Charles N. Herreid.

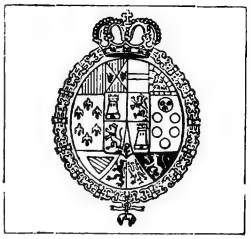
Among the laws of less importance were the following: To admit life prisoners as competent witnesses in law cases; to authorize officers to enter places suspected of being gambling resorts and to destroy gambling devices; to reduce the minimum population for incorporation as a town from 1,000 to 250; to provide a penalty for the theft of gas, water or electricity; to prohibit druggists from selling liquor except on prescription in "no license" towns; to prevent the use of force in vaccination; to require peddlers to secure licenses and to fix penalties for refusing; to amend burglary penalty from 10 to 15 years in second degree, 5 to 15 years in third degree; to require petitioners for submission of the liquor license question to be freeholders; to change the Pure Food law to require annual instead of semi-annual reports, and to reduce penalties from $500 to $50 and $100 to $10; to provide for a State Department of Horticulture and for publication of the reports of the same; to give to the Insurance Commissioner

power to shut out insolvent mutual companies. A. B. Kittridge was elected United States Senator by the State Legislature on January 20 by a vote of 120 to 12. The Democratic candidate was John A. Bowler. Senator Kittridge at the time of his election was filling the unexpired term of the late Senator James H. Kyle. Shortly after the opening of the session a bill was introduced for the amendment of the divorce laws of the State so that citizens of other States might find more difficulty in using South Dakota as a convenience for securing divorces. It seemed to be the opinion in the State, however, that South Dakota divorce laws were as stringent as those of many other States, and no changes were needed. The question of the removal of the State capital from Pierre to one of the three towns which aspired to the honor of being the government centre occupied the opening days of the session. This question has been agitated for several years, but no definite action has been taken. The towns of Mitchell, Huron and Redfield were aspirants for the honor.

Spain.

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Capital: MADRID.



The present reigning House, that of Bourbon, has been active in the Government of Spain for more than two centuries. Succeeding the House of Hapsburg, on the accession of Felipe V., in 1700, it remained in power until 1869, with the exception of the six years during which Spain was ruled by a Bonaparte. The short reign of the House of Savoy was followed by the republic, but on the restoration of the monarchy, in 1875, it was a Bourbon, Alfonso XII., who occupied the throne.

The present ruler, Alfonso XIII., was born May 17, 1886, after the death of his father, and at once succeeded to the throne, which in the meantime had been occupied by his sister, Donna Maria de las Mercedes, who was born September 11, 1880, and who married Prince Carlos of Bourbon February 14, 1901. At the birth of the infant King his mother, Queen Maria Christina, the daughter of the late Archduke Karl Ferdinand of Austria, took oath as Regent, a position which she held until the King reached his majority, May 17, 1902, when he assumed charge over the kingdom.

According to the Constitution of 1876 the monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible for his acts, and all his decrees must be signed by at least one of them. It is also provided that the Cortes must approve the King's marriage before he can contract it, and he is expressly forbidden to marry any one who would be excluded by law from succession to the throne.

The Heir Apparent.—If the present King should die without offspring the throne would revert again to his eldest sister, the Infanta Donna Maria de las Mercedes.

The Ministry.—Premier, Marquis Villaverde; Foreign Minister, Count San Bernardo; Minister of Justice, Senor Santos Guzman; Minister of Finance, Senor Besada; Minister of War, General Martitegui; Minister of the Navy, Senor Estran; Minister of the Interior, Senor Garcia Alix; Minister of Public Instruction, Senor Bugallal; Minister of Agriculture, Senor Gassot.

The Nation.—Spain is a constitutional monarchy in which the executive vests in the King, together with his Council of Ministers. The legislative power devolves upon the King and the Cortes, or two-chambered Legislature, jointly. The Upper Chamber consists of not more than 360 members, one-half of whom are elected by the State for a term of five years, while the other half are Senators, who hold office by the right of family or because of other official positions, and 100 who are appointed by the King himself. The Congress, or Lower House, is composed of Deputies, one being representative of each 50,000 of population. The initiative in proposing laws rests with the King or either House.



King of Spain.

The national church in Spain is the Roman Catholic, and to this faith nearly the entire population adhere. Liberty of worship is otherwise somewhat restricted. Education has been so shamefully neglected that the last educational census establisned the fact that 65 per cent of the entire population could neither read nor write. There are numerous public schools, however, and some fine universities, but even primary education is only nominally compulsory. Public special schools are provided.

The Colonies.—It was not many years ago when the Spanish colonial possessions were among the most valuable in the world, but the cession of the principal island possessions to the United States and Germany and the relinquishment of Cuba has reduced them to about 253,000 square miles in Africa. Of course, the Canary Islands are considered a part of Spain for administrative purposes, and they possess an area of 2,808 square miles and a population of nearly 350,000, but, besides this territory, Spain's only possessions are as follows:

THE SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Area Sq M.	Population.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Rio de Oro and Adrar	243,000	100,000	.....	.....
Rio Muni and Cape San Juan	9,000	302	.....	.....
Fernando Po, Annaboa, Corisco, Elobey, San Juan	850	23,709	.....	.....
Totals	252,850	124,011	$26,883*	$427,483*

*1902 estimate.

About 80 per cent of the area of Spain is productive, and one-third of this is devoted to agriculture. Its manufactures are still small, but its mining interests are extremely valuable, and its sardine fisheries are very productive. In 1901 the imports amounted to $169,355,390, while the exports were $138,416,196.

Events in 1903. — A Cabinet council held March 26 approved the appropriation of $30,000,000 for military purposes and fixed the strength of the army at 100,000 men. On account of the increased expenditure demanded by the Ministers of Marine, War and Public Works, Senor Villaverde, Minister of Finance, resigned his post in March, and Senor Rodriguez San Pedro was appointed in his place. In June a vote to raise the size of the navy to its former strength caused the resignations of the entire Cabinet. Marquis Villaverde was recalled and given the duty of organizing a new Cabinet, which was approved on June 19.

A convention between France and Spain, signed in 1882, was brought to the attention of the Government early in the year. The convention provides for the construction of two railway lines through the Pyrennes, one to run from Saragossa to Oloron, in France, and the other from Lerida to St. Girons. Such lines will connect French southern railways with several Spanish lines along the Mediterranean and in the interior of the peninsula and open a means of quick communication with the Spanish ports nearest to Oran and to other Algerian ports.

Spain was given an award of $337,500 by the British Court of Sessions in February, for the Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company's delay in delivering four torpedo boat destroyers which had been intended for use during the Spanish-American War.

The arrangement of an engagement between King Alfonso XIII. and Princess Louise Francois, daughter of the Countess of Paris, was rumored in March, but no official announcement was made. On May 9 Admiral Cervera was gazetted a life Senator.

On August 18 he resigned his post as Chief of Staff of the navy.

A bread riot occurred at Valladaloid in February, during which several persons were injured by the gendarmes. Barcelona University was closed in March, owing to persistent demonstrations by the students against Senor Allende Salazar, Minister of Public Instruction. On April 3 and 4 the demonstration became a riot, and the police found difficulty in coping with the crowds of students and workingmen. Fourteen were injured seriously. The week before even more serious trouble occurred at Salamanca, when several students were killed. King Alfonso was fired upon by an assassin on January 10 while returning from church. No one was hit by the bullet, and the man who fired it was arrested. He was adjudged insane.

A meeting of Republican agitators was held at Madrid on March 25, at which 5,000 were present. Prof. Salmeron was chosen leader of the movement.

The following were the budget estimates for 1903: Revenue, $190,235,645; expenditure, $189,732,370. On March 31, 1902, the public debt of Spain was $5,205,090,500.

Spiritualism in 1903.

MARY T. LONGLY,
Secretary National Spiritualists' Association of United States and Canada.

Spiritualism as a religious and philosophical movement or cult differs from most denominations and churches in respect to the obtaining of statistics concerning its advocates and its media, or ministers, from the fact that, unlike theological teachers generally, its teachers are not educated in ministerial lore, and, as a rule, receive no training at schools of divinity or other colleges. Spiritualistic mediums and preachers are usually taken from the household, often at an early age, the workshop, the common schools and from the humble walks of life, although a goodly number have been developed for their spiritual calling among the influential, the educated and the wealthy class. While a census may be taken of the pupils and graduates of schools of divinity, and a correct estimate of teachers and laymen in any denomination of theological churches can be made, it is difficult to ascertan how many spiritual mediums there are in any city or town or how many avowed Spiritualists there may be, since it has been the custom in many places among the masses to look with disfavor upon Spiritualists and to frown upon professed mediums as if their dealings with things spiritual were uncanny, or worse. Hence, many sensitives who are fine mediums for the manifestation of spirit power and intelligence, and many persons who are Spiritualists from conviction and knowledge, prefer to hide the fact within their own breasts or in the bosom of their family, rather than to risk receiving censure or scorn from neighbors and the world.

While theological students pass through a special training in order to assume their ministerial duties, mediums are developed in their homes and made ready for their work; while church people usually have to attend Sunday service at church in order to enjoy the comforts of their religion, Spiritualists who have mediums in their own homes hold a little meeting or circle once or oftener a week and receive the blessings of their religion without attending any church or subscribing to any articles of faith or formulas of sect and creed. Thus it will be seen that organized societies among Spiritualists, or churches, are not as necessary to the average believer—if he is a medium or is in touch with one—as religious churches and societies are to the theologians. We cannot then estimate the number of Spiritualists in the country by the number of societies and churches of that religion, nor can we calculate the number of mediums — disseminators of the cult— by a census of those who are in public life, since a thousand mediums may be in a large city, each of whom is a teacher and minister to his or her immediate friends and associates, and none of whom may be known at large as a medium or worker in the cause.

It has been estimated that in the United States and Canada there are about 1,500 avowed Spiritualists. From knowledge brought to us through many private sources we are satisfied that at least as many more intelligent individuals are firm believers in Spiritualism, having received knowledge of immortality through media who are unwilling to have their names published or to have it known that they are Spiritualists. About 1,600 psychics are known to the public in their respective localities, and we are assured that at least 12,000 mediums exercise their powers privately. During 1903 there has been a marked increase in the number of mediums and of Spiritualists in this country. In organized work two State associations have been established, and a number of local societies. State associations usually are delegate bodies. They are composed of chartered societies from different parts of the State. The National Spiritualists' Association has received reports from its nineteen State associations that in their respective sections new local societies have been established during the year, most of which have become affiliated with the State organizations.

The National Spiritualists' Association is composed of chartered societies, both State and local, and during the present year it has chartered societies in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Florida, Louisiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Colorado and Utah, and has organized a State association in Montana, and its officials have been assured by their co-workers that Spiritualism is spreading in every portion of the United States, Canada and British Columbia.

SUICIDES—See Crime.

Sweden and Norway.

Capitals:
STOCKHOLM,
CHRISTIANIA.

The reigning family of Sweden, or the House of Ponte Corvo, is descended from Marshal Bernadotte. Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was made heir apparent to the Crown by a vote of Parliament, August 21, 1810. On February 5, 1818, he succeeded to the throne and reigned, under the name of Carl XIV., until his death, March 8, 1844. His son succeeded him, as Oscar I., and when he died, in 1859, his son, Carl XV., assumed the throne. His premature death, without male children, in 1872, left the throne vacant, and his brother, the present ruler, was elected by the vote of the two Diets.

King Oscar II. was born January 21, 1823, and assumed the throne September 18, 1872. On June 6, 1857, he married Princess Sophia (born July 9, 1836), the daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. They have had four children.

The Heir Apparent.—The heir apparent to the throne is Prince Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, the eldest son of the King. He was born on July 16, 1858, and was married, September 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. They have had three children.



When the King decided to withdraw temporarily from the cares of government, January 27, 1903, the Swedish-Norwegian Council invited the Crown Prince to assume the Regency of the two kingdoms, and he since has acted in that capacity.

The Ministry.—The Council of State of Sweden is composed as follows: Minister of State, Erik Gustaf Boström; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carl H. T. A. Lagerheim; Minister of Justice, Ossian Berger; Minister of War, Jesper I. Crusebjorn; Minister of Marine, Adolf A. L. Palander; Minister of the Interior,

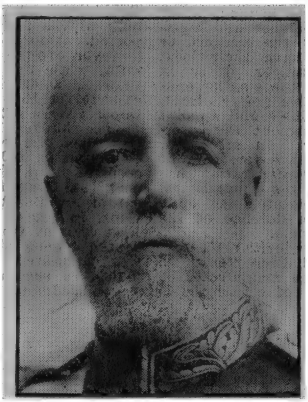
Hjalmar George Westring; Minister of Finance, Ernst F. W. Meyer; Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Carl von Friesen; Minister of Agriculture, Albrecht Theodor Odelberg; Ministers without portfolios, Karl Sigfrid Husberg and Johan Olof Ramstedt.

The Council of State of Norway is composed as follows: Minister of State, Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Navigation and Industry, Otto Albert Blehr; Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Vilhelm A. Wexelsen; Minister of Justice, Soren Tobias Arstad; Minister of Agriculture, Wollert Konow; Minister of Public Works, Jorgen G. Lovland; Minister of Finance, Elias Sunde; Minister for Defense, Lieutenant-Colonel Hans G. S. Stang; Commissioner of Public Accounts, W. Konow. The Norwegian delegation to the Council at Stockholm is constituted as follows: Ole Anton Qvam, Minister of State; Aanon Gunnar Knudsen and Sigurd Ibsen.

The Nation.—With the election of the King of Sweden to the throne of Norway, in 1814, and the proclamation, one year later, of the Riksakt, or National Charter, the two kingdoms became bound in a union, indissoluble and irrevocable. They are, however, interdependent.

Sweden.—In Sweden the King exercises legislative power only in matters of political ministration. In all other cases it vests in the Congress, or Diet, which consists of two houses, both of which are elected by the people, the 150 members of the First Chamber for terms of nine years, while those of the Second Chamber are elected for three years only.

While full religious liberty is enjoyed in Sweden and Norway, it is provided that the King must be a member of the Lutheran Protestant Church, the State religion. Education is both compulsory and free, and the laws regarding it are well enforced.



King of Sweden.

The principal agricultural products of Sweden are wheat, rye, barley, oats, pulse and potatoes. Large numbers of cattle are also raised, both for home consumption and for export. The commercial report for 1900 gives the imports for the year at $133,733,775, and exports at $97,833,725. The budget of revenues and expenditures for 1903 balance at $43,117,050.

Norway.—Under the Constitution of Norway the legislative power vests in the Storthing, or Legislature, against which the King has limited veto power. The Storthing is a two-chambered body of 114 members, thirty-eight from the towns and seventy-six from the rural districts. They are elected every three years, and, when sitting, three-fourths of them form the Odelsthing, or Lower House, and one-fourth the Lagthing, or Upper House.

In religion and education Norway has the same general features as Sweden. About 22 per cent of the area of Norway is in forest, and this timber is one of its most valuable products. The fisheries are also of great value, but scarcely 3 per cent of the area of the country is under cultivation. The trade report for 1901 shows the imports to have been $71,811,000, as against exports amounting to $41,276,475. The budget for 1902-03 made the revenues and expenditures balance at $24,462,500.

Events in 1903.—In the speech from the throne at the opening of the Riksdag it was announced that the Government was considering bills for the reorganization of the consular service and extension of the parliamentary franchise, the introduction of a duty on malt and the raising of the duty on all spirits. The duty on malt and spirits would produce a revenue of about $19,828,205. It was also proposed to reduce the duty on maize, which would entail a reduction of revenue of $140,625. The Norwegian Strothing passed a vote declaring for an independent consular service in order to assure the maintenance of the good relations existing between the united kingdoms.

On January 23 King Oscar temporarily resigned the duties of government to the Crown Prince Gustaf at the advice of his physicians. On March 31 the regency terminated, the King having recovered his health sufficiently to resume his work.

Serious difficulty arose between Norway and Sweden in the early part of the year owing to the constant desire on the part of the former for autonomous government. It was reported in January that Norway was mobilizing her army as a menace to Sweden. The relations continued intact during the year, however. Because of a crop failure in the Fall of 1902 and a scarcity of fish a serious famine threatened northern Sweden in January. Fully 70,000 persons were affected. Swedish people in other parts of the world contributed to the relief of the brothers at home and the Government took active steps to render aid. The scarcity of fish was attributed to the rapacity of the seals along the coast, and at one time the Government considered the project of sending warships to the points where they were most numerous to destroy as many as possible.

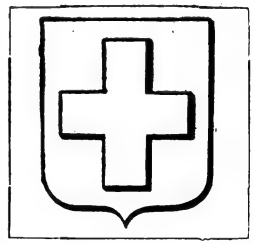
Switzerland.

Capital: BERNE.

The defensive league which was the foundation upon which the Republic of Switzerland was built was first formed in 1291, when, on the 1st of August, the men of Schwyz, Uri and Lower Unterland entered upon their alliance. By 1513 this league of three cantons had assumed a membership of thirteen, and, little by little, other associated and protected territory was acquired, until 1798, when, through the influence of France, the Helvetic Republic was formed and a regular Constitution was adopted. For reasons which are obvious to students of history the league was dissatisfied with the new conditions, and in 1803 Napoleon, in his Act of Mediation, provided a new Constitution, under which the number of cantons was increased to nineteen.

It was in 1815 that the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory was first formally recognized by the Powers of Europe, and this federated pact, drawn up at Zurich and providing for three new cantons, was eagerly accepted by the vote of the Council of Vienna, and this pact remained unaltered until 1848, when a new Constitution was accepted. This remained in force until 1874, when the present Constitution was prepared and adopted.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the highest executives of the Confederation. They are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session and hold office for one year, from January 1 to December 31. While they are not eligible for re-election to the same office until after the expiration of another year, the Vice-President is usually elected to succeed the outgoing President. The President for 1903 was A. Deucher, of Thurgau, and the Vice-President of the Federal Council was R. Comtesse of Neuchatel.



The Council.—As the composition of the Federal Council changes each year with the inauguration of the new President, it is impossible to give the list of members for 1904. The seven administrative departments, however, are: (1) Foreign Affairs, (2) Interior, (3) Justice and Police, (4) Military, (5) Finance and Customs, (6) Agriculture and Industry, and (7) Posts and Railways. The Federal Council meets at Berne, the seat of all the administrative authorities.

The Nation.—According to the Constitution, the supreme legislative powers are vested in a parliament of two chambers—the Staenderath, or State Council, and the Nationalrath, or National Council. The higher chamber is composed of forty-four members, who are not only chosen but paid by the twenty-two cantons which they represent, two for each canton. The lower house consists of 147 members, who

are elected by direct vote at the rate of one deputy to every 20,000 of population. In addition to these bodies there is the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, to which the chief executive authority is assigned. The members of this Council are not permitted to hold any other office in the Confederation or to transact any other business, and it is through their hands that legislative measures are introduced to the deliberative councils.

At the elections in Switzerland every citizen who has passed his twentieth birthday is entitled to vote, and any voter, clergymen excepted, may become a Deputy. The Federal Government is supreme in national matters. It may declare war or make treaties. It regulates the postal and telegraph systems, the coinage and issue of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the republic. It legislates in many other matters, but so far as their independence and legislative powers are concerned each of the cantons, or demi-cantons, is sovereign. They have their local governments, which, in many instances, differ in their organization, while in some of the smaller cantons the people exercise the legislative power direct, meeting at stated periods to make laws and appoint officials for their administration, without the intervention of any parliamentary body. In all cases, however, the principle of the absolute sovereignty of the people is maintained. The Confederation has no power to levy direct taxes, and the fundamental laws of the republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army. To provide for the defence of the country every citizen has to bear arms.

While the government of the Protestant Church, which is Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, absolute liberty of conscience is guaranteed by the Constitution. No bishop can be established in Swiss territory, however, without the consent of the Federal Government, and the Order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies are debarred from residence in the country.

Education in Switzerland is not centralized, the civil authorities of each canton having charge of the primary schools. In all the cantons, however, such instruction is free, and in most instances it is compulsory. Besides these primary schools there are private schools for both boys and girls, commercial and technical schools, and improvement schools for recruits, as well as several institutions for higher education.

Switzerland is largely an agricultural country, there being no less than 300,000 peasant farmers. Rye, oats and potatoes are the principal crops, the bulk of the food consumed in the country being imported. Among the important agricultural industries, however, are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk, while the vines under cultivation furnish more than 2,000,000 hectoliters of wine annually. The exports for 1901 amounted to $172,623,000, while the imports were $223,714,000.

The budget estimate for 1903 was as follows: Revenues, $21,286,000; expenditures, $22,109,000.

Events in 1903.—Very little of general importance occurred in Switzerland during the year. The report that Germany intended to surround the Swiss canton of Basel with a regular circle of fortifications, to act as a check to a possible advance of a French army from Belfort to seize the Rhine bridges, caused considerable comment within the country. It was suggested that Switzerland build four forts, placed in such a position as to protect Basel from a bombardment.



Tariffs; The Existing Systems Defined.

One of the matters of vital importance to every person engaged in commerce is the system of tariff affecting the value of the markets of any one country to the people of any other. At the present time the four great commercial countries of the world—Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States—are each using a different system of tariff regulation for the goods which they import. Great Britain may be said to be practically without a tariff; Germany uses a multiple tariff, made up of a general and a conventional schedule; France uses a multiple tariff, composed of a maximum schedule, and the United States may be said to use a general tariff which is applied to imports without discrimination as to their origin.

The systems, therefore, may be classed under three heads, namely: (1) The general tariff system; (2) the general and conventional tariff system, and (3) the maximum and minimum tariff system.

The general tariff system is one which has a single schedule of import duties, which is applied to the goods of all countries without distinction. Such a tariff system is altogether an act of the legislative branch of the Government. It takes account only of the needs of the home country and recognizes foreign commercial relations only in so far as the latter are in harmony with home interests. It is difficult to maintain where the schedule contains many high protective duties, owing to the fact that foreign countries will endeavor to make with each other commercial treaties to mutually guarantee tariff concessions, while the State using the general tariff cannot make such treaties and is not in a position to secure a share of those advantages. Some countries have sought to solve the problem by making treaties and then placing the concessions in the general tariff, where they would apply to all nations.

The system of general and conventional tariffs, however, makes a distinction between goods which come from different countries. The fact that nations which make use of a general tariff often find themselves compelled to change this tariff when they later make commercial treaties is evidence of how difficult it is to maintain such a tariff intact. But since modern nations are practically compelled to have more or less close commercial relations with one another, some way of regulating these relations must be found, and the usual method of securing this end is by means of a mutual understanding between the countries in question. Generally one nation declares itself ready to grant some concession or reduction in its tariff if a corresponding concession is offered in return. If an agreement is reached a treaty is then made, and, as a rule, the willingness is expressed to make further treaties with other countries under similar conditions. Such a treaty will usually introduce new tariff rates. If the State substitutes these rates for those in the general tariff, then no change in the system takes place. The usual course, however, is for the State to now maintain two columns in its tariff schedule, the first for those countries enjoying the "most-favored-nation" treatment, which is called the treaty or conventional tariff, and the second containing the original rates for those countries not receiving this treatment, and termed the general tariff.

The rates of the conventional schedule are, of course, rather higher than those of the general schedule. It may be, however, that one nation regards it of importance that a certain rate, a reduction of which is refused by the other power, should not be increased during the period for which the treaty is made. The making of an agreement that rates shall not be changed is termed "binding" such rates—that is, the conventional tariff schedule is composed of reduced and "bound," or fixed, rates. The general schedule may be changed at any time without breaking any of the conditions of the treaty, but the conventional schedule can only be changed by the consent of both parties.

The general tariff is framed with the acknowledged purpose of being the basis for the negotiation of commercial treaties. A conventional schedule is drawn up in these treaties, and by the action of the most-favored-nation clause the conventional tariff becomes so extended in application that, as a rule, it is the exception to apply the general tariff. For this reason the general tariff is regarded mainly in the light of a preliminary sketch of the real tariff. As a consequence, the rates in the general schedule are not infrequently made rather high, so that they can readily be reduced and concessions demanded in return. There is always the possibility, however, that the negotiations may be broken off for some unforeseen reason and the undesired high rates become actual rates. This possibility generally exerts a restraining influence in the framing of the general tariff. The course which events in the field of commercial policy may take will always exert considerable influence in the formation of such tariff schedules, but the main consideration must always be the needs of the home producers.

The maximum and minimum tariff system is distinguished from the above system, first of all, in its form. Instead of having two rates for a few articles it has two rates on most articles on which duties are imposed, and for this reason is frequently called the double tariff system. In the application of these rates the maximum schedule corresponds to the general schedule and the minimum schedule to the conventional schedule of the system just described, since the minimum rates are given only to those countries which receive the most-favored-nation treatment. The characteristic difference between the two systems, however, arises from the difference in their origin. The minimum schedule is not drawn up by negotiations between the executives of two countries, but is framed by the legislative body at the same time that the maximum schedule is made—that is, the legislative power fixes two rates of duty on each article in the tariff. The higher rate is the one which fixes the maximum extent to which those articles may be taxed on entering the country; the lower, or minimum rate, is the one which fixes the minimum extent to which the duty may be lowered. If it is desired to make commercial treaties at any time these two rates show the exact limits between which the treaty rates are to be fixed.

Tennessee.

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Capital: NASHVILLE.



Tennessee has an area of 42,056 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 2,020,616. Tennessee was probably first visited by De Soto during one of his exploring expeditions, but no settlement was made until 1754, when a party from North Carolina entered the State and attempted to effect a foothold there. It was driven out by Indians, but two years later a permanent settlement was made and Fort Loudon was built on the Tennessee River, about thirty miles from the present site of Knoxville. In 1760 the fort was attacked by the Indians and the whites were compelled to capitulate. In 1761 an armed force from North Carolina and Virginia succeeded in subduing the savages and settlements increased rapidly along the Watauga and Holston rivers. From 1777 until 1784 the territory formed part of North Carolina and in 1790 it was organized, together with Kentucky, as a part of a territory south of the Ohio River. In 1794 a distinct Territorial Government was given Tennessee, and in 1796 it was admitted to the Union as a State. The seat of Government was originally at Knoxville, and was changed at various times to Kingston, back to Knoxville, to Nashville, again to Knoxville, then to Murfreesboro, and, in 1826, to Nashville, where it is located at the present time. On January 7, 1861, the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session to consider what action should be taken in regard to the impending war between the South and North. The people in east Tennessee were opposed to secession, while those in the western part of the State were in favor of separation from the Union. The Governor, Isham G. Harris, favored the Southern cause and refused to honor the call for troops made by President Lincoln when Fort Sumter was fired upon. In May,

1861, a military league was formed with the Confederate States, and on June 8 an Ordinance of Secession was passed. During the Civil War the eastern part of the State was the scene of some of the hardest fighting of the conflict. In January, 1865, a convention assembled at Nashville and proposed amendments to the Constitution annulling the Ordinance of Secession and the military league, and abolishing slavery. These were ratified February 22, 1865.

The manufacturing interests of Tennessee have developed rapidly during the last decade, due largely to the exploitation of the coal and iron deposits. Flour and grist mill products rank of first importance, while the manufacture of lumber and timber has second place. Tennessee produces some of the finest tobacco grown in the United States.

According to the Crop Reporter, the principal crops of Tennessee in 1902 were as follows: Corn, 3,337,047 acres, 73,081,329 bushels; Winter wheat, 840,381 acres, 6,050,743 bushels; oats, 186,071 acres, 3,219,028 bushels; potatoes, 26,405 acres, 1,637,110 bushels; tobacco, 59,830 acres, 38,889,500 pounds.



Gov. James B. Frazier.

Events in 1903.—The State Senate indorsed, on April 15, the speech of ex-President Grover Cleveland on the negro question, in which the speaker recommended a form of adjustment of the question which he considered would satisfy both the negro and the Southern white man. Several important bills were passed by the Legislature at the session which closed in April, among which was a bill making radical changes in the fish and game laws of the State, lengthening the close season for a number of birds and animals and making the penalties heavier for infractions of the law.

Pittsburg capitalists purchased 72,000 acres of the richest iron fields in the State in February, with the intention of developing the iron industry. An initial investment of $5,000,000 was made in the construction of furnaces, which are to equal in capacity any in the Chattanooga or Alabama district. Rolling mills and other plants for finishing will be erected, and iron will be carried from rough ore to structural steel on the premises of the company.

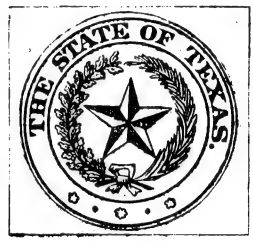
On August 22 the 119th anniversary of the organization of the State of Franklin was celebrated at Jonesborough. The State of Franklin was constituted of seven counties of Tennessee and North Carolina, and while it was short-lived, it existed as an individual State. The celebration in 1903 was the first public observance of the event.

Floods in the Mississippi in March caused serious damage to the lowlands of the State, and at one time the city of Memphis was threatened. The levees on both banks of the river were strengthened at weak points, and every effort was made to keep back the water. In the latter part of the month the Governor asked aid of the Federal Government for tents to shelter those rendered homeless in the lowlands. Refugees had congregated in Memphis in large numbers, and the city was unable to cope with them or to provide shelter.

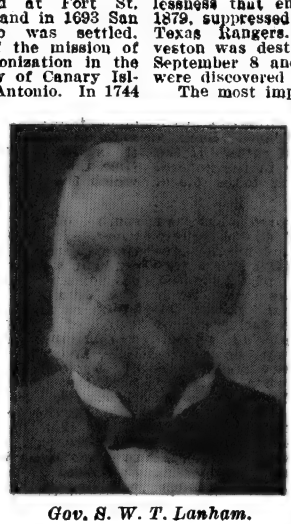
Texas.

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Capital:
AUSTIN.



Texas has an area of 267,780 square miles and by the census of 1900 its population was 3,048,710. The first record of a white man visiting Texas was in 1685, when La Salle landed on the Gulf coast. He was murdered two years later. In 1690 the Spanish mission of San Francisco was founded at Fort St. Louis, and in 1693 San Antonio was settled, followed in 1718 by the founding of the mission of San Jose de Aguayo. The first colonization in the State occurred in 1728, when a party of Canary Islanders and Mexicans settled at San Antonio. In 1744 Alamo Mission was founded and in 1790 the last of the missions was founded at Refugio. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, a dispute arose as to the boundary of Texas, and in 1819 the United States claims upon this territory were exchanged for Florida. In 1821 Moses Austin secured a grant of land for colonization purposes, and in 1824 Texas was annexed to Mexico as the Province of Coahuila. From this time until 1836 there were fights between the Americans and Mexicans, and in 1835 the Texans rose against Mexico, S. F. Austin being made commander-in-chief of the American troops. In 1836 Santa Anna, at the head of the Mexicans, invaded the country and was defeated on April 21 of that year. Mexican troops were withdrawn and Sam Houston was chosen President of the Republic of Texas. The independence of the State was recognized by the United States in 1837. In 1839 Austin was made the capital of the State.



Gov. S. W. T. Lanham.

More trouble with Mexico occurred in 1842, and in 1845 Texas was annexed to the United States. The Mexican War occurred during the period from 1846 to 1848. In 1850 the land claims were settled, and during the same year Texas released New Mexico to the United States for a consideration of $10,000,000. In 1861 Texas joined the Southern Confederacy, and on May 13, 1865, the last battle of the Civil War was fought on Texas soil, at Brazos de Santiago. A new State Constitution was adopted in 1866. Texas was readmitted to the Union in 1870. In 1865 began a period of lawlessness that ended in 1879, suppressed by the Texas Rangers. Galveston was destroyed by a storm and tidal wave on September 8 and 9, 1900. The Beaumont oil fields were discovered in 1901.

The most important industry of Texas is the manufacture of lumber and timber products, while the manufacture of cottonseed oil and cake ranks second. Much of the land is devoted to cotton raising and to cattle grazing. In 1900 Texas ranked sixth in wheat raising and grist and flour mill products have a large place in the State's industries. The discovery and development of the oil fields have recently rapidly increased the growth of sections of the State and have brought enormous wealth into the region.

Events in 1903. — Among the more important acts passed by the last session of the State Legislature were the following: An act to authorize suburban railway companies to issue stocks and bonds, under certain conditions; an act prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age in any factory using machinery, prohibiting the employment in factories of children between the ages of twelve and fifteen who cannot read and write, and prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age in any mine, distillery or brewery; an act prohibiting the employment of trainmen, telegraph operators or telegraph dispatchers for more than sixteen consecutive hours without eight hours' sleep; an act prohibiting the buying and selling of

pools on horse races; an act appropriating $50,000 to be paid as a reward to any one who will discover and furnish a practical remedy that will exterminate the cotton boll weevil; an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to habitual drunkards; an act to prevent the coercion or blacklisting of any employe or laborer; an act to define, prohibit and declare illegal trusts, monopolies and conspiracies in restraint of trade; an act to protect and preserve the wild game, wild fowl and wild birds of the State.

Because of violations of the State anti-trust laws the Appellate Court decided in February to revoke the permits of the National Cotton Oil Company and the Southern Cotton Oil Company to do business in Texas. The companies were charged with combining and pooling between themselves and other corporations and persons to regulate and fix the price of cotton seed. The decision affected about seventy-five large cotton mills in the State. On March 25 the Appellate Court declared the Galveston Municipal Commission to be an illegal body and the charter provisions creating it to be unconstitutional. The decision stated that the principle and guarantee of local State government are against municipal officers being appointed by the Governor or the State Legislature.

The State was authorized on March 5 to reopen and enlarge its iron foundries at the penitentiary at Rusk, which had been idle for several years. Clashes between the Prohibition and anti-Prohibition forces over the county elections in the State in June resulted in rioting at Hempstead, and troops were sent to prevent bloodshed. In February snow and floods caused suffering in the vicinity of Austin and on the plains. Part of San Antonio was under water, and at all points along the rivers the high water did much damage. Fire in the oil fields near Beaumont did $1,000,000 worth of damage in April.

Theosophy; Its History and Objects.

In 1875 H. P. Blavatsky founded the Theosophical Society of New York, from which centre it spread to other parts of the world. On her death, in 1891, she was succeeded by William Q. Judge as the head of the society. In 1895, in consequence of a certain ambitious member in England trying to destroy its usefulness and making an absurd, malicious and wholly unwarrantable attack upon W. Q. Judge, the American section declared its autonomy, under the title of the Theosophical Society in America, electing W. Q. Judge president for life. Similar action was taken by the other sections of the society in Europe, Australia and India, they also electing W. Q. Judge president for life. In 1896 W. Q. Judge died, appointing as his successor Katherine A. Tingley, who, in that year and in the year following, made a theosophical crusade around the world, visiting the principal countries of Europe, also Egypt, India, Australia, Canada and nearly all the States of the Union, and establishing national centres and branches of the society. On January 13, 1898, at New York, Katherine A. Tingley founded the Universal Brotherhood Organization. At the great congress of the Theosophical Society in Chicago, February, 1898, the Theosophical Society adopted the constitution of the Universal Brotherhood and became an integral part of the organization which is now called the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society. This action was later upheld in the United States Court in New York when a small minority attempted to get possession of the property, records and archives of the organization.



Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley.

In 1900 the international headquarters of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society and all its departments were moved to Point Loma, California, where is now the world's centre of this work. Among its departments are the International Brotherhood League, the Raja Yoga School for Children, the School of Antiquity, Theosophical Publishing Company, Isis League of Art, Music and Drama, Woman's Exchange and Mart, industrial departments, etc. The organization and all its departments are strictly unsectarian and non-political, and there are no salaried officers. All the workers are volunteers.

At the close of the Spanish-American War the International Brotherhood League, under the personal direction of Katherine A. Tingley, established an emergency hospital at Montauk and nursed and cared for thousands of sick soldiers. In 1899 Katherine A. Tingley organized a relief expedition to Cuba, and, with a staff of physicians and nurses and large supplies of food, medicine and clothing, rendered material aid to many thousands of Cubans left destitute by the late war. For this expedition, through the indorsement of the late President McKinley and General Joseph Wheeler, free transportation for workers and supplies were provided by the United States Government, and able assistance was also rendered by Hon. Emilio Bacardi, Mayor of Santiago de Cuba.

On her return to the United States Katherine A. Tingley brought with her several Cuban children and families for free support and education, and soon after the establishment of the Universal Brotherhood Headquarters at Point Loma, Cal., in 1900, a large number of Cuban children were brought by the International Brotherhood League, under the direction of Katherine A. Tingley, to receive free support and education at the Raja Yoga School at Point Loma, Cal. The International Brotherhood League has now established permanent headquarters at Santiago de Cuba, and a branch of the Raja Yoga School has recently been started there for the free education of Cubans.

J. H. FUSSELL,
Private Secretary to
Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley.

The publications of the organizations are "The New Century" (weekly) and "Universal Brotherhood Path" (monthly), both published at Point Loma, Cal., as well as others published in England, Ireland, Sweden, Holland, Germany and Australia. All profits arising from the sale of literature or from any of the industrial departments go toward enlarging the humanitarian work of the organization.

The leader and official head of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, with all its departments, is Katherine A. Tingley, who holds the office for life, with power to appoint her successor. She appoints all the officers, and has the power of removal of any officer or member. Applicants for membership are placed upon a three-years' probation before being admitted.

Objects of the Universal Brotherhood.—The Universal Brotherhood was established for the benefit of the people of the earth and all creatures.

The Brotherhood is a part of a great and universal movement which has been active in all ages.

This organization declares that brotherhood is a fact in nature. Its principal purpose is to teach brotherhood, demonstrate that it is a fact in nature, and make it a living power in the life of humanity.

Its subsidiary purpose is to study ancient and modern religion, science, philosophy and art; to investigate the laws of nature and the divine powers of man.

Every member has the right to believe or disbelieve in any religious system or philosophy, each being required to show that tolerance for the opinions of others which he expects for his own.

Objects of the International Brotherhood League.—

1. To help men and women to realize the nobility of their calling and their true position in life.

2. To educate children of all nations on the broadest lines of universal brotherhood, and to prepare destitute and homeless children to become workers for humanity.

3. To ameliorate the condition of unfortunate women and assist them to a higher life.

4. To assist those who are, or have been, in prison to establish themselves in honorable positions in life.

5. To endeavor to abolish capital punishment.
6. To bring about a better understanding between so-called savage and civilized races by promoting a closer and more sympathetic relationship between them.
7. To relieve human suffering resulting from flood, famine, war and other calamities, and generally to extend aid, help and comfort to suffering humanity throughout the world without regard to nationality or condition.

Treaties of the United States.

The United States Government possesses a treaty of some kind with practically every nation in the world except the government of Uruguay. In some instances the treaty is merely the conventional one of amity, peace and freedom of commerce, while with other nations such friendly treaty relations have been established that every phase of daily intercourse is governed by conditions of reciprocity. The only nations with whom there is no treaty of amity are Roumania, Servia, Turkey, and, of course, Uruguay.

While many important treaties have been signed by the United States, however, those that are of the most vital consequence to the world are the international conventions which have been adopted in the interest of all nations, and to nearly all of which this Government has been a party, for it is by this means that the pacific settlement of international disputes has been provided for, the inhumanities of warfare minimized, the submarine cables protected and the cruelty of the African slave trade repressed.

Among the most important recent treaties have been those dealing with reciprocity in tariffs between the United States and other powers. In general reciprocity treaties have been made with countries near at hand, or with great powers where reduced tariffs have appeared to be advisable.

The most important international conventions are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN A PARTY.

Character of Treaty.	Proclaimed.
Establishing International Bureau of Weights and Measures	Sept. 27, 1878
For the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in time of war	July 26, 1882
For the protection of submarine cables	May 22, 1885
For the international protection of industrial property	June 11, 1887
For the international and immediate exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications	Jan. 15, 1889
For an international union for the publication of customs tariff	Dec. 17, 1890
General act for the repression of the African slave trade	April 2, 1902
Supplementary convention for the protection of industrial property	June 22, 1892
For the regulation of the importation of spirituous liquors into Africa	Feb. 6, 1901
For the pacific settlement of international disputes	Nov. 1, 1901
A declaration prohibiting (for five years) the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons in time of war	Nov. 1, 1901
For the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention in maritime warfare	Nov. 1, 1901
For the regulation of war on land	April 11, 1902

The Reciprocity Treaties.*—There have been three distinct tests of reciprocity in the trade relations of the United States: (1) The reciprocity treaty with Canada, existing from 1855 to 1866. (2) The reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Government, existing from 1876 to 1900. (3) The series of treaties framed under the McKinley Tariff act of 1890 with Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico, in 1891; and with Germany, United Kingdom, for British West Indies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Salvador, Austria-Hungary, Honduras and Guatemala, in 1892. These continued in existence until the passage of the Wilson Tariff act.

The reciprocity agreements now in existence, framed under the Dingley tariff of 1897, took effect on the following dates, respectively: France, June 1, 1898; Portugal, June 12, 1900; Germany, July 13, 1900; Italy, July 18, 1900, and the following is a list of all the treaties and agreements which have been in force between the United States and foreign countries since 1850, the table having been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics:

Countries with which reciprocity treaties and agreements have been made.	Signed.	Took Effect.	Terminated.
British North American Possessions (treaty)	June 5, 1854	March 16, 1855	March 17, 1866
Hawaiian Islands (treaty)	Jan. 30, 1875	Sept. 9, 1876	April 30, 1900
Brazil (agreement)	Jan. 31, 1891	April 1, 1891	Aug. 27, 1891
Santo Domingo (agreement)	June 4, 1891	Sept. 1, 1891	do
Great Britain:			
Barbados (agreement)	Feb. 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1892	do
Jamaica (agreement)	..do	..do	do
Leeward Islands (agreement)	..do	..do	do
Trinidad (including Tobago) (agreement)	..do	..do	do
Windward Islands (excepting Grenada) (agreement)	..do	..do	do
British Guiana (agreement)	..do	April 1, 1892	do
Salvador (agreement)	Dec. 30, 1891	Feb. 1, 1892 (provisional)	do
Nicaragua (agreement)	March 11, 1892	March 12, 1892	do
Honduras (agreement)	April 29, 1892	May 25, 1892 (provisional)	do
Guatemala (agreement)	Dec. 30, 1891	May 30, 1892 (provisional)	do
Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico (agreement)	June 16, 1891		do
Austria-Hungary (agreement)	May 25, 1892	May 26, 1892	do
France (agreement)	May 28, 1898	June 1, 1898	Still in force.
Germany (agreement)	Jan. 30, 1892	Feb. 1, 1892	Aug. 24, 1894
do	July 10, 1900	July 13, 1900	Still in force.
Portugal and Azores and Madeira Islands (agreement)	May 22, 1900	June 12, 1900†	do
Italy (agreement)	Feb. 8, 1900	July 18, 1900	do
Switzerland (treaty of 1850)		June 1, 1898†	March 23, 1900

*The matter relating to reciprocity treaties was prepared from a special report of the Bureau of Statistics.
†Under "most-favored-nation" clause of the treaty of 1850, proclaimed November 9, 1855.

The following treaties or agreements have been negotiated and signed, and now await the action of the United States Senate:

With Great Britain: For Jamaica, signed July 22, 1899; for Turks and Caicos islands, signed July 21, 1899; for the Barbados, signed June 16, 1899; for Bermuda, signed July 24, 1899; for British Guiana, signed July 19, 1899. With France, signed July 24, 1899. With the Argentine Republic, signed July 10, 1899. There are also unratified agreements between the United States and the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Ecuador.

THE TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS OF 1903.

The following are the conventions and treaties which have been proclaimed during 1903:

March 3.—A convention between the United States and Great Britain regarding the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question.

April 3.—A supplementary treaty for extradition between the United States and Mexico.

April 30.—A renewal of the treaty of friendship between the United States and Spain.

April 30.—A treaty for extradition between the United States and Brazil.

July 11.—A convention defining the rights, privileges and immunities of Consular officers of the United States and Greece.

July 17.—A treaty for extradition between the United States and Guatemala.

TREATIES OF EXTRADITION.

Although at the present time the United States has regular treaties of extradition with about thirty nations only, the sentiment of international courtesy which usually prevails in such matters makes it difficult for a fugitive criminal to escape punishment, even in instances where such delivery could not be demanded on a treaty right.

Extraditable Crimes, How Interpreted.—The extraditable crimes are usually defined as follows:

Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.

Robbery, the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money, goods, documents or other property by violence or putting him in fear.

Burglary, the act of breaking and entering into the house of another in the night time, with intent to commit a felony therein.

Larceny, the theft of effects, personal property, horses, cattle or live stock, or money, of the value of twenty-five dollars or more.

Forgery, the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of government, of public authorities or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

Counterfeiting, falsifying or altering money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, State, provincial or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of blank notes, or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of state, or the fraudulent use of same.

Embezzlement by public officers, embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers.

Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company.

Perjury; subornation of perjury.

Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

Crimes committed at sea: (a) Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations. (b) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master. (c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so. (d) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

SUMMARY OF TREATIES.

In the following tables the various extradition treaties now in force are summarized. It is impossible to record all of the minute differences between the various treaties. Many of them are made to conform in part to the laws of the countries with which the treaties are perfected.

Extradition treaties between the United States and those countries which touch the frontiers, such as Mexico, are more rigid than those with more distant nations, and cover a greater number of offenses. Mexico is the only country in which the possession of counterfeiting tools is considered an extraditable offense. Counterfeiting is considered extraditable in all countries with which the United States has treaties. Murder or attempted murder are also considered grave enough to grant extradition in all the countries.

But three countries—Belgium, Mexico and the Netherlands—grant extradition for obtaining money by deceit. Ecuador and Great Britain are the only two in which crimes at sea are not extraditable. Burglary is a grave crime in all but five countries, and most countries include shop or office breaking.

An accurate general idea of the character of each convention of the United States with a foreign country in regard to extradition may be obtained from the following tabulations:

THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

(Compiled for The American Almanac from "Treaties in Force, 1899," and subsequent treaties provided for this purpose by the State Department.)

Country.	Murder and Attempts.	Arson.	Robbery.	Burglary.[6]	Larceny.	Obtaining Money by Deceit.	Embezzlement.	Counterfeiting.	Having Counterfeiters' Tools.	Forgery.	Fraud.	Criminal Assault or Abduction.	Bigamy.	Procuring Criminal Operation.	Mayhem.	Perjury.	Destruction or Obstruction of Railroads.	Crimes at Sea.	Crimes Against the Laws on Slavery.	Other Crimes.
Argentine Repub	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	No	Yes†	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	..
Austria-Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	..
Baden	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes[7]	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	..
Bavaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes[7]	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	..
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Bolivia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes†	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3 4
Chili	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes†	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	..
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes[7]	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	..
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	..
Germany‖	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Great Britain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes§	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1 2
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3 4
Haiti	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	..
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	2
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes[7]	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	..
Luxemburg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1 4
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes§	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	1 4 8
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes§	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	2 1
Nicaragua	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes§	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	..
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Prussia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes[7]	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes†	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	..
Russia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes§	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Salvador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes†	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	..
Servia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes§	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes†	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes§	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	2
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	..

The nations with which the United States now has no treaties of extradition are Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Korea, Morocco, Paraguay, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Uruguay and Venezuela.

*Property of value of $200. †In excess of $200. ‡Covers criminal assault only. §Includes kidnapping and child stealing. ‖The treaty with Prussia applies to other German States. [1]Receiving goods known to have been dishonorably obtained an extraditable crime. [2]Participation is extraditable. [3]Also kidnapping of minors or adults. [4]Attempts to commit crime covered by the treaty are also extraditable. [5]Attempts upon the life of a ruler, whatever the purpose of the assault, not to be regarded as a political crime. [6]Most nations include shop or office breaking. [7]Only embezzlement of public moneys. [8]Bribery.

OTHER IMPORTANT TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Country.	Character of Treaty.	Signed.	Proclaimed.
France	Alliance (first treaty signed)	February 6, 1778	May 4, 1778
France	Contract to repay loans made by King of France	February 6, 1778	May 4, 1778
Great Britain	Provisional peace	November 30, 1782	April 11, 1783
Great Britain	Definitive peace	September 3, 1783	January 14, 1784
France	Cession of Louisiana	April 30, 1803	October 21, 1803
Spain	Cession of the Floridas	February 22, 1819	February 22, 1821
Great Britain	Ship canal connecting Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (the Clayton-Bulwer treaty)	April 19, 1850	July 15, 1850
Mexico	Cession of territory (Gadsden treaty)	December 30, 1853	November 18, 1854
Russia	Cession of Alaska	March 30, 1867	June 20, 1867
China	Regulation of Chinese immigration	November 17, 1880	October 5, 1881
Great Britain & Germany	Neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan Islands	July 14, 1889	May 21, 1890
Great Britain	Modus vivendi in Behring Sea controversy	February 29, 1892	May 9, 1892
Russia	do do do	May 4, 1894	May 12, 1894
Spain	Peace	December 10, 1898	April 11, 1899
Great Britain	Modus vivendi in Alaskan boundary controversy	October 20, 1899	
Great Britain	To facilitate the construction of a ship canal (the Hay-Pauncefote treaty)	November 18, 1901	February 22, 1902

Trusts.

HERBERT N. CASSON,
Author of
"Organized Self-Help."

Of all the numerous economic problems that confront the American people none is more important or more difficult of solution than that presented by the trusts. It is a new problem. No ancient nation that ever existed, so far as we know, had to grapple with the question of commercial trusts in the form which they have assumed in the last few years in the United States. Even here the trust is a new thing, whether it be considered as a transient phenomenon or as an economic development. Up to the year 1898 the $200,000,000 corporation was unknown. Ten years ago a corporation capitalized at $10,000,000 would have been classed among the largest; to-day it would attract little attention.

Among the 400 largest corporations now existing only 42 were organized prior to 1890. The oldest, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, capitalized at $32,000,000, was formed in 1822.

There is a vast difference, it must be remembered, between what is commonly known as a trust and a company or corporation. A corporation is a combination of individuals, while a trust is a combination of corporations. A trust does not promote trade by the stimulation of a healthy competition; it injures trade by restraining or destroying its competitors. It is the aim of the trust to control, to monopolize, to dictate to the public the prices at which goods shall be bought or sold.

By some a distinction is made between the "natural monopoly" and the commercial trust. By the former is meant such companies as the gas or water company of a city, and by the latter is meant the combination of several industrial corporations into one company for the purpose of destroying competition. It is difficult to draw a line and to say exactly where the corporation ends and where the trust begins, but the understanding generally is that it is the element of coercion and monopoly that puts the trust in a class by itself and renders it so obnoxious to the public.

The "criminal trust" is not the company that is formed to produce some new and useful commodity, to open up new railways, to dig new mines, or to exploit in any new manner the natural wealth of a country. It is not the company that is content to take its place among its competitors and obtain its fair share of trade by rendering to the public the greatest possible amount of service. It is, on the contrary, the company that conspires against the freedom of trade, that makes it impossible for its competitors to continue in business, and that finally obtains such a monopoly as to hold the public at its mercy with regard to the commodities in which it deals.

From the standpoint of the trust itself the reason for its organization is that a "community of interest" may exist between competing corporations. Competition is productive of waste and unnecessary expense. If consolidation has been found to be beneficial up to a certain point, why not carry it to its logical conclusion and organize the entire trade?

The total number of existing trusts is given by Congressman Charles E. Littlefield as 793, capitalized for the enormous sum of over fourteen billion dollars. The railroads are not included in this estimate, their capitalization being over twelve billion dollars. As the national wealth is little more than ninety billions, it will be seen that the trusts represent over one-quarter of our national wealth.

The largest of all trusts is the United States Steel Corporation, organized in 1901. This "Steel Trust," as it is generally called, is a combination of ten large corporations, each of which was itself a consolidation of several smaller companies. Its total capitalization is $1,404,000,000. Its net earnings in 1902 were $111,000,000. The number of its employes is over 100,000.

The plant of this gigantic trust, whose capitalization equals over one-half of the money of all kinds in the United States, consists of 149 steel works, with an annual capacity of 9,000,000 tons of finished material; 78 blast furnaces, with a capacity of 6,500,000 tons of pig iron; 18,000 coke furnaces, 71,000 acres of coal lands, 30,000 acres of land in the coke region, 70 per cent of the ore mines of the Lake Superior region, 125 large vessels on the great lakes, a number of short railway lines and buildings, and offices of various kinds in all parts of the world.

Strictly speaking, the United States Steel Corporation is not an operating company, but a holding company. Neither does it have a complete monopoly of the steel business, as about 40 per cent was done last year by independent companies.

Another immense consolidation, organized in 1902, is the International Mercantile Marine Company, otherwise known as the Ship Trust. Mr. J. P. Morgan was its organizer, and the different lines which he succeeded in bringing together were the White Star, the Red Star, the Leyland, the Atlantic Transport and the Dominion. The trust was a most ambitious effort to control the transatlantic traffic. The fleet of the Ship Trust numbers 123 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,034,884. The capital stock and bonds amounted to $170,000,000. During the first year of operation the net earnings were $6,107,675.

The plan of the trust was to so organize ocean traffic as to be able to run an express steamer from each continent every day. In a large measure the plan has failed of its purpose, as the Cunard line and the German and French lines refused to enter the consolidation. The five lines that were brought together have been acting with a large degree of independence since their organization by Mr. Morgan.

Perhaps the most important event of the year, with relation to trusts, has been the prosecution and dissolving of the Northern Securities Company, by order of President Roosevelt. This company was organized in 1901, with a capitalization of $400,000,000. It was a combination of two competing railroads—the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. The market value of the stock of the two railroads in 1895 was $35,250,000, less than one-tenth of the amount of capitalization in 1901.

On February 20, 1903, Attorney-General Knox was instructed to begin proceedings against the Northern Securities Company, on the charge that it was an "unlawful combination and conspiracy." Suit was accordingly brought against it under the Sherman Anti-Trust law of 1897, and although the Northern Securities Company claimed to be only a security-holding company, it was declared to be unlawful and dissolved.

One feature that has been common to all trusts organized in the last two or three years is overcapitalization. To show the growth of this evil it is only necessary to state that the total capitalization of all companies organized during 1902 amounted to $3,700,000,000, and that those organized in 1901 exceeded this figure by $200 000,000. The creation of paper values has dangerously increased the speculative element in business. The increase of "undigested securities," as they have been called, has not tended to promote confidence or a sense of security among business men and financiers. It is plain that too much has been expected of consolidation in a number of instances.

During the past four years the capitalization of industrial consolidations amounted to $7,536,000,000, the largest flotations being in 1901 and 1903. Many of these have collapsed, and the securities of nearly all of them have depreciated. In fact, the trusts have demonstrated that there is a limit beyond which an organization cannot go in passing over from protection against excessive competition to attempted monopoly. It is stated on credible authority that "the actual market value of this prodigious product of the printing press is probably about 25 cents on the dollar."

The extent to which monopolistic combinations are being formed in almost all departments of business is alarming. Free competition and equal opportunities, in the old sense, are now rapidly disappearing.

Many corporations, formerly competitors, have formed pools or entered into "gentlemen's agreements," by which means they are enabled to keep prices above what they would be under the normal operation of the law of supply and demand.

The number of "chain stores" is giving considerable anxiety to wholesalers and retailers. Already one concern is operating 230 retail stores, and another owns 114. All manner of price-fixing agreements are being devised so that underselling shall be prevented.

It has been recently shown by the Civic Federation investigators that the boycott and the blacklist are largely used by many corporations. Business agents are employed to detect violations of the combination agreement.

"When production is too great to support the minimum price," says the Civic Federation Review, "the combinations sometimes place limits on the output, as when the whiskey pool limited production to 28 per cent of each plant's capacity and the Whiskey Trust closed sixty-eight of its eighty distilleries."

In short, so general has the tendency become to organize monopolistic combinations that no law has yet been framed which can deal adequately with the problem or give the public the protection which it does not at the present time possess. Anti-trust laws have been passed by twenty-nine States and by Congress. In 1889 North Carolina made the organization of trusts a crime, with a penalty of $10,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment.

The Sherman Anti-Trust law was passed by Congress in 1897 and forbids all "conspiracies in restraint of trade" under penalty of a fine of $5,000 and a year's imprisonment. By a number of well-known decisions this act has been held to be constitutional, yet it has not decreased the trust-organizing tendency to any appreciable degree.

The Littlefield Anti-Trust bill of 1903 was amended and tinkered for several weeks, and finally declared to be unconstitutional, and in its stead the Elkins Anti-Rebate bill was passed, which, even if strictly enforced, would deal with only one phase of the monopolistic tendency.

The newly created Department of Commerce may furnish the governmental machinery by means of which trusts may be either dissolved or compelled to render proper service to the public, but up to the present time it has accomplished nothing of importance.

The Coal Trust is in reality a railroad trust. The Reading Company, Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie and New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad companies compose it. Allied with these six companies are the Delaware & Hudson, Pennsylvania and New York, Ontario & Western. These companies own or control by stock ownership 97 per cent of the entire anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. They provide the only means of transportation from the coal fields. The Reading, Central of New Jersey and Lehigh Valley together control 67 per cent of the anthracite coal fields. The Reading owns the majority of the stock of the Central of New Jersey. The Erie owns the New York, Susquehanna & Western, J. P. Morgan, as trustee, votes the stock of the Reading and Erie. The annual productive capacity of the anthracite coal field is 60,000,000 tons. The control of the amount of output, the freight rate and the price to the consumer of this great necessary of life is thus centralized. The actual result of this combination to the consuming public has been an increase in the average price of tidewater coal from $3.12 a ton in 1895 to $5 a ton in 1903, or over $100,000,000 a year.

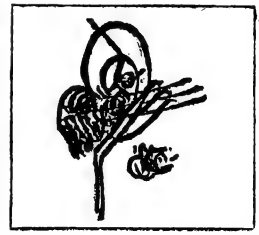
It was the New York American that brought to light the fact that the Coal Trust compact was something more than a "gentlemen's agreement" when it exposed the organization and inner working of the Temple Iron Company, under which title the "six companies" are banded together by written agreements jointly guaranteeing, in proportions corresponding to their coal tonnage, the Temple Iron Company's stock and bonds, which are issued for the purchase of troublesome independents. The effectiveness of the trust organization is made complete by a series of identical contracts called "coal purchase contracts," whereby, under a cleverly devised verbiage, the control of the output of independent mines for all future time is turned over to the trust in consideration of preferential freight rates.

During the past year a bitter and persistent warfare in the courts has been waged by William Randolph Hearst, and at present the trust is battling for its continued existence in three forums: Before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Attorney-General of the State of New York and the Attorney-General of the United States. The case before the Attorney-General of the United States has been hung up for months, but those before the Interstate Commerce Commission and Attorney-General Cunneen are being pressed to a conclusion.

Turkey.

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Capital:
CONSTANTINOPLE.



The earliest historical mention of the Turks was somewhat prior to 850 A. D., but the position they occupied was of little prominence until about 1030 A. D., when the Othman Turks, founders of the present dynasty, took possession of considerable Asiatic territory. By the beginning of the fourteenth century they had made themselves masters over many more provinces, and, having captured Nicea, had established their capital at Broussa. In 1080 they made their first appearance in Europe, at which time some 2,000 of their best warriors crossed the Bosphorus to assist Emperor Botoniates in one of the petty wars which were of such frequent occurrence at that time. Before the end of the century, however, their name was known throughout the world, for they had reduced such countries as Bulgaria, Macedonia and Thessaly to subjection, and had become rulers over all Asia. In 1892 they turned their attention to Europe, and in 1453 captured Constantinople, which has since been their capital. From that day their power was extended with rapidity until it threatened to spread from one end of Europe to the other, but in 1525 Solyman I. suffered his first serious defeat, and ever since the glory of the empire has waned. Step by step they were driven out of their European territories. Upper Hungary and Transylvania were abandoned as early as 1595. In 1769 they were expelled from the Crimea, and in 1806 the Russian frontier was still further extended. The success of the Greek war for independence cost them that country, but the greatest blow to Turkish power was the war of 1876, which resulted in the loss of Bulgaria, Thessaly, Eastern Roumelia and a strip of Armenia, as well as the entire independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, and the loss of administration over Bosnia, Herzegovina and Cyprus.

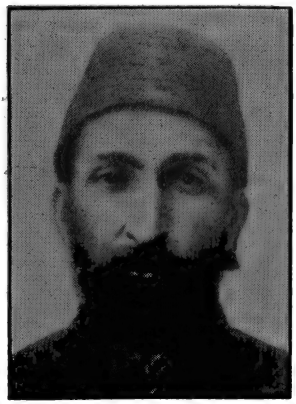
Abdul-Hamid II., who was born 15 Shaban, 1245 (September 22, 1842), is the thirty-fourth sovereign of the House of Othman. On the deposition of his

brother, Sultan Murad V., who was said to be suffering from idiocy, he succeeded to the throne August 31, 1876.

It is not the custom for the Sultans of Turkey to contract regular marriages. The harem is a State institution, and all children born within its walls are considered legitimate, whether the offspring of free women or of slaves. By the law of succession, which has long been established in Turkey, however, the throne does not descend to the eldest son of the Sultan, but to the senior male descendant of the first Othman, so that while the present ruler has several sons, no one of them can inherit the throne if they have uncles or cousins of greater age.

The present heir apparent, therefore, is Prince Mehemmed-Rechad Effendi, who was born November 3, 1844. He has three children—Prince Zia-Eddine, born 1876; Prince Nedjm, born 1881, and Princess Reji'a, born 1887.

The Ministry. — Grand Vizier, Said Pacha; Cheikh-ul-Islam, Mehmed Djemal-Eddin Effendi; Minister of State, Justice and Religion, Abdourrahman Pacha; Minister of Marine, Hassan Pacha; Minister of War, Riza Pacha; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tevfik Pacha; Minister of the Interior, Memdouh Pacha; Minister of Finances, Rechad Pacha; Minister of Evkafs (pious foundations), Galib Pacha; Minister of Public Works and Commerce, Zihni Pacha.



Sultan of Turkey.

The Nation.—The Sultan of Turkey is the absolute ruler of the Ottoman Empire, in so far as his word is not in opposition to the precepts of the Koran. The legislative and executive rest in the Sultan, and are vested under him in the Grand Vizier and the Cheikh-ul-Islam, the head of the church.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the empire, and its adherents far outnumber all others. Seven other religions are given official recognition.

The budget (1898) shows a revenue of $81,893,462 and an expenditure of $81,153,341. The public debt at that time was $726,511,195.

Agriculture is little practiced in Turkey. Coffee, opium, gums and madder are exported. Silk, wine, perfume, brass and copper ware, tapestry, chrome pigment and rare minerals are important products. The fisheries and pearl fisheries are valuable.

The Dependencies.—The principality of Bulgaria is one of the tributary States to the Ottoman Empire. It was created in 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin. By this document it is given a Christian government and a national militia. The legislative power is vested in the Sobranje, or one-chambered National Assembly, the members of which are elected by universal male suffrage and hold for five years.

The island of Crete is an autonomous State, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, but not to tribute. It is under a High Commissioner of the Powers. Its Bule, or Assembly, consists of sixty-four deputies, elected every two years. Questions of foreign relations are determined by the representatives of the four Powers at Rome.

Samos is an island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, and under the guarantee of Russia, France and Great Britain of December 2, 1832.

The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals which are but little worked. Chrome is found in Kutaia, silver and lead ore in the Cilician Taurus and in Sivas, manganese ore at Salonica, zinc at Karasu on the Black Sea. Among other ores and minerals found in abundance are antimony, copper, borax, meerschaum, argentiferous pyrites, emery, asphalt, coal and lignite. The fisheries are important. The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl and the Persian Gulf pearls. The fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of more than $1,250,000.

The whole of the Turkish Empire is divided into thirty vilayets, or governments, and sub-divided into sanjaks, or provinces, kazas, or districts, nahies, or sub-districts, and karies, or communities. A Governor-General, who is held to represent the Sultan, is placed at the head of each vilayet, and the provinces, districts, etc., are under inferior authorities. All subjects may fill the highest offices in the State, no matter what their birth may be. Foreigners residing in Turkey are under the laws of their own country, and are amenable for trial, in cases in which Turkish subjects are not concerned, to a tribunal presided over by their own consul. Foreigners who own real property are amenable to the Ottoman civil courts in questions relative to their landed property. Cases between foreign and Turkish subjects are tried in Turkish courts, a dragoman of the foreign consulate being present to see that the trial is carried on according to law. The carrying out of sentence, if it be against the foreigner, is done through his consulate. Cases between two foreign subjects of different nationalities are tried in the court of the defendant.

Since the Summer of 1888 Turkey has been in direct railway communication with the rest of Europe, the main lines starting from Constantinople and Salonica. German railways are building from Konia to Mosul, Bagdad and Basrah. There are about 24,000 miles of telegraph in Turkey and about 750 telegraph offices.

Events in 1903.—The "Sick Man of Europe" had a relapse, and a plethora of doctors failed to effect a cure. Insurrections by Bulgarians, revolts by Albanians and Macedonians, foreign warships in Turkish harbors, protests from the Powers, threats of war, uncertainty of finances, a thousand ills kept the country in turmoil and disturbed the peace of Europe and the minds of writers through the entire year. At the beginning of the year, in January, the Sultan ordered the mobilization of an army of 240,000 men for a demonstration in Macedonian territory, especially at Adrianople and Monastir. In February Russia and Austria jointly agreed upon a firm note to be sent to the Sultan demanding a withdrawal of the troops and insisting upon administrative and financial reforms in Macedonia. On February 19 the reforms asked for were not calculated to cause irritation, and on February 23 Turkey accepted the conditions and announced the formal support of Great Britain and Italy to the scheme, which called for the organization of a gendarmerie under the direction of European officers, the incorporation of a proportionate part of the Christian population in its ranks, prompt trials for those arrested for common crimes and respect for the laws of the Albanians.

The forerunner of this protest and the demand for the reforms was the beginning of a revolution in Macedonia which smoldered at first, but burst into flame in the Spring. In January some Bashi-Bazouks and regulars released from service began a sort of foray on their own account among the Christian villages, pretending to seek for arms, and killing and pillaging when none were found. This aroused the Macedonians, who retaliated, only too ready to offer opposition to anything Turkish. The chiefs of the

TURKISH TRIBUTARY STATES.

The condition of the tributary states is estimated as follows:

Tributary States.	Area, Sq. M.	Population.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Imports.	Exports.
Bulgaria	38,080	3,744,283*	$19,603,580†	$19,736,574†	$18,008,816‡	$16,553,952†
Crete	3,326	303,543*	1,252,639§	1,398,851§	2,889,669‡	1,457,096‡
Egypt	400,000	9,734,405‖	55,000,000†	54,875,000†	97,969,770*†	97,257,300*†
Samos	180	54,830*	176,934‡	176,934‡	1,065,000*	1,055,000*

*1900. †1903. ‡1901. §1901-2. ‖1897. *†Both merchandise and specie in 1902.

In Turkey all Mussulmans of over twenty years are subject to military duty, and this liability continues for twenty years. Non-Mohammedans are not liable, but must pay an exemption tax, levied on males of all ages. Nomad Arabs, though liable, furnish no recruits, and many nomad Kurds evade service. The whole empire is divided into seven army districts, with as many army corps. The infantry is generally armed with Mauser rifles. The field artillery has been recently reorganized on a plan sanctioned in 1891. The crews for the navy are raised partly by conscription and partly by volunteer enlistment.

Macedonian revolutionary movement in Bulgaria seized the opportunity to start anew the patriotic fervor of the people, and on January 12 it was announced that a general uprising of the Macedonians would occur on April 1.

In the meantime a revolt broke out in north Albania against the reform demands of the Powers. On March 29 it had assumed serious proportions. Turkish troops were rushed to the country, and almost daily engagements were held between the regulars and the revolutionists. The Bulgarian inhabitants of more than thirty villages joined issue against the soldiers, and on April 2 the first heavy battle was fought, in which more than 1,000 men were killed or wounded. It was claimed that the Albanian uprising was due largely to the desire of Don Juan Kastorioti, who wished to set up a monarchy with himself as monarch. A peace commission was sent out by the Sultan to treat with the Albanians, but on April 17 the commission was seized and practically made prisoners. On May 15 the insurgents crossed the Turkish frontier, and on the 16th Turkish soldiers occupied Albanian towns. On May 25 about fifty Albanian chiefs were exiled to Asia Minor, and the rebellion in that territory was considered at an end. In spite of this, however, there was fighting in the hills during the entire Summer.

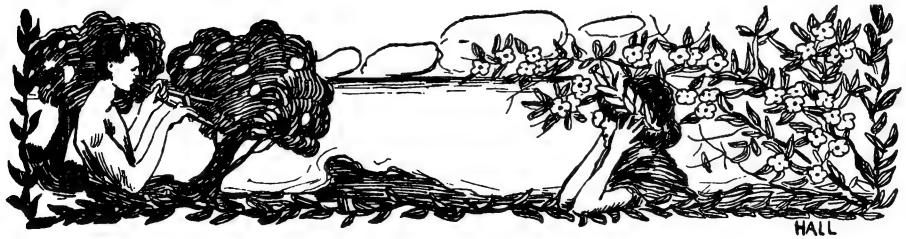
The insurrection of the Bulgarians was planned with greater care than was that of the Albanians. In May an attempt was made to blow up the city of Salonica, following the destruction of the Ottoman Bank by dynamite on April 29. The principal quarters of the town had been undermined and quantities of dynamite and nitro-glycerine were found. The most severe measures were at once adopted against those suspected of taking part in the outrage. About 300 persons were killed by soldiers and by bombs and more than 1,000 arrested as being implicated in the insurrection. The Bulgarian Government was blamed and for a time war was imminent between Bulgaria and Turkey. To prevent damage to foreign property two Austrian battleships and an Austrian torpedo boat arrived at Salonica on May 2. Eight Italian warships were ordered to proceed to the city on May 4 to augment the Austrian demonstration. The Bulgarian insurrection was carried on with massacres of Mussulmans, and horrible atrocities were reported.

In February reports began to come of the organization of armed bands of Macedonians, and on March 2 came the news of a clash between Macedonians and Bulgarians on one hand and Turkish soldiers on the other. This was a signal for the general uprising to begin, and from the 1st of March through the Spring and Summer there was serious fighting. The revolutionary authorities were accused of murders by the score, of ordering massacres and of insisting upon the most brutal sort of warfare. The Turkish soldiers were not behind in carrying on the kind of fighting for which they have gained a reputation in previous revolutions. Villages were burned, innocent peasants were murdered and women and children dragged from their homes. In June it was reported that the Macedonians had arranged to use plague bacilli as weapons in their fight for freedom. In August began a war for the annihilation of the Macedonians. Turkish soldiers were given free rein to kill and burn, to wipe out whole villages and decimate even entire provinces. On August 24 a general massacre of Bulgarians in the vilayet of Monastir was reported, and on the next day an even greater massacre was reported from Adrianople. All Macedonia became aroused, and on September 1 the Macedonian Revolutionist Committee made its long-deferred announcement of a general insurrection. In the vilayet of Monastir it was estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 Bulgarian men, women and children had been killed by Turkish troops.

The United States became directly interested in the situation in August, when a cablegram was received announcing the assassination of United States Vice-Consul and Deputy-Consul William C. Magelssen at Beirut, Syria. Without delay messages were sent to United States Minister Leishman at Constantinople directing him to use the most vigorous measures to impress the Sultan with the gravity of the case. At the same time Admiral Cotton's fleet, then at Nice, was directed to proceed at once to Beirut. On the next day, however, news came that the report of the assassination was false and that the Vice-Consul, although fired upon, had not been injured. The Turkish Government claimed that the shot had been fired by one of a wedding party, merely as a salute to the bride and groom, and that no harm was intended to the United States representative. Some arrests were made and the matter settled.

The Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, M. Stcherbina, was shot and killed by an Albanian sentry early in April. Russia demanded satisfaction from Turkey to the extent of paying a large sum of money and erecting a memorial chapel to the dead official. Diplomatic relations were severed until August 27, when full satisfaction was given.

On April 13 an agreement was concluded whereby Great Britain, France and Germany were to participate equally in the control of the proposed Bagdad railway, the revenues of which were to be guaranteed by Turkish customs. The road is to run from Konia to Bagdad, with branches to Aleppo, Urfa and the Gulf of Alexandretta. Concessions for the line were obtained by Germans. England withdrew from the agreement April 23, not satisfied with the security offered.



Uruguay.

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Capital:
MONTEVIDEO.

The first European to land on the shores of Uruguay was Don Dias de Salis, a Spaniard, who made his first visit in 1503. On his second, in 1516, he was murdered by the natives. Two or three other attempts at exploration were made, but met with fierce and determined resistance from the savages, who resisted desperately every advance of the strangers. In 1522 Sebastian Cabot caused a fort to be constructed in the country east of the River Uruguay, which was held until 1580, when it was abandoned by its garrison. The Spanish conquerors renewed from time to time their efforts to gain a foothold in the rich regions east of the Uruguay, but the opposition of the natives was so fierce and so successful that little or no progress was made for a long time. It was not until 1624 that the first of the present centres of population was founded. This settlement was made about two leagues from the mouth of the Rio Negro and was called Santo Domingo de Sariano. The country remained in the hands of Spain until 1810, when the people, encouraged by a successful resistance of attacks by the British in the preceding four or five years, repudiated the authority of the Spanish viceroy and chose a council to which they intrusted the conduct of public affairs, and this step was the beginning of the struggle which ended with the extinction of Spanish dominion in South America. A revolutionary party was formed under the lead of Jose C. Artigas, which finally succeeded in expelling the Spaniards from the country, and a confederation of the provinces of Uruguay was formed. Attacked by Portugal and Brazil, however, the political situation was for a number of years in an unsettled condition. A long period of internal strife followed, and there was a continued succession of revolutions, dictatorships, assassinations and insurrections until 1876, since when the country has enjoyed comparative quiet. The Presidents of later years have exhibited wisdom in government under difficult circumstances, and a patriotic ambition to advance their country's welfare rather than their personal interests, and as the nation emerges from the cloud which a great financial storm had gathered over it it can look to a future bright with prosperity and find in its promise the courage that is equal to the demands of modern civilization and the energy that shall not falter in the work of building up a great republic on the banks of the Uruguay.



President Ordonez.

The President. — The President of Uruguay is Senor Jose Batle y Ordonez, who was elected February 28, 1903.

The Cabinet.—The President is assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers which is constituted as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Worship, Dr. German Roosen; Minister of Finance, Senor Diego Pons; Minister of Agriculture, Industry, Public Instruction and Public Work, Senor Luis Varela; Minister of War and Marine, Senor Pedro Callordax. The Department of the Interior and Justice is vacant, and the functions of the office are being performed by the Minister of War.

The Nation. — Uruguay possesses a republican form of government, its powers being vested in three branches—the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive power is exercised by the President, who is elected for a term of four years; the legislative power vests in a Congress of two Houses—the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is composed of nineteen members, one for each department, and they are selected by electors who are chosen by the direct vote of the people. Senators are chosen for a term of six years. The Chamber of Representatives consists of sixty-nine members, who are elected for three years, in the proportion of one to every three thousand male adults who can read and write.

Although the Roman Catholic Church has been designated as the established church, other religious faiths are tolerated. Primary education is compulsory. By the figures of 1901 there were 605 public elementary schools, with 1,161 teachers and nearly 50,000 pupils, while the number of private schools is so large that it has been estimated that there was one school, either public or private, for each 850 inhabitants. In spite of this, however, in 1900 more than 50 per cent of the population over six years of age (outside of the capital) could neither read nor write.



Nature has been lavish of her favors to Uruguay. On her fertile plains is the pasture for the vast herds which now constitute the chief national wealth; in her valleys and on her hills are mingled the vegetation of the tropics and of the temperate zones, while in her mountains are great stores of mineral wealth. In 1900 the land devoted to pasturage was more than 37,000,000 acres, while, according to the declarations of the owners, in 1901 there were 6,326,601 head of cattle, 575,361 horses and 17,624,548 sheep, besides many mules, pigs and goats in the various departments of the republic. During 1902 more than 800,000 cattle were slaughtered, and the wool clip in 1900 amounted to nearly 33,000 metric tons. Several of the departments are extremely rich agriculturally, there being nearly 22,000 farmers in the republic. Wheat is largely grown, while maize, barley, millet, rye, oats and flaxseed constitute a large proportion of the farm crops. Tobacco and olives are now being cultivated to quite a large extent, while the vineyards of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto and Rio Negro contain nearly 12,000,000 vines. The minerals in Uruguay are chiefly to be found in the northern departments, where several gold mines are being worked, and silver, copper, lignite, coal, magnesium and lead are being mined in paying quantities. The report of the special trade of 1901 shows imports of $23,691,982 and exports to the amount of $27,731,126.

Although there is no authoritative statement of the revenue and expenditures of the country, the following is the estimate for 1901-02: Revenue, $16,160,000; expenditure, $16,160,996.

Events in 1903.—In March the "Blancos," who have long been a disturbing element in Uruguay politics, rebelled against the new President, Batle y Ordonez, and the appointment of departmental prefects and started a revolution. The trouble was confined to three departments and did not threaten the capital. Several engagements were held between the rebels and the government troops. The English railroad was destroyed, and it was reported that the revenue offices had been seized on March 17 by mutinous national guardsmen. On March 22 an agreement was reached and articles of peace signed by the rebels and the government. It was agreed that new prefects would be appointed in six departments to please the "Blancos."

President Batle y Ordonez was elected on March 1 as a compromise. The two candidates before the Congress, which elects the President in Uruguay, were Maceachen, a "Red," and Carlos Blanco, a "White," or "Blanco." Congress was able to come to no agreement, and the name of Jose Batle y Ordonez was offered and accepted by all of the "Reds" and a part of their opponents.

Serious difficulties arose between Italy and Uruguay in January over a clash which occurred between the authorities and Captain Balestrini, of the Italian bark Maria Madre. The bark had been chartered by a German firm for the conveying of a quantity of hides, but for some reason the vessel did not sail after the cargo had been loaded. The matter was taken to the courts by the Germans and an embargo was laid upon the bark. The captain attempted to prevent the seizing of his vessel by covering the decks with the Italian flag, but the Uruguay officials managed to get aboard and ordered the

Italian officers and crew ashore. The Italian Government, through its consul, took up the matter, claiming that Uruguay had exceeded her rights, and for a time an Italian naval demonstration was threatened. The matter was finally adjusted, however.

Utah.

Capital:
SALT LAKE CITY.

Utah has an area of 84,928 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 276,749. Utah was acquired by the United States by the treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo in 1848, when several of the Western States were given up by Mexico. In 1850 it was organized as a Territory, and at that time comprised all of the country lying between the eastern boundary of California and the great plains. The creation of the Territories of Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming reduced it to its present dimensions. In 1847 the Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, began to make settlements in Salt Lake Valley, and rapidly extended themselves over the fertile region of the Territory, forming communities with governments administered from the central head of the church. Prior to the advent of railroads very few Gentiles entered the country, but with the ease of transportation afforded by the great railroad lines from the East many immigrants came into Utah and rapidly increased the population in spite of the efforts of the Mormons to keep the country for themselves. January 4, 1896, Utah was admitted as a State, a constitution having been formed acceptable to Congress. Previous to this time statutes had been passed forbidding the practice of polygamy, but countless controversies have arisen since then between the United States Government and the Mormons as to the moral status of their faith.

Utah is primarily an agricultural and mining State, though in recent years manufacturing has received a stimulus and now has a large share in the wealth of the region. The smelting and refining of lead ore is the principal industry, the lead mined being 13 per cent of the total production in the United States. The manufacture of salt from the concentrated brine of the great Salt Lake also ranks high in the scale of important industries. Dependent upon agriculture and horticulture are flour and grist milling, the canning of fruits and vegetables, and the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk. Silver, as a by-product of lead refining, is of greater value in the State than is the lead.



Gov. Heber M. Wells.

Events in 1903.—The most important acts of the State Legislature were the passage of an irrigation bill, providing for the construction of an irrigation system, and the adoption of laws for the protection of birds and animals. A commission was appointed to negotiate with the Legislature of Arizona for the annexation to Utah of that part of Arizona lying north of the Colorado River. Owing to the prevalence of a grasshopper pest, county boards were authorized to offer a bounty of one cent a pound for grasshoppers, the State to pay two-thirds and the county one-third. It was made unlawful to store in the underground workings of any mine employing more than ten men more than enough powder to last twenty-four hours. A rigid "pure food law" was enacted. The use of the American flag for advertising purposes or its disfigurement in any way was forbidden in another statute. A State Board of Sheep Commissioners and the office of inspector with deputies were created to enforce new and stringent regulations to eradicate scab and other diseases from sheep. Permanent insanity was added to the grounds for divorce. A mandatory free text-book law applying to all school districts in the State was passed. School boards in districts having a population of 2,000 or more were ordered to establish free kindergartens. A commission of five members was created to work toward securing the expenditure of Government funds for irrigation purposes within the State. The State banking law was amended to permit the establishment of banks of not less than $10,000 capital in cities or towns having less than 3,500 inhabitants. Teachers afflicted with a serious infectious or hereditary disease were forbidden employment in the public schools. A State curfew law was enacted, making it unlawful for any child under fourteen years of age to be in any public place after nine o'clock in the evening, unless accompanied by parent or guardian. Provisions were made for the care of dependent, neglected or ill-treated children. A system of State highways was created. It was made a misdemeanor for any person under eighteen years of age to buy, accept or have in his possession any cigar, cigarette or tobacco or narcotic in any form. A State barber board was created to examine and license applicants desiring to practice the barber trade. The labelling of all high explosives was required, showing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, date of manufacture and percentage of nitro-glycerine or other high explosive contained.

On January 20 Apostle Reed Smoot, of the Mormon Church, was elected to the United States Senate by a vote of 46 to 17. A protest was raised at once from all parts of the country against seating the Senator-elect on the ground that he countenanced polygamy. Church, religious and reform organizations and prominent individuals were insistent in their attempts to prevent the election in the first place, and to nullify it in the second.

A large delegation of Boers purchased a tract of several thousand acres near Ogden in February for colonization purposes. Attempts to build a cut-off across the Great Salt Lake for the Southern Pacific have cost the railroad company more than $1,000,000. The track was laid across the lake on great spiles, which appeared to be set in solid earth, but at the first trial the weight of a single locomotive caused the track to sink about half a mile from shore. At one point six forty-foot steel spiles were driven on top of each other, and the entire 240 feet of steel disappeared through the bed of the lake and could not be found. One hundred carloads of stone were dumped into the hole and ten minutes later could not be located with a forty-foot pole. During the Summer it was found that the lake had fallen two feet and six inches below its normal level in spite of the unprecedented rainfall.



Venezuela.

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Capital:
CARACAS.

The coast of Venezuela was the first part of the mainland of America to be sighted by Columbus, who, during his third voyage, in 1498, entered the Gulf of Paria and sailed along the coast of the delta of the Orinoco. During the following year a great part of the coast was traced by Spanish navigators, and by 1550 colonization had been carried so far that the territory was made a captain-generalcy. Venezuela remained under Spanish rule until 1820, when the province achieved independence, for which she had been fighting for ten years. In the war for independence the leader of the Venezuelan troops was Bolivar, the ablest general South America has ever produced. In 1821 Venezuela formed part of the Federal State of Colombia, which embraced the present republics of Colombia and Ecuador, but in 1829 she became a separate government. In 1845 Spain finally recognized the independence of the country. In 1846 began the first of the succession of internal wars which have disturbed the equanimity of the state ever since. Early in 1901 there were several spasmodic revolts against President Castro's Government, which became more determined and more coherent as the year advanced, until by the beginning of 1902 civil war of the deadliest kind was in progress. About the same time trouble occurred along the Colombian border, but was averted in this direction partly by the intervention of the United States. In October, 1902, the Government made a determined stand against the rebels and succeeded in subduing them for a time.

The President. — General Cipriano Castro.

The Ministry.—Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Alejandro Urbaneja; Secretary of Interior, Dr. Lucio Baldo; Secretary of Treasury, Jose C. de Castro; Secretary of War and Navy, General J. M. Garcia Gomez; Secretary of Agriculture, General Jose T. Arria; Secretary of Public Works, General C. Castillo Chapellin; Secretary of Public Instruction, Dr. Blanco.

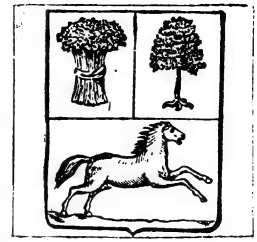
The Government.—The Chief Executive of Venezuela is a President, who is assisted by a Cabinet and a Federal Council. The President is chosen by the Federal Council from among its members, who are, in turn, chosen by Congress every two years. Neither the President nor the members of the Federal Council can be re-elected for the following term. According to a decision of Congress, President Castro will hold office for six years from February 20, 1902.

Legislative power is vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The members of the Senate are chosen for four years by the Legislatures of the several States, and members of the House of Representatives are elected for a like term by the direct vote of the people.

The States of the Republic have their own Legislatures and executives and their judicial officers. The Government of the country is modelled much after that of the United States. Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one States, but in that year a re-division was made into eight large States, each sub-divided into sections, or districts. Besides these there are several Territories.

The Nation.—Venezuela has an area of 593,943 square miles, and by a census made in 1891 had a population of 2,323,527. These figures include the territory awarded to Great Britain.

Although Roman Catholic is the State religion all creeds are tolerated, but are not permitted any external manifestations. Education was made free and compulsory in 1870. There are about 1,450 Federal and 150 State schools. For higher education there are two universities, twenty-two federal colleges, eleven national schools for girls, one polytechnic school, twenty-six private colleges, four normal schools, nine barrack schools, one nautical school and one school of arts and trades. In Caracas there is a national library.



Agriculture, stock raising and the exportation of tropical fruits and nuts are the principal industries of the republic. Sugar-cane, coffee, cereals, cocoa, etc., are grown abundantly. The staple product is coffee, which goes mainly to France, the United States and Germany. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres. Beef and hides, especially the latter, are exported in large quantities, as also are rubber and skins.

Gold is found in large quantities in several of the districts, and there are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara and Los Andes. Copper, silver and iron are abundant, and sulphur, coal, lead, asphalt, kaolin and tin are found. The iron mines at Imataca, on the Lower Orinoco, are in the hands of Americans. Petroleum is found in Tachira, but is not exploited. The great asphalt lakes also lie practically unused for lack of capital.

No manufacturing of consequence is carried on in the republic.

Events in 1903.—The opening of the year saw Venezuela with her ports blockaded by great warships, her country overrun with rebels, and her State buildings filled with claimants clamoring for money, which Venezuela wished very much she possessed to pay. It was only a peaceful blockade, although now and then a few shells were sent against some defenseless village, or a small sailing boat was held up by a cruiser and made a prize of war—but there was no war. German, Italian and English bugles answered each other from the decks of the ships; on the street corners in Caracas one saw posters warning the people against the purchase of German or English goods. United States Minister Bowen looked to The Hague for a settlement of the difficulties, and President Castro looked with him. On January 8 President Castro made a positive statement that he would trust his country's affairs to the International Tribunal. On the 16th he opened the Colombian frontier, and so dodged the blockade. On January 17 the Germans became tired of waiting, and the cruisers Panther, Vineta and Falke were sent to shell Fort San Carlos, which commands the entrance to Lake Maracaibo. On the 23d the bombardment ceased. About twenty-five were killed in the fort and many injured. The Germans claimed that the fort had fired first, and all the blame was laid upon Venezuela. Venezuela denied this, accusing the Germans of insolent aggression.



President Castro.

On the acceptance of The Hague tribunal as a court of arbitration, Minister Bowen requested that the blockade be raised at once, but the allied Powers showed a disinclination to change their attitude without some guarantee that the finding of the court would be obeyed by Venezuela. The Powers seemed unable to agree upon the terms of a joint protocol. Great Britain and Italy were able to agree, but Germany, in her protocol, made demands for concessions which Minister Bowen felt obliged to refuse. Germany wished the payment of $340,000 cash as a condition precedent to the raising of the blockade. On February 11 the demand was agreed to, however. Germany was to be allowed the amount of her demand, Italy and Great Britain $27,500 each. On February 13 the protocols were signed by all the Powers interested. Orders were sent at once for raising the blockade. On the 14th the warships were withdrawn. Caracas went wild with joy, and her demonstrations were directed toward the United States and Minister Bowen.

The only things left for a complete settlement of the difficulties were the signing of The Hague protocols, the selection of arbitrators, the return of the Venezuelan ships seized by the Powers and the satisfying of the five other claimants. On February 17 a protocol between the United States and Venezuela was signed, providing for an adjustment of

the United States claims by a commission to meet at Caracas. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was selected as umpire in case of a disagreement in the commission. France and Venezuela signed their protocol on February 18, and the Queen of Holland was suggested in this, as in the United States protocol, as the one to name an umpire. The claims of Mexico, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Denmark were to be settled by the same means. During the Spring and Summer the tangle was slowly straightened, though not without threats from the Powers, who seemed to wish more than their protocols had demanded; and the diplomatic conferences grew warm at times and promised to reopen the entire question. The Czar of Russia was called upon to name the members of the Court of Arbitration, and in August he selected M. Mouravieff, Dr. Lardy and Professor Matzen. Dr. Lardy and Professor Matzen refused to serve, and the selection of two names to take their places was postponed for two months.

The last of the Venezuelan warships seized by the Powers was returned on March 4. The Hague protocols were finally signed on May 7, in Washington.

The civil war which had been carried on with more or less violence during the Spring and Summer ended on July 26, with the surrender of General Antonio Ramos, one of the last chiefs of the revolution to remain in the field. Early in September the country was at peace, for the first time since General Castro became President, four years before. October 28, the anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, was set as the date for the formal announcement of peace.

A decree was issued by the government at Caracas on May 23 defining the rights of foreigners in Venezuela. Foreigners shall enjoy all the rights of Venezuelans, except that they must not form part of political societies, edit political newspapers or write about affairs of government, publish their office or employment, take arms in domestic contentions of the Republic or deliver speeches which in any way relate to the politics of the country.

On June 15 the Federal Court announced the settlement of a claim against the government held by Martinez & Debrio Brothers, of Mexico, who brought action against Venezuela in 1869 to recover on a loan made by Mexico to Colombia in 1826, when that country was composed of Venezuela and Ecuador. The decision granted the Mexican firm the principal of the loan, but not the interest.

In May a decree was issued providing for the coinage of 4,000,000 bolivars in silver, to be made at the mint at Philadelphia. A decree was issued the same month closing the custom houses of La Vela de Coro, Guanta, Puerto Sucre, Guiria, Dano Colorado and Cuidad Bolivar.

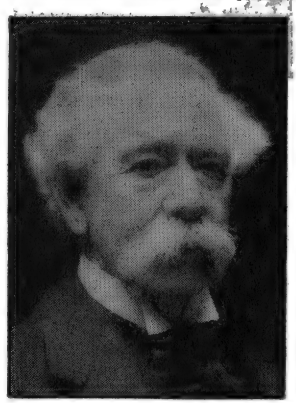
Vermont.

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Capital:
MONTPELIER.



Vermont has an area of 9,653 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 343,641. Vermont was first visited by Europeans in 1609, when Champlain explored the lake since known by his name. During the next century the lake and its borders were a thoroughfare for various military expeditions in the Indian and colonial wars, and several forts and military posts were built. The first permanent settlement was made in 1724 at Fort Dummer, in the limits of Brattleboro. Both New York and New Hampshire claimed jurisdiction over the territory under royal grants. By 1763 New Hampshire had chartered 138 townships west of the Connecticut, and between 1765 and 1776 New York had issued grants of land covering 2,418,700 acres, often embracing the same territory as that granted by New Hampshire. The claims of New York were resisted by the settlers, and often open conflicts took place. In 1776 Vermont sought admission to the Provincial Congress, but was refused. In January, 1777, the Territory proclaimed independence, framed a State Constitution and again applied for admission into the Confederacy of Colonies, but was refused as before. In 1780 British generals made overtures to the little republic, but with no result save a diplomatic intercourse continued for three years, which was so managed as to gain time and save the section from invasion. In 1782 another attempt was made to gain admission to Congress, with a result like that of the other two attempts. In March, 1791, however, Vermont was admitted to the Union as the fourteenth State.



Gov. John G. McCullough.

During the Revolution, and especially during the early part of the conflict, Vermont played an important part in the affairs of the colonies. In May, 1775, the "Green Mountain Boys," under Ethan Allen and Seth Warren, captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and the battle of Bennington, in 1777, was won by the combined forces of Vermont and New Hampshire. It has recently been claimed that the battle of Bennington was fought on New York soil. During the Civil War Vermont contributed 33,288 troops to the Federal army and navy.

During the last decade there has been a large increase in manufacturing in Vermont, far out of proportion to the increase in population. The manufacturing interests are largely dependent upon the natural resources of the State—the forests, quarries and grazing land. The manufacture of lumber and timber products ranks first, and connected with the lumber trade is the manufacture of wood pulp. Extensive granite and slate quarries give employment to a large number of men.

Events in 1903.—On February 3 a referendum on the liquor question was submitted to the people, and by a majority of 729 a license law was substituted for the prohibition law, which had been on the statute books for fifty years. When the vote on the referendum was taken 80 towns voted "yes" and 140 voted "no." There seemed to have been a change of sentiment in the towns when the town elections came on March 3. All of the cities and 110 of the towns in the State voted for license on the local option question. The law went into effect at once, but owing to the fact that commissioners were to be appointed in each town to issue licenses, saloons could not open until the first of April.

Prohibition has been practically inactive for years, but on the passage of the license law the saloonkeepers determined to use their efforts in giving the State a taste of real prohibition. Beginning on March 3 every bar was closed, and every source of liquor supply was shut to the drinker, unless he got his drinks from across the State line. Entry of liquor to the State was denied. The saloonkeepers became active advocates of the Law and Order League, and made Vermont completely dry for 30 days.

According to the Crop Reporter, the principal crops for 1902 were as follows: Corn, 57,718 acres, 1,258,252 bushels; oats, 77,780 acres, 3,111,200 bushels; potatoes, 27,133 acres, 2,550,502 bushels; hay, 926,878 acres, 1,177,135 tons. The value of the dairy products was $9,321,389.

Work was done during the year on the construction of a system of electric roads, under the franchise granted the Franklin County Traction Company by the State Legislature in 1902. The system is to comprise seventy-two miles of track, and it is planned to complete connections between New York and Montreal. Valuable water power franchises have been acquired by the company for the development of power. The road will open an attractive Summer resort region in one of the most beautiful sections of Vermont, which borders on Lake Champlain.

Virginia.

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Capital:
RICHMOND.

Virginia has an area of 42,330 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 1,854,184. The first white men to visit Virginia were the followers of Cabot, who probably entered Chesapeake Bay in 1498; but nothing was heard of the country until Raleigh's ships, in 1548, brought glowing accounts of its resources. The first permanent English settlement in America was made at Jamestown May 13, 1607, by a band of colonists sent out by Sir Thomas Gates and his company, who had obtained a charter from James I. to plant two colonies in Virginia. In 1619 the first Legislature was organized at James City, the capital, a few miles inland from Jamestown. Negro slavery was introduced in 1619 by a Dutch man-of-war. In 1621 the London Company granted a liberal constitution, under which the laws were administered until the time of the Revolution. In 1624 the charter was revoked and Virginia made a royal province, continuing to be the most favored of the American colonies until the time of the Revolution. In 1698 the capital was transferred to Williamstown, where the college of William and Mary had been established in 1693.

In 1716 Governor Spotswood crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains and was the first white man to reach the great valley beyond. Soon this section began to be settled by Scotch-Irish and German immigrants. Indian wars followed as the settlers moved westward, but in 1744 Virginia purchased from the Indians rights to make settlements to the Ohio, and built a fort where Pittsburg now stands. The French captured this in 1754, and the long French and Indian War followed, until 1763, when, by the treaty of Paris, the Mississippi was made the western boundary of the colony. In 1773 the General Assembly resolved for an "Intercolonial Committee of Correspondence," and for this it was dissolved by Governor Dunmore. In 1774 it again met, this time to protest against the closing of the port of Boston, and was again dissolved by the Governor. In 1781 the State ceded to the Government all her territory beyond the Ohio, stipulating that it should be divided into new States as fast as peopled. The Federal Constitution was ratified in 1788. During the Civil War Virginia suffered more than any other State, her territory being continually overrun by fighting troops. July 6, 1869, a new Constitution was formed, abolishing slavery and accepting the results of the war. The Fifteenth Amendment was ratified in October, 1869, and Virginia was readmitted to the Union in 1870.



Gov. A. J. Montague.

Events in 1903.—On February 7 a concurrent resolution was introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates, asking Congress to "call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people." On March 2 a bill was offered in the Legislature providing for the erection of a monument to Robert E. Lee and his generals. The bill called for an appropriation of $50,000, to be supplemented by private contributions. The monument planned was to include in the group of figures Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, J. E. B. Stuart, Joseph E. Johnson, Ambrose P. Hill and Matthew F. Maury. A bill was passed by the Senate on March 4 forbidding Christian Scientists to practice their profession of healing the sick in the State and charging therefor, unless they have been duly examined and licensed by the State Board of Stated Medical Examiners. On April 10 a bill was introduced to prevent two or more persons from conspiring or combining together for the purpose of preventing, deterring or hindering persons from working for whoever they please. The bill was aimed at those who precipitate riots at Virginia mines during strikes. A drastic anti-trust bill was introduced on April 25, modelled after the Missouri law, under which big packing concerns were prosecuted in that State. On May 14 a bill was passed making an appropriation of $500 to remove the remains of the wife and daughter of President Monroe from Loudon County to Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond.

Senator John W. Daniel was declared the nominee to succeed himself in the United States Senate, on June 5. His name was the only one presented to be voted for at the Democratic party primary. Two cases involving the franchise rights of colored men were brought before the Federal Supreme Court in January, to test the new Virginia State Constitution.

The employes of the Richmond Passenger & Power Company went on strike in June, after a demand for increased wages and shortened work days. Rioting ensued and troops were called out by the Governor. The public seemed to be generally in favor of the strikers and refused to use the cars of the company, preferring to walk or ride in stages. A settlement was reached after considerable property had been destroyed and several persons badly injured.



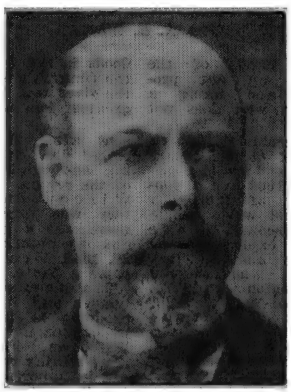
Washington.

Capital:
OLYMPIA.

Washington has an area of 70,574 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 518,103. The first record in history of the region which is now the State of Washington was the discovery, in 1592, of the Strait of Juan de Fuca by a Greek pilot. In 1775 Captain Hecata, a Spanish navigator, discovered the mouth of the Columbia, but was unable to enter the river. In 1789 Captain Kendrick, an American, sailed through the Strait of Fuca, through the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound, and was the first to make known the character of these inland waters. On the 11th of May, 1792, Captain Gray, of the American ship Columbia, entered the river, to which he gave the name of his ship. This gave to the United States the priority of claim to the Oregon region, which then comprised the present States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. In October of the same year an Englishman sailed up and examined the Columbia about 100 miles from the mouth. The coast soon became well known, and the United States Government fitted out expeditions to more thoroughly explore the interior. The most important of these was that under Lewis and Clark, who, ascending the Missouri, made the Clearwater River, thence entering the Columbia and reaching the Pacific Ocean in December, 1805.

In 1810 two expeditions were sent out by companies formed by J. J. Astor for the purpose of engaging in fur trade along the river, and the following year a trading post was established at Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia. In the meantime another fur trading expedition had been sent out by the Northwest Fur Company in an attempt to forestall the Astor expedition, but it reached the river too late. For some time after the history of the country was merely the record of the Northwest Fur Company and the Hudson Bay Company. During all the years of the fur trading a dispute had been going on between the United States and England, and at times war was threatened. An agreement was arrived at after a time, and in 1846 a treaty was signed fixing the boundary at the forty-ninth parallel. The Territory of Oregon was formed in 1848, and in 1853 the Territory of Washington was established from a part of the original country. Washington was admitted to Statehood November 11, 1889.

There has been a steady increase in manufacturing during the last decade. The discovery of gold in Alaska and the Yukon did much to stimulate business in the western portion of the State. The manufacture of lumber and timber products ranks first, and the preserving of fish is of great importance.



Gov. Henry G. McBride.

Events in 1903. — Among the bills passed by the last session of the State Legislature the two that attracted the most general attention were those known as the "Barbers' bill" and the "Gambling bill." The former makes it a felony to open a barber shop on Sunday and provides severe penalties for its infraction. It is nearly identical with an Oregon law. The Gambling bill makes it a felony to conduct or to take part in any gambling game whatever in any manner, shape or form. The bill specifies about every sort of gambling device in existence. Other bills were passed, relating to child labor, defining criminal anarchy and fixing penalties, making legal an eight-hour work day, and providing a penalty for a second or third conviction for felony. Levi Ankony was elected United States Senator from Washington on the thirteenth ballot on January 29. On February 24 a formal charge was filed in the House of Representatives charging a member from Seattle with soliciting bribes in connection with an investigation of the State printing contracts. He was accused of asking printing contractors to pay him $1,500 to secure a favorable report regarding contracts by the special committee of which this member was chairman. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the charges. It was said that the gamblers of the State had raised a fund of about $60,000 to be used in defeating the anti-gambling law which finally passed the Legislature.

On March 31 the Grand Jury brought bills of indictment against the Mayor, Chief of Police and other prominent men of Seattle, charging them with embezzlement, obtaining property by fraud, perjury, failure to perform duties and other offences. Every effort was made to have the bills unreported and the most brilliant counsel in the State was employed to argue the cases of those indicted.

A syndicate of New York men obtained a franchise in January for the construction and control of the Port Angeles Pacific Railway, to be built from Port Angeles westward to connect with the Northern Pacific. The road will traverse the largest tract of fir and cedar in the State, and is assured an immense traffic. In April more than 200 shingle mills were closed, owing to a surplus of stock and a dull Eastern market. More than 2,500 men were thrown out of employment.

West Virginia.

Capital:
CHARLESTON.

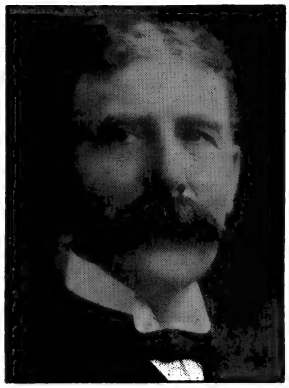
West Virginia has an area of 24,504 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 958,800. At the outbreak of the Civil War Virginia was divided in sentiment regarding the principles involved in the conflict. The Alleghany Mountains had long divided the State commercially and politically as well as physically into a Virginia and Western Virginia. The Civil War fixed a final boundary between the two sections, and the people of the west, finding their markets along the Ohio River and in closer touch with the people of that region, naturally adopted the principles of those with whom they came in contact. When Virginia passed the Ordinance of Secession in 1861 the Unionist counties in the west met at Wheeling and adopted an ordinance for the reorganization of the State government and the formation of a new State, to be known as Kanawha, to be comprised of thirty-nine specified counties. The ordinance was presented to the voters and accepted by a large majority. A State constitution was adopted, and in November, 1861, a government was formed for the new State of West Virginia. Congress accepted this constitution June 20, 1863.

At the time of separation from the mother State provision was made for an assumption of a just share of the old State's debt, though an adjustment was not reached for years. At the close of the Civil War West Virginia was one of the first States to modify and repeal the enactments which had led to the conflict, and in 1870 they were abrogated forever.

West Virginia is an agricultural State, but has shown a large increase in manufacturing during the last decade. Extreme localization is shown in manufacturing, the twelve counties along the Ohio River

producing more than one-half of all the products of the State. The iron and steel industry of the State, confined almost entirely to Wheeling, is by far the most important. In the production of coke West Virginia is second only to Pennsylvania.

Events in 1903.—Among the important acts passed by the State Legislature were the following: An act to define the powers of trust companies, empowering them to buy, hold, sell and guarantee bonds, stocks, loans and evidences of indebtedness, to engage in a general banking business, to receive upon deposit for safe keeping jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds and valuable property of every description, to act as trustee, assignee, receiver and so forth, and to carry on a general trust company business; an act providing for the taxation of chartered and incorporated companies within the State; an act instituting the West Virginia Asylum for the use of incurable defectives, excepting those suffering with consumption, cancer or leprosy; an act regulating the salaries of State officers; an act placing the regulation, direction and control of all matter relating to the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates in the hands of the State Superintendent of Schools; an act providing for compulsory education and fixing a penalty for any parent or guardian who does not compel the children under his care to attend school for a period of at least twenty weeks yearly. In his message to the Legislature in January Governor White strongly urged the passage of a law to prevent lynching, suggesting that the Governor be given power to remove the sheriff and prosecuting attorney from office who do not do their duty in cases where lynchings have occurred within their jurisdiction.



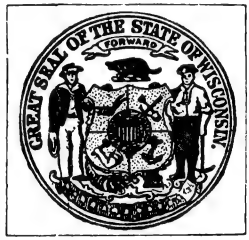
Gov. A. B. White.

The miners in the northwestern part of the State became turbulent in February while on strike and resisted the Federal authorities. At Stanniford City on February 25 a pitched battle occurred, during which several were killed and many more wounded. At Atkinsville later on another fight took place and a number of colored miners were killed. It was claimed that they were asleep when attacked by United States deputy marshals and were not given a chance to defend themselves. On March 19 the Federal Grand Jury brought indictments against 293 miners charged with conspiracy and resisting Federal officers engaged in the discharge of their duty.

Damage was caused in March by floods in the Ohio and tributary rivers. On March 2 the Ohio was forty-eight feet high at Huntington and the river was full of floating logs and wreckage. The greatest loss was felt by lumbermen.

Wisconsin.

Capital:
MADISON.



Wisconsin has an area of 65,805 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 2,069,042. The first white people in Wisconsin were French explorers, Jean Nicolet and his followers, who entered the region in 1634. In 1658-59 two fur traders, Radisson and Groseilliers, visited the Mississippi and left a record of their travels. In 1665 a Jesuit mission at La Pointe was founded by Father Claude Allouez, and three years later he established the mission of St. Francis Xavier on the shores of Green Bay. In 1673 Father Marquette, accompanying Louis Joliet, reached the Mississippi by passing through Wisconsin, and later Father Hennepin and La Salle traced other waterways within the territory. Trading posts were established soon after this, becoming dependencies of Mackinaw. About the middle of the eighteenth century a fixed settlement was established at Green Bay, and at the close of the Revolutionary War Prairie du Chien, at the mouth of the Wisconsin, grew into a like settlement, and a few years later La Pointe and Portage became permanent trading posts.

England retained Mackinaw after the treaty of 1783, and American dominion was not felt by the Wisconsin traders until after the War of 1812.

The formation of Astor's company to establish fur trade in this region was followed by a law forbidding English traders in the territory, which resulted in an increase of American influence. By the ordinance of 1787 Wisconsin had been a part of the Northwest Territory. In 1800 it was included in Indiana Territory. In 1809 it passed to Illinois, and in 1818 to Michigan. In 1825 the lead mines in the southern part of the State began to attract attention and considerable mining population came into the country. In 1828 Fort Winnebago was erected at Portage and the mining region was ceded to the whites by the Indians. In 1832 occurred the Black Hawk War, which ended in the almost entire extermination of the Sacs. The punitive expedition sent after them disclosed the rich farming and mining lands of the region. In 1836 Wisconsin Territory was formed and there was a great influx of population. May 29, 1848, Wisconsin became a State.

The manufacture of lumber and timber products is the most important industry in Wisconsin. Flour and grist milling ranks second in importance, and foundry and machine shop products and malt liquors in the order named.



Gov. Robert M. La Follette.

Events in 1903.—John C. Spooner was re-elected to the United States Senate on January 27, receiving a majority of the votes in each House. Neal Brown, of Wausau, received the complimentary votes of the Democrats. On March 5 resolutions were introduced in the Senate providing for an interstate conference on the race question. The text of the resolution authorized the Governor to call upon the Governors of other States to appoint ten delegates each to a convention to be held in Atlanta in July. The question came up for vote on March 10, and because of the opposition shown to the idea by the Governors of Southern States the Senate refused to pass it. Southern newspapers contained strong expressions of disapproval toward such a course and believed that the settlement of the question could not be reached by its discussion in a convention. On March 7 the lower house of the Legislature passed a bill changing the railroad taxation system from the license fee plan to an ad valorem basis. It was estimated that this would mean an increase of $1,000,000 annually to the State when it became a law. A bill to prevent fraud in the measuring of fruits and vegetables provided for standard sizes of measures and baskets for hucksters' wares, which, when offered for sale by the basket or box, must be placed in receptacles of the authorized capacities.

The Crop Reporter (issued January 1, 1903) says the principal crops in Wisconsin in 1902 were: Corn, 1,504,445 acres, 42,425,349 bushels; Winter wheat, 120,058 acres, 2,197,061 bushels; Spring wheat, 412,-

046 acres, 7,458,033 bushels; oats, 2,318,900 acres, 95,037,810 bushels; barley, 488,421 acres, 16,508,630 bushels; rye, 328,552 acres, 5,209,633 bushels; buckwheat, 27,603 acres, 441,648 bushels; potatoes, 250,022 acres, 28,752,530 bushels; hay, 1,920,318 acres, 3,268,604 tons; tobacco, 48,422 acres, 64,885,480 pounds.

Woman Suffrage.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
Pres. National American Woman Suffrage Asso.

The cause of woman suffrage has been markedly advanced during the last few years, both in the United States and foreign lands, and there are now but few States and countries in which women have not some active voice in the affairs of government. In some places the legal suffrage rights of women are identical with those of the men voters, and in others partial suffrage exists. In this article is shown the present suffrage conditions in those countries where women have a share in the selection of officials and representatives.

Australia.—Australia has extended the suffrage to women more generally than any other country. There are in Australia three distinct classes of suffrage—municipal, parliamentary and federal. Women were given municipal suffrage in New South Wales in 1867, in Victoria in 1869, in West Australia in 1871, in New Zealand in 1877, in South Australia in 1880, in Tasmania in 1884.

The Parliamentary suffrage was extended to the women of New Zealand in 1893, in South Australia in 1895, in West Australia in 1900 and in New South Wales in 1902.

In 1902 the First Federal Parliament extended the federal suffrage to all women in Australia upon the same terms as men, the greatest gain which has been made in the movement for the enfranchisement of women.

All women in Australia, therefore, upon the same terms as men enjoy full municipal and federal suffrage, and the women of West Australia, South Australia and New South Wales possess all forms of suffrage. The women of Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland do not possess the Parliamentary suffrage. New Zealand is not federated, and hence there is no federal suffrage there. Women and men vote upon equal terms in all elections.



Mrs. Carrie C. Catt.

United States.—In the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all elections in four States—in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1895, and in Idaho, in 1896. In Kansas women possess school suffrage, established in 1861, and municipal suffrage, established in 1887.

In eighteen additional States women possess school suffrage—in Michigan and Minnesota, established in 1875; in New Hampshire and Oregon in 1878; in Massachusetts in 1879; in New York and Vermont in 1880; in Nebraska in 1883; in Wisconsin in 1885; in Washington in 1886; in Arizona, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota and South Dakota in 1887; in Illinois in 1891; in Connecticut in 1893; in Ohio in 1894. Two additional States permit women to vote upon the issuance of municipal bonds—Montana, established in 1887; Iowa in 1894.

Louisiana gave all women taxpayers the suffrage upon all questions of public expenditures in 1898.

Either full or fractional suffrage for women exists in twenty-six States.

Europe.—In the Isle of Man and Pitcairn Island women have full suffrage. In England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament. In 1898 women engaged in commerce in France were given the right to vote for judges of the Tribunals of Commerce. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords. In Norway women vote for all officers except members of Parliament. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters; in Finland for all elective officers. Property holding women in Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein and Brunswick may vote by proxy at local elections and for members of provincial diets. Women who are landed proprietors may vote in Bohemia by proxy for members of the Imperial Parliament and the local diet. In Saxony women vote on the same terms as men; married women by proxy, single women directly. Women have municipal suffrage in Moravia by proxy. In Austria-Hungary they vote by proxy for all elective officers. In Croatia and Dalmatia women vote at local elections in person. In Italy widows with property vote by proxy for members of Parliament. In Prussia women vote by proxy at local elections and for members of provincial diets, and in Luxemburg for municipal officers and members of the Legislature also. In Switzerland women real estate owners have local suffrage in the canton of Berne. In Roumania women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association maintains national headquarters at Warren, Ohio. Its officers are: Honorary President—Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; President—Carrie Chapman Catt, 205 West Fifty-seventh street, New York; Vice-President-at-Large—Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary—Kate M. Gordon, New Orleans; Recording Secretary—Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston; Treasurer—Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio. Auditors—Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky., and Mary J. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Ia. State associations auxiliary to the national body exist in each State.

Wyoming.

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Capital: CHEYENNE.

Wyoming has an area of 97,890 square miles, and by the census of 1900 had a population of 92,531. Wyoming was first visited by white men in 1742 and 1744, when Sieur de Verendrye, with a party from Canada, entered the territory and discovered the Rocky Mountains. John Colter, of Lewis and Clark's expedition of 1806-10, explored the northern part of the section and discovered Yellowstone Park. In 1807 Ezekial Williams made extensive explorations in Wyoming, and in 1812 Robert Stuart's courier party discovered the route to the West known as the "Oversland Trail." In 1834 Sublette and Campbell built Fort Williams, afterward called Fort Laramie, and established the first permanent post in the State. In 1834 the first emigrants to the Pacific Coast passed along the overland trail, and in 1836 the first white women crossed the Rocky Mountains.



Fort Bridger, the second permanent post, was built in 1842. In 1847 the advance guard of the Mormons crossed Wyoming on their way to Utah. Fort Laramie was garrisoned in 1849 and made a Government post. In 1854 began a series of Indian wars which con-

tinued until 1876. The greatest Indian uprising happened from 1862 to 1868, and in 1866 occurred the massacre of Fort Phil Kearny, when Colonel Fetterman and eighty men were killed. The gold mines of Sweetwater were discovered in 1867, and the city of Cheyenne was founded in the same year. The first passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived in Wyoming in 1867. In 1868 the Territory of Wyoming was organized. Cheyenne was designated as the capital, and Laramie was founded. The first Territorial Legislature convened at Cheyenne in 1869. An act was approved that year giving women the right to vote and hold office in Wyoming. Coal was discovered in 1869 and the first mine was opened. In 1890 Wyoming was admitted to Statehood and the first Legislature convened at Cheyenne. In the same year cowboys, in an attempt to put a stop to train robbery, brought about a period of outlawry that necessitated a call for United States troops.



Gov. Fennimore Chatterton.

Wyoming is a stock-raising and mining State, and its manufacturing industries are limited almost entirely to articles for home consumption. Iron ore and petroleum are found plentifully, but transportation facilities are poor, and the development of these resources is not far advanced. Work is being done steadily by the Union Pacific Railroad in developing sections of the State and in inducing homeseekers to take up residence there.

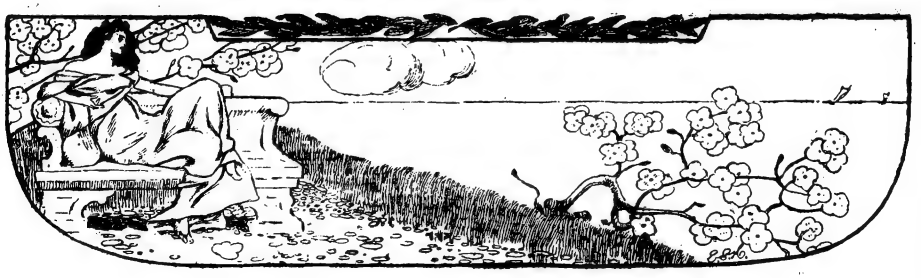
Events in 1903. — Governor De Forest Richards died in April, and under the Wyoming law Secretary of State Fennimore Chatterton became Governor, leaving the office of Secretary vacant. State Engineer Fred Bond died on August 10 and Professor C. T. Johnson was appointed to succeed him. State Treasurer Henry G. Hay resigned on September 1 to join the United States Steel Company at New York. He was succeeded by Hon. William C. Irvine. The presidency of the State University was left vacant by the resignation of E. E. Smiley on September 1.

Unusually severe weather prevailed in Wyoming in February, following a blizzard which raged for three days. In some sections of the State the thermometer dropped to twenty-five degrees below zero. Many sheep on the ranges were frozen or snowed under and all stock out of shelter was in danger. The trouble of 1902 between the sheepmen and the cattlemen of the Sweetwater region was not repeated in 1903, although it was expected. The cattlemen decided to allow the sheep raisers to use their leased land for grazing purposes in the Spring, promising to have the matter finally settled in the Fall. An outbreak of scab on the sheep ranges caused the Board of Sheep Commissioners considerable anxiety during the Summer, and about 6,000,000 sheep were dipped under its direction to eradicate the disease.

The largest amount of coal ever mined in any single colliery in Wyoming was taken from the Woodward Colliery in August, when 64,000 tons were mined in one month. It was reported that the entire yield for the year would far surpass that of any previous season.

A hundred-barrel oil gusher was struck near Evanston on September 1. The land was held by the Union Pacific Railroad as part of the grant given by Congress when the road was constructed. In 1902 all of this land was filed on by oil prospectors, the Government discontinuing the issuing of patents to the railroad for a time to give the prospectors a chance to determine whether the field was oil-producing.

An explosion of firedamp at mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal Company on June 30 caused the death of 284 miners, injured scores of others and destroyed a vast amount of property. Of the men killed about 100 were Finlanders, 50 were colored and the rest were Americans.



Zanzibar.

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Capital:
ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar is an island lying off the east coast of Africa. It has a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. There are about fifty Englishmen, forty Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks and Roumanians, the last two being under British protection. There are also about 7,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of Zanzibar and of East Africa passes, directly or indirectly. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000.

Hamid bin Thwin, the former Sultan, died on August 25, 1902. He was forty years old and had been on the throne but three years. Immediately upon his death Said Khalid seized the palace, with a force of 700 armed askairs and proclaimed himself Sultan. He was soon reinforced, and within twenty-four hours had 2,500 well-armed and well disciplined men under his command. He was ordered by the British to haul down his flag and surrender without delay under promise that his claims to the throne should be fairly adjudicated, but refused to do so, declaring that he would sooner die in defence of his alleged rights. He persisting in his refusal, the British bombarded the city, the palace being destroyed and captured by them. Said Khalid escaped and took refuge in the German Consulate. Hamid, a cousin of the late Sultan, was proclaimed his successor. After a month Said Khalid was conveyed on board a German war sloop and was taken out of the reach of the British, who had repeatedly and vigorously demanded his surrender. The Germans took the ground, however, that his offence was political, and he was therefore not extraditable, and refused to give him up. Since 1890 Zanzibar, while the Sultan was the titular sovereign, has been practically a protectorate under British administration. All accounts are always open to inspection of the British Consul-General, without whose consent no new undertakings or additional expenditures can be incurred. The revenue is mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves. Mohammedanism is the religion of the country, most of the natives of the coast and islands being Sunnis of the Shati school, although many are heathen. There are Christian missions on the island and far into the mainland, but the natives do not take kindly to this religion, and conversions are few.

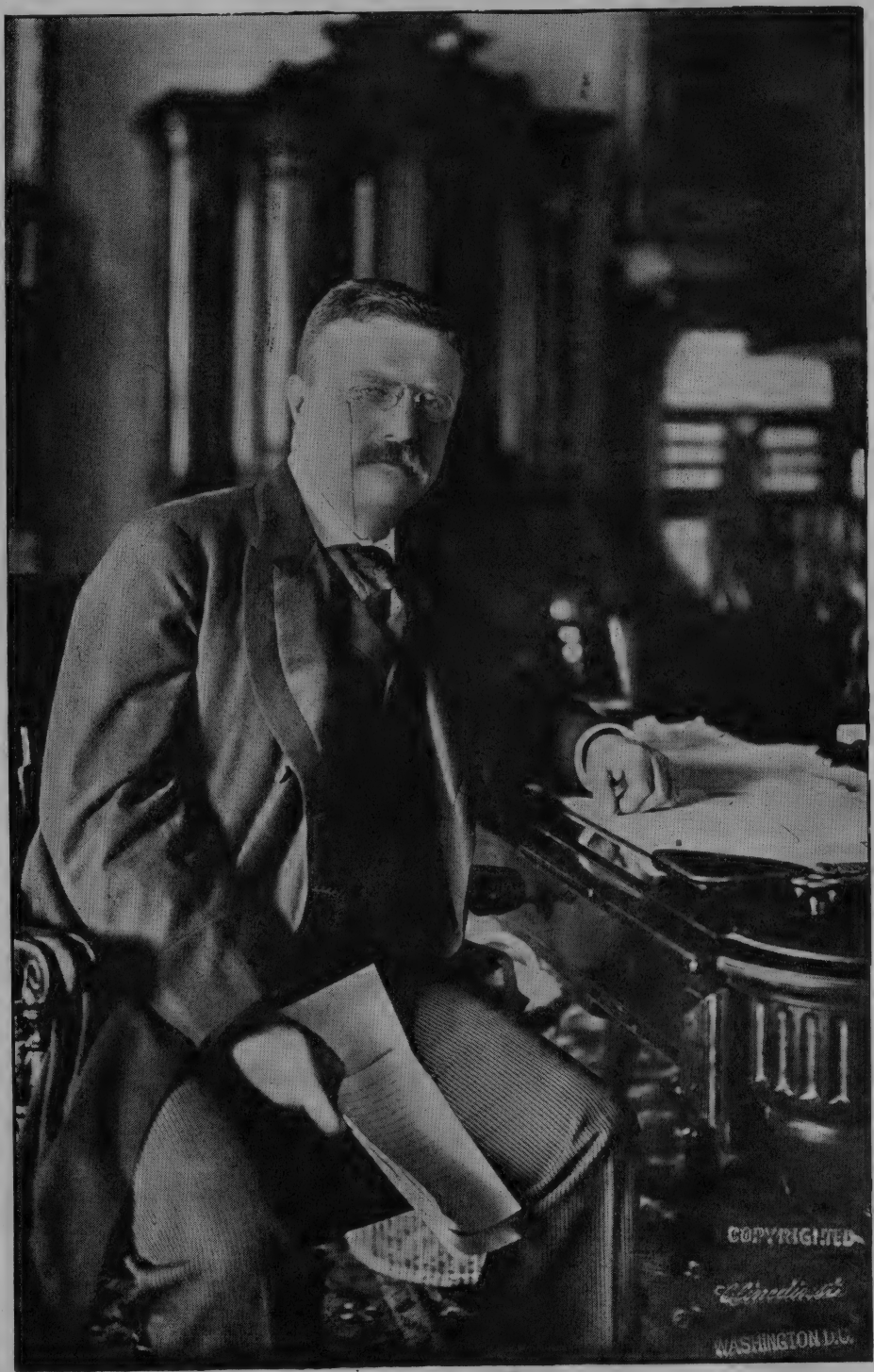


Sultan of Zanzibar.

The British have for years carried on a sharp contest against the slave trade, but without much success. The coast was so scantily guarded that it was easy for a trader to slip out with a boatload of slaves, and this was often done. The ever-increasing demand for them was supplied by raiding parties, who visited the interior for that purpose. The treatment of those captured by these raiders was cruel in the extreme. They were often murdered when they objected to being taken from their homes. Many abandoned captives were left to die in their huts, and many more were killed rather than that they should fall into the hands of other dealers. The principal countries to which the slaves were sold were Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Tunis, Morocco and Madagascar. Under the new ruler England will have more control than ever over the island and the natives, and will probably succeed in entirely abolishing the slave trade.

Justice is administered among the Sultan's subjects by various cadis, but power has been delegated the British Agent and the Consul-General to try all cases in which a British subject is involved with a Zanzibar subject or the subject of a non-Christian nation without a treaty. The judges of the British court form an appeal court from the chief court of the East African Protectorate. The British court also has jurisdiction over all slaves freed by the British Agent and Consul-General, but, as the legal status of slavery was abolished in 1897, the relations between masters and slaves are no longer recognized by the tribunals.





THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Twenty-sixth President of the United States.

The American Year Book

The Government of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the First Congress of the United States, July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the colonies, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded. The form of government is based on the Constitution adopted September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added December 15, 1791, an eleventh amendment January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment September 25, 1804; a thirteenth December 18, 1865; a fourteenth July 28, 1868, and a fifteenth March 30, 1870.

The Government is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial. The Executive is vested in the President, who holds his office during the term of four years. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy and of the militia in the service of the United States. The Vice-President is, ex-officio, president of the Senate, and, in case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes President for the remainder of the term. Electors for President and Vice-President are chosen in all States the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every fourth year (leap year), and the President is inaugurated on the 4th of March next following. The President has a salary of $50,000 a year and the Vice-President $8,000.

By an act which became a law January 19, 1886, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State succeeds, and after him other members of the Cabinet in this order: Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior (the Secretary of Agriculture cannot succeed, as his office was created after the passage of the Acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, Chapter IV.). The incumbent shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a new President shall be elected. In case of death or removal of the Vice-President the duties of the office shall fall upon the pro tempore president of the Senate, who receives the salary of Vice-President. Members of the Cabinet are appointed by the President, but are confirmed by the Senate.

The Legislative power is vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

The United States is composed of 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been organized as Territories, and 25 States which have been Territories. States are admitted into the Union by special acts of Congress, either in the form of "enabling acts," providing for the drafting and ratification of a State Constitution, in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or by accepting a Constitution already framed, and at once gaining admission. In four of the six Territories, including Hawaii, there are local Legislatures, the form of which has been prescribed by the Federal Government. Acts made by the Legislatures may be modified or annulled by the Federal Congress. Territorial Governors are appointed by the President for terms of four years. Alaska and Indian Territory have no power of self-government, but are in charge of Governors, who act without Legislatures. Civilized tribes in Indian Territory maintain local governments of their own, with elective Legislatures and executive officers, whose functions are strictly limited to the persons and personal property of the Indians.

The unit of local government in New England is the township, governed directly by the voters. In large cities the city government takes its place. Townships are united to form counties. In the South the unit is the county. In the Middle and Northwestern States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West the township system is used and public lands are divided into townships six miles square.

Representatives to the Federal Congress must not be less than twenty-five years of age and must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and residents of the State in which they are elected. In addition to the Representatives from the States, each Territory is allowed a "delegate," who has a right to speak on any subject and make motions, but not to vote. Senators must be thirty years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for nine years and residents of the State in which they are chosen.

The franchise is not absolutely universal. In most States residence for at least one year is necessary; in Kentucky and Rhode Island two years' residence is necessary; in Michigan and Maine three months is the minimum. In some of the Western States unnaturalized persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens are admitted to the franchise. Four States admit women to the franchise on equal terms with men. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the right to vote, and in some States convicts, duellists and fraudulent voters are debarred.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was created by act of Congress on January 17, 1903. The purpose of its creation was stated as follows in the bill: "It shall be the province and duty of said department to foster, promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishery industries, the labor interests and the transportation facilities of the United States."

The agitation for such a department began in Boston business circles some twenty years ago. Nothing definite was accomplished, however, until the introduction of a bill in the Fifty-sixth Congress by Senator Frye, for the Senate, and Mr. Hepburn, for the House, recommending the establishment of a "Department of Commerce and Manufactures." The National Association of Manufacturers undertook to make the demand for such a department universal, and to that end circulated literature throughout the country, showing the necessity of such a department to further the growing export trade, and setting forth the benefits to be derived from its influence in developing industries. The leading boards of trade and commerce in the United States all favored the idea and passed resolutions appealing to Congress to create such a department.

Little resistance was encountered, but several amendments to the bill were made. As finally passed it establishes the "Department of Commerce and Labor," makes the secretary a Cabinet officer at $8,000 a year and provides for an assistant secretary at $4,000 a year. It also creates a Bureau of Manufactures and a Bureau of Corporations. It transfers to the new department from the Treasury Department the Bureau of Immigration, including the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Bureau of Statistics, the Lighthouse Service, the National Bureau of Standards, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the United States Shipping Commissioners and the Coast and Geodetic Survey; from the Interior Department the Census Office, and from the State Department the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, including the reports of the Consular Service. Two formerly independent departments, the Bureau of Labor and the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, are also transferred to the new department.

The reasons stated for the creation of such a department are many. The Treasury Department was burdened with a great deal of important and difficult bureau work, which had no relation whatever to the objects for which the department was originally intended. The Treasury Department, it was declared, had all it could do to administer the finances. The Interior Department more than had its hands full with its various divisions, so it was deemed wise to remove the Census Office from its control. In regard to the Consular Service, it was found that its reorganization under the new department would make it worth a hundred times the cost of the whole department. Moreover, with its comprehensive knowledge of trade conditions, the new department will be the best possible resort for inquiries from people who desire to know the facts about the tariff; so, too, in time certain phases of the tariff issue may be eliminated from politics, or, at any rate, popular impulse will not be likely to revise the tariff generally or violently.

The Bureau of Commerce, according to all expectations, will have a large and important influence on the future of the trusts in America. The clause creating it reads: "The Commissioner shall have authority to make, under direction of the Secretary, diligent investigation into the organization,

conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers * * * and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce, and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require."

The Bureau of Manufactures was established to promote, foster and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States and markets for their products at home and abroad, by gathering, compiling, publishing and supplying all valuable and useful information concerning such industries and such markets as shall best promote the interests of the American manufacturer.

An attempt was made to create a Bureau of Insurance, but it failed. The following clause, however, was tacked to the Bureau of Corporations provision: "It shall also be the province and duty of said bureau * * * to gather, compile, publish and supply useful information concerning corporations * * * including corporations engaged in insurance."

It is also anticipated that the mobilization of the various offices into the Department of Commerce and Labor will enable their work to be carried on with more unity and with more benefit to the country in general.

The principal officials created by the institution of the new department are George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and James R. Garfield, Chief of the Bureau of Corporations.

The Presidents of the United States.

No.	Name in Full.	Born.	Birthplace.	Paternal Ancestry.
1..	George Washington.....	February 22, 1732.	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va....	English.
2..	John Adams.....	October 30, 1735..	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.....	English.
3.	Thomas Jefferson.....	April 13, 1743....	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.....	Welsh.
4.	James Madison.....	March 16, 1751...	Port Conway, King George County, Va.....	English.
5..	James Monroe.....	April 28, 1758....	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va	Scotch.
6..	John Quincy Adams.....	July 11, 1767.....	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.....	English.
7..	Andrew Jackson.....	March 15, 1767...	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.†...	Scotch-Irish.
8..	Martin Van Buren.....	December 5, 1782.	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.....	Dutch.
9..	William Henry Harrison...	February 9, 1773..	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va.....	English.
10..	John Tyler.....	March 29, 1790...	Greenway, Charles City County, Va.....	English.
11..	James Knox Polk.....	November 2, 1795..	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.....	Scotch-Irish.
12..	Zachary Taylor.....	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va.....	English.
13..	Millard Fillmore.....	January 7, 1800...	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y.....	English.
14..	Franklin Pierce.....	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.....	English.
15..	James Buchanan.....	April 23, 1791....	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa.....	Scotch-Irish.
16..	Abraham Lincoln.....	February 12, 1809.	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky.....	English.
17..	Andrew Johnson.....	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.....	English.
18..	Ulysses Simpson Grant....	April 27, 1822....	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O.....	Scotch.
19..	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	October 4, 1822...	Delaware, Delaware County, O.....	Scotch.
20..	James Abram Garfield.....	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O.....	English.
21..	Chester Alan Arthur.....	October 5, 1830...	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.....	Scotch-Irish.
22, 24..	Grover Cleveland.....	March 18, 1837...	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J.....	English.
23..	Benjamin Harrison.....	August 20, 1833..	North Bend, Hamilton County, O.....	English.
25..	William McKinley.....	January 29, 1843..	Niles, Trumbull County, O.....	Scotch-Irish.
26..	Theodore Roosevelt.....	October 27, 1858..	New York City, N. Y.....	Dutch.

† Jackson claimed to be a native of South Carolina, and Kendall, his biographer, said that he was born in Lancaster County, S. C. Parton, however, claims that he was born in Union County, N. C., which is very near the South Carolina line.

Names.	Father.	Father's Vocation.	Mother.	College.	Vocation.	Religion.
Washington	Augustine Washington..	Planter.....	Mary Ball.....	None.....	Planter...	Episcopalian.
J. Adams..	John Adams.....	Farmer.....	Susanna Boylston.	Harvard.....	Lawyer...	Congregationalist
Jefferson..	Peter Jefferson.....	Planter.....	Jane Randolph..	William and Mary.	Lawyer..	Liberal (c)
Madison...	James Madison.....	Planter.....	Nelly Conway....	Princeton.....	Lawyer...	Episcopalian.
Monroe....	Spence Monroe.....	Planter.....	Eliza Jones....	William and Mary.	Statesman	Episcopalian.
J. Q. Adams.	John Adams.....	Lawyer.....	Abigail Smith...	Harvard.....	Lawyer...	Congregationalist
Jackson...	Andrew Jackson.....	Farmer.....	Eliz. Hutchinson.	None.....	Lawyer...	Presbyterian.
Van Buren..	Abraham Van Buren...	Farmer.....	Maria Hoes.....	None.....	Lawyer...	Reformed Dutch.
Harrison..	Benjamin Harrison.....	Statesman...	Elizabeth Bassett.	Hampden-Sydney..	Farmer...	Episcopalian.
Tyler.....	John Tyler.....	Jurist.....	Mary Armistead..	William and Mary.	Lawyer...	Episcopalian.
Polk.....	Samuel Polk.....	Farmer.....	Jane Knox.....	Uni. of N. Carolina	Lawyer...	Presbyterian.
Taylor.....	Richard Taylor.....	Planter.....	Sarah Strother...	None.....	Soldier...	Episcopalian.
Fillmore..	Nathaniel Fillmore.....	Farmer.....	Phebe Millard....	None.....	Lawyer...	Unitarian.
Pierce.....	Benjamin Pierce.....	Farmer.....	Anna Kendrick...	Bowdoin.....	Lawyer...	Episcopalian.
Buchanan.	James Buchanan.....	Merchant....	Elizabeth Speer..	Dickinson.....	Lawyer...	Presbyterian.
Lincoln...	Thomas Lincoln.....	Farmer.....	Nancy Hanks....	None.....	Lawyer...	Methodist.
Johnson...	Jacob Johnson.....	Sexton and Constable..	Mary McDonough	None.....	Statesman	Methodist (d)
Grant.....	Jesse Root Grant.....	Tanner.....	Harriet Simpson..	West Point.....	Soldier...	Methodist.
Hayes.....	Rutherford Hayes.....	Merchant....	Sophia Birchard..	Kenyon.....	Lawyer...	Methodist.
Garfield...	Abram Garfield.....	Farmer.....	Eliza Ballou.....	Williams.....	Lawyer...	Disciples.
Arthur....	William Arthur.....	Clergyman...	Malvina Stone...	Union.....	Lawyer...	Episcopalian.
Cleveland..	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman...	Anna Neal.....	None.....	Lawyer...	Presbyterian.
B. Harrison	John Scott Harrison....	Farmer.....	Elizabeth Irwin..	Miami University..	Lawyer...	Presbyterian.
McKinley.	William McKinley.....	Iron Mfr.....	Nancy C. Allison.	None.....	Lawyer...	Methodist.
Roosevelt..	Theodore Roosevelt....	Merchant....	Martha Bulloch..	Harvard.....	Pub.offic'l	Reformed Dutch.

(c) Jefferson was declared by his biographer, Randall, to be a Christian, although not a member of any religious sect.

(d) President Johnson was a Christian, although not a church member. His wife was a Methodist.

Name.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age.	Served as President.
Washington	1759	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§...	..	..	Mt. Vernon, Va..	Fed....	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4d.
J. Adams...	1764	Abigail Smith.....	3	2	Quincy, Mass....	Fed....	1797	62	4 y.
Jefferson...	1772	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§....	1	5	Monticello, Va..	Rep. (a)	1801	58	8 y.
Madison....	1794	Dolly (Payne) Todd§.....	..	..	Montpelier, Va..	Rep....	1809	58	8 y.
Monroe.....	1786	Eliza Kortwright.....	..	2	Oak Hill, Va....	Rep....	1817	59	8 y.
J. Q. Adams	1797	Louisa Catherine Johnson.....	3	1	Quincy, Mass...	Rep. (b)	1825	58	4 y.
Jackson....	1794	Rachel (Donelson) Robards¶..	..	..	Hermitage, Tenn.	Dem....	1829	62	8 y.
Van Buren..	1807	Hanna Hoes.....	4	..	Kinderhook, N. Y	Dem....	1837	55	4 y.
Harrison...	1795	Anna Symmes.....	6	4	North Bend, O..	Whig..	1841	68	1 mo.
Tyler.....	1813	Letitia Christian.....	3	4	Williamsburg, Va	Dem....	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.
	1844	Julia Gardiner.....	5	2					

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Name.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.	Politics	Inaug.	Age.	Served as President.
Polk	1824	Sarah Childress	..	..	Nashville, Tenn.	Dem...	1845	50	4 y.
Taylor	1810	Margaret Smith	1	3	Baton Rouge, La	Whig..	1849	65	1 y 4 mo. 5d.
Fillmore	1826	Abigail Powers	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y...	Whig..	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.
	1858	Caroline (Carmich'l) McIntosh§	..	..					
Pierce	1834	Jane Means Appleton	3	..	Concord, N. H...	Dem...	1853	49	4 y.
Buchanan	....	.....	..	..	Wheatland, Pa..	Dem...	1857	66	4 y.
Lincoln	1842	Mary Todd	4	..	Springfield, Ill..	Rep...	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.
Johnson	1827	Eliza McCardle	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.	Rep...	1865	57	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d
Grant	1848	Julia Dent	3	1	Washington, D C.	Rep...	1869	47	8 y.
Hayes	1852	Lucy Ware Webb	7	1	Fremont, O.	Rep...	1877	54	4 y.
Garfield	1858	Lucretia Rudolph	4	1	Mentor, O.	Rep...	1881	49	6½ mo.
Arthur	1859	Ellen Lewis Herndon	1	1	New York City..	Rep...	1881	51	3 y. 5½ mo.
Cleveland	1886	Frances Folsom	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y...	Dem...	1885	48	4 y.
B. Harrison	1853	Caroline Lavinia Scott	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind	Rep...	1889	55	4 y.
	1896	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§	..	1					
Cleveland	....	(See above.)	..	..	New York City..	Dem...	1893	56	4 y.
McKinley	1871	Ida Saxton	..	2	Canton, O.	Rep...	1897	53	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.
Roosevelt	1883	Alice Lee	..	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y	Rep...	1901	43	.....
	1886	Edith Kermit Carow	4	1					

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses.

¶ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards.

(a) The present Democratic party claims to be the lineal successor of the first Republican party, and to have been founded by President Jefferson.

(b) There was little party organization at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but was really a Federalist. His opponents adopted the name of Democrats and later elected Jackson President.

Name.	Died.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
Washington	Dec. 14, 1799.	67	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va..	Mount Vernon, Va.
J. Adams	July 4, 1826..	90	Debility	Quincy, Mass.	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
Jefferson	July 4, 1826..	83	Chronic Diarrhoea	Monticello, Va.	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
Madison	June 28, 1836.	85	Debility	Montpelier, Va.	Montpelier, Hanover Co., Va.
Monroe	July 4, 1831	73	Debility	New York City.	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
J. Q. Adams	Feb. 23, 1848.	80	Paralysis	Washington, D. C...	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
Jackson	June 8, 1845..	78	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn.	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
Van Buren	July 24, 1862.	79	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwold, N. Y...	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
Harrison	April 4, 1841..	68	Bilious Pleurisy	Washington, D. C...	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
Tyler	Jan. 17, 1862..	71	Bilious Attack	Richmond, Va.	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
Polk	June 15, 1849.	53	Chronic Diarrhoea	Nashville, Tenn.	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
Taylor	July 9, 1850..	65	Bilious Fever	Washington, D. C...	Springfield, 5 miles from Louisville, Ky.
Fillmore	March 9, 1874.	74	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y.	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pierce	Oct. 8, 1869...	64	Inflam. of Stomach	Concord, N. H.	Minot Lot, Old Cem., Concord, N.H.
Buchanan	June 1, 1868..	77	Rheumatic Gout	Wheatland, Pa.	Woodward Hill Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
Lincoln	April 15, 1865.	56	Assassination	Washington, D. C...	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
Johnson	July 31, 1875..	66	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
Grant	July 23, 1885..	63	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	Riverside Park, New York City.
Hayes	Jan. 17, 1893.	70	Paralysis of Heart.	Fremont, O.	Cemetery, Fremont, O.
Garfield	Sept. 19, 1881.	49	Assassination	Long Branch, N. J..	Lake-View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.
Arthur	Nov. 17, 1886.	56	Bright's Disease..	New York City.	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
Cleveland	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
B. Harrison	March 13, 1901	67	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind...	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind
McKinley	Sept. 14, 1901.	57	Assassination	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cemetery, Canton, O.
Roosevelt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Washington was first inaugurated in New York. His second inauguration took place in Philadelphia. John Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia. Jefferson and each succeeding President elected by the people were inaugurated in Washington. Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses, but changed his name to Ulysses Simpson. Cleveland was christened Stephen Grover, but dropped the Stephen.

W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected President, and Grant the youngest, but Roosevelt was the youngest to become President. Cleveland was the only President who was married in the White House.

WAR RECORDS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Revolutionary War—Washington, Monroe and Jackson.
War of 1812-15—Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Buchanan.
Black Hawk War—Lincoln.
Mexican War—Taylor, Pierce and Grant.
Civil War—Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley.
War with Spain—Roosevelt.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Succession to the Presidency is fixed by the Acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, Chapter IV., which provide that in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and the Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall act; and the order of succession is: Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretaries of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor cannot succeed to the Presidency, as their offices were created after the passage of this act.

This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the consent of the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

Upon taking office, the acting President must convene Congress, if it is not at that time in session, in extraordinary session, giving notice of twenty days.

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

	Name.	Born.	Birthplace.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Died.
1	John Adams	1735	Quincy, Mass.	English	Va.	1797	Fed.	1826
2	Thomas Jefferson	1743	Shadwell, Va.	Welsh	Mass.	1789	Rep.	1826
3	Aaron Burr	1756	Newark, N. J.	English	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	1836
4	George Clinton	1739	Ulster Co., N. Y.	English	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	1812
5	Elbridge Gerry	1744	Marblehead, Mass.	English	Mass.	1813	Rep.	1814
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	1774	Searsdale, N. Y.	English	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	1825

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

	Name.	Born.	Birthplace.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Died.
7	John C. Calhoun	1782	Abbeville, S. C.	Scotch-Irish	S. C.	1825	Rep.	1850
8	Martin Van Buren	1782	Kinderhook, N. Y.	Dutch	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	1862
9	Richard M. Johnson	1780	Louisville, Ky.	English	Ky.	1837	Dem.	1850
10	John Tyler	1790	Greenway, Va.	English	Va.	1841	Dem.	1862
11	George M. Dallas	1792	Philadelphia, Pa.	English	Pa.	1845	Dem.	1864
12	Millard Fillmore	1800	Summer Hill, N. Y.	English	N. Y.	1849	Whig	1874
13	William R. King	1786	Sampson Co., N. C.	English	Ala.	1853	Dem.	1853
14	John C. Breckinridge	1821	Lexington, Ky.	Scotch	Ky.	1857	Dem.	1875
15	Hannibal Hamlin	1809	Paris, Me.	English	Me.	1861	Rep.	1891
16	Andrew Johnson	1808	Raleigh, N. C.	English	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	1875
17	Schuyler Colfax	1823	New York City, N. Y.	English	Ind.	1869	Rep.	1885
18	Henry Wilson	1812	Farmington, N. H.	English	Mass.	1873	Rep.	1875
19	William A. Wheeler	1819	Malone, N. Y.	English	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	1887
20	Chester A. Arthur	1830	Fairfield, Vt.	Scotch-Irish	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	1886
21	Thomas A. Hendricks	1819	Muskingum Co., O.	Scotch-Irish	Ind.	1885	Dem.	1885
22	Levi P. Morton	1824	Shoreham, Vt.	Scotch	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	....
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	1835	Christian Co., Ky.	Scotch-Irish	Ill.	1893	Dem.	....
24	Garret A. Hobart	1844	Long Branch, N. J.	English	N. J.	1897	Rep.	1899
25	Theodore Roosevelt	1858	New York City, N. Y.	Dutch	N. Y.	1901	Rep.	....

Presidents Pro Tempore of the United States Senate.

Name.	State.	Born	Died	Cong'ss.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born	Died	Cong'ss.	Years.
John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	1, 2	1789-92	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	19, 20	1826-28
Richard H. Lee	Va.	1732	1794	2	1792	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839	20, 22	1828-32
John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	2, 3	1792-94	L. W. Tazewell	Va.	1774	1860	22	1832
Ralph Izard	S. C.	1742	1804	3	1794-95	Hugh L. White	Tenn.	1773	1840	22, 23	1832-34
Henry Tazewell	Va.	1753	1799	3, 4	1795-96	Geo. Poindexter	Miss.	1779	1853	23	1834-35
Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	4	1796-97	John Tyler	Va.	1790	1862	24	1835-36
William Bingham	Pa.	1751	1804	4, 5	1797	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853	24, 26	1836-41
William Bradford	R. I.	1729	1808	5	1797	Saml. L. Southard	N. J.	1787	1842	26, 27	1841-42
Jacob Read	S. C.	1752	1816	5	1797-98	W. P. Mangum	N. C.	1792	1861	27, 29	1842-46
Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	5	1798	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886	29, 30	1846-49
John Laurence	N. Y.	1750	1810	5	1798-99	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853	31, 32	1850-52
James Ross	Pa.	1762	1847	5	1799	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886	32, 33	1852-54
Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	6	1799-1800	Jesse D. Bright	Ind.	1812	1875	33, 34	1854-57
Uriah Tracy	Conn.	1755	1807	6	1800	James M. Mason	Va.	1798	1871	34	1857
John E. Howard	Md.	1752	1827	6	1800-1801	Benj. Fitzpatrick	Ala.	1802	1869	35, 36	1857-61
James Hillhouse	Conn.	1754	1832	6	1901	Solomon Foot	Vt.	1802	1866	36, 38	1861-64
Abraham Baldwin	Ga.	1754	1807	7	1801-02	Daniel Clark	N. H.	1809	1891	38	1864-65
Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	7	1802-03	Lafayette S. Foster	Conn.	1806	1880	39	1865-67
John Brown	Ky.	1757	1837	8	1803-04	Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	1800	1878	40	1867-69
Jesse Franklin	N. C.	1758	1823	8	1804-05	Henry B. Anthony	R. I.	1815	1884	41, 42	1869-73
Joseph Anderson	Tenn.	1757	1837	8	1805	M. H. Carpenter	Wis.	1824	1881	43	1873-75
Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839	9, 10	1805-08	Thomas W. Ferry	Mich.	1827	1896	44, 45	1875-79
Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	10	1808-09	A. G. Thurman	Ohio	1813	1895	46	1879-81
John Milledge	Ga.	1757	1818	10, 11	1809	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1828	1898	47	1881
Andrew Gregg	Pa.	1755	1835	11	1809-10	David Davis	Ill.	1815	1886	47	1881-83
John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	11	1810-11	Geo. F. Edmunds	Vt.	1828	....	48	1883-85
John Pope	Ky.	1770	1845	11, 12	1811-12	John Sherman	Ohio	1823	1901	49	1885-87
Wm. H. Crawford	Ga.	1772	1834	12, 13	1812-13	John J. Ingalls	Kan.	1833	1900	49, 51	1887-91
Jos. B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	13	1813-14	C. F. Manderson	Neb.	1837	....	52	1891-93
John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	13, 15	1814-18	Isham G. Harris	Tenn.	1818	1897	53	1893-95
James Barbour	Va.	1775	1842	15, 16	1818-19	William P. Frye	Me.	1831	....	54, 58	1895-..
John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	16, 19	1820-26						

Presidential Cabinet Officers.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789	Washington.	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850	Fillmore.
Edmund Randolph	"	1794	"	Edward Everett	"	1852	"
Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795	"	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853	Pierce.
"	"	1797	Adams.	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857	Buchanan.
John Marshall	Va.	1800	"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860	"
James Madison	"	1801	Jefferson.	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861	Lincoln.
Robert Smith	Md.	1809	Madison.	"	"	1865	Johnson.
James Monroe	Va.	1811	"	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill.	1869	Grant.
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817	Monroe.	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869	"
Henry Clay	Ky.	1825	J. Q. Adams.	William M. Evarts	"	1877	Hayes.
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829	Jackson	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881	Garfield.
Edward Livingston	La.	1831	"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881	Arthur.
Louis McLane	Del.	1833	"	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885	Cleveland.
John Forsyth	Ga.	1834	"	James G. Blaine	Me.	1889	B. Harrison.
"	"	1837	Van Buren	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892	"
Daniel Webster	Mass.	1841	Harrison.	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1893	Cleveland.
"	"	1841	Tyler.	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895	"
Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1843	"	John Sherman	Ohio	1897	McKinley.
Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843	"	William R. Day	"	1897	"
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844	"	John Hay	"	1898	"
James Buchanan	Pa.	1845	Polk.	"	"	1901	Roosevelt.
John M. Clayton	Del.	1849	Taylor.				

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789	Washington.	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814	Madison.
Oliver Wolcott	Conn.	1795	"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814	"
"	"	1797	Adams.	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816	"
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801	"	"	"	1817	Monroe.
"	"	1801	Jefferson.	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825	J. Q. Adams.
Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801	"	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	Jackson.
"	"	1809	Madison.	Louis McLane	Del.	1831	"

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.—Continued.

Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.
William J. Duane	Pa.	1833	Jackson.	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865	Johnson.
Roger J. Taney	Md.	1833	"	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1869	Grant.
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834	"	William A. Richardson	"	1873	"
"	"	1837	Van Buren.	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky.	1874	"
Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	Harrison.	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876	"
"	"	1841	Tyler.	John Sherman	Ohio	1877	Hayes.
Walter Forward	Pa.	1841	"	William Windom	Minn.	1881	Garfield.
John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843	"	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881	Arthur.
George M. Bibb	Ky	1844	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884	"
Robert J. Walker	Miss	1845	Polk.	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884	"
William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849	Taylor.	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885	Cleveland.
Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	Fillmore.	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887	"
James Guthrie	Ky.	1853	Pierce.	William Windom	Minn.	1889	B. Harrison.
Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857	Buchanan.	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891	"
Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860	"	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1893	Cleveland.
John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861	"	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897	McKinley.
Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861	Lincoln.	"	"	1901	Roosevelt
William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864	"	Leslie M. Shaw	Iowa	1902	"
Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865	"				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Henry Knox	Mass.	1789	Washington.	George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849	Taylor.
Timothy Pickering	"	1795	"	Edward Bates	Mo.	1850	"
James McHenry	Md.	1796	"	Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850	Fillmore.
"	"	1797	Adams.	Jefferson Davis	Miss	1853	Pierce.
John Marshall	Va.	1800	"	John B. Floyd	Va.	1857	Buchanan.
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800	"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1861	"
Roger Griswold	Conn.	1801	Adams.	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861	Lincoln.
Henry Dearborn	Mass	1801	Jefferson.	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1862	"
William Eustis	"	1809	Madison.	"	"	1865	Johnson.
John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813	"	U. S. Grant (ad in.)	Ill.	1867	"
James Monroe	Va.	1814	"	Lor. Thomas (ad in.)	"	1868	"
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815	"	John M. Schofield	N. Y.	1868	"
Isaac Shelby	Ky.	1817	Monroe.	John A. Rawlins	Ill.	1869	Grant.
George Graham (ad in.)	Va.	1817	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869	"
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817	Monroe.	William W. Belknap	Iowa	1869	"
James Barbour	Va.	1825	J. Q. Adams.	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876	"
Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828	"	James Don. Cameron	Pa.	1876	"
John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829	Jackson.	George W. McCrary	Iowa	1877	Hayes.
Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn	1879	"
Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837	"	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1881	Garfield.
Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837	Van Buren.	"	"	1881	Arthur.
John Bell	Tenn.	1841	Harrison.	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885	Cleveland.
"	"	1841	Tyler.	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889	B. Harrison.
John McLean	Ohio	1841	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va.	1891	"
John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841	"	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893	Cleveland.
James M. Porter	Pa.	1843	"	Russell A. Alger	Mich.	1897	McKinley.
William Wilkins	"	1844	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899	"
William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845	Polk.	"	"	1901	Roosevelt.

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1849	Taylor.	Zachariah Chandler	Mich.	1875	Grant.
James A. Pearce	Md.	1850	Fillmore.	Carl Schurz	Mo.	1877	Hayes.
Thomas M. T. McKennon	Pa.	1850	"	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa.	1881	Garfield.
Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850	"	Henry M. Teller	Col.	1882	Arthur.
Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853	Pierce.	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss.	1885	Cleveland.
Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857	Buchanan.	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1888	"
Caleb B. Smith	Ind.	1861	Lincoln.	John W. Noble	Mo.	1889	B. Harrison.
John P. Usher	"	1863	"	Hoke Smith	Ga.	1893	Cleveland.
"	"	1865	Johnson.	David R. Francis	Mo.	1896	"
James Harlan	Iowa	1865	"	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897	McKinley.
Orville H. Browning	Ill.	1866	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1899	"
Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	Grant.	"	"	1901	Roosevelt.
Columbus Delano	"	1870	"				

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

George Cabot*	Mass.	1798	Adams.	John Y. Mason	Va.	1844	Tyler.
Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798	"	George Bancroft	Mass	1845	Polk.
"	"	1801	Jefferson.	John Y. Mason	Va.	1846	"
Robert Smith	"	1801	"	William B. Preston	"	1849	Taylor.
Jacob Crowninshield	Mass	1805	"	William A. Graham	N. C.	1850	Fillmore.
Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809	Madison.	John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852	"
William Jones	Pa.	1813	"	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853	Pierce.
B. W. Crowinshield	Mass	1814	"	Isaac Toucey	Conn.	1857	Buchanan.
"	"	1817	Monroe.	Gideon Welles	"	1861	Lincoln.
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818	"	"	"	1865	Johnson.
Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823	"	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1869	Grant.
"	"	1825	J. Q. Adams.	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869	"
John Branch	N. C.	1829	Jackson.	Richard W. Thompson	Ind.	1877	Hayes.
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831	"	Nathan Goff, Jr.	W. Va.	1881	"
Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834	"	William H. Hunt	La.	1881	Garfield.
"	"	1837	Van Buren.	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882	Arthur.
James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838	"	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885	Cleveland.
George E. Badger	N. C.	1841	Harrison.	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889	B. Harrison.
"	"	1841	Tyler.	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala.	1893	Cleveland.
Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841	"	John D. Long	Mass	1897	McKinley.
David Henshaw	Mass	1843	"	"	"	1901	Roosevelt.
Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844	"	William H. Moody	"	1902	"

*Appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but did not act.

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Norman J. Colman	Mo.	1889	Cleveland.	James Wilson	Iowa	1897	McKinley.
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889	Harrison.	"	"	1901	Roosevelt.
J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893	Cleveland.				

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.*

Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.
Samuel Osgood	Mass	1789	Washington.
Timothy Pickering	"	1791	"
Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795	"
"	"	1797	Adams.
"	"	1801	Jefferson.
Gideon Granger	Conn	1801	"
"	"	1809	Madison.
Return J. Meigs, Jr	Ohio	1814	"
"	"	1817	Monroe.
John McLean	"	1823	"
"	"	1825	J. Q. Adams.
William T. Barry	Ky.	1829	Jackson.
Amos Kendall	"	1835	"
"	"	1837	Van Buren.
John M. Niles	Conn	1840	"
Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841	Harrison.
"	"	1841	Tyler.
Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky.	1841	"
Cave Johnson	Tenn.	1845	Polk.
Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849	Taylor.
Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850	Fillmore.
Samuel D. Hubbard	Conn	1852	"
James Campbell	Pa.	1853	Pierce.
Aaron V. Brown	Tenn	1857	Buchanan.
Joseph Holt	Ky.	1859	"
Horatio King	Me.	1861	Buchanan.
Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861	Lincoln.
William Dennison	Ohio	1864	"
"	"	1865	Johnson.
Alexander W. Randall	Wis.	1866	"
John A. J. Cresswell	Md.	1869	Grant.
James W. Marshall	Va.	1874	"
Marshall Jewell	Conn	1874	"
James N. Tyner	Ind.	1876	"
David McK. Key	Tenn	1877	Hayes.
Horace Maynard	"	1880	"
Thomas L. James	N. Y.	1881	Garfield.
Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	1881	Arthur.
Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1883	"
Frank Hatton	Iowa	1884	"
William F. Vilas	Wis.	1885	Cleveland.
Don M. Dickinson	Mich	1888	"
John Wanamaker	Pa.	1889	B. Harrison.
Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y.	1893	Cleveland.
William L. Wilson	W. Va.	1895	"
James A. Gary	Md.	1897	McKinley.
Charles Emory Smith	Pa.	1898	"
"	"	1901	Roosevelt.
Henry C. Payne	Wis.	1902	"

*The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Edmund Randolph	Va.	1789	Washington.
William Bradford	Pa.	1794	"
Charles Lee	Va.	1795	"
"	"	1797	Adams.
Theophilus Parsons	Mass	1801	"
Levi Lincoln	"	1801	Jefferson.
Robert Smith	Md.	1805	"
John Breckinridge	Ky.	1805	"
Caesar A. Rodney	Del.	1807	"
"	"	1809	Madison.
William Pinkney	Md.	1811	"
Richard Rush	Pa.	1814	"
"	"	1817	Monroe.
William Wirt	Va.	1817	"
"	"	1825	J. Q. Adams.
John McP. Berrien	Ga.	1829	Jackson.
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831	"
Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833	"
"	"	1837	Van Buren.
Felix Grundy	Tenn	1838	"
Henry D. Gilpin	Pa.	1840	"
John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841	Harrison.
"	"	1841	Tyler.
Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1841	"
John Nelson	Md.	1843	"
John Y. Mason	Va.	1845	Polk.
Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846	"
Isaac Toucey	Conn	1848	"
Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849	Taylor.
John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850	Fillmore.
Caleb Cushing	Mass	1853	Pierce.
Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857	Buchanan.
Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1860	"
Edward Bates	Mo.	1861	Lincoln.
Titian J. Coffey (ad in.)	Pa.	1863	"
James Speed	Ky.	1864	"
"	"	1865	Johnson.
Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866	"
William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868	"
Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869	Grant.
Amos T. Ackerman	Ga.	1870	"
George H. Williams	Ore.	1871	"
Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875	"
Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876	"
Charles Devens	Mass.	1877	Hayes.
Wayne MacVeagh	Pa.	1881	Garfield.
Benjamin H. Brewster	"	1881	Arthur.
Augustus H. Garland	Ark.	1885	Cleveland.
William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889	B. Harrison.
Richard Olney	Mass.	1893	Cleveland.
Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895	"
Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1897	McKinley.
John W. Griggs	N. J.	1897	"
Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1901	"
"	"	1901	Roosevelt.

Speakers of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Name.	State.	Born	Died	Cong'ss.	Years.
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	1	1789-91
Jonathan Trumbull	Conn.	1740	1809	2	1791-93
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	3	1793-95
Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1760	1824	4, 5	1795-99
Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	6	1799-1801
Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	7, 9	1801-07
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	10, 11	1807-11
Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	12, 13	1811-14
Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1776	1857	13	1814-15
Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	14, 16	1815-20
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	16	1820-21
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1783	1841	17	1821-23
Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	18	1823-25
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	19	1825-27
Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1784	1857	20, 23	1827-34
John Bell	Tenn.	1797	1869	23	1834-35
James K. Polk	"	1795	1849	24, 25	1835-39
R. M. T. Hunter	Va.	1809	1887	26	1839-41
John White	Ky.	1805	1845	27	1841-43
John W. Jones	Va.	1805	1848	28	1843-45
John W. Davis	Ind.	1799	1850	29	1845-47
Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1809	1894	30	1847-49
Howell Cobb	Ga.	1815	1868	31	1849-51
Linn Boyd	Ky.	1800	1859	32, 33	1851-55
Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	1816	1894	34	1855-57
James L. Orr	S. C.	1822	1873	35	1857-59
Wm. Pennington	N. J.	1796	1862	36	1859-61
Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1823	..	37	1861-63
Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1823	1885	38, 40	1863-69
James G. Blaine	Me.	1830	1893	41, 43	1869-75
Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1827	1876	44	1875-76
Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1828	1890	44, 46	1876-81
John W. Keifer	Ohio	1836	..	47	1881-83
John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1835	..	48, 50	1883-89
Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902	51	1889-91
Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1845	1896	52, 53	1891-95
Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902	54, 55	1895-99
David B. Henderson†	Iowa	1840	..	56, 57	1899-03

†At the time of going to press the office was vacant.

United States Supreme Court Justices.

Name.	Born.	Died.	Service. Term.	Years.
John Jay, N. Y.*	1745	1829	1780-1795	6
John Rutledge, S. C.	1739	1800	1789-1791	2
William Cushing, Mass.	1733	1810	1789-1810	21
James Wilson, Pa.	1742	1798	1789-1798	9
John Blair, Va.	1732	1800	1789-1796	7
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1745	1790	1789-1790	1
James Iredell, N. C.	1751	1799	1790-1799	9
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1732	1819	1791-1793	2
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1789	1851	1845-1851	6
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1794	1870	1846-1870	23
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1809	1874	1851-1857	6
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1811	1889	1853-1861	8
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1803	1881	1858-1881	23
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1804	1884	1861-1881	20
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1816	1890	1862-1890	28
David Davis, Ill.	1815	1886	1862-1877	15

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.—Continued.

Name.	Born.	Died.	Service. Term.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Service. Term.	Years.
William Paterson, N. J.	1745	1806	1793-1806	13	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1816	1899	1863-1897	34
John Rutledge, S. C.*	1739	1800	1795-1795	..	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio*	1808	1873	1864-1873	9
Samuel Chase, Md.	1741	1811	1796-1811	15	William Strong, Pa.	1808	1895	1870-1880	10
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.*	1745	1807	1796-1800	4	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1813	1892	1870-1892	22
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1762	1829	1798-1829	31	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1811	1886	1872-1882	10
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1755	1810	1799-1804	5	Morrison R. Waite, Ohio*	1816	1888	1874-1888	14
John Marshall, Va.*	1755	1835	1801-1835	34	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1833	....	1877-	..
William Johnson, S. C.	1771	1834	1804-1834	30	William B. Woods, Ga.	1824	1887	1880-1887	7
Brock. Livingston, N. Y.	1757	1823	1806-1823	17	Stanley Matthews, Ohio.	1824	1889	1881-1889	8
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1765	1826	1807-1826	19	Horace Gray, Mass.	1828	1902	1881-1902	21
Joseph Story, Mass.	1779	1845	1811-1845	34	Samuel Blatchford, N.Y.	1820	1893	1882-1893	11
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1752	1844	1811-1836	25	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1825	1893	1888-1893	5
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1767	1843	1823-1843	20	Melville W. Fuller, Ill.*	1833	....	1888-	..
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1777	1828	1826-1828	2	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1837	....	1889-	..
John McLean, Ohio.	1785	1861	1829-1861	32	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1836	....	1890-	..
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1779	1844	1830-1844	14	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.‡	1832	....	1892-1903	11
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1790	1867	1835-1867	32	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1832	1895	1893-1895	2
Roger B. Taney, Md.*	1777	1864	1836-1864	28	Edward D. White, La.	1845	....	1893-	..
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1783	1841	1836-1841	5	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1837	....	1895-	..
John Catron, Tenn.	1786	1865	1837-1865	28	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	....	1898-	..
John McKinley, Ala.	1780	1852	1837-1852	15	Oliver Wendell Holmes.	1841	....	1902-	..
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1785	1860	1841-1860	19	Wm. R. Day, Ohio.	1849	....	1903-	..
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1792	1873	1845-1872	27					

*Chief Justice. †Justice Shiras retired in 1903.

Diplomatic Representatives.

Ministers from the United States to the principal European countries and Ministers from those countries to the United States.

Unless otherwise stated, each representative was entitled Minister Plenipotentiary or Envoy Extraordinary, or both.

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ministers.	States	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers	States	Date.*	Presidents.
Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792	Washington.	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852	Fillmore.
Rufus King	N. Y.	1796	"	James Buchanan	"	1853	Pierce.
" "	"	1796	John Adams.	George M. Dallas	"	1856	"
{James Monroe†	Va.	1803	Jefferson.	" "	"	1856	Buchanan.
{William Pinkney	Md.	1806	"	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1861	Lincoln
Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1811	Madison.	" "	"	1869	Johnson.
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815	"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868	"
J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817	Monroe.	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869	Grant.
Richard Rush	Pa.	1817	"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870	"
Rufus King	N. Y.	1825	J. Q. Adams.	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876	"
Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826	"	John Welsh	Pa.	1877	Hayes.
W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1827	"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879	"
James Barbour	Va.	1828	"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880	"
Louis McLane	Del.	1829	Jackson.	" " "	"	1880	Garfield.
Wash'n Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831	"	" " "	"	1880	Arthur.
Martin Van Buren	"	1831	"	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885	Cleveland.
Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	"	1832	"	Robert T Lincoln	Ill.	1889	B. Harrison.
Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836	"	T. F. Bayard, ambassador	Del.	1893	Cleveland.
Edward Everett	Mass.	1841	Tyler.	John Hay, ambassador	Ohio	1897	McKinley.
Louis McLane	Md.	1845	Polk.	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1898	"
George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846	"	J. H. Choate, ambassador	N. Y.	1899	"
J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1849	Taylor.	" " "	"	1899	Roosevelt.
Abbott Lawrence	"	1849					

†Mr. Monroe was appointed in 1803. In 1806 Mr. Pinkney was made joint Minister.

BRITISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date.*	Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.*	Sovereigns.
George Hammond	1791	George III.	Richard Pakenham	1844	Victoria.
Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795	"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847	"
Robert Liston	1796	"	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849	"
Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800	"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851	"
Anthony Merry	1803	"	J. F. T. Crampton, en. & min.	1852	"
David M. Erskine	1806	"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.	1853	"
Francis James Jackson	1809	"	John Savile Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855	"
John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810	"	Lord Napier	1857	"
Augustus John Foster	1811	"	Lord Lyons	1859	"
Anthony St. J. Baker, ch. d'aff.	1815	"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.	1864	"
Charles Bagot	1816	"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865	"
Gibbs C. Antrobus, ch. d'aff.	1819	George IV.	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.	1867	"
Sir Stratford Canning	1820	"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868	"
Henry U. Addington, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881	"
Charles Richard Vaughan	1825	"	Sir Julian Pauncefote‡	1889	"
" " "	1825	William IV.	" " ambassador	1893	"
Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.	1835	"	Michael Henry Herbert, amb.	1902	Edward VII.
Henry Stephen Fox	1836	Victoria	Vacant		

‡Afterward Lord Pauncefote.

FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO FRANCE.

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	—	Confederation.	{Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799	John Adams.
William Short, ch. d'aff.	"	1790	Washington.	{William Vans Murray	Md.	1799	"
Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792	"	{William R. Davie	N. C.	1799	"
James Monroe	Va.	1794	"	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801	Jefferson.
Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796	"	John Armstrong	"	1804	"
{Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797	John Adams.	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1810	Madison.
{John Marshall	Va.	1797	"	Joe Barlow	Ct.	1811	"
{Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797	"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813	"

*Date of appointment.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO FRANCE—Continued.

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.	Ky.	1815	Madison.
Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816	Monroe.
James Brown	La.	1823	"
William C. Rives	Va.	1829	Jackson.
Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff	Vt.	1832	"
Edward Livingston	La.	1833	"
Thos. P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1835	"
Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836	"
" "	"	1836	Van Buren.
" "	"	1836	Tyler.
Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.	Mich.	1842	"
William R. King	Ala.	1844	"
J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff.	N. C.	1846	Polk.
Richard Rush	Pa.	1847	"
William C. Rives	Va.	1849	Taylor.
" "	"	1849	Fillmore.
H. S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1853	Pierce.

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
John Y. Mason	Va.	1853	Pierce.
W. R. Calhoun, ch d'aff.	S. C.	1859	Buchanan.
Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860	"
William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861	Lincoln.
John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864	"
John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1866	Johnson.
John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866	"
Elihu B. Washburn	Ill.	1869	Grant.
Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877	Hayes.
Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881	Garfield.
" "	"	1881	Arthur.
Robert M McLane	Md.	1885	Cleveland.
Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889	B. Harrison.
T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892	"
J. B. Eustis, ambassador.	La.	1893	Cleveland.
Horace Porter, ambassador	N. Y.	1897	McKinley.
" " "	"	1897	Roosevelt.

FRENCH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date.*	Government.
Count de Moustier	1788	Louis XVI.
M. Otto, ch. d'aff	1789	"
Colonel Ternant	1791	"
Edmond C. Genet	1793	Convention.
Joseph Fauchet	1794	Directory.
Pierre Auguste Adet	1795	"
" "	1795	Consulate.
L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff	1801	"
General Turreau	1805	Napoleon I.
M. Serurier	1811	"
"	1811	Louis XVIII.
G. Hyde de Neuville	1816	"
Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1822	"
Baron de Mareuil	1824	Charles X.
Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1827	"
Roux de Rochelle	1830	"
M. Serurier	1831	L. Philippe.
Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1835	"
Edouard Pontois	1837	"
Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1839	"
L. A. Aime Fourier de Bacourt.	1840	L. Philippe.
Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842	"
Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin.	1848	L. Napoleon.
E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte	1850	"

Ministers.	Date.*	Government.
Count de Sartiges	1851	Napoleon III.
Viscount J. Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1859	"
Henri Mercier	1860	"
Viscount J. Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1863	"
Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff	1864	"
Marquis de Montholon	1865	"
Jules Berthemy	1866	"
Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff	1869	"
Prevost Paradol	1870	"
Jules Berthemy	1870	"
Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870	Nat. Defence.
Henry de Bellonnet, ch. d'aff.	1871	Pres. Thiers.
Marquis de Noailles	1872	"
A. Bartholdi	1874	Pr. MacMahon.
F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff	1876	"
Mamime Outrey	1877	"
Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882	"
J. Patenotre	1891	Pres. Grevy.
"	1891	Pres. Carnot.
" ambassador	1893	"
" "	1893	Pres. Faure.
Jules Cambon, ambassador	1898	"
" "	1898	Pres. Loubet.
J. J. Jusserand, "	1902	"

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO AUSTRIA.

Ministers	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1838	Van Buren.
J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1840	"
Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841	Tyler.
Wm H. Stiles, ch. d'aff.	Ga.	1845	Polk.
J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1849	Taylor.
C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1850	Fillmore.
T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1852	"
H. R. Jackson, min. res.	Ga.	1853	Pierce.
J. Glancy Jones	Pa.	1858	Buchanan.
Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	Lincoln.
John Lothrop Motley	"	1861	"
G. W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867	Johnson.
John Hay, ch. d'aff	Ill.	1867	"
Henry M. Watts	Pa.	1868	"
John Jay	N. Y.	1869	Grant.
Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875	"

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876	Grant.
John A. Kasson	Iowa	1877	Hayes.
William Walter Phelps.	N. J.	1881	Garfield.
Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882	Arthur.
John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884	"
A. M. Kiely	Va.	1885	Cleveland.
Jas. Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1885	"
Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887	"
Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889	B. Harrison.
Bartlett Tripp	S. Dak.	1893	Cleveland.
Charlemagne Tower	Pa.	1897	McKinley.
Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899	"
Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901	"
" "	"	1901	Roosevelt.
Bellamy Storer, amb.	Ohio	1902	"

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date.*	Emperors.
Baron de Mareschal	1838	Ferdinand I.
Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff.	1841	"
" "	1841	Franz Josef.
" " min. res.	1855	"
Count Nicholas Giorgi, min. res.	1863	"
Count Wydenbruck	1865	"
Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff.	1867	"
Baron Charles de Lederer	1868	"
Baron von Schwarz Senborn	1874	"

Ministers.	Date.*	Emperors.
Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875	Franz Josef.
Chev E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff	1877	"
Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879	"
C'nt Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1881	"
Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882	"
C'nt Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1885	"
Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887	"
L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar.	1895	"

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO RUSSIA.

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1809	Madison.
Levett Harris, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1814	"
William Pinkney	Md.	1816	"
George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1818	Monroe.
Henry Middleton	S. C.	1820	"
" "	"	1	J. Q. Adams.
John Randolph	Va.	1830	Jackson.
James Buchanan	Pa.	1832	"
John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1833	"
William Wilkins	"	1834	"
John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1835	"
George M. Dallas	"	1837	Van Buren.
W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff.	"	1839	"

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
Churchill C. Cambreleng.	N. Y.	1840	Van Buren.
Charles S. Todd	Ky.	1841	Tyler.
Ralph J. Ingersoll	Ct.	1846	Polk.
Arthur P. Bagby	Ala.	1848	"
Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850	Fillmore.
Thomas H. Seymour	Ct.	1853	Pierce
Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858	Buchanan.
John Appleton	Me.	1860	"
Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1861	Lincoln.
Simon Cameron	Pa.	1862	"
Bayard Taylor	N. Y.	1862	"
Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1863	Lincoln.
Andrew G. Curtin	Pa.	1869	Grant.

*Date of appointment.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO RUSSIA.—Continued.

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
James L. Orr	S. C.	1872	Grant.	George V. M. Lothrop	Mich.	1885	Cleveland.
Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1873	"	Lambert Tree	Ill.	1888	"
Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1874	"	Geo. W. Wurts, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1889	B. Harrison.
George H. Boker	Pa.	1875	"	Charles Emory Smith	"	1890	"
E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1878	Hayes.	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892	"
W. Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	"	1879	"	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark.	1894	Cleveland.
John Wickham Foster	Ind.	1880	Garfield.	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1897	McKinley.
" " "	"	1880	Garfield.	" " amb.	"	1898	"
W. Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1881	Arthur.	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1899	"
William H. Hunt	La.	1882	"	" " "	"	1899	Roosevelt.
Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884	"	Robt. S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1902	"

RUSSIAN MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date.*	Emperors.	Ministers.	Date.*	Emperors.
Andre de Daschkoff, ch d'aff.	1809	Alexander I.	Constantine Catacazy	1869	Alex. II.
Count Theodore de Pahlen	1810	"	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff.	1871	"
Andre de Daschkoff	1811	"	Baron Henri d'Offenberg	1872	"
Chevalier Pierra de Poletica	1819	"	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff.	1874	"
George Ellisen, ch. d'aff.	1822	"	Nicholas Shishkin	1875	"
Baron de Tuyll	1823	"	Michel Bartholomei	1880	"
Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff.	1826	Nicholas I.	Charles de Struve	1882	Alex. III.
Baron de Krudener	1827	"	Baron G. Schilling, ch. d'aff.	1892	"
George Krehmer, ch. d'aff.	1838	"	Prince Cantacuzene	1893	"
Alexander de Bodisco	1838	"	" "	1893	Nicholas II.
Edward de Stoeckl	1854	Alex. II	E. de Kotzebue	1896	"
Wa.demar Bodisco, ch. d'aff.	1868	"	Count Cassini, ambassador	1898	"

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871	Grant.	John A. Kasson	Iowa	1884	Arthur.
Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff.	"	1874	"	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885	Cleveland.
J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874	"	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889	B. Harrison.
H. S. Everett, ch d'aff.	Mass.	1877	Hayes.	Theodore Runyon, amb.	"	1893	Cleveland.
Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878	"	Edwin F. Uhl, amb.	Mich.	1896	"
H. S. Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1878	"	Andrew D. White, amb.	N. Y.	1897	McKinley.
Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879	"	" " "	"	1897	Roosevelt.
H. S. Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1881	Garfield.	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa	1902	"
A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882	Arthur.				

GERMAN MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date.*	Emperors.	Ministers.	Date.*	Emperors.
Baron Alvensleben, ch. d'aff.	1871	William I.	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff.	1891	William II.
Kurd von Schlozer	1871	"	Theodore von Holleben	1892	"
Count von Beust, ch. d'aff.	1882	"	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb.	1893	"
Karl von Elsendecher	1883	"	Baron M. von Thielmann, amb.	1895	"
H. von Alvensleben	1884	"	Herr von Holleben, amb.	1898	"
Count Arco Valley	1888	William II.	Freiherr Speck von Sternberg, amb	1903	"

ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO ITALY.

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	Lincoln.	Albert G. Porter	Ind.	1889	B. Harrison.
" "	"	1861	Johnson.	William Potter	Pa.	1892	"
" "	"	1861	Grant.	J. J. Van Alen, amb.†	R. I.	1893	Cleveland.
" "	"	1861	Hayes.	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893	"
" "	"	1861	Garfield.	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897	McKinley.
" "	"	1861	Arthur.	Geo. L. Von Meyer, amb.	"	1901	"
William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	" " "	"	1901	Roosevelt.
John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	Cleveland.				

†The appointment of Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined to serve. Mr. MacVeagh was then appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date.*	Kings.	Ministers.	Date.*	Kings.
Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	V. Emmanuel.	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880	Humbert.
Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	Baron de Fava	1881	"
Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff.	1891	"
Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"	Baron de Fava	1892	"
Count Luigi Corti	1870	"	" " " ambassador	1893	"
Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	"	" " " "	1893	V. Emman. II.
Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	F. Mayor des Planches, amb.	1901	"

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO SPAIN.

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Washington.	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt	1829	Jackson.
William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	"
Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	"	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	Van Buren.
David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840	"
Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	Jefferson.	Washington Irving	"	1842	Tyler.
G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	"	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846	Polk.
Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.				Daniel M Barringer	"	1849	Taylor.
				Pierre Soule	La.	1853	Pierce.
				Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	"
G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	Madison.	William Preston	Ky.	1858	Buchanan.
John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	Monroe.	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	Lincoln.
Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	"
Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	J. Q. Adams.	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864	Lincoln.

*Date of appointment.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO SPAIN.—Continued.

Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.
John P. Hale	N. H.	1 65	Lincoln.	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890	B. Harrison.
Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869	Grant.	A. Loudon Snowden	Pa	1892	"
Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1873	"	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893	Cleveland.
Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874	"	Stewart L Woodford	N. Y.	1897	McKinley.
James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1877	Hayes.	Official relations with Spain were broken off, April 1898, to April, 1899.			
Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880	"				
" "	"	1880	Garfield.				
Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881	Arthur.	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899	McKinley.
John W. Foster	Ind	1883	"	" "		8	Roosevelt.
Jabez L. M. Curry	Va.	1885	Cleveland.	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902	"
Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889	"				
Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889	B. Harrison.				

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date.*	Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.*	Sovereigns.
Diego de Gardoqui, ch. d'aff.	1785	Carlos IV.	Facundo Goni	1807	Isabella II.
Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	"	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	18 9	Provis. Gov.
Jose Ignacio de Viar (joint) Jose de Jaudenes (ch. d'aff.)	1791	"	Adm. Don Jose Polo de Bernabe.	1872	Amadeo I.
		"	" " " "	1872	Pr. Figueras.
Carlos M. de Irujo	1796	"	" " " "	1872	" Castelar.
Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.	1807	"	Antonio Mantilla	1874	" Serrano.
Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff	1878	Alphonso XII.
			Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879	"
Luis de Onis	1809	Fernan VII.	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881	"
Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff	1883	"
Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	"	Juan Velera y Alcala Galiano	18 4	"
Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1886	Alph. XIII.
F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890	"
Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891	"
" "	1827	M. Christina.	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892	"
Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	Isabella II.	Emilio de Muruaga	1893	"
Pedro Alcantara Argaiz	1839	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	189	"
Fidenc o Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898	"
A. Calderon da la Barca, min. res.	1844	"	Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.		
Jose Maria Magallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"			
Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899	"
Alfonso Escylanta	1855	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902	"
Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"			

*Date of appointment.

Officials of the United States.

President.....THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York; salary..... $50,000

Vice-President.....Vacant; salary..... $8,000

THE CABINET OFFICERS.

Secretary of State....John Hay, District of Columbia
Secretary of the Treasury...Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa
Secretary of War.....Elihu Root, of New York
Attorney-General..Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania
Postmaster-General....Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin
Secretary of the Navy.W. H. Moody, of Massachusetts
Secretary of the Interior.E. A. Hitchcock, of Missouri
Secretary of Agriculture.....James Wilson, of Iowa
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.
George B. Cortelyou, of New York

The salary of each member of the Cabinet is $8,000.

Secretary to the President, William Loeb, Jr.; salary, $5,000.

Assistant Secretary to the President, Rudolph Forster; salary, $3,000.

Assistant Secretary to the President, Benjamin F. Barnes; salary, $3,000.

WHITE HOUSE RULES.

(Prepared by William Loeb, Jr., Secretary, by direction of the President.)

The Cabinet will meet Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 a. m. until 1 p. m.

Senators and Representatives will be received from 10 a. m. to 12 m., excepting on Cabinet days.

Visitors having business with the President will be admitted from 12 to 1 o'clock daily, excepting Cabinet days, so far as public business will permit.

The East Room will be open daily, Sunday excepted, for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Secretary of State	John Hay	D. C.	$8,000
Assistant Secretary	Francis B. Loomis	N. Y.	4,500
Second Assistant Secretary	Alvey A. Adee	D. C.	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary	Herbert H. D. Pierce	Mass.	4 500
Solicitor	Wm. L. Penfield	Ind.	4,500
Assistant Solicitor	Frederick Van Dyne	N. Y.	2,500
Chief Clerk	William H. Michael	Neb.	3,000
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau	Sydney Y. Smith	D. C.	2,100
Chief of Consular Bureau	Wilbur J. Carr		2 100
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives	Pendleton King	N. C.	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Accounts	Thomas Morrison	N. Y.	2.100
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library	Andrew H. Allen	N. C.	2.100
Chief of Bureau of Foreign Commerce	Frederic Emory	Md.	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments	Robert B. Mosher	Ky.	2,100
Chief of Passport Bureau	Gaillard Hunt		2,100
Private Secretary	E. J. Babcock	N. Y.	2,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Secretary	Leslie M. Shaw	Iowa	$8,000
Assistant Secretary	Robert B. Armstrong	Ill.	4,500
Assistant Secretary	Charles H. Keep	N. Y.	4,500
Assistant Secretary	Horace A. Taylor	Wis.	4,500
Chief Clerk	Wallace H. Hills	N. Y.	3,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Treasury	John H. Edwards	Ohio	2,250
Chief Division of Appointments	Charles Lyman	Conn.	2,750
Chief Division of Bookkeeping	W. F. MacLennan	N. Y.	3,500
Chief Division of Public Moneys	E. B. Daskem	Conn.	2,500
Chief Division of Customs	James L. Gerry	Ill.	2,750
Chief Revenue Cutter Service	Captain C. F. Shoemaker	N. Y	.....
Chief Division of Printing	George Simmons	D. C	2,500
Chief Division of Loans and Currency	A. T. Huntington	Mass.	2,500
Chief Division of Mail and Files	S. M. Gaines	Ky.	2,500
Chief Division of Special Agents	Burton Parker	Mich.	....
Chief Miscellaneous Divisions	Lewis Jordan	Ind.	2,500
Solicitor	M. D. O'Connell	Iowa	4,500
Supervising Architect	James K. Taylor	Pa.	4,500
Director Bureau Engraving and Printing	W. M. Meredith	Ill.	4,500
Chief of Secret Service	J. E. Wilkie	"	4,000
Superintendent Life Saving Service	Sumner I. Kimball	Maine	4,000
Comptroller of the Treasury	Robert J. Tracewell	Ind.	5,500
Register of the Treasury	J. W. Lyons	Ga.	4,000
Auditor for the Treasury Department	W. E. Andrews	Neb.	4,000
Auditor for War Department	Frederick E. Rittman	Ohio	4,000
Auditor for Interior Department	Robert S. Person	S. D.	4,000
Auditor for Navy Department	W. W. Brown	Pa.	4,000
Auditor for Post Office Department	H. A. Castle	Minn.	4,000
Auditor for State and other Departments	Ernst G. Timme	Wis.	4,000
Treasurer of United States	Ellis H. Roberts	N. Y.	6,000
Assistant Treasurer of United States	J. F. Meline	D. C.	3,600
Deputy Assistant Treasurer	Gideon C. Bantz	Md.	3,200
Superintendent National Bank Redemption	Thomas E. Rogers	W. Va	3,500
Comptroller of the Currency	Wm. B. Ridgeley	Ill.	5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	John W. Yerkes	Ky.	6,000
Director of the Mint	G. E. Roberts	Iowa	4,500
Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service	Walter Wyman	Mo.	4,000
Director Hygienic Laboratory	Surgeon M. J. Rosenau	Pa.	2,400

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Secretary of War	Elihu Root	N. Y.	$8,000
Assistant Secretary of War	Robert Shaw Oliver	"	4,500
Chief Clerk	John C. Scofield	Ga.	3,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of War	M. O. Chance	Ill.	2,500
Clerk to Assistant Secretary	Robert E. Parker	Cal.	2,100
Lieutenant-General, Chief of Staff	Samuel B. M. Young	Pa.	11,000
Adjutant General	Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin	Ohio	7,500
Inspector General	Brig.-Gen. George H. Barton	Del.	5,500
Judge Advocate General	Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Davis	Mass.	5,500
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Humphrey	N. Y.	5,500
Commissary-General	Brig.-Gen. J. F. Weston	Ky.	5,500
Surgeon-General	Brig.-Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly	Pa.	5,500
Paymaster-General	Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Bates	Mich.	5,500
Chief of Engineers	Brig.-Gen. Geo. L. Gillespie	Tenn.	5,500
Chief of Ordnance	Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier	Kan	5,500
Chief Signal Officer	Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely	La.	5,500
Record and Pension Officer	Brig.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth	Vt	5,500
Insular Bureau	Col. C. R. Edwards	Ohio	3,500
Clerk to Chief Clerk of Department	James C. Churchill	N. M.	2,100
Disbursing Clerk	Sydney E. Smith	D. C.	2,000
Chief of Correspondence Division	John T. Dillon	N. Y.	2,000
Chief of Record Division	John B. Randolph	D. C.	2,000
Chief Division of Requisition and Accounts	Charles B. Tanner	Pa	2,000
Chief Supply Division	Martin R. Thorp	Ohio	2,500
Appointment Clerk	Francis W. Ford	D. C	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	$8,000
Solicitor-General	Henry M. Hoyt	"	7,500
Assistant to the Attorney-General	William A. Day	D. C.	7,000
Assistant Attorney-General	Louis A. Pradt	Wis.	5,000
Assistant Attorney-General	Frank L. Campbell*	Ohio	5,000
Assistant Attorney-General	James C. McReynolds	Tenn.	5,000
Assistant Attorney-General	John G. Thompson	Ill.	5,000
Assistant Attorney-General	William E. Fuller	Iowa	5,000
Assistant Attorney-General	Milton D. Purdy	Minn.	5,000
Special Assistant Attorney-General	Charles W. Russell	W. Va.	5,000
Assistant Attorney	Felix Brannigan	N. Y.	3,000
Assistant Attorney	George H. Walker	Ohio	3,000
Assistant Attorney	Charles F. Kincheloe	Ill.	2,500
Assistant Attorney	Leslie C. Fuller	Mich.	2,000
Assistant Attorney	Philip M. Ashford	Ohio	3,000
Assistant Attorney	Edwin C. Brandenburg	Minn.	2,500
Assistant Attorney	John Q. Thompson	Ohio	3,000
Assistant Attorney	John W. Trainer	"	3,000
Assistant Attorney	George H. Gorman	Oregon	3,500
Assistant Attorney	James A. Tanner	D. C.	2,500
Assistant Attorney	Glenn E. Husted	Mich.	2,500
Assistant Attorney	Harry Peyton	Mass	2,800
Assistant Attorney	E. C. Foster	N. M	2,800
Assistant Attorney	Patrick J. Finn	N. Y	2,800
Assistant Attorney	Lincoln B. Smith	Wis	2,800
Assistant Attorney	Charles H. Robb	Vt	3,500

*Assigned to Interior Department.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Special Assistant Attorney	M. C. Burch	Mich	$4,500
Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles	A. J. Bentley	Ohio	2,700
Chief Clerk	Orin J. Field	Kan.	2,750
Private Secretary to the Attorney-General	Charles C. Long	Mass	2,250
General Agent	Cecil Clay	W. Va.	4,000
Chief of Division of Accounts	John J. Glover	Ohio	2,500
Disbursing Clerk	Alexander C. Caine	"	2,750
Assistant Attorney in Charge of Dockets	Sinclair B. Shelbley	Ga.	2,500
Attorney in Charge of Pardons	James S. Easby-Smith	Ala.	2,400
Appointment Clerk	James Harwood Graves	Va.	2,000
Commissioner to Revise Laws	Alex. C. Botkin	Mont.	5,000
Commissioner to Revise Laws	David K. Wilson	Ohio	5,000
Commissioner to Revise Laws	William D. Bynum	Ind.	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	W. E. Chandler	N. H.	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	W. A. Maury	D. C.	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	W. L. Chambers	Ala.	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	J. P. Wood	Ohio	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	G. J. Diekema	Mich.	5,000

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Postmaster-General	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	$8,000
Chief Clerk	Blain W. Taylor	W. Va.	2,500
Private Secretary	Francis H. Whitney	.....	2,500
Assistant Attorney-General	Charles H. Robb	Ind.	4,500
Assistant Attorney	Vacancy	.....	2,750
Appointment Clerk	W. S. Nicholson	Pa.	2,000
Superintendent and Disbursing Clerk	Rufus B. Merchant	Va.	2,250
Topographer	A. Von Haake	N. Y.	2,250
First Assistant Postmaster-General	Robert J. Wynne	Pa.	5,000
Chief Clerk First Assist. Postmaster-General	John J. Howley	N. Y.	2,500
Supt. Salaries and Allowances Division	Vacancy	.....	4,000
Supt. Division of Office Supplies	M. A. W. Louis	Ohio	2,500
Supt. Division of Free Delivery	Vacancy	.....	4,000
Supt. of City Delivery Service	Vacancy	.....	3,000
Supt. Rural Delivery	Eugene H. Hathaway	Mass.	2,750
Chief of Division of Correspondence	James R. Ash	Pa.	2,000
Supt. of Money Order System	Vacancy	.....	3,500
Supt. of Division of Dead Letters	David P. Leibhardt	Ind.	2,500
Second Assistant Postmaster-General	W. S. Shallenberger	Pa.	4,500
Supt. of Railway Adjustment	James H. Crew	Ohio	2,500
Chief of Contract Division	E. P. Rhoderick	Md.	2,000
Chief of Division of Inspection	James B. Cook	D. C.	2,000
Chief of Mail Equipment Division	Thomas P. Graham	N. Y.	2,000
Supt. of Railway Mail Service	James E. White	Ill.	4,000
Supt. of Foreign Mails	N. M. Brooks	Va.	3,000
Third Assistant Postmaster-General	Edwin C. Madden	Mich.	4,500
Supt. System Postal Finance	C. Howard Buckler	Md	2,250
Supt. Stamp Supplies and Postmasters' Accts.	James H. Reeve	N. Y.	2,500
Chief of Classification Division	William H. Landvoigt	D. C.	2,750
Supt. of Registry System	L. Kempner	N. Y.	2,500
Chief of Redemption Division	George D. Scott	"	2,000
Chief of Files and Records Division	E. S. Hall	Vt.	2,000
Postage Stamp Agent	John P. Green	Ohio	2,500
Postal Card Agent	E. H. Shook	Mich.	2,500
Stamped Envelope Agent	Charles H. Field	Conn.	2,500
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General	Joseph L. Bristow	Kans.	4,500
Chief of Division of Appointments	William R. Spilman	"	2,000
Chief of Division of Bonds and Commissioners	Christian B. Dickey	Ohio	2,000
Chief of Division of Postmaster Inspectors and Mail Depredations	Williiam E. Cochran	Colo.	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Secretary of the Navy	William H. Moody	Mass.	$8,000
Assistant Secretary	Charles H. Darling	Vt.	4,500
Chief Clerk	B. F. Peters	Pa.	3,000
Private Secretary	Fred L. Fishback	D. C.	2,500
Confidential Clerk	H. C. Gauss	Mass.	1,800
Disbursing Clerk	F. H. Stickney	D. C.	2,250
Admiral	George Dewey	Vt.	13,500
Secretary to Admiral	Lieutenant John W. Crawford	.....	.....
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance	Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil	Mass.	5,500
Chief of Bureau of Equipment	Rear Admiral G. A. Converse	Vt.	5,500
Superintendent of Compasses	Commander Geo. H. Peters	Pa.	.....
Hydrographer	Commander W. H. H. Southerland	.....	3,000
Chief of Bureau of Navigation	Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor	Ohio	5,500
Assistant to Chief of Bureau of Navigation	Captain William S. Cowles	Conn.	3,000
Chief Intelligence Officer	Captain Seaton Schroeder	S. C.	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks	Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott	N. J.	5,500
Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris	N. Y.	5,500
Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering	Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae	N. Y.	5,500
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	Surgeon General P. M. Rixey	Va.	.....
Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair	Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles	Mass.	5,500
Judge Advocate General	Captain Samuel C. Lemly	N. C.	4,500
Solicitor	E. P. Hanna	Kansas	2,500
Superintendent of Naval Observatory	Rear Admiral C. M. Chester	Mass.	3,000
Director of Nautical Almanac	Professor Walter S. Harshman	Ohio	3,500
Commandant Naval Yard and Station, Washington, D. C.	Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson	Mass.	5,500
Purchasing Officer	L. A. Frailey	D. C.	4,000
Medical Director	George F. Bradley	Maine	.....
Medical Director	W. S. Dixon	D. C.	.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
President of Board of Inspection and Survey	Captain Charles J. Train	Mass.	.....
President of General Board	Admiral George Dewey	Vt.	.....
Member General Board	Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor	Ohio	.....
Member General Board	Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark	Vt.	.....
Member General Board	Captain Seaton Schroeder	S. C.	.....
Member General Board	Captain French E. Chadwick	W. Va.	.....
Member General Board	Colonel George C. Reid	Ohio	.....
Secretary General Board	Lieutenant Frank Marble	N. Y.	.....
President Naval Examining Board	Rear Admiral John C. Watson	Ky.	.....
Member Naval Examining Board	Captain T. F. Jewell	Va.	.....
Member Naval Examining Board	Commander Warner B. Bayley	N. Y.	.....
President Naval Retiring Board	Rear Admiral John C. Watson	Ky.	.....
Member Naval Retiring Board	Captain T. F. Jewell	Va.	.....
Member Naval Retiring Board	Medical Director John C. Wise	Md.	.....
President Board of Medical Examiners	Medical Director Francis M. Gunnell	Va.	.....
Member Board of Medical Examiners	Medical Director Adolph A. Hoehling	.....	.....
Member Board of Medical Examiners	Medical Director Richard C. Dean	.....	.....

MARINE CORPS.

Brigadier General Commandant	George F. Elliott	N. Y.	$5,500
Paymaster	Colonel Green Clay Goodloe	Ky.	3,500
Adjutant and Inspector	Colonel George C. Reid	Ohio	3,500
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector	Major Charles H. Lauchheimer	Md.	2,500
Quartermaster	Colonel Frank L. Denny	Ind.	3,500
Assistant Quartermaster	Major Charles L. McCawley	D. C.	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Secretary of the Interior	Ethan Allen Hitchcock	Mo.	$8,000
First Assistant Secretary	Thomas Ryan	Kans.	6,000
Assistant Secretary	Melville W. Miller	Ind.	4,000
Assistant Attorney-General	Frank L. Campbell	Ohio	5,000
Chief Clerk	Edward M. Dawson	Md.	3,000
First Assistant Attorney	Samuel V. Proudfit	Iowa	3,000
Chief of Appointment Division	John W. Holcombe	Ind.	2,250
Chief of Disbursing Division	George W. Evans	D. C.	3,250
Chief of Lands and Railroads Division	James I. Parker	Ind.	2,250
Chief of Indian Division	Joseph T. Bender	N. Y.	2,250
Chief of Patents and Miscellaneous Division	W. Bertrand Acker	D. C.	2,250
Chief of Indian Territory Division	Luther R. Smith	Ala.	2,250
Chief of Board of Pension Appeals	Harrison L. Bruce	Ill.	2,500
Chief of Stationery and Printing Division	Amos Hadley	N. Y.	2,250
Chief of Document Division	James G. Ames	D. C.	2,000
Commissioner of General Land Office	William A. Richards	Wyo.	5,000
Assistant Commissioner of General Land Office	John H. Fimple	Ohio	3,500
Chief Clerk of General Land Office	James T. Macey	N. Y.	2,250
Commissioner of Patents	Frederick I. Allen	"	5,000
Assistant Commissioner of Patents	Edward B. Moore	Mich.	3,000
Chief Clerk of Patent Office	Charles M. Irelan	.....	2,500
Commissioner of Pensions	Eugene F. Ware	Kans.	5,000
First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions	James L. Davenport	N. H.	3,600
Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions	Leverett M. Kelley	Ill.	3,600
Chief Clerk of Bureau of Pensions	William H. Bayly	Pa.	2,250
Medical Referee, Bureau of Pensions	Sam Houston	"	3,000
Chief of Board of Review, Bureau of Pensions	Thomas W. Dalton	N. Y.	2,000
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	William A. Jones	Wis.	4,000
Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs	A. C. Tonner	Ohio	3,000
Superintendent of Indian Schools	Miss Estelle Reel	Ill.	3,000
Commissioner of Education	William T. Harris	Mass.	3,500
Commissioner of Railroads	James Longstreet	Ga.	4,500
Director of the Geological Survey	Charles D. Walcott	N. Y.	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Secretary of Agriculture	James Wilson	Iowa	$8,000
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture	Joseph H. Brigham	Ohio	4,500
Chief Clerk	Sylvester R. Burch	Kans.	2,500
Appointment Clerk	Joseph B. Bennett	Wis.	2,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of Agriculture	Jasper Wilson	Iowa	2,500
Chief of Weather Bureau	Willis L. Moore	Ill.	5,000
Chief Clerk of Weather Bureau	Henry E. Williams	Conn.	2,250
Chief of Division, Weather Bureau	Daniel J. Carroll	D. C.	2,000
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Edward B. Garriott	Mo.	2,500
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Alfred J. Henry	Pa.	2,500
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Charles F. Marvin	Ohio	3,000
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Frank H. Bigelow	Mass.	3,000
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Cleveland Abbe	N. Y.	3,000
Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry	D. E. Salmon	N. C.	4,500
Chief of Biochemic Division	E. A. De Schweinitz	"	2,500
Chief of Pathological Division	John R. Mohler	Pa.	2,500
Superintendent of Experiment Station	E. C. Schroeder	Md.	2,000
Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry	Beverly T. Galloway	Mo.	4,000
Plant Pathologist and Physiologist	Albert F. Woods	Neb.	3,000
Botanist	Frederick V. Coville	N. Y.	3,000
Pomologist	G. B. Brackett	Iowa	3,000
Agrostologist	William J. Spillman	Wash.	3,000
Horticulturist	L. C. Corbett	W. Va.	2,500
Forester and Chief of Bureau of Forestry	Gifford Pinchot	N. Y.	3,500
Chief Chemist and Chief of Bu. of Chemistry	Harvey W. Wiley	Ind.	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Soils	Milton Whitney	Md.	3,500
Director of Experiment Stations	A. C. True	Conn.	3,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Entomologist and Chief of Div. of Entomology.	L. O. Howard	N. Y.	$2,750
Biologist and Chief Div. of Biological Survey.	C. Hart Merriam	"	2,750
Chief of Division of Accounts	Frank L. Evans	Pa.	2,750
Chief of Division of Publications	George W. Hill	Minn.	3,000
Chief Statistician and Chief Bu. of Statistics.	John Hyde	Neb.	3,500

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Secretary	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	$8,000
Assistant Secretary*			5,000
Chief Clerk	Frank H. Hitchcock	Mass.	3,000
Disbursing Clerk	William L. Soleau	Md.	2,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary	Harry O. Weaver	Ohio	2,500
Commissioner of Corporations	James Rudolph Garfield	"	2,750
Commissioner of Labor	Carroll D. Wright	Mass.	5,000
Chairman Lighthouse Board	Rear-Admiral J. J. Read	N. J.	
Director of the Census	S. N. D. North	Mass.	6,000
Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Otto H. Tittmann	Mo.	5,000
Chief Bureau of Statistics	Oscar P. Austin	D. C.	4,000
Supervising Inspector-General Steamboat Inspection Service	George Uhler	Pa.	3,500
Commissioner of Fisheries	George M. Bowers	W. Va.	5 00
Commissioner of Navigation	Eugene T. Chamberlain	N. Y.	3,600
Commissioner-General of Immigration	Frank P. Sargent	Ill.	5,000
Director Bureau of Standards	S. W. Stratton	"	5,000

*Not yet appointed.

BUREAU OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Commissioner of Labor	Carroll D. Wright	Mass.	$5,000
Chief Clerk	G. W. W. Hanger	Miss.	2,500
Disbursing Clerk	Charles E. Morse	Pa.	2,000

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner	Martin A. Knapp	N. Y.	$7,500
Interstate Commerce Commissioner	Judson C. Clements	Ga.	7,500
Interstate Commerce Commissioner	James D. Yeomans	Iowa	7,500
Interstate Commerce Commissioner	Charles A. Prouty	Vt.	7,500
Interstate Commerce Commissioner	Joseph W. Fifer	Ill.	7,500
Secretary to Interstate Commerce Commission.	Edward A. Moseley	Mass.	3,500

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioner	John R. Procter, President	Ky.	$3,500
Commissioner	Alford W. Cooley	N. Y.	3,500
Commissioner	Henry F. Greene	Minn.	3,500
Chief Examiner	Frank M. Kiggins	Tenn.	3,000
Secretary	John T. Doyle	N. Y.	2,000

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer	F. W. Palmer	Ill.	4,500
Chief Clerk	Henry T. Brian	Md.	2,750
Superintendent of Documents	L. C. Ferrell	Ill.	†9.58

†Per day.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

Commissioner	George M. Bowers	W. Va.	5,000
Chief Clerk	I. H. Dunlap	N. Y.	2,400

BOARD OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Chairman	Henry Gannett	Maine	None.
Secretary	Marcus Baker	Mich.	None.
	Andrew H. Allen	N. C.	None.
	Otis T. Mason	D. C.	None.
	L. G. Ogden	Pa.	None.
	A. B. Johnson	Mass.	None.
	A. Von Haake	N. Y.	None.
	H. T. Brian	Md.	None.
	John Hyde	Neb.	None.
	Commander W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N.		None.
	Frank Bond	Wyo.	None.
	Capt. Wm. V. Judson, U. S. E.	Ind.	None.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Presiding Officer ex-officio	Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y.	None.
Chancellor	Melville W. Fuller	Ill.	None.
Secretary of the Institution	S. P. Langley	Pa.	None.

Judiciary of the United States.

THE SUPREME COURT.

(From Information Furnished by the Department of Justice.)

Name and Office.	Whence Appointed.	When Appointed.	Salary.	Name and Office.	Whence Appointed.	When Appointed.	Salary.
Chief Justice.				Oliver W. Holmes..	Massach'ts.	Aug. 11, 1902	$10,000
Melville W. Fuller..	Illinois....	July 20, 1888	$10,500	William R. Day....	Ohio.....	Feb. 25, 1903	10 000
Associate Justices.				Reporter.			
John M. Harlan.	Kentucky..	Nov. 29, 1877	10,000	Charles H. Butler..	New York..	Dec. 4, 1902	7,500
David J. Brewer....	Kansas....	Dec. 18, 1889	10,000	Clerk.			
Henry B. Brown....	Michigan..	Dec. 29, 1890	10,000	James H. McKenney	Dist. of Col.	May 10, 1880	6,000
Edward D. White..	Louisiana..	Feb. 19, 1894	10,000	Marshal.			
Rufus W. Peckham.	New York..	Dec. 9, 1895	10,000	J. M. Wright.....	Kentucky..	Jan. 4, 1888	4,500
Joseph McKenna...	California..	Jan. 21, 1898	10,000				

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Name and Office.	Whence Appointed	When Appointed.	Salary.	Name and Office.	Whence Appointed.	When Appointed.	Salary.
Chief Justice.				Stanton J. Peelle...	Indiana....	Mch. 28, 1892	4,500
Charles C. Nott.....	New York..	Dec. 15, 1896	$4,500	Charles B. Howry..	Mississippi..	Jan. 28, 1897	4,5
Judges.				Francis M. Wright.	Illinois....	Jan. 13, 1903	4,500
Lawrence Welden...	Illinois....	Dec. 18, 1883	4,500				

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

According to the act of establishment, approved by Congress, March 3, 1891, this court is to cease and determine on June 30, 1904. The official address of the court is Santa Fe, New Mexico, and it is composed of the following members: Chief Justice, Joseph B. Reed, of Iowa; Associate Justices, Henry C. Sluss, of Kansas; William W. Murray, of Tennessee; Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado, and Frank I. Osborne, of North Carolina; United States Attorney, Matthew G. Reynolds, of Missouri.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

According to an act passed March 3, 1891, "the Chief Justice and the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to each circuit, the Circuit Judges within each circuit and the several district judges within each circuit shall be competent to sit as judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals within their respective circuits." The assignment of United States Supreme Court Justices is as follows:

First Circuit, Oliver Wendell Holmes; Second Circuit, Rufus W. Peckham; Third Circuit, Henry B. Brown; Fourth Circuit, Melville W. Fuller; Fifth Circuit, Edward D. White; Sixth Circuit, John M. Harlan; Seventh Circuit, William R. Day; Eighth Circuit, David J. Brewer; Ninth Circuit, Joseph McKenna.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES.

(The salary of each United States Circuit Judge is $6,000.)

Circuit.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
1. Maine	Le Baron B. Colt	Bristol, R. I.	July 5, 1884
New Hampshire	William L. Putnam	Portland, Me.	May 17, 1892
Massachusetts			
Rhode Island			
2. Vermont	William J. Wallace	Albany N. Y.	April 6, 1882
Connecticut	E. Henry Lacombe	New York City	May 26, 1887
New York	William K. Townsend	New Haven, Conn.	March 23, 1902
	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica, N. Y.	June 3, 1902
3. New Jersey	Marcus W. Acheson	Pittsburg, Pa.	February 3, 1891
Pennsylvania	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	March 17, 1892
Delaware	George Gray	Wilmington, Del.	March 29, 1899
4. North Carolina	Nathan Goff	Clarksburg, W. Va.	March 17, 1892
South Carolina	Charles H. Simonton	Charleston, S. C.	December 19, 1893
Maryland			
Virginia			
West Virginia			
5. Georgia			
Florida	Don A. Pardee	New Orleans, La.	May 13, 1881
Alabama	Andrew P. McCormick	Dallas, Tex.	March 17, 1892
Mississippi	David D. Shelby	Huntsville, Ala.	March 2, 1899
Louisiana			
Texas			
6. Ohio	Horace H. Lurton	Nashville, Tenn.	March 27, 1893
Michigan	Henry F. Severens	Kalamazoo, Mich.	March 16, 1900
Kentucky	John K. Richards	Ironton, Ohio	February 25, 1903
Tennessee	James G. Jenkins	Milwaukee, Wis.	March 23, 1893
7. Indiana	Peter S. Grosscup	Chicago, Ill.	January 23, 1899
Illinois	Francis E. Baker	Indianapolis, Ind.	January 21, 1902
Wisconsin	Walter H. Sanborn	St. Paul, Minn.	March 17, 1892
8. Minnesota	Willis Van Devanter	Cheyenne, Wyo.	February 18, 1903
Iowa	Amos M. Thayer	St. Louis, Mo.	August 9, 1894
Missouri			
Arkansas			
Nebraska			
Colorado			
Kansas			
Wyoming			
North Dakota			
South Dakota			
Utah			
New Mexico			
Oklahoma			
Indian Territory			
9. California	William B. Gilbert	Portland, Ore.	March 18, 1892
Oregon	Erskine M. Ross	Los Angeles, Cal.	February 22, 1895
Nevada	William W. Morrow	San Francisco, Cal.	May 20, 1897
Washington			
Idaho			
Montana			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Hawaii			

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

[The salary of each District Judge is $5,000.]

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Alabama, northern and middle.	Thomas G. Jones	Montgomery	December 17, 1901
do southern	Harry T. Toulmin	Mobile	January 13, 1887
Arkansas, eastern	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	January 9, 1901
do western	John H. Rogers	Fort Smith	November 27, 1896
California, northern	John J. De Haven	San Francisco	June 8, 1897
do southern	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles	March 1, 1895
Colorado	Moses Hallett	Denver	January 12, 1877
Connecticut	James P. Platt	Hartford	March 23, 1902
Delaware	Edward G. Bradford	Wilmington	May 11, 1897
Florida, northern	Charles Swayne	Pensacola	May 17, 1889
do southern	James W. Locke	Jacksonville	February 1, 1872
Georgia, northern	William T. Newman	Atlanta	August 13, 1886
do southern	Emory Speer	Macon	February 18, 1885
Idaho	James H. Beatty	Boise	March 7, 1891
Illinois, northern	Christian C. Kohlsaat	Chicago	February 28, 1899
do southern	J. Otis Humphrey	Springfield	March 8, 1901
Indiana	Albert B. Anderson	Indianapolis	December 8, 1902

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.—Continued.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Iowa, northern	Oliver P. Shiras	Dubuque	August 4, 1882
do southern	Smith McPherson	Redoak	May 7, 1900
Kansas	William C. Hook	Leavenworth	March 1, 1899
Kentucky, western	Walter Evans	Louisville	March 3, 1899
do eastern	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	December 17, 1901
Louisiana, eastern	Charles Parlange	New Orleans	January 15, 1894
do western	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	May 18, 1881
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	July 1, 1902
Maryland	Thomas J. Morris	Baltimore	July 1, 1879
Massachusetts	Francis C. Lowell	Boston	January 10, 1898
Michigan, eastern	Henry H. Swan	Detroit	January 19, 1891
do western	George P. Wanty	Grand Rapids	March 16, 1900
Minnesota	William Lochren	Minneapolis	May 18, 1896
do	Page Morris	Duluth	July 1, 1903
Mississippi, northern & southern	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	August 11, 1891
Missouri, eastern	Elmer B. Adams	St. Louis	May 17, 1895
do western	John F. Philips	Kansas City	June 25, 1888
Montana	Hiram Knowles	Helena	February 21, 1890
Nebraska	William H. Munger	Omaha	February 18, 1897
Nevada	Thomas P. Hawley	Carson City	September 9, 1890
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	February 20, 1891
New Jersey	Andrew Kirkpatrick	Newark	November 20, 1896
New York, northern	George W. Ray	Norwich	September 12, 1902
do southern	George B. Adams	New York City	December 17, 1901
do do	George C. Holt	do	March 3, 1903
do eastern	Edward B. Thomas	Brooklyn	February 15, 1898
do western	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
North Carolina, eastern	Thomas R. Purnell	Raleigh	May 5, 1897
do western	James Edmund Boyd	Greensboro	January 9, 1901
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	August 31, 1896
Ohio, northern	{ Augustus J. Ricks	Cleveland	July 1, 1889
	{ Francis J. Wing	do	January 23, 1901
do southern	Albert C. Thompson	Cincinnati	December 20, 1898
Oregon	Charles B. Bellinger	Portland	April 15, 1893
Pennsylvania, eastern	John B. McPherson	Philadelphia	March 2, 1899
do middle	Robert W. Archibald	Scranton	December 17, 1901
do western	Joseph Buffington	Pittsburg	February 23, 1892
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	October 15, 1896
South Carolina	William H. Brawley	Charleston	January 18, 1894
South Dakota	John E. Carland	Sioux Falls	August 31, 1896
Tennessee, eastern and middle	Charles D. Clark	Chattanooga	January 21, 1895
do western	Eli S. Hammond	Memphis	June 17, 1878
Texas, northern	Edward R. Meek	Fort Worth	July 13, 1898
do southern	Waller T. Burns	Houston	July 1, 1902
do eastern	David E. Bryant	Sherman	May 27, 1890
do western	Thomas S. Maxey	Austin	June 25, 1888
Utah	John A. Marshall	Salt Lake City	February 4, 1896
Vermont	Hoyt H. Wheeler	Brattleboro	March 16, 1877
Virginia, eastern	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	March 22, 1898
do western	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	December 18, 1901
Washington	Cornelius H. Hanford	Seattle	February 25, 1890
West Virginia, northern	John J. Jackson	Parkersburg	August 3, 1861
do southern	Benj. F. Keller	Bramwell	December 17, 1901
Wisconsin, eastern	William H. Seaman	Sheboygan	April 3, 1893
do western	Romanzo Bunn	Madison	October 30, 1877
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	September 22, 1890

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The judiciary of the District of Columbia is composed as follows:
Court of Appeals: Richard H. Alvey, Chief Justice; Martin F. Morris and Seth Shepard, Associate Justices. Supreme Court: Harry M. Clabaugh, Chief Justice; Job Bernard, Thomas H. Anderson, Ashley M. Gould and Jeter C. Pritchard, Associate Justices. One seat on the Supreme Bench is vacant.

TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Alaska:			
Division No. 1	Mellville C. Brown	Juneau	June 6, 1900
do No. 2	Alfred S. Moore	Nome	May 27, 1902
do No. 3	James Wickersham	Eagle City	June 6, 1900
Arizona:			
Chief Justice	Edward Kent	Phoenix	March 21, 1902
Associate Justices	George R. Davis	Tucson	January 13, 1902
	Fletcher M. Doan	Florence	June 21, 1902
	Richard E. Sloan	Prescott	March 12, 1902
Hawaii:			
Supreme Court—			
Chief Justice	W. F. Frear	Honolulu	June 5, 1900
Associate Justices	Clinton A. Galbraith	do	June 5, 1900
	Antonio Perry	do	June 5, 1900
First circuit	John T. De Bolt	do	September 6, 1902
	George D. Gear	do	March 2, 1901
	W. J. Robinson	do	January 23, 1902
Second circuit	John W. Kalua	Wailuku	June 5, 1900
Third circuit	W. S. Edings	Kailua	June 5, 1900
Fourth circuit	Gilbert F. Little	Hilo	June 5, 1900
Fifth circuit	J. Hardy	Lihue	June 5, 1900
U. S. District Judge (term six years)	Morris M. Estee	Honolulu	June 5, 1900
Indian Territory:			
Northern district	Joseph A. Gill	Vinita	December 18, 1899
Western district	Charles W. Raymond	Muscogee	December 17, 1901
Central district	William H. H. Clayton	South McAlester	December 17, 1901
Southern district	Hosea Townsend	Ardmore	January 10, 1902
Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court:*			
Chief Justices	Spencer B. Adams	South McAlester	July 1, 1902
Associate Justices	Walter L. Weaver	do	July 1, 1902
	Henry S. Foote	do	July 1, 1902

*The existence of this court is to terminate upon the final determination of certain suits and proceedings, but in no event later than December 31, 1904.—Section 33, Act of July 1, 1902.

TERRITORIAL JUDGES.—Continued.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
New Mexico:			
Chief Justice	William J. Mills	Las Vegas	January 31, 1902
Associate Justices	John R. McFie	Santa Fe	January 31, 1902
	Benjamin S. Baker	Albuquerque	January 13, 1902
	Frank W. Parker	Silver City	January 10, 1902
	William H. Pope	Socorro	October 7, 1903
Oklahoma:			
Chief Justice	John H. Burford	Guthrie	February 16, 1902
Associate Justices	Clinton F. Irwin	Elreno	February 21, 1899
	B. F. Burwell	Oklahoma	March 22, 1902
	Bayard T. Hainer	Perry	February 16, 1902
	J. L. Pancoast	Alva	May 13, 1902
	James K. Beauchamp	Perry	May 13, 1902
	Frank E. Gillette	Anadarko	May 13, 1902
Porto Rico:			
Supreme Court—			
Chief Justice	Jose Severo Quinones	San Juan	June 5, 1900
Associate Justices	Louis Sulzbacher	do	June 5, 1900
	Jose C. Hernandez	do	June 5, 1900
	Jose M. Figueras	do	June 5, 1900
	James H. McLeary	do	December 17, 1901
U. S. District Judge	William H. Holt	do	June 5, 1900
Attorney-General	Willis Sweet	do	May 1, 1903

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Alabama, northern	Thomas R. Roulhac	Birmingham	October 3, 1902
do middle	Warren S. Reese, Jr.	Montgomery	January 13, 1902
do southern	M. D. Wickersham	Mobile	December 17, 1901
Alaska, 1st division	John J. Boyce	Juneau	February 18, 1903
do 2d do	Melvin Grigsby	Nome	June 24, 1902
do 3d do	Nathan V. Harlan	Eagle City	December 17, 1901
Arizona	Frederich S. Nave	Tucson	February 15, 1902
Arkansas, eastern	William G. Whipple	Little Rock	January 9, 1901
do western	James K. Barnes	Fort Smith	May 11, 1902
California, northern	M. B. Woodworth	San Francisco	March 2, 1901
do southern	L. H. Valentine	Los Angeles	December 17, 1901
Colorado	Earl M. Cranston	Denver	December 17, 1901
Connecticut	Francis H. Parker	Hartford	April 2, 1900
Delaware	John P. Nields	Wilmington	October 5, 1903
District of Columbia	Morgan H. Beach	Washington	January 20, 1903
Florida, northern	William B. Sheppard	Pensacola	February 18, 1903
do southern	J. N. Stripling	Jacksonville	January 23, 1902
Georgia, northern	Edgar A. Angier	Atlanta	December 18, 1901
do southern	Marion Erwin	Macon	December 18, 1901
Hawaii (for 6 years)	R. W. Breckons	Honolulu	January 13, 1902
Idaho	R. V. Crozier	Moscow	January 28, 1902
Illinois, northern	S. H. Bethea	Chicago	December 20, 1898
do southern	Thomas Worthington	Springfield	March 8, 1901
Indiana	J. B. Kealing	Indianapolis	December 11, 1901
Indian Territory, northern	Pliny L. Soper	Vinita	December 17, 1901
do western	W. M. Mellette	Muscogee	July 1, 1902
do central	John H. Wilkins	South McAlester	January 10, 1902
do southern	W. B. Johnson	Ardmore	January 14, 1902
Iowa, northern	H. G. McMillan	Cedar Rapids	July 1, 1902
do southern	Lewis Miles	Corydon	June 27, 1902
Kansas	John S. Dean	Topeka	December 17, 1901
Kentucky, western	Reuben D. Hill	Louisville	February 22, 1902
do eastern	James H. Tinsley	Covington	December 17, 1901
Louisiana, eastern	William Wirt Howe	New Orleans	May 26, 1900
do western	Milton C. Elstner	Shreveport	December 20, 1898
Maine	Isaac W. Dyer	Portland	January 13, 1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	June 11, 1902
Massachusetts	Henry P. Moulton	Boston	December 17, 1901
Michigan, eastern	William D. Gordon	Detroit	May 2, 1902
do western	George G. Covell	Grand Rapids	February 15, 1902
Minnesota	Charles C. Haupt	St. Paul	June 3, 1902
Mississippi, northern	Mack A. Montgomery	Oxford	January 21, 1902
do southern	Robert C. Lee	Jackson	January 20, 1902
Missouri, eastern	David Patterson Dyer	St. Louis	March 9, 1902
do western	William Warner	Kansas City	February 28, 1902
Montana	Carl Rasch	Helena	March 19, 1902
Nebraska	Williamson S. Summers	Omaha	December 20, 1898
Nevada	Sardis Summerfield	Carson City	January 13, 1902
New Hampshire	Charles J. Hamblett	Concord	March 15, 1902
New Jersey	Cortlandt Parker, Jr.	Newark	September 11, 1903
New Mexico	William B. Childers	Albuquerque	February 13, 1901
New York, northern	George W. Curtiss	Binghamton	June 5, 1900
do southern	Henry L. Burnett	New York City	January 14, 1902
do eastern	William J. Youngs	Brooklyn	December 20, 1902
do western	Charles H. Brown	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
North Carolina, eastern	Harry Skinner	Raleigh	February 1, 1902
do western	Alfred E. Holton	Winston	January 13, 1902
North Dakota	Patrick H. Rourke	Fargo	May 27, 1902
Ohio, northern	John J. Sullivan	Cleveland	December 19, 1899
do southern	Sherman T. McPherson	Cincinnati	September 1, 1903
Oklahoma	Horace Speed	Guthrie	January 17, 1900
Oregon	John H. Hall	Portland	January 10, 1898
Pennsylvania, eastern	James B. Holland	Philadelphia	December 11, 1900
do middle	S. J. M. McCarrell	Harrisburg	December 12, 1901
do western	James S. Young	Pittsburg	February 10, 1902
Porto Rico	Noah B. K. Pettingill	San Juan	June 5, 1900
Rhode Island	Charles A. Wilson	Providence	January 21, 1902
South Carolina	John G. Capers	Charleston	December 17, 1901
South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	December 17, 1901
Tennessee, eastern	William D. Wright	Knoxville	December 17, 1901
do middle	Abram M. Tillman	Nashville	February 1, 1902
do western	George Randolph	Memphis	June 8, 1902
Texas, northern	W. H. Atwell	Dallas	June 19, 1902

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.—Continued.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Texas, southern	M. C. McLemore	Galveston	February 13, 1899
do eastern	J. W. Ownby	Paris	July 1, 1902
do western	Henry Terrell	San Antonio	June 19, 1902
Utah	Joseph Lippmann	Salt Lake City	June 8, 1902
Vermont	J. L. Martin	Brattleboro	January 13, 1902
Virginia, eastern	Lunsford L. Lewis	Richmond	December 20, 1902
do western	T. L. Moore	Roanoke	February 1, 1902
Washington	J. A. Frye	Seattle	May 19, 1902
West Virginia, northern	Reese Blizzard	Parkersburg	December 17, 1901
do southern	G. W. Atkinson	Charleston	December 17, 1901
Wisconsin, eastern	H. K. Butterfield	Milwaukee	April 22, 1901
do western	W. G. Wheeler	Madison	January 11, 1901
Wyoming	T. F. Burke	Cheyenne	September 22, 1898

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Alabama, northern	D. N. Cooper	Birmingham	January 14, 1902
do middle	L. J. Bryan	Montgomery	January 31, 1902
do southern	Frank Simmons	Mobile	January 17, 1900
Alaska, 1st division	J. M. Shoup	Juneau	June 6, 1900
do 2d do	F. H. Richards	Nome	February 13, 1901
do 2d do	G. G. Perry	Eagle City	June 6, 1900
Arizona	M. H. McCord	Phœnix	March 18, 1902
Arkansas, eastern	A. S. Fowler	Little Rock	May 8, 1902
do western	S. F. Stahl	Fort Smith	March 5, 1902
California, northern	J. H. Shine	San Francisco	May 20, 1902
do southern	H. Z. Osborne	Los Angeles	May 16, 1902
Colorado	D. C. Bailey	Denver	June 6, 1898
Connecticut	E. S. Bishop	Hartford	August 8, 1902
Delaware	William R. Flinn	Wilmington	March 18, 1903
District of Columbia	Aulich Palmer	Washington	January 9, 1902
Florida, northern	T. F. McGourin	Pensacola	January 10, 1899
do southern	John F. Horr	Tampa	February 18, 1902
Georgia, northern	W. H. Johnson	Atlanta	December 18, 1901
do southern	John M. Barnes	Macon	December 18, 1901
Hawaii (for 6 years)	E. R. Hendry	Honolulu	January 23, 1902
Idaho	Ruel Rounds	Boise	July 1, 1902
Illinois, northern	John C. Ames	Chicago	December 18, 1901
do southern	Charles P. Hitch	Springfield	December 16, 1901
Indiana	Henry C. Pettit	Indianapolis	December 11, 1901
Indian Territory, northern	W. H. Darrough	Vinita	July 1, 1902
do western	Leo E. Bennett	Muscogee	January 10, 1902
do central	Benjamin F. Hackett	South McAlester	December 17, 1901
do southern	B. H. Colbert	Ardmore	January 21, 1902
Iowa, northern	Edward Knott	Dubuque	June 27, 1902
do southern	George M. Christian	Des Moines	June 27, 1902
Kansas	William H. Mackey, Jr.	Topeka	August 4, 1902
Kentucky, eastern	S. G. Sharp	Covington	January 13, 1902
do western	Addison D. James	Louisville	December 17, 1901
Louisiana, eastern	Charles Fontelieu	New Orleans	December 20, 1898
do western	B. F. Oneal	Shreveport	February 4, 1903
Maine	Henry W. Mayo	Portland	July 1, 1903
Maryland	John F. Langhamm r	Baltimore	July 17, 1902
Massachusetts	Charles K. Darling	Boston	February 8, 1899
Michigan, eastern	William R. Bates	Detroit	May 2, 1902
do western	Frank W. Wait	Grand Rapids	January 19, 1903
Minnesota	William H. Grimshaw	St. Paul	December 19, 1899
Mississippi, northern	George M. Buchanan	Oxford	January 3, 1900
do southern	Edgar S. Wilson	Jackson	February 3, 1902
Missouri, eastern	William L. Morsey	St. Louis	June 11, 1902
do western	Edwin R. Durham	Kansas City	July 1, 1902
Montana	C. F. Lloyd	Helena	October 9, 1902
Nebraska	Trevanyon L. Mathews	Omaha	December 19, 1899
Nevada	J. F. Emmitt	Carson City	June 24, 1902
New Hampshire	Eugene P. Nute	Concord	December 19, 1899
New Jersey	Thomas J. Alcott	Trenton	December 17, 1901
New Mexico	Creighton M. Foraker	Albuquerque	December 17, 1901
New York, northern	Clinton D. MacDougall	Auburn	January 9, 1901
do southern	William Henkel	New York City	January 14, 1902
do eastern	Charles J. Haubert	Brooklyn	April 22, 1902
do western	William R. Compton	Elmira	June 5, 1900
North Carolina, eastern	Henry C. Dockery	Raleigh	January 13, 1902
do western	James M. Millikan	Greensboro	December 17, 1901
North Dakota	John E. Haggart	Fargo	January 23, 1902
Ohio, northern	Frank M. Chandler	Cleveland	June 5, 1900
do southern	Vivian J. Fagin	Cincinnati	March 2, 1899
Oklahoma	William D. Fossett	Guthrie	April 1, 1902
Oregon	Walter F. Matthews	Portland	June 28, 1902
Pennsylvania, eastern	John B. Robinson	Philadelphia	April 17, 1900
do middle	Frederick C. Leonard	Harrisburg	December 12, 1901
do western	Stephen P. Stone	Pittsburg	December 17, 1901
Porto Rico	Edward S. Wilson	San Juan	June 5, 1900
Rhode Island	John E. Kendrick	Providence	June 5, 1900
South Carolina	J. Duncan Adams	Charleston	January 20, 1903
South Dakota	Edward G. Kennedy	Sioux Falls	January 13, 1902
Tennessee, eastern	Richard W. Austin	Knoxville	December 17, 1901
do middle	John W. Overall	Nashville	March 9, 1902
do western	Frank S. Elgin	Memphis	June 28, 1902
Texas, northern	George H. Green	Dallas	December 20, 1898
do southern	William M. Hanson	Galveston	July 1, 1902
do eastern	Andrew J. Houston	Paris	May 26, 1902
do western	George L. Siebrecht	San Antonio	March 4, 1902
Utah	Benjamin B. Heywood	Salt Lake City	January 28, 1902
Vermont	Fred A. Field	Rutland	June 27, 1902
Virginia, eastern	Morgan Treat	Richmond	March 20, 1902
do western	S. Brown Allen	Harrisonburg	March 20, 1902
Washington	Charles B. Hopkins	Tacoma	March 3, 1902
West Virginia, northern	Charles D. Elliott	Parkersburg	December 17, 1901
do southern	John K. Thompson	Charleston	December 17, 1901
Wisconsin, eastern	Thomas B. Reid	Milwaukee	June 15, 1902
do western	Charles Lewiston	Madison	February 4, 1900
Wyoming	Frank A. Hadsell	Cheyenne	September 22, 1898

Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Meaning of abbreviations: A. E. and P., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; E. E. and M. P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Min. Res. and C. G., Minister Resident and Consul General; Agt., agent; Sec. of Emb., Secretary of Embassy; Sec. of Leg., Secretary of Legation; Mil. Att., Military Attache; Nav. Att., Naval Attache; Int., Interpreter.

To What Country Accredited.	Name and Rank.	Residence.	Where Born.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Compensation.
Argentine Republic	John Barrett, E. E. and M. P.	Buenos Ayres.	Vt.	Oreg.	July 2, 1903	$10,000
	Edward W. Ames, Sec. of Leg.	Buenos Ayres.	Mass.	Mass.	April 9, 1902	1,800
Austria-Hungary	Bellamy Storer, Amb. E. and P.	Vienna	Ohio	Ohio	Sept. 26, 1902	12,000
	Chandler Hale, Sec. of Emb.	Vienna	D. C.	Me.	May 27, 1902	2,625
	George B. Rives, 2d Sec. of Emb[1]	Vienna	N. Y.	N. J.	May 27, 1902	2,000
	Lt.-Com. Temple M. Potts, Nav. Att.	Berlin	D. C.	Navy	Oct. 1, 1902	....
	Capt. Floyd W. Harris, Mil. Att.	Vienna	W. Va.	Army	Oct. 17, 1901	....
Belgium	Lawrence Townsend, E. E. and M. P.	Brussels	Pa.	Pa.	April 12, 1899	10,000
	Robert M. Winthrop, Sec. of Leg.	Brussels	Mass.	Mass.	May 1, 1902	1,800
Bolivia	William B. Sorsby, E. E. and M. P.	La Paz	Miss.	Miss.	July 11, 1902	7,500
Brazil	David E. Thompson, E. E. and M. P.	Rio de Janeiro	Mich.	Neb.	Sept. 26, 1902	12,000
	Thomas C. Dawson, Sec. of Leg.	Rio de Janeiro	Wis.	Iowa	June 28, 1897	1,800
Chile	Henry L. Wilson, E. E. and M. P.	Santiago	Ind.	Wash.	June 9, 1897	10,000
	Norman Hutchinson, Sec. of Leg.	Santiago	Cal.	Cal.	Jan. 8, 1902	1,800
China	Edwin H. Conger, E. E. and M. P.	Peking	Ill.	Iowa	Jan. 19, 1898	12,000
	John Gardner Coolidge, Sec. of Leg.	Peking	Mass.	Mass.	May 22, 1902	2,625
	Henry P. Fletcher, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Peking	Pa.	Pa.	April 29, 1903	1,800
	Edward T. Williams, Chinese Sec.	Peking	Ohio	Ohio	Feb. 23, 1901	3,000
	Julean H. Arnold, Stud. Interp.	Peking	Cal.	Cal.	July 18, 1902	1,000
	Thomas W. Haskins, Stud. Interp.	Peking	Conn.	Cal.	July 18, 1902	1,000
	Frederick D. Cloud, Stud. Interp.	Peking	Ind.	Iowa	Aug. 7, 1902	1,000
	Clarence Clowe (n), Stud. Interp.	Peking	Canada	Wash.	Oct. 2, 1902	1,000
	P. S. Heintzleman, Stud. Interp.	Peking	Pa.	Pa.	Oct. 25, 1902	1,000
	Willard B. Hull, Stud. Interp.	Peking	Iowa	Iowa	Nov. 26, 1902	1,000
	Albert W. Pontius, Stud. Interp.	Peking	Minn.	Minn.	Mar. 9, 1903	1,000
	Charles L. L. Williams, Stud. Interp.	Peking	Ohio	Ohio	Mar. 17, 1903	1,000
	Lt.-Com. Chas. C. Marsh, Nav. Att.	Tokyo (Yedo)	Ind.	Navy	Oct. 3, 1901	....
	Capt. Andre W. Brewster, Mil. Att.	Peking	N. J.	Army	June 6, 1902	....
Colombia	Arthur M. Beaupre, E. E. and M. P.	Bogota	Ill.	Ill.	Feb. 12, 1903	10,000
	A. G. Snyder, Sec. of Leg. and C. G.	Bogota	W. Va.	W. Va.	Feb. 12, 1903	2,000
Costa Rica	William L. Merry, E. E. and M. P.[2]	San Jose	N. Y.	Cal.	July 17, 1897	10,000
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Leg.	San Jose	Ky.	Ky.	June 5, 1903	1,800
Cuba	Herbert G. Squiers,[3] E. E. and M. P.	Havana	Canada	N. Y.	May 20, 1902	12,000
	Jacob Sleeper, Sec. of Leg.	Havana	Mass.	Mass.	May 21, 1902	2,000
	George L. Lorillard, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Havana	R. I.	R. I.	April 29, 1903	1,500
	Lt. Matthew E. Hanna, Mil. Att.	Havana	Ohio	Army	July 16, 1902	....
Denmark	Laurits S. Swenson, E. E. and M. P.	Copenhagen	Minn.	Minn.	Oct. 4, 1897	7,500
Dominican Republic	Wm. F. Powell, Charge d'Affaires[4]	Port au Prince	N. Y.	N. J.	June 17, 1897	7,500
Ecuador	Arch. J. Sampson, E. E. and M. P.	Quito	Ohio	Ariz.	Sept. 18, 1897	7,500
France	Horace Porter, Amb. E. & P.	Paris	Pa.	N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1897	17,500
	Henry Vignaud, Sec. of Amb.	Paris	La.	La.	April 11, 1885	2,625
	A. Bailly-Blanchard, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Paris	La.	La.	June 17, 1901	2,000
	Lewis Einstein, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Paris	N. Y.	N. Y.	June 5, 1903	1,200
	Lt.-Com. Roy C. Smith, Nav. Att.	Paris	Texas	Navy	May 26, 1903	....
	Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Mil. Att.	Paris	Va.	Army	May 7, 1900	....
Germany	Charlemagne Tower, Amb. E. & P.	Berlin	Pa.	Pa.	Sept. 26, 1902	17,500
	H. Percival Dodge, Sec. of Emb.	Berlin	Mass.	Mass.	Oct. 13, 1902	2,625
	R. S. Reynolds Hitt,[5] 2d Sec. of Emb.	Berlin	France	Ill.	Oct. 13, 1902	2,000
	Charles Richardson,[1] 3d Sec. of Emb.	Berlin	Mass.	Mass.	June 2, 1902	1,200
	Lt.-Com. Templin M. Potts, Nav. Att.	Berlin	D. C.	Navy	Oct. 1, 1902	....
	Capt. Wm. S. Biddle, Jr., Mil. Att.	Berlin	Mich.	Army	Aug. 4, 1902	....
Great Britain	Joseph H. Choate, Amb. E. & P.	London	Mass.	N. Y.	Jan. 19, 1899	17,500
	Henry White, Sec. of Emb.	London	Md.	R. I.	Mar. 19, 1897	2,625
	John R. Carter, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Md.	Md.	Sept. 16, 1896	2,000
	C. W. Wadsworth,[1] 3d Sec. of Emb.	London	Pa.	N. Y.	May 14, 1902	1,200
	Capt. Chas. H. Stockton, Nav. Att.	London	Pa.	Navy	May 4, 1903	....
	Maj. John H. Beacom, Mil. Att.	London	Ohio	Army	Aug. 29, 1903	....
Greece	John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P.[6]	Athens	N. J.	N. J.	June 5, 1903	6,500
	Charles S. Wilson,[6] Sec. of Leg.	Athens	Me.	Me.	Mar. 7, 1901	1,800
Guatemala	Leslie Combs, E. E. & M. P.[7]	Guatemala	R. I.	Ky.	Nov. 12, 1902	10,000
	Philip M. Brown, Sec. of Leg.	Guatemala	Me.	Mass.	June 5, 1903	1,800
Haiti	Wm. F. Powell, E. E. & M. P.[8]	Port au Prince	N. Y.	N. J.	June 17, 1897	7,500
Honduras	Leslie Combs, E. E. & M. P.[9]	Guatemala	R. I.	Ky.	Nov. 12, 1902	10,000
	Philip M. Brown, Sec. of Leg.	Guatemala	Me.	Mass.	June 5, 1903	1,800
Italy	Geo. V. L. Meyer, Amb. E. & P.	Rome	Mass.	Mass.	Dec. 14, 1900	12,000
	Lewis M. Iddings, Sec. of Emb.	Rome	.....	N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1898	2,625
	Leonard M. Thomas, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Rome	Pa.	Pa.	Dec. 10, 1902	2,000
	Lt.-Com. Templin M. Potts, Nav. Att.	Berlin	D. C.	Navy	Oct. 1, 1902	....
Japan	Lloyd C. Griscom, E. E. & M. P.	Tokyo (Yedo)	N. J.	Pa.	Dec. 16, 1902	12,000
	Huntington Wilson, Sec. of Leg.	Tokyo (Yedo)	Ill.	Ill.	Oct. 10, 1900	2,625
	John M. Ferguson, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Tokyo (Yedo)	Pa.	Pa.	Nov. 5, 1900	1,800
	Lt.-Com. Chas. C. Marsh, Nav. Att.	Tokyo (Yedo)	Ind.	Navy	Oct. 3, 1901	....
	Maj. Oliver E. Wood, Mil. Att.	Tokyo (Yedo)	Conn.	Army	June 5, 1901	....
	Ransford Stevens Miller, Jr., Int.	Tokyo (Yedo)	N. Y.	N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1895	2,500
Korea	Horace N. Allen, E. E. & M. P.	Seoul	Ohio	Ohio	June 21, 1901	7,500
	G. Paddock, Sec. of Leg. & C. G.[10]	Seoul	N. Y.	N. Y.	May 23, 1902	1,500
	Capt. Andre W. Brewster, Mil. Att.	Peking	N. J.	Army	June 10, 1902	....
	Kwon Yu Sup, Int.	Seoul	Korea	Korea	Aug. 1, 1898	500
Liberia	Ernest Lyon (n), Min. Res. & C.G.	Monrovia	Hond.	Md.	Mar. 16, 1903	4,000
	George W. Ellis, Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia	Mo.	Kan.	Dec. 10, 1902	1,500
Luxemburg	Stanford Newel, E. E. & M. P.[11]	The Hague	R. I.	Minn.	June 5, 1903	10,000
	John W. Garrett, Sec. of Leg.[11]	The Hague	Md.	Md.	July 8, 1903	1,800
Mexico	Powell Clayton, Amb. E. & P.	Mexico	Pa.	Ark.	Dec. 8, 1898	17,500
	Fenton R. McCreery, Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	Mich.	Mich.	Apr. 8, 1897	2,625
	Wm. Heimke (n), 2d Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	France	N. Y.	May 3, 1897	2,000
	Philip M. Hoefele, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	Mo.	Mo.	Apr. 30, 1900	1,200
Netherlands	Stanford Newel, E. E. & M. P.[12]	The Hague	R. I.	Minn.	June 5, 1903	10,000
	John W. Garrett, Sec. of Leg.[12]	The Hague	Md.	Md.	July 8, 1903	1,800
Nicaragua	William L. Merry, E. E. & M. P.[13]	San Jose	N. Y.	Cal.	July 17, 1897	10,000
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Leg.	San Jose	Ky.	Ky.	June 5, 1903	1,800
Paraguay	William R. Finch, E. E. & M. P.[14]	Montevideo	Wis.	Wis.	Oct. 2, 1897	7,500
Persia	Richmond Pearson, E. E. & M. P.	Teheran	N. C.	N. C.	Dec. 17, 1902	7,500
	John Tyler, Int.	Teheran	Engl'd	Persia	.....	1,000

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—Continued.

To What Country Accredited.	Name and Rank.	Residence.	Where Born.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Compensation.
Peru	Irving B. Dudley, E. E. & M. P.	Lima	Ohio	Cal.	June 28, 1897	10,000
	Richard R. Neill, Sec. of Leg.	Lima	Pa.	Pa.	July 5, 1884	1,800
Portugal	Charles Page Bryan, E. E. & M. P.	Lisbon	Ill.	Ill.	Jan. 7, 1903	7,500
Roumania	John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P.[15]	Athens	N. J.	N. J.	June 5, 1903	6,500
	Charles S. Wilson, Sec. of Leg.[16]	Athens	Me.	Me.	Mar. 7, 1901	1,800
Russia	Robert S. McCormick, Amb. E. & P.	St. Petersburg	Va.	Ill.	Sept. 26, 1902	17,500
	Spencer F. Eddy, Sec. of Emb.	St. Petersburg	Ill.	Ill.	Sept. 8, 1903	2,625
	M. Schuyler, Jr., 2d Sec. of Emb.	St. Petersburg.	Conn.	N. Y.	May 14, 1902	2,000
	Lt.-Com. Roy C. Smith, Nav. Att.	Paris	Tex.	Navy	May 26, 1903	....
Salvador	William L. Merry, E. E. & M. P.[17]	San Jose	N. Y.	Cal.	July 17, 1897	10,000
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Leg.	San Jose	Ky.	Ky.	June 5, 1903	1,800
Servia	John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P.[18]	Athens	N. J.	N. J.	June 5, 1903	6,500
	Charles S. Wilson, Sec. of Leg.[16]	Athens	Me.	Me.	Mar. 7, 1901	1,800
Siam	Hamilton King (n), E. E. & M. P.	Bangkok	Canada	Mich.	Apr. 27, 1903	7,500
	Paul Nash, Sec. of Leg. & C. G.	Bangkok	N. Y.	N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1903	1,800
	Leng Hui, Int.	Bangkok	Siam	Siam	Aug. 27, 1901	500
Spain	Arthur S. Hardy, E. E. & M. P.	Madrid	Mass.	N. H.	Sept. 26, 1902	12,000
	Stanton Sickles,[19] Sec. of Leg.	Madrid	Spain	N. Y.	May 30, 1897	1,800
Sweden and Norway	Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., E. E. & M. P.	Stockholm	Me.	Me.	Dec. 18, 1897	7,500
	E. L. Adams, Sec. of Leg. & C. G.	Stockholm	N. Y.	N. Y.	June 2, 1902	1,500
Switzerland	David J. Hill, E. E. & M. P.	Berne	N. J.	N. Y.	Jan. 7, 1903	7,500
	Roger S. Gates Boutell, Sec. of Leg.	Berne	Ill.	Ill.	Feb. 9, 1903	1,500
Turkey	John G. A. Leishman, E. E. & M. P.	Constantinople	Pa.	Pa.	Dec. 20, 1900	10,000
	Peter Augustus Jay, Sec. of Leg.	Constantinople	R. I.	R. I.	Sept. 8, 1903	1,800
	U. Grant Smith, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Constantinople	Pa.	Pa.	Sept. 8, 1903	1,600
	A. A. Gargiulo, Int.	Constantinople	Turkey	Turkey	July 1, 1873	3,000
Bulgaria	John B. Jackson, Dip. Agt.[20]	Athens	N. J.	N. J.	June 5, 1903	6,500
Egypt	John W. Riddle, Agt. & C. G.	Cairo	Pa.	Minn.	Sept. 8, 1903	5,000
Uruguay	William R. Finch, E. E. & M. P.[21]	Montevideo	Wis.	Wis.	Oct. 2, 1897	7,500
Venezuela	Herbert W. Bowen, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas	N. Y.	N. Y.	June 17, 1901	10,000
	W. W. Russell, Sec. of Leg.	Caracas	D. C.	Md.	Nov. 15, 1895	1,800
	Lt. Marbury Johnston, Nav. Att.	Caracas	Ga.	Navy	Jan. 8, 1903	....

[1]Commission to take effect July 1, 1902. [2]Accredited also to Nicaragua and Salvador. [3]Born of American parents residing abroad. [4]Also Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Haiti. [5]Accredited also to Roumania and Servia; also Diplomatic Agent in Bulgaria. [6]Commission to take effect July 1, 1901. [7]Accredited also to Honduras. [8]Also Charge d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic. [9]Accredited also to Guatemala. [10]Commission to take effect July 1, 1902. [11]Accredited also to the Netherlands. [12]Accredited also to Luxemburg. [13]Accredited also to Costa Rica and Salvador. [14]Accredited also to Uruguay. [15]Accredited also to Greece and Servia; also Diplomatic Agent in Bulgaria. [16]Commission to take effect July 1, 1901. [17]Accredited also to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. [18]Accredited also to Greece and Roumania; also Diplomatic Agent in Bulgaria. [19]Born in the legation at Madrid when his father was Minister to Spain. [20]Also Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania, Servia and Greece. [21]Accredited also to Paraguay.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Meaning of Abbreviations: C. G., Consul General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; Agt., agent. Only the official in charge at each place is given.

Place.	Name and Title.
Argentine Republic.	
Buenos Ayres	Daniel Mayer*.....C.
Bahia Blanca	Walter T. Jones.....Agt.
Cordoba	John M. Thome.....V. C.
Rosario	James M. Ayers.....C.
Austria-Hungary.	
Budapest, Hungary	Frank Dyer Chester.....C.
Fiume	N. W. Willey.....Agt.
Carlsbad, Austria	John S. Twells.....C. A.
Prague, Austria	Urbain J. Ledoux.....C.
Reichenberg, Austria	Silas C. McFarland.....C.
Haida	Frank Siller.....Agt.
Trieste, Austria	Frederick W. Hossfeld.....C.
Vienna, Austria	William A. Rublee.....C. G.
Brunn	Gustavus Schoeller.....Agt.
Belgium.	
Antwerp	Church Howe.....C. G.
Brussels	George W. Roosevelt.....C.
Charleroi	Albert H. Michelson.....Agt.
Ghent	Frank R. Mowrer.....C.
Liege	James C. McNally.....C. G.
Verviers	Henry Dodt.....Agt.
Brazil.	
Bahia	Henry W. Furniss*.....C.
Aracaju	Luiz Schmidt.....Agt.
Para	Louis H. Ayme.....Agt.
Manaos	George E. Pell.....Agt.
Maranhao	J. B. do Prado.....Agt.
Pernambuco	William L. Sewell.....C.
Ceara	Antonio E. da Frota.....Agt.
Maceio	Oscar Falcao.....Agt.
Rio de Janeiro	Eugene Seeger.....C. G.
Victoria	Jean Zinzen.....Agt.
Santos	Jesse H. Johnson.....C.
Rio Grande do Sul	Jorge Vereker.....Agt.
Chile.	
Antofagasta	Charles C. Greene.....C.
Arica	John W. Lutz.....C.
Iquique	Charles S. Winans.....C.
Valparaiso	Robert E. Mansfield.....C.
Caldera	John C. Morong.....Agt.
Coquimbo	Andrew Kerr.....Agt.
Coronel	Benjamin R. Robertson.....Agt.
Punta Arenas	Moritz Braun.....Agt.
Talcahuano	Joseph O. Smith.....Agt.
China.	
Amoy	John H. Fesler.....C.
Canton	Robert M. McWade.....C.

Place.	Name and Title.
China—Cont.	
Cheefoo	John Fowler.....C.
Fuchau	Samuel L. Gracey.....C.
Hankau	Levi S. Wilcox.....C.
Nankin	William Martin.....C.
Niuchwang	Henry B. Miller.....C.
Shanghai	John Goodnow.....C. G.
Tien-Tsin	James W. Ragsdale.....C.
Colombia.	
Barranquilla	Clair A. Orr.....C.
Santa Marta	William A. Trout.....Agt.
Bogota	Alban G. Snyder.....‡C. G.
Bucaramanga	Gustave Volkman.....Agt.
Cucuta	Philip Tillinghast, jr.....Agt.
Honda	John Owen.....Agt.
Cartagena	Luther Tellsworth.....C.
Quibdo	Henry G. Granger.....Agt.
Colon	Oscar Malmros.....C.
Bocas del Toro	David R. Hand.....Agt.
Panama	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....C. G.
Call	Henry J. Eder.....Agt.
Costa Rica.	
Port Limon	Pierre P. Demers.....C.
San Jose	John C. Caldwell.....C.
Punta Arenas	Henry G. Morgan.....Agt.
Cuba.	
Cienfuegos	Max J. Baehr.....C.
Caibarien	P. B. Anderson.....Agt.
Sagua la Grande	John F. Jova.....Agt.
Habana	Frank Steinhart.....C. G.
Santiago de Cuba	Ross E. Holaday.....C.
Gibara	George Bayliss.....Agt.
Denmark and Dominions.	
Copenhagen	Raymond R. Frazier.....C.
St. Thomas, W. I.	Christopher H. Payne.....C.
Christiansted, St. Croix Island	Andrew J. Blackwood.....Agt.
Fredericksted, St. Croix Island	Robert L. Merwin.....Agt.
Dominican Republic.	
Puerto Plata	Thomas Simpson.....C.
Monte Christi	Isaac T. Petit.....Agt.
Samana	Jean M. Villain.....V. C. A.
Santo Domingo	Campbell L. Maxwell.....C. G.
Azua	John Hardy.....Agt.
Macoris	Edward C. Reed.....Agt.
Sanchez	Jose C. Ariza.....Agt.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—Continued.

Place.	Name and Title.
Ecuador.	
Guayaquil	Herman R. Dietrich.....C. G.
Bahia de Caraquez	Alberto Santos.....Agt.
Esmeraldas	Ferdinand Servat.....Agt.
Manta	Paul Gonzenbach.....Agt.
France and Dominions.	
Algiers, Africa	Daniel S. Kidder.....C.
Bone	Antoine Felix Garbe.....Agt.
Oran	Benjamin A. Courcelle.....Agt.
Bordeaux	Albion W. Tourgee.....C.
Pau	J. Morris Post.....Agt.
Calais	James B. Milner*.....C.
Goree-Dakar, Africa	Peter Strickland.....C.
Grenoble	Charles P. H. Nason†.....C.
Guadeloupe, W. I.	George B. Anderson.....C.
Havre	Alexander M. Thackara.....C.
Cherbourg	Henry J. E. Hainneville...Agt.
Honfleur	Henry M. Hardy.....Agt.
Rennes	Ernest Folliard.....Agt.
St. Malo	Raymond Moulton.....Agt.
La Rochelle	George H. Jackson†.....C.
Cognac	Elisee Jonard.....Agt.
Limoges	Walter T. Griffin.....C. A.
Lyons	John C. Covert*.....C.
Dijon	Charles Laureau.....Agt.
Marseilles	Robert P. Skinner.....Agt.
Bastia, Corsica	Simon Damiani.....Agt.
Cette	Carl D. Hagelin.....Agt.
Toulon	Benjamin A. Jouve.....Agt.
Martinique, W. I.	John F. Jewell†.....C.
Nantes	Benjamin H. Ridgley.....C.
Angers	Jules Henri Luneau.....Agt.
Brest	A. Pitel.....Agt.
Lorient	Leon Deprez.....Agt.
St. Nazaire	Thomas Sankey.....Agt.
Nice	Harold S. Van Buren†.....C.
Cannes	Jean Baptiste Cognet.....Agt.
Mentone	Achille Isnard.....Agt.
Monaco	Emile de Loth.....Agt.
Noumea, N. C.	George M. Colvocoresses..C. A.
Paris	John K. Gowdy.....C. G.
Rheims	William A. Prickitt*.....C.
Troyes	Gaston Baltet.....Agt.
Roubaix	William P. Atwell.....C.
Caudry	Hans Dietiker.....Agt.
Dunkirk	Benjamin Morel.....Agt.
Lille	Christopher J. King.....Agt.
Rouen	Thornwell Haynes.....C.
Dieppe	Raoul le Bourgeois.....Agt.
Saigon, Cochin China	Edward Schneegans.....C. A.
St. Etienne	Hilary S. Brunot*.....C.
St. Pierre, St. Pierre Island	Charles M. Freeman.....C. A.
Tahiti, Society Is.	William F. Doty.....C.
Tamatave, Madagascar	William H. Hunt.....C.
Tunis, Africa	St. Leger A. Touhay.....V. C.
Germany.	
Aix la Chapelle	Frank M. Brundage*.....C.
Annaberg	John F. Winter.....C.
Apia, Samoa	George Helmrod.....C. G.
Bamberg	William Bardel*.....C. A.
Barmen	Theodore J. Bluthardt.....C.
Berlin	Frank H. Mason.....C. G.
Soran	William B. Murphy.....Agt.
Bremen	Henry W. Diederich.....C.
Brake and Nordenhamm	Wilhelm Clemens.....Agt.
Bremerhaven-Geestemunde	John H. Schnabel.....Agt.
Breslau	Ernest A. Man.....C.
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert*.....C.
Coburg	Oliver J. D. Hughes.....C. G.
Sonneberg	Bradford M. Adams.....Agt.
Cologne	Charles E. Barnes.....C.
Crefeld	Thomas R. Wallace*.....C.
Dresden	Charles L. Cole.....C. G.
Dusseldorf	Peter Lieber.....C.
Essen	F. Asthorver, Jr.....Agt.
Eibenstock	Ernest L. Hains.....C. A.
Frankfort	Richard Guenther.....C. G.
Cassel	Gustav C. Kothe.....Agt.
Langen Schwalbach	Ernest Grebert.....Agt.
Wiesbaden	J. B. Brewer.....Agt.
Freiburg, Baden	E. Theophilus Liefeld*.....C.
Glauchau	Edward A. Creevey*.....C.
Hamburg	Hugh Pitcairn*.....C.
Kiel	Paul H. J. Sartori.....Agt.
Lubeck	Wolfgang Gaedertz.....Agt.
Ritzebuttel and Cuxhaven	Johann G. F. Starke.....Agt.
Hanover	Jay White.....C.
Kehl	Joseph I. Brittain.....C.
Leipzig	Brainard H. Warner, Jr.*.....C.

Place.	Name and Title.
Germany—Cont.	
Gera	Charles Neuer.....Agt.
Magdeburg	Wm. A. McKellip.....C.
Mainz	Walter Schumann*.....C.
Mannheim	Heaton W. Harris*.....C.
Neustadt	Leopold Blum.....Agt.
Munich	James H. Worman.....C. G.
Augsburg	G. Oberndorf.....Agt.
Nuremberg	George E. Baldwin.....C.
Plauen	Hugo Muench.....C.
Markneukirchen	William F. L. Fiedler.....Agt.
Solingen	Joseph J. Langer*.....C.
Stettin	John E. Kehl†.....C.
Danzig	Ernst A. Claaszen.....Agt.
Konigsberg	Alexander Eckhardt.....Agt.
Swinemunde	Gustav Ludwig.....Agt.
Stuttgart	Edward H. Ozmun*.....C.
Weimar	Thomas Ewing Moore.....C.
Zittau	William J. Pike.....C.
Great Britain and Dominions.	
Aden, Arabia	William W. Masterson.....C.
Hodeida	Edgar O. Frankel.....Agt.
Amherstburg, Ont.	Chester W. Martin*.....C.
Antigua, W. I.	William R. Estes.....C.
Montserrat	Frederick Driver.....Agt.
Roseau, Dominica	Henry A. Frampton.....Agt.
Auckland, N. Z.	Frank Dillingham*.....C.
Christchurch	Frank Graham.....Agt.
Dunedin	Frederick O. Bridgeman...Agt.
Wellington	William Reid.....Agt.
Barbados, W. I.	David F. Wilbur.....C.
St. Lucia	William Peter.....Agt.
St. Vincent	Ernest A. Richards.....Agt.
Belfast, Ireland	William W. Touvelle.....C.
Ballymena	Wilson McKeown.....Agt.
Londonderry	P. T. Rodger.....Agt.
Lurgan	F. W. Magahan.....Agt.
Belize, Honduras	William L. Avery*.....C.
Belleville, Ont.	Michael J. Hendrick.....C.
Deseronto	Charles A. Milliner.....Agt.
Napanee	William Templeton.....Agt.
Picton	Jacob F. Beringer.....Agt.
Trenton	Stephen J. Young.....Agt.
Birmingham, Eng.	Marshal Halstead*.....C.
Kidderminster	James Morton.....Agt.
Redditch	H. C. Browning.....Agt.
Wolverhampton	John Neve.....Agt.
Bombay, India	William T. Fee.....C.
Karachi	Edward L. Rogers.....Agt.
Bradford, England	Erastus Sheldon Day.....C.
Bristol, England	Lorin A. Lathrop.....C.
Gloucester	Arnold Henry Palin.....Agt.
Brockville, Ont.	E. Scott Hotchkiss.....C.
Calcutta, India	Robert F. Patterson.....C. G.
Chitagong	John L. Brown.....Agt.
Madras	Jerome W. Egbert.....Agt.
Rangoon	William Q. Rowen.....Agt.
Campbellton, N. B.	James S. Benedict.....C. A.
Bathurst	Benedict C. Mullins.....Agt.
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope	William R. Bigham.....C. G.
Durban	John T. Rennie.....Agt.
East London	William H. Fuller.....Agt.
Kimberley	Gardner Williams.....Agt.
Port Elizabeth	John A. Chabaud.....Agt.
Cardiff, Wales	Daniel T. Phillips*.....C.
Newport	William E. Heard.....Agt.
Ceylon (Island)	William Morey.....C.
Point de Galle	Jean Steiger.....Agt.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Delmar J. Vail*.....C.
Alberton	Albert Glidden.....Agt.
Georgetown	Archibald J. McDonald....Agt.
Souris	Caleb C. Carlton.....Agt.
Summerside	Richard Hunt.....Agt.
Chatham, Ont.	Charles E. Monteith*.....C.
Coaticook, Quebec	Franklin D. Hale.....C.
Hereford	John R. Nichols.....Agt.
Lineboro	Hoel S. Beebe.....Agt.
Stanstead	Benjamin F. Butterfield...Agt.
Collingwood, Ont.	William Small.....C.
Barrie	Alfred E. H. Creswicke...Agt.
Owen Sound	William T. Robertson.....Agt.
Parry Sound	Walter R. Foot.....Agt.
Cork (Queenstown)	Daniel Swiney*.....C.
Waterford	William H. Farrell.....Agt.
Cornwall, Ont.	John E. Hamilton.....C. A.
Dawson City, Yukon Territory	Henry D. Saylor.....C.
Demerara, Guiana	George H. Moulton.....C.
Cayenne	Charles H. Fourage.....Agt.
Paramaribo	Arthur Deyo.....Agt.
Dublin, Ireland	Rufus Waterman*.....C.
Athlone	John Burgess.....Agt.
Galway	Robert A. Tennant.....Agt.
Limerick	Edmund Ludlow.....Agt.
Dundee, Scotland	John C. Higgins*.....C.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—Continued.

Place.	Name and Title.
Great Britain—Cont.	
Aberdeen	Andrew Murray.....Agt.
Dunfermline, Scotland	John N. McCunn*.....C.
Kirkcaldy	J. L. Innes.....Agt.
Edinburgh, Scotland.	Rufus Fleming*.....C.
Galashiels	John Stalker.....Agt.
Falmouth, England	Howard Fox.....C.
Scilly Islands	John Banfield, Jr.....Agt.
Fort Erie, Ont.	Horace J. Harvey.....C.
Gaspe Basin, Quebec.	Almar F. Dickson.....C.
Paspebiac	Daniel Bisson.....Agt.
Gibraltar, Spain	Richard L. Sprague.....C.
Glasgow, Scotland	Samuel M. Taylor.....C.
Greenock	James A. Love.....Agt.
Troon	Peter H. Waddell.....Agt.
Goderich, Ont.	John H. Shirley*.....C. A.
Clinton	A. O. Pattison.....Agt.
Guelph, Ont.	Charles N. Daly.....C.
Halifax, N. S.	William R. Holloway.....C. G.
Bridgewater	William H. Owen.....Agt.
Liverpool	Jason M. Mack.....Agt.
Lunenburg	Daniel M. Owen.....Agt.
Hamilton, Bermuda.	W. Maxwell Greene*.....C.
Hamilton, Ont.	James M. Shepard*.....C.
Brantford	Arthur C. Hardy.....Agt.
Galt	James Ryerson.....Agt.
Paris	William W. Hume.....Agt.
Hobart, Tasmania	Alexander George Webster...C.
Launceston	Lindsay Tullock.....Agt.
Hong Kong, China	Edward S. Bragg.....C. G.
Huddersfield, England	Benjamin F. Stone*.....C.
Hull, England	Walter C. Hamm.....C.
Kingston, Jamaica	George H. Bridgman.....C.
Black River	C. M. Farquharson.....Agt.
Montego Bay	G. L. P. Corinaldi.....Agt.
Port Maria	Reuben R. Baker.....Agt.
Port Morant	Cecil C. Langlois.....Agt.
St. Ann's Bay	Anthony B. D. Rerrie.....Agt
Savannah-la-Mar	Ch. S. Farquharson.....Agt.
Kingston, Ont.	Marshall H. Twitchell.....C.
Leeds, England	Lewis Dexter*.....C.
Liverpool, England	James Boyle.....C.
Holyhead, Wales	Richard D. Roberts.....Agt.
St. Helen's	John Hammill.....Agt.
London, England	H. Clay Evans.....C. G.
Dover	Francis W. Prescott.....Agt.
London, Ont.	Henry S. Culver*.....C.
Malta (Island)	John H. Grout.....C.
Manchester, England	William H. Bradley.....C.
Melbourne, Australia	John P. Bray.....C. G.
Adelaide	Charles A. Murphy.....Agt.
Freemantle	Alfred D. Allan.....Agt.
Moncton, N. B.	Gustave Beutelspacher*...C. A.
Newcastle	Robert R. Call.....Agt.
Richibucto	Thomas O. Murray.....Agt.
Montreal, Quebec	Allison W. Edwards.....C. G.
Coteau	Thomas Stapleton.....Agt.
Grenville	Alex. Pridham.....Agt.
Hemmingford	Wellington W. Wark.....Agt.
Huntingdon	John Dineen.....Agt.
Nassau, N. P.	Henry Mostyn.....V. C.
Albert Town	Jose G. Maura.....Agt.
Dunmore Town	Norman E. B. Munro.....Agt.
Governor's Harbor.	Abner W. Griffin.....Agt.
Green Turtle Cay	Edward W. Bethel.....Agt.
Mathewtown	Daniel D. Sargent.....Agt.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England	Horace W. Metcalf.....C.
Carlisle	Thomas S. Strong.....Agt.
Sunderland	Thomas A. Horan.....Agt.
West Hartlepool	Hans C. Nielsen.....Agt.
Newcastle, N. S. W.	Frederic W. Goding*.....C.
Brisbane, Queensland	William J. Weatherill.....Agt.
Townsville, Queensland	John Henry Rogers.....Agt.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Neville B. Colcock.....V. C.
St. Catharines	Leonard H. Collard.....Agt.
Nottingham, England	Frank W. Mahin.....C.
Derby	Charles K. Eddowes.....Agt.
Leicester	Samuel S. Partridge.....Agt.
Orillia, Ont.	Ernest A. Wakefield.....C.
Midland	Francis J. McCallum.....Agt.
North Bay, Nipissing	Daniel J. McKeown.....Agt.
Sudbury	Norman T. M. Hillary....Agt.
Ottawa, Ont.	John D. Foster.....C. G.
Arnprior	Arthur Burwash.....Agt.
Plymouth, Eng.	Joseph G. Stephens.....C.
Dartmouth	Jasper Bartlett.....Agt.
Guernsey	William Carey.....Agt.
Jersey	E. B. Renouf.....Agt.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	Nicholas R. Snyder*.....C. A.
Port Hope, Ont.	Harry P. Dill.....C.
Lindsay	James M. Knowlson.....Agt.

Place.	Name and Title.
Great Britain—Cont.	
Peterborough	Frank J. Bell.....Agt.
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell.....C.
Port Rowan, Ont.	George B. Killmaster.....C. A.
Port Sarnia, Ont.	Neal McMillan*.....C.
Port Stanley, F. I.	John E. Rowen*.....C.
Prescott, Ont.	Martin R. Sackett.....C.
Pretoria, South Africa	Joseph E. Proffit.....C.
Bloemfontein	Arthur E. Fichardt.....Agt.
Johannesburg	William D. Gordon.....Agt.
Quebec	William W. Henry*.....C.
Levis	Charles M. Barclay.....Agt.
Rimouski, Quebec	Michael Ringuet, Jr.....V. C.
Cabano	Jay Wirt Hall.....Agt.
St. Christopher, W. I.	Joseph Haven.....C. A.
Nevis	Charles C. Greaves.....Agt.
St. George, Bermuda	William D. Fox.....V. C. A.
St. Helena (Island)	Robert P. Pooley.....C.
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Joseph M. Authier.....C. A.
Sorel	Isaie Sylvestre.....Agt.
Waterloo	Charles M. Eastman.....Agt.
St. John, N. B.	Ira B. Myers*.....C.
Campobello Island	John I. Alexander.....Agt.
Fredericton	James T. Sharkey.....Agt.
Grand Manan	Henry E. Fraser.....Agt.
St. George	Edward Milliken.....Agt.
St. John's, N. F.	George O. Cornelius*.....C.
Bay Bulls	Hamilton Weeks.....Agt.
Port aux Basques	James W. Keating.....Agt.
St. John's, Quebec	Charles Deal*.....C.
St. Stephen, N. B.	Charles A. McCullough*.....C.
St. Andrews	George H. Stickney.....Agt.
St. Thomas, Ontario.	Michael J. Burke*.....C.
Courtwright	Fred. W. Baby.....Agt.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	George W. Shotts*.....C. A.
Sheffield, England	Charles M. Daniels.....C.
Barnsley	Charles McNaughton.....Agt.
Sherbrooke, Quebec.	Paul Lang*.....C.
Cookshire	William F. Given.....Agt.
Megantic	Henry W. Albro.....Agt.
Sierra Leone, Africa.	John T. Williams*.....C.
Singapore, S. S.	Oscar F. Williams.....C. G.
Penang	Otto Schule.....Agt.
Southampton, Eng.	Albert W. Swalm.....C.
Portsmouth	John Main.....Agt.
Weymouth	Frederick W. Fuller.....Agt.
Stanbridge, Quebec	Felix S. Johnson.....C. A.
Clarenceville	Thomas H. Derrick.....Agt.
Stratford, Ont.	Augustus G. Seyfert*.....C.
Palmerston	Richard A. Shea.....Agt.
Suva, Fiji Islands	Leslie E. Brown.....C. A.
Swansea, Wales	Griffith W. Prees*.....C.
Llanelly	William Bowen.....Agt.
Milford Haven	George S. Kelway.....Agt.
Sydney, N. S.	George N. West.....C.
Arichat	Stanage Binet.....Agt.
Cape Canso	Alfred W. Hart.....Agt.
Louisburg	Henry C. V. Le Vatte.....Agt.
Pictou	John R. Davies.....Agt.
Port Hawksbury and Mulgrave	Alexander Bain.....Agt.
Pugwash and Wallace	Conrad W. Morris.....Agt.
Sydney, N. S. W.	Orlando H. Baker.....C.
Norfolk Island	Isaac Robinson.....Agt.
Three Rivers, Quebec	Leo Bergholz.....C.
Grand Mare	F. H. Russell.....Agt.
Victoriaville	George E. Beaudet.....Agt.
Toronto, Ont.	Edwin N. Gunsaulus.....C.
Trinidad, W. I.	Alvin Smith*.....C.
Grenada	P. J. Dean.....Agt.
Tunstall, England	William P. Smyth.....C.
Turks Island, W. I.	Thomas P. Moffat.....V. C.
Cockburn Harbor	Cleophas Hunt Durham....Agt.
Salt Cay	Daniel F. Harriott.....Agt.
Vancouver, B. C.	L. Edwin Dudley*.....C.
Cumberland	George W. Clinton.....Agt.
Fernie	John R. Pollock.....Agt.
Nelson	Walter S. Riblet.....Agt
Rossland	George A. Ohren.....Agt.
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith*.....C.
Chemainus	James S. Gibson.....Agt.
Nanaimo	George S. Schetky.....Agt.
Wallaceburgh, Ont.	Sebastian D. Holmes.....C. A.
Windsor, N. S.	Joseph T. Hoke*.....C.
Cheverie	John G. Burgess.....Agt.
Kingsport	Ebenezer Bigelow, Jr....Agt.
Parrsboro	Laurence H. Hoke.....Agt.
River Hebert	J. Fred Moffat.....Agt.
Windsor, Ont.	Hugh C. Morris*.....C.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.	William H. H. Graham*.....C.
Deloraine	Albert M. Herron.....Agt.
Emerson	Duncan McArthur.....Agt.
Fort William, Ont.	C. W. Jarvis.....Agt.
Gretna	Enoch Winkler.....Agt.
Lethbridge, Alberta	Charles B. Bowman.....Agt.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—Continued.

Place.	Name and Title.
Great Britain—Cont.	
North Portal, Assiniboia	W. H. Dorsey.....Agt.
Rat Portage, Ont.	G. Clayton Frisbie.....Agt.
Woodstock, N. B.	Frank C. Denison*.....C.
Edmunston	J. Adolphe Guy.....Agt.
Yarmouth, N. S.	Martin J. Carter.....C.
Annapolis	Jacob M. Owen.....Agt.
Barrington	Thomas W. Robertson.....Agt.
Digby	William B. Stewart.....Agt.
Lockport	Enos Churchill.....Agt.
Shelburne	Edward M. Bill.....Agt.
Greece.	
Athens	Daniel E. McGinley*.....C.
Piraeus	Marino T. Sourmely.....Agt.
Patras	James V. Long.....C.
Corfu	Charles E. Hancock.....Agt.
Guatemala.	
Guatemala	Alfred A. Winslow.....C. G.
Champerico	Michael F. Friely.....Agt.
Livingston	Edward Reed.....Agt.
Ocos	Samuel Wolford.....Agt.
San Jose de Guatemala	Frank Sims Swan.....Agt.
Haiti.	
Cape Haitien	Lemuel W. Livingston*.....C.
Gonaives	J. William Woel.....Agt.
Port de Paix	Carl Abegg.....Agt.
Port au Prince	John B. Terres.....V. C. G.
Jacmel	Hugo Jensen.....Agt.
Jeremie	St. Charles Villedrouin.....A.
Miragoane	Emil Goldenberg.....Agt.
Petit Goave	L. Kampmeyer.....Agt.
St. Marc	Charles Miot.....Agt.
Honduras.	
Celba	Dean R. Wood.....C.
Tela	Philip S. Elliott.....A't.
Truxillo	John T. Glynn.....Agt.
Puerto Cortez	William E. Alger.....C.
San Pedro Sula	J. M. Mitchell, jr.....Agt.
Tegucigalpa	Alfred K. Moe*.....C.
Amapala	William Heyden.....Agt.
Utilla	John B. Richardson.....C.
Bonacca	William Bayly.....Agt.
Ruatan	David Warren.....Agt.
Italy.	
Castellamare di Stabia	Caspar S. Crowninshield.†§C. A.
Capri	Thomas Spencer Jerome.....Agt.
Sorrento	Francesco Ciampa.....Agt.
Catania	Alexander Heingartner*.....C.
Florence	Francis B. Keene.....C.
Bologna	Carlo Gardini.....Agt.
Genoa	William H. Bishop.....C.
San Remo	Albert Ameglio.....Agt.
Leghorn	James A. Smith*.....C.
Carrara	Ulisse Boccacci.....Agt.
Messina	Charles M. Caughy.....C.
Reggio, Calabria	Carlo Celesti.....Agt.
Milan	Harlan W. Brush.....C.
Naples	A. Homer Byington*.....C.
Bari	Nicholas Schuck.....Agt.
Rodi	Tomaso del Giudice.....Agt.
Palermo	James Johnston.....C.
Carini	Francesco Crocchiolo.....Agt.
Girgenti	Francis Ciotta.....Agt.
Licata	Arthur Verderame.....Agt.
Trapani	Costantino Serraino.....Agt.
Rome	Hector de Castro.....C. G.
Ancona	Edward A. Kane.....A't.
Cagliari	Alphonse Dol.....Agt.
Civita Vecchia	James B. Ingle.....Agt.
Turin	Pietro Cuneo.....C.
Venice	Robert Words Bliss.....C.
Japan.	
Kobe	Samuel S. Lyon.....C
Nagasaki	Charles R. Harris.....C
Tamsui, Formosa	James W. Davidson.....C.
Yokohama	E. C. Bellows.....C. G.
Korea.	
Seoul	Gordon Paddock.....C. G.
Liberia.	
Monrovia	Ernest Lyon.....C. G.
Mexico.	
Acapulco	George W. Dickinson*.....C.
Chihuahua	William W. Mills†.....C.
Parral	James J. Long.....Agt.
Ciudad Juarez	Charles W. Kindrick*.....C.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.	Lewis A. Martin*.....C.
Sierra Mojada	William Q. Marsh.....Agt.
Durango	James A. Leroy.....C
Torreon	George C. Carothers.....Agt.
Ensenada	Everett E. Bailey.....C.
La Paz	James Viosca.....V. C.
San Jose	Arthur Embleton.....Agt.

Place.	Name and Title.
Mexico—Cont.	
Manzanillo	Khleber M. Van Zandt, jr.C. A.
Matamoros	P. Merrill Griffith*.....C.
Mazatlan	Louis Kaiser.....C.
Topolobampo	August Sattler.....Agt.
Mexico	Andrew D. Barlow.....C. G.
Guadalajara	Edward B. Light.....Agt.
Guanajuato	Dwight Furness.....Agt.
Oaxaca	Charles H. Arthur.....Agt.
Puebla	William Headen.....Agt.
Zacatecas	Edmund von Gehren.....Agt.
Monterey	Philip C. Hanna.....C. G.
Victoria	William J. Storms.....Agt.
Nogales	Albert R. Morawatz.....C.
Guaymas	Frank N. Circker.....Ag.
Nuevo Laredo	Alonzo B. Garrett*.....C.
Progreso	Edward H. Thompson.....C.
Campeche	Joseph Espinola.....Agt.
Laguna de Terminos	German Hahn.....Agt.
Saltillo	Horace L. Worcester.....C.
Tampico	Samuel E. Magill.....C.
San Luis Potosi	Sewall E. Cross.....Agt.
Tuxpan	Alphonse J. Lespinasse.....C.
Vera Cruz	William W. Canada.....C.
Coatzacoalcos	Alfred Roland Stubbs.....Agt.
Frontera	Arthur Gehm.....Agt.
Tlacotalpan	Henry J. Langdon.....Agt.
Morocco.	
Tangier	Samuel R. Gummere*.....C. G.
Casa Blanca	Conrad Heinrich Toel.....Agt.
Mogador	George Broome.....Agt.
Netherlands and Dominions.	
Amsterdam	Frank D. Hill.....C.
Batavia, Java	Bradstreet S. Rairden.....C.
Macassar, Celebes	Karl Auer.....Agt.
Padang, Sumatra	Cornelius G. Veth.....Agt.
Samarang	B. Caulfield-Stoker.....Agt.
Saerabaya	Benjamin N. Powell.....Agt.
Curacao, W. I.	Elias H. Chenèy.....C.
Buen Ayre	Gottlob W. Hellmund.....Agt.
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe.....C. G.
Flushing	Pieter F. Auer.....Agt.
Schiedam	Anders C. Nelson.....Agt.
St. Martin, W. I.	Diederic C. van Romondt.....C.
St. Eustatius	J. G. C. Every.....Agt.
Nicaragua.	
Cape Gracias a Dios	M. P. Henley.....C. A.
Managua	Chester Donaldson*.....C.
Corinto	Henry Palazio.....Agt.
Matagalpa	Isaac A. Manning.....Agt.
San Juan del Sur	Charles Holmann.....Agt.
San Juan del Norte	W. A. Deverall.....A.
Bluefields	Edwin W. Trimmer.....Agt.
Oman.	
Muscat	Archibald Mackirdy.....V. C.
Paraguay.	
Asuncion	John N. Ruffin*.....C.
Persia.	
Teheran(b)	John Tyler.....V. C. G.
Peru.	
Callao	Alfred L. M. Gottschalk.....C.
Chiclayo	Theodore Stechmann.....Agt.
Mollendo	Enrique Meier.....Agt.
Paita	Louis Blacker.....Agt.
Salaverry	George W. Chase.....Agt.
Portugal and Dominions.	
Funchal, Madeira	Thomas C. Jones.....C.
Lisbon	Jacob H. Thieriot.....C.
Brava, C. V. I.	Antonio Jose Nunes.....Agt.
Faro	F. J. Tavares.....Agt.
Oporto	William Stuve.....Agt.
St. Vincent, C.V.I.	J. B. Guimaraes.....Agt.
Setubal	John P. T. O'Neill.....Agt.
Lourenzo Marquez	W. Stanley Hollis.....C.
Beira	Arthur W. H. Glenny.....Agt.
St. Michael's, Azores	George H. Pickerell*.....C.
Fayal	Moyses Benarus.....Agt.
Flores	James Mackay.....Agt.
San Jorge	Joaquin J. Cardozo.....Agt.
Terceira	Henrique de Castro.....Agt.
Roumania.	
Bucharest	Wm. G. Boxshall.....V. C. G.
Russia.	
Batoum	James C. Chambers.....C.
Dalny, Manchuria	M. M. Langhorne.....C. A
Helsingfors	Victor Ek.....C.
Abo	Victor Forselius.....Agt.
Wiborg	C. Edwin Ekstrom.....Agt.
Moscow	Samuel Smith.....C.
Odessa	Thomas E. Heenan.....C.
Rostoff and Taganrog	William R. Martin.....Act. Agt.
Riga	Niels P. A. Bornholdt.....C.
St. Petersburg	William R. Holloway.....C. G.
Cronstadt	Peter Wigius.....Agt.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—Continued.

Place.	Name and Title.
Russia—Cont.	
Libau	Hugo Smit.....Agt.
Revel	Christian Rotterman.....Agt.
Vladivostock	Richard T. Greener.....C. A.
Warsaw	Clarence F. Slocum.....C.
Salvador.	
San Salvador	John Jenkins.....C. G.
Acajutla	Frank Wager.....Agt.
La Libertad	Henry Hussey.....Agt.
La Union	Samuel F. Lord.....Agt.
Servia.	
Belgrade	Christian Vogeli.....V. C. G.
Siam.	
Bangkok	Paul Nash.....C. G.
Spain and Dominions.	
Alicante	Henry W. Carey.....V. C.
Barcelona	Julius G. Lay.....C. G.
Bilbao	Carlos Yensen.....Agt.
Gijon	.....Agt.
San Feliu de Guixols	Francis Esteva.....Agt.
Santander	Faustino Odriozola.....Agt.
Tarragona	Louis J. Agostini.....Agt.
Cadiz	Richard M. Bartleman.....C.
Huelva	William J. Alcock.....Agt.
Port St. Mary's	George M. Daniel.....Agt.
Seville	Walter Saberton.....Agt.
Carthagena	Joseph Bowron.....C.
Corunna	Julio Harmony.....C.
Vigo	Enrique Mulder.....Agt.
Jeres de la Frontera	Milton M. Price.....C. A.
Madrid	Adolphe Danziger.....V. C.
Malaga	David R. Birch.....C.
Almeria Malaga	Algar E. Carleton.....Agt.
Teneriffe, Canary Isl.	Solomon Berliner.....C.
Grand Canary	Peter Swanston.....Agt.
La Palma	Manuel Yanes.....Agt.
Valencia	Henry A. Johnston.....C.
Denia	Joseph R. Morand.....Agt.
Sweden and Norway.	
Bergen, Norway	Edward S. Cunningham.....C.
Drontheim	Claus Berg.....Agt.
Stavanger, Norway	Bertel M. Rasmusen.....A t.
Christiania, Norway.	Henry Bordewich.....C. G.
Arendal	Christian Eyde.....Agt.
Christiansand	Berne Reinhardt.....Agt.
Gothenburg, Sweden.	Robert S. S. Bergh*.....C.
Helsingborg	Lars Virgin.....Agt.
Malmo	Peter M. Flensburg.....Agt.
Stockholm, Sweden	Edward L. Adams†.....C. G.
Sundsvall	Victor Svensson.....Agt.
Switzerland.	
Basel	George Gifford.....C.
Berne	Edward Higginson.....C.
Chaux-de-Fonds	Henry Rieckel, jr.....Agt.
Geneva	Horace Lee Washington†.....C.
Switzerland—Cont.	
Vevey	William Cuenod.....Agt.
Lucerne	Henry H. Morgan.....C.
Aarau	Joseph F. Voltz.....Agt.
St. Gall	Thomas W. Peters.....C. G.
Zurich	Adam Lieberknecht.....C.
Winterthur	Hermann Gruebler.....Agt.
Turkey and Dominions.	
Alexandretta, Syria	William Ross Davis*.....C.
Aleppo	Frederick Poche.....Agt.
Mersine	Richard Viterbo (n).....Agt.
Bagdad	Rudolph Hurner.....V. C.
Bassorah	James Hamilton.....Agt.
Beirut, Syria	Gabriel Bie Ravndal*.....C.
Damascus	Nasif Meshaka.....Agt.
Haifa	Gottlieb Schumacher.....Agt.
Tripoli	Ira Harris.....Agt.
Cairo, Egypt	John W. Riddle.....C. G.
Alexandria	James Hewat.....Agt.
Assioot	George Wissa Bay.....A t.
Assouan	Daoud Takla.....Agt.
Luxor	Abdel K. M. el Ammari...Agt.
Mansourah	Ibrahim Daoud.....Agt.
Minieh	Wissa Ebeid.....A t.
Port Said	Harry Broadbent.....Agt.
Suez	Alfred W. Haydn.....Agt.
Constantinople	Charles M. Dickinson¶....C. G.
Dardanelles	Frank Calvert.....Agt.
Salonica	Pericles H. Lazzaro.....Agt.
Erzeroum	Edward Sullivan.....A t.
Trebizond	H. Z. Longworth.....Agt.
Harput	Thomas Herbert Norton*....C.
Jerusalem, Syria	Selah Merrill.....C.
Yafa	E. Hardegg.....Agt.
Sivas	Milo A. Jewett.....C.
Samsoun	G. C. Stephopoulo.....Agt.
Smyrna	Rufus W. Lane*.....C.
Mitylene	Michael M. Fottion.....Agt.
Uraguay.	
Colonia	Benjamin D. Manton.....C.
Montevideo	John E. Hopley.....C.
Paysandu	John G. Hufnagel.....C. A.
Venezuela.	
La Guaira	Louis Goldschmidt*.....C.
Barcelona	Ignacio H. Baiz.....Agt.
Caracas	Frederick De Sola.....Agt.
Ciudad Bolivar	Robert Henderson.....Agt.
Cumana	Jose G. N. Romberg.....Agt.
Maracaibo	Eugene H. Plumacher.....C.
Coro	Josiah L. Senior.....Agt.
Tovar	Wilhelm J. H. Muche.....Agt.
Puerto Cabello	Luther T. Ellsworth*.....C.
Valencia	Silvio A. Braschi.....Agt.
Zanzibar.	
Zanzibar	Mason Mitchell.....C.

*Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895. †The Consul General is also Minister Resident. ‡The Consul General is also Secretary of Legation. §The Consul General is also Agent. ¶The Consul General is also Agent at Sofia.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Those having ladies with them are marked * for wife and § for daughter.

Argentine Republic—Legation Office, 1425 New York Ave.—*Senor Martin Garcia Merou, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Antonio del Viso, Secretary of Legation.

Austria-Hungary—Legation Office, 1734 U St.—*Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmueller von Hengervar, Privy Counselor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (absent); *Baron Karl von Giskra, Counselor of Embassy and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Mr. Ivan von Rubido-Zichy, Attache; Count Frederick Hoyos, Attache.

Belgium—Legation Office, 1719 H St.—*Baron Moncheur, Envoy Eextraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary (absent); Mr. Charles C. Wauters, Counselor of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

Bolivia—Legation Office, The Portner—Senor Don Fernando E. Guachalla, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent); *Senor Don Jorge E. Zalles, First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Senor Don Adolfo Diaz Romero, Second Secretary.

Brazil—Legation Office, 1411 Hopkins St.—*Mr. J. F. de Assis-Brasil, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent); Mr. Alfredo de M. Gomes Ferreira, Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Mr. Rinaldo de Lima e Silva, Second Secretary.

Chili—Legation Office, 1747 Q St.—*Senor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent); *Senor Don Domingo Gana, First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Senor Don Enrique Garcia de la Huerta, Second Secretary (absent).

China—Legation Office, 2001 Nineteenth St.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Chow Tszchi, First Secretary; Mr. Chang Chuan, Second Secretary; Mr. Sun Sze-yee, Second Secretary; *Mr. Yung Kwai, Secretary Interpreter; Mr. Su Yu-tchu, Attache; Mr. Li Kwoh-cheng, Attache.

Colombia—Legation Office, 1315 N St.—Senor Don Jose Vincente Concha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; * §Dr. Thomas Herran, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Mr. Lilian Herbert Andrews, Counselor of Legation, 38 Park Row, New York City.

Costa Rica—Legation Office, 1329 Eighteenth St.—*Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Cuba—Legation Office, 1006 Sixteenth St.—*Senor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; *Senor Don Antonio Martin Rivero, First Secretary; Senor Don Manuel de la Vega y Calderon, Second Secretary; Senor Don Agustin de los Reyes Gavilan, Chancellor.

Denmark—Legation Office, 1521 Twentieth St.—Mr. Constantin Brun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Dominican Republic—Legation Office, 31-33 Broadway, New York City—Senor Don Fco. Leonte Vasquez, Charge d'Affaires and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on special mission (absent); *Mr. Henry G. K. Heath, Counselor of Legation.

Ecuador—Legation Office, 11 Broadway, New York

City—*Senor Dr. Alfredo Banquerijo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent); *Senor Dr. Serafin S. Wither, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; *Lieutenant-Colonel Enrique Roca, Military Attache (absent).

France—Embassy Office, 1640 Rhode Island Ave.—*Mr. J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; *Mr. Pierre de Margerie, Counselor of Embassy (absent); *Major P. Vignal, Engineer Corps, Military Attache (absent); Lieutenant-Commander de Faramond de Lafajole, Naval Attache (absent); Viscount Charles de Chambrun, Third Secretary; Mr. Roger Anginieur, Attache; Mr. Jules Boeufve, Attache.

Germany—Embassy Office, 1435 Massachusetts Ave.—*Freiherr Speck von Sternburg, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; *Freiherr von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, Counselor of Legation, First Secretary of Embassy; Herr Robert R. Scheller-Steinwartz, Second Secretary (absent); Herr von Verdy du Vernois, Third Secretary; Lieutenant von Bredow, Attache; Lieutenant Martin, Attache; Major Otto von Etzel, Military Attache (absent); Commander Erwin Schaefer, Naval Attache; *Herr A. Scheck, Expert for Agriculture and Forestry (absent); Herr Glasenapp, Technical Attache.

Great Britain—Embassy Office, 1300 Connecticut Ave.—Mr. Arthur S. Raikes, Secretary of Affaires and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Foster, R. E., Military Attache; *Captain Dudley Rawson de Chair, R. N., Naval Attache; Mr. Percy Wyndham, Second Secretary; Mr. Herbert G. Dering, Second Secretary; *Mr. S. Waterlow, Third Secretary.

Guatemala—Legation Office, 4 Stone St., New York City—Senor Don Antonio Sazo Arriaga, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Joaquin Yela, Secretary of Legation.

Haiti—Legation Office, 1426 K St.—*Mr. J. N. Leger, Envoy Extrordinary and Minister Plenpotentiary; *Mr. Alfred Leger, Secretary (absent).

Italy—Embassy Office, 1400 New Hampshire Ave.—*Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (absent); *Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere, Counsel of Embassy and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Signor Giulio Caesare Montagna, Second Secretary; Signor Riccardo Borghetti, Attache (absent); *Count Guiseppe della Gherardesca, Honorary Attache (absent); Professor Antonio Ravaioli, Commercial Delegate.

Japan—Legation Office, 1310 N St.—*Mr. Kogoro Takahira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Count Hirokichi Mutsu, First Secretary; Mr. Shotaro Kokulu, Second Secretary; Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Third Secretary; Mr. Durham White Stevens, Counselor of Legation; Commander Isam Takeshita, I. J. N., Naval Attache.

Korea—Legation Office, 1500 Thirteenth St.—Mr. Minhui Cho, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Teh Moo Sin, Second Secretary; Mr. Seungku Ye, Third Secretary; Mr. Charles W. Needham, Counselor of Legation; Mr. Chong Moo Hong, Attache; Mr. Chiyu Han, Attache.

Mexico—Legation Office, 1415 I St.—*Senor Don Manuel de Azpiroz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; *Senor Don Federico Gamboa, First Secretary; Senor Don Rodrigo de Azpiroz, Second Secretary; Senor Don Cristoforo Canseco, Second Secretary; Senor Don Luis G. Labastida, Jr., Third Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers Don Ignacio Almira, Military Attache.

Netherlands—Legation Office, 224 William St., New York City—Baron W. A. F. Gevers, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent); Mr. J. H. van Roijen, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

Nicaragua—Legation Office, 1704 Q St.—Senor Don Luis F. Corea, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Alejandro Bermudez, Secretary of Legation (absent); Mr. Corry M. Stadden, Counselor of Legation; Senor Don Nicolas Veloz, Third Secretary.

Persia—Legation Office, the Turkish Legation, 2101 S St.—General Isaac Kahn, General Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the Shah, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Peru—Legation Office, 1701 Massachusetts Ave.—* §Mr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; *Mr. Federico Alfonso Pejet, First Secretary of Legation (absent); Mr. Alfredo Alvarez Calderon, Attache; Mr. Manuel R. Candamo, Honorary Attache.

Portugal—Legation Office, 1909 N St.—Viscount de Alte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent); Mr. Ignacio da Costa Duarte, Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

Russia—Legation Office, 1500 Rhode Island Ave.—*Count Cassini, Master of the Imperial Court, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Mr. Theodore Hansen, Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Mr. Stanislas Gutowski, Attache; Colonel Raspopow, Military Attache; *Commander Alexandre Boutakoff, Naval Attache.

Salvador—Legation Office, 1524 P St.—*Mr. Rafael S. Lopez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Federico Mejia, Secretary of Legation (absent).

Siam—Legation Office, the Arlington Hotel—Phya Akharaj Varadhara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; *Mr. Edward H. Loftus, Secretary of Legation; Mom Luang Kruaval, Student Attache; Nai Cheun, Student Attache.

Spain—Legation Office, 18 Broadway, New York City—Senor Don Emilio de Ojeda, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Juan Riano, First Secretary of Legation; Senor Don Manuel Walls y Merino, Second Secretary of Legation (absent); *Lieutenant-Colonel Federico de Monteverde, Military Attache.

Sweden and Norway—Legation Office, 2109 S St.—Mr. A. Grip, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent); Mr. C. Hauge, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

Switzerland—Legation Office, 2013 Hillyer Place—Mr. Fernand Du Martheray, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent); Mr. Ernst Probst, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Mr. Henry Stroehlin, Attache.

Turkey—Legation Office, 2101 S St.—Chekib Bey, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Djelal Munif Bey, First Secretary (absent); Sidky Bey, Second Secretary; Aziz Bey, Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp of His Majesty, Military Attache (absent).

Uruguay—Legation Office, Consulate-General of Uruguay, Baltimore, Md.—Senor Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera, First Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Senor Juan P. Etchegaray, Second Secretary (absent); Senor Adolfo Alonso Criado, Honorary Attache (absent).

Venezuela—Legation Office, 1300 Seventeenth St.—Senor General Jose Manuel Hernandez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Augusto F. Pulido, First Secretary of Legation; Senor [illegible] Hermocrates Parra, Attache; Senor Don Nicolas Hernandez, Attache.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Meaning of abbreviations: C. G., Consul General; C., Consul; H. C., Honorary Consul; V. C., Vice Consul; A. C., Acting Consul; T. C., Temporary Consul; P. C., Pro-Consul; C. A. I., Consul ad Interim; I. C., in charge; C. A., Commercial Agent; Co. A., Consular Agent; A., Agent.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Argentine Republic.	
Mobile, Ala	Manuel S. Macias.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	George de Urioste.....C.
Fernandina, Fla.	Thomas C. Borden.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	J. Harris Pierpont.....C.
Apalachicola, Fla.	J. B. Kimball.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....C.
Savannah, Ga.	Andres E. Moynelo.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	P. L. Hudson.....C.
New Orleans, La.	Alfred L. Blanc.....C.
Bangor, Me.	J. Swett Rowe.....C.
Portland, Me.	Clarence W. Small.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	James T. Ferguson.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Guillermo McKissock.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Jose Vicente Fernandez...C. G.
	For the United States.
Wilmington, N. C.	George Harris .....V. C.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Argentine Rep.—Cont.	
Philadelphia, Pa.	William P. Wilson.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Gustavo V. Brecht.....C.
Pascagoula, Miss.	Juan L. Dantzler.....V. C.
	Jurisdiction at Ship Island.
Norfolk, Va.	Guillermo Klyver.....C.
Austria-Hungary.	
Mobile, Ala.	W. F. Stoutz.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Francis Korbel.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	H. Baars.....V. C.
Honolulu, Hawaii	F. A. Schaeffer.....T. C.
Savannah, Ga.	Edward Karow.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Alexander Nuber.....C.
New Orleans, La.	Franz Hindermann.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Ch. A. Martin.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Arthur Donner.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Ferdinand Diehm.....C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Aust.-Hungary—Cont.	
New York City, N.Y.	Thomas Dessewffy von Csernek and Tarkeo.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Alfred J. Ostheimer.....C.
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Jacob Wein.....C.
Manila, P. I.....	Alphons Debrunner.....C.
San Juan, P. R.....	Joannes D. Stubbe.....C.
Charleston, S. C.....	Charles Witte.....V. C.
Richmond, Va.....	Christophorus L. D. Borchers.C.
Galveston, Tex.....	John Reymershoffer.....C.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Anton G. Veith.....C.
Belgium.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Robert B. du Mont.....C. For Alabama.
Los Angeles, Cal....	V. Ponet.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal..	R. Halewyck..... For Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Alaska and Hawaiian Isls.
Denver, Col.....	J. Mignolet.....C. For Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.
Jacksonville, Fla....	J. Buttgenbach..... .....V. C. For Florida.
Atlanta, Ga.....	Laurent de Give.....C.
Savannah, Ga.....	Leopold Charrier.....C.
Honolulu, H. I.....	R. F. Lange.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Ch. Henrotin.....C.
Louisville, Ky.....	S. De Ridder.....C. For Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio.
New Orleans, La....	Charles Stumpf Schaefer.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	E. S. Mansfield.....C. For Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Detroit, Mich.....	Theophile Francois.....C.
Omaha, Neb.....	A. Delanney.....C. For Kansas and Nebraska.
New York City, N.Y.	Pierre Mali.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Paul Hagemans.....C. G. For the United States.
	J. Wellens.....C. For eastern Pennsylvania.
Pittsburg, Pa.....	L. Moeser.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	L. Sequenot.....C. For Arkansas and Missouri.
Norfolk and Newport News, Va.....	J. P. Andre Mottu.....Co. A.
Manila, P. I.....	L. Guislain.....C. G. For the Philippines.
Mayaguez, P. R.....	L. Bravo.....V. C. For the Departments of Mayaguez and Aguadilla.
Ponce, P. R.....	J. E. Prats.....V. C. For the Departments of Ponce and Guayama.
San Juan, P. R.....	C. Renoz.....C. G. For Porto Rico.
	J. E. Saldana.....C. For the Departments of Arecibo, Bayamon and Humacao and island of Vieques.
Galveston, Tex.....	Francis Lammers .....C. For Texas, I. T. and Okla.
Richmond, Va.....	W. O. Nolting.....C. For Virginia, West Virginia.
Green Bay, Wis.....	O. J. B. Brice.....C. For Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.
Seattle, Wash.....	E. C. Neufelder.....V. C.
Bolivia.	
San Diego, Cal.....	Philip Morse.....C.
San Francisco, Cal...	Felipe Galacia V.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Frederick Harnwell.....C.
Baltimore, Md.....	Raymond M. Glacken.....C.
Kansas City, Mo.....	Edwin R. Heath.....H. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Jose Aguirre Acha.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Wilfred H. Schoff.....H. C.
Brazil.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Luiz M. Moraguez.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal...	Enrique de la Vega.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.....	John L. Borras.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.....	Walter B. Cook.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.....	William H. Adams.....V. C.
New Orleans, La....	Charles Dittman.....V. C.
Calais, Me.....	William A. Murchie.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.....	Antonio Cerqueira de Magalhaes .....V. C.
Boston, Mass.....	Jayme Mackey d'Almeida.V. C.
Pascagoula, Miss....	Vicente Ros.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Affonso de Figueiredo.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Antonio Fontoura Xavier..C. G.
Brazil—Cont.	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Napoleon Bonaparte Kelly.V. C.
Norfolk, Va.....	Barton Myers.....V. C.
Richmond, Va.....	George Amesley Barksdale.V.C.
Chili.	
San Francisco, Cal...	Juan M. Astorga Pereira.....C.
Savannah, Ga.....	Roberto P. Reppard.....C.
Honolulu, H. I.....	H. Renjes.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	M. J. Steffens.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.....	R. G. Leupold.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Horacio N. Fisher.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Federico A. Beelen.....C. G. For United States.
Portland, Ore.....	Fernando G. Ewald.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Eduardo Tingle.....C.
Manila, P. I.....	E. Pastor y Mora.....C.
San Juan, P. R.....	Manuel Fernandez Nater.....C.
Port Townsend, Wash.	Oscar Klocker.....V. C.
Tacoma, Wash.....	J. Tennant Steeb.....V. C.
China.	
San Francisco, Cal...	Chow Yu-Kwan.....C. G.
Honolulu, Hawaii....	Goo Kim Fui.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	S. W. Nickerson....Hon. V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Tseng Chao-Kwong.....C.
Manila, P. I.....	Liang Hsun.....C. G.
Colombia.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Leonardo D. Le Baron.....C.
San Francisco, Cal...	Escipion Canal.....C.
New Haven, Conn...	Alejandro F. Ramirez.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Erskine M. Phelps.....C.
New Orleans, La....	Alfonso Delgado.....C.
Baltimore, Md.....	F. W. Feldner.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Jorge Vargas Heredia.....C.
Detroit, Mich.....	Guillermo J. Griffiths.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	J. Arbuckle.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Arturo de Brigard.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	William Harper.....C.
San Juan, P. R.....	Wenceslao Borda.....C.
Norfolk, Va.....	Howard P. Wilson.....C.
Costa Rica.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Paul E. Rapier.....C.
San Francisco, Cal...	Jose Maria Tinoco.....C.
Denver, Col.....	Casimiro Barela.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Berthold Singer.....C.
New Orleans, La....	Lamar C. Quintero.....C.
Baltimore, Md.....	William A. Riordan.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Joseph J. Corbett.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Eben Richards.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Juan J. Ulloa.....C. G. For the United States.
Cincinnati, Ohio....	Paul F. Walker.....C.
Portland, Oreg.....	Grandville G. Ames.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa....	Gustavo Niederlein.....C.
Galveston, Tex.....	Henry Mosle.....C.
Norfolk, Va.....	Charles M. Barnet.....C.
Cuba.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Leopoldo Dolz y Arango.....C.
Jacksonville, Fla....	Jose Alejandro Huau.....H. C.
Key West, Fla.....	Antonio Diaz y Carrasco....C.
Tampa, Fla.....	Francisco F. Mendoza y Rodriguez .....C.
New Orleans, La....	Manuel Izaquirre.....C.
Baltimore, Md.....	Jose Manuel Espin.....H. C.
Boston, Mass.....	Laureano Cortes y Enriquez..C.
St. Louis.....	Ventura Portuonde Tamayo..C.
New York City, N.Y.	Octavio Zayas y Adan....C. G. For the United States.
Philadelphia, Pa....	Mariano Rocafort y Marcayda.C.
San Juan, P. R.....	Salvador Ros y Pochet.....C.
Norfolk, Va.....	C. M. Kaylor.....C
Denmark.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Louis Donald.....V. C.
Little Rock, Ark....	August Sundholm.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal...	H. H. Birkholm.....C.
Denver, Col.....	Viggo Egede.....V. C.
Apalachicola, Fla....	Sol Brash.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.....	Carl McKenzie Oerting....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.....	J. B. Holst.....V. C.
Honolulu, Hawaii....	U. B. Macfarlane.....C.
Boise City, Idaho....	Walter S. Bruce.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Christian H. Hansson.....C.
Story City, Iowa....	W. D. Gandrup.....V. C.
Kansas City, Kans..	Jep. Hansen Mailand.....V. C.
Louisville, Ky.....	Charles E. Currie.....C. For Ky., Tenn and Ohio.
New Orleans, La....	Thyce Soegaard.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.....	Morris Whitridge.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Gustaf Lundberg.....C.
Detroit, Mich.....	Peter Sorensen.....V. C.
St. Paul, Minn.....	John C. Nelson.....V. C.
Scranton, Miss.....	E. R. du Mont.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	C. E. Ramlose.....V. C.
Omaha, Neb.....	Theodor Olsen.....V. C.
Lovelocks, Nev.....	Peter Anker.....V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Denmark—Cont.	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	I. P. Holm.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	John Loerbeck.....C.
Wilmington, N. C.	Alexander Severin Heide..V. C.
Fargo, N. Dak.	Henry Krogh.....V. C.
Cleveland, Ohio	William Secher.....V. C.
Portland, Ore.	William Eisen.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. N. Wallem.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	Robert Henry Wood.....C.
Ponce, P. R.	Carlos Armstrong.....C.
Humacao, P. R.	Antonio Roig.....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Albert Bravo.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	T. G. I. Waymouth.....V. C.
Vieques (Crab Island), P. R	Victor Duteil.....V. C.
Charleston, S. C.	James M. Seigneous.....V. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Jens Moller.....V. C.
Salt Lake City, Utah	Peter Hansen.....V. C.
Newport News, Va.	Carl Hugo Arnal.....V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Charles M. Barnett.....V. C.
Seattle, Wash.	John P. Jacobsen.....V. C.
Racine, Wis.	Peter Bering Nelson.....V. C.
Dominican Republic.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	Diego M. de Moya.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Frederick W. Job.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	William A. Riordan.....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Edwin M. Fowle.....C. A.
New York City, N.Y.	Manuel de Jesus Galvan, Jr. C. G. For the United States.
Wilmington, N. C.	Andrew J. Howell, Jr.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas B. Wanamaker.....C.
Aguadilla, P. R.	Salvador Amell Maso.....V. C.
Arecibo, P. R.	Angel Sanz y Ambros.....V. C.
Humacao, P. R.	Antonio Roig.....V. C.
Vieques, P. R.	Laureano Sarria.....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Enrique Russell.....C.
Ponce, P. R.	Esteban Gotos.....C.
San Juan, P. R.	J. Eugenio Medina.....C. G
Ecuador.	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Tomas L. Duque.....H. C. G.
San Francisco, Cal.	Alejandro Noboa.....C. G
Chicago, Ill.	Luis Millet.....C
Boston, Mass.	Gustavo Preston.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Serafin S. Wither.....S
Cincinnati, Ohio	David S. Reinberg.....H. C
Philadelphia, Pa.	Cassius A. Green.....C.
Manila, P. I.	Ricardo E. Barr tio.....C
Charleston, S. C.	Guillermo Oliveras Haal..V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Charles M. Barnett.....V. C.
France.	
Birmingham, Ala.	Simon Klotz.....Co. A.
Mobile, Ala.	Jean Marques.....Co. A.
Nome City, Alaska	Albert Schneider.....Co. A.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Auguste Fusenot.....Co. A.
San Francisco, Cal.	Etienne Marie Louis Lanel, C. G For Alaska, Arizona, Utah, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.
San Jose, Cal.	Pedro de Saisset.....Co. A.
Denver, Col.	Henry C. Charpiot.....Co. A
Apalachicola, Fla.	Antoine Jean Murat.....Co. A.
Tampa, Fla.	Vicente Guerra.....Co. A.
Savannah, Ga.	F. Chastanet.....V. C.
Honolulu, H. I.	Jean Antoine Vizzavona...H. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Henri Antoine Joseph Merou..C. For Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin and Wyoming.
Louisville, Ky.	Michel Hermann.....Co. A.
New Orleans, La.	Pierre Marie Richard.....C. G. For Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, New Mexico, Tennessee and Indian Territory.
Baltimore, Md.	Leonce Rabillon.....Co. A.
Boston, Mass.	Duncan Bailly Blanchard..C. A.
Detroit, Mich.	Joseph Belanger.....Co. A.
St. Paul, Minn.	Francois Celestin Boucher..Co. A.
Kansas City, Mo.	Emile-Stanislas Brus.....Co. A.
St. Louis, Mo.	Louis Seguenot.....Co. A.
New York City, N.Y.	Maurice Souffiot de Magny..C. G. For North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Eugene C. Pociey.....Co. A.
Portland, Ore.	Charles Henri Labbe.....Co. A.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
France—Cont.	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Edouard Pesoli.....C.
Manila, P. I.	Adolphe Joseph Anne G. de Berard.....C.
San Juan, P. R.	Francois Marie Vincent Nettement.....C.
Ponce, P. R.	D. Felici.....Co. A.
Adjuntas, P. R.	Toussaint Palmien.....C. A.
Arecibo, P. R.	Rafael Janer y Soler.....Co. A.
Arroyo, Guayama	Vincent Antonetti.....C.
Barros, P. R.	Joseph Rojas Cortes.....Co. A.
Utuabo, P. R.	Ange Figueroa Velez.....Co. A.
Brownsville, Tex.	Celestin Jagou.....Co. A.
El Paso, Tex.	A. Courchesne.....Co. A.
Dallas, Tex.	Jean Baptiste Adoue.....Co. A.
Galveston, Tex.	Marie Ernest Henri Moet..V. C.
San Antonio, Tex.	Edmond P. Claudon.....Co. A.
Seattle, Wash.	Pierre Jean Baptiste Joujon-Roche.....Co. A.
Tacoma, Wash.	Clinton Peyre Ferry.....Co. A.
Germany.	
Mobile, Ala.	E. Holzborn.....C. For Alabama and Florida.
San Francisco, Cal.	Adolph Rosenthal.....C. G. For Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Alaska.
Washington, D. C.	Gustav Dittmar.....Co. A.
Pensacola, Fla.	Henry Boyer.....V. C.
Darien, Ga.	August Schmidt.....V. C.
Honolulu, H. I.	H. Alexander Isenberg.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	Walther Wever.....C. For North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois (except St. Clair, Madison, and Monroe counties), Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Wyoming.
New Orleans, La.	Baron E. von Meysenburg....C. For Louisiana and Mississippi.
Baltimore, Md.	Georg A. von Lingen.....C. For Maryland and the District of Columbia.
Boston, Mass.	Wilhelm Theodor Reincke....C. For Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.
St. Louis, Mo.	Friederich Rieloff.....C. For Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Tennessee, and St. Clair, Madison and Monroe counties in Illinois.
New York City, N.Y.	Karl Bunz.....C. G. For Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Vermont.
Wilmington, N. C.	George L. Peschau.....A. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Karl Pollier.....C. For Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.
Portland, Ore.	Oswald Lohan.....A. C. For Oregon and Idaho.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Fred. Ritschl.....C. For Delaware, Pennsylvania.
Manila, P. I.	Frederick Kruger.....C For Philippine Islands and Guam.
Cebu, P. I.	F. C. Laing.....I. C.
Aguadilla, P. R.	Georg Sanders.....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Hobert Koberg.....I. C.
Ponce, P. R.	H. C. Fritze.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Waldemar Hepp.....
Charleston, S. C.	Charles Otto Witte.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	Julius Runge.....C.
Norfolk, Va.	William Lamb.....
Richmond, Va.	Carl Emil Vietor.....C.
Tacoma, Wash.	Hans Giese.....C.
Great Britain.	
Mobile, Ala.	Nassau William Stephens..V. C.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Charles White Mortimer...V. C. For Los Angeles and Wilmington.
San Diego, Cal.	William T. Allen.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Courtnay Walter Bennett..C. G
Denver, Col.	Harold V. Pearce.....V. C.
Apalachicola, Fla.	T. F. Porter.....V. C.
Fernandina, Fla.	E. V. Nicholl.....V. C.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Edward Sudlow.....V. C.
Key West, Fla.	W. J. H. Taylor.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Frederick Bonar.....V. C.
Port Tampa, Fla.	John Bradley.....V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Great Britain—Cont.	
Punta Gorda, Fla....	Albert Folger Dewey.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.....	Rosendo Torras.....V. C.
Darien, Ga.....	Robert Manson.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.....	Alexander Harkness.....V. C.
Honolulu, Hawaii....	William R. Hoare.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	William Wyndham.....C. For Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.
New Orleans, La....	Henry Thomas Carew Hunt..C. For Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida.
Portland, Me.....	J. B. Keating.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.....	Gilbert Fraser.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Charles Alexander Price Talbot.....C. For Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
St. Paul, Minn.....	Edward H. Morphy.....V. C.
Biloxi, Miss.....	James J. Lemon.....V. C.
Kansas City, Mo....	Frank S. Young.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Western Bascome.....V. C.
Omaha, Neb.....	Mathew Alexander Hall..V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Sir Percy Sanderson, K. C. M. G.....C. G. For New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
Wilmington, N. C...	James Sprunt.....V. C.
Astoria, Ore.....	Peter L. Cherry.....V. C.
Portland, Ore.....	James Laidlaw.....C. For Oregon, Wash. and Idaho.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Wilfred Powell.....C. For Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.
Cebu, P. I.....	J. N. Sidebottom.....V. C.
Iloilo	William Sloan Fyfe.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.....	William Joseph Kenny....C. G.
Aguadilla, P. R.....	Daniel W. Kearney.....C.
Arecibo, P. R.....	David Wilson.....C.
Arroyo de Guayana, P. R.....	John Charles McCormick.....C.
Humacao, P. R.....	Antonio Roig.....C. For Humacao, Noguabo and Fajardo.
Mayaguez, P. R.....	Gerhardt Monefeldt.....C.
Ponce, P. R.....	Fernando Miguel Toro.....C.
San Juan, P. R.....	William Brown Churchward..C.
Providence, R. I.....	George A. Stockwell.....V. C.
Beaufort, S. C.....	John Ernest Kessler.....V. C. For Beaufort and Port Royal.
Charleston, S. C.....	Henry W. R. de Coetlogon....C. For North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.
Galveston, Tex.....	Horace Dickinson Nugent....C. For Texas and New Mexico.
Sabine Pass, Tex....	John R. Adams.....V. C.
Apia, Samoa.....	Thomas Trood.....A. V. C.
Newport News, Va..	James Haughton.....V. C.
Norfolk, Va.....	Barton Myers.....V. C.
Richmond, Va.....	Phil. Arthur Sherard Brine.V.C.
Port Townsend, Wash	Oscar Klocker.....V. C.
Seattle, Wash.....	Bernard Pelly.....V. C.
Tacoma, Wash.....	Rev. J. B. Alexander.....V. C.
Greece.	
San Francisco, Cal...	Henry S. Martin.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Nikolaos Sallopoulos.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Demosthenes Th. Timayenis..C.
Lowell, Mass.....	M. Iatrou.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Demetrius Jannopoulos....V. C.
Butte, Mont.....	G. N. Tsolometes.....Co. A.
New York City, N.Y.	D. N. Botassi.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	S. Edwin Megargee.....C.
Nashville, Tenn.....	Panteles Ch. Panagiotopoulos.....V. C.
Guatemala.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Juan Marquey.....Co. A.
San Francisco, Cal...	Felipe Galicia.....C. G.
San Diego, Cal.....	Ormond W. Follin....H. V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.....	Vincente F. T. Vidal...H. V. C.
Chicago, Ill.....	George F. Stone.....H. C.
Kansas City, Kan....	Edwin R. Heath.....H. C.
Louisville, Ky.....	Shirley M. Crawford.....H. C.
New Orleans, La....	Julio Novella.....C. G.
Baltimore, Md.....	C. Morton Stewart, Jr. H. C. G.
Boston, Mass.....	Benj. Preston Clark.....H. C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	L. D. Kingsland.....H. C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	Joaquin Yela.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Gustav Niederlein.....H. C.
San Juan, P. R.....	Manuel M. Sama.....H. C.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Guatemala—Cont.	
Galveston, Tex.....	J. Marrow.....H. C.
Seattle, Wash.....	Andrew J. Valliet.....H. C.
Haiti.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Jean Marquez.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Cuthbert Singleton.....C.
Bangor, Me.....	Pre. McConville.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Benjamin C. Clark.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Jeffrard Cesvet.....C. G.
Wilmington, N. C....	William M. Cumming.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.....	T. B. Harris.....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.....	Jose Blanch.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.....	Charles Vere.....Co. A.
Honduras.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Luis Moraguez.....Co. A.
Los Angeles, Cal....	Tomas L. Duque.....C.
San Diego, Cal.....	Tomas Dowell.....C.
San Francisco, Cal...	Benjamin Bloon.....C. G.
Chicago, Ill.....	George F. Stone.....C. G.
Kansas City, Kan....	Edwin R. Heath.....C. G.
Louisville, Ky.....	James F. Buckner.....C. G.
New Orleans, La....	Juan J. Fernandez.....C. G.
Baltimore, Md.....	C. Morton Stewart, Jr....C. G.
Detroit, Mich.....	Carlos M. Grebus.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	L. D. Kingsland.....C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	Dr. Salvador Cordova.....C. G.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	E. F. Peters.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Robert J. Winsmore.....C. G.
Galveston, Tex.....	A. Ferrier.....C.
Seattle, Wash.....	R. Chilcott.....C.
Italy.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Angelo Festorazzi.....Co. A.
San Francisco, Cal...	Carlo Filippo Serra.....C. G. For California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and New Mexico.
Los Angeles, Cal....	Giacomo Scipione Castruccio, Co. A.
Denver, Col.....	Giuseppe Cuneo.....C.
New Haven, Conn....	Michele Riccio.....Co. A.
Washington, D. C...	Antonio Ravaioli.....I. C. For the District of Columbia.
Pensacola, Fla.....	Giovanni B. Cafiero.....Co. A.
Savannah, Ga.....	Trapani Luigi.....Co. A.
Honolulu, Hawaii....	Federico Augusto Schaefer...C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Antonio Ladislao Rozwadowski.....C. For Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.
New Orleans, La....	Giuseppe Saint Martin.....C. For Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee and Indian Territory.
Bangor, Me.....	Rowland W. Stewart....Co. A.
Baltimore, Md.....	Prospero Schiaffino.....Co. A.
Boston, Mass.....	Onorato Gaetani d'Aragona di Castelmola .....C.
	Giacomo Rubep Lisa.....Co. A.
Detroit, Mich.....	Cardiello Pietro di Antonio.C. A.
Vicksburg, Miss.....	Cav. Natale Piazza.....V. C.
Kansas City, Mo....	Gerolamo Fedeli .....Co. A.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Domenico Ginocchio.....Co. A.
Butte, Mont.....	Savin Rubeo Lisa.....Co. A.
Trenton, N. J.....	Dr. Giuseppe Scarlata....Co. A.
Albany, N. Y.....	Germano Placido Baccelli.H. C.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Giovanni Banchetti.....Co. A.
New York City, N.Y.	Cav. Giovanni Branchi....C. G. For New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Carlo Ginocchio.....Co. A.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Nicola Cerri.....Co. A.
Portland, Ore.....	Ferdinando Candiani d-Olivola, Co. A.
Dubois, Pa.....	Giuseppe Federici.....Co. A.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Gerolamo Naselli.....C. For Pennsylvania, Maryland Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Giacomo Faraforni.....Co. A.
Scranton, Pa.....	F. Tiscar.....Co. A.
Manila, P. I.....	Francisco Reyes.....C.
Mayaguez, P. R.....	Alfredo Saliva.....Co. A.
Ponce, P. R.....	Signor Bregaro.....Co. A.
San Juan, P. R.....	Giacinto Anfonso.....Co. A. For Porto Rico.
Providence, R. I....	Mariano Vervena.....Co. A.
Charleston, S. C....	Giovanni Sottile.....Co. A.
Memphis, Tenn.....	Rolando Arata.....Co. A.
Galveston, Tex.....	Clemente Nicolini.....Co. A.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Italy—Cont.	
Norfolk, Va.	Arturo Parati.....Co. A
Seattle, Wash.	Oliver Ames Spencer....Co. A.
Fairmont, W. Va.	Giovanni Mariani.....Co. A.
Japan.	
Mobile, Ala.	Wm. Peter Hutchison.....H. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Kisaburo Uyeno.....C.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Miki Saitow.....C. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Shimidzu Seizaburo.....C.
New Orleans, La.	John W. Phillips.....H. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Sadazuchi Uchida.....C. G.
Portland, Ore.	Chozaburo Takaki.....Co. A.
Philadelphia, Pa.	A. J. Ostheimer.....H. C.
Manila, P. I.	Goro Narita.....V. G.
Seattle, Wash.	Saburo Hisamidzu.....C.
Korea.	
New York City, N.Y.	William H. Stevens.....C. G.
Liberia.	
Mobile, Ala.	George W. Lovejoy.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Ray P. Saffold.....C.
Atlanta, Ga.	H. M. Turner.....C. For the Southern States and District of Columbia.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Franklin P. Austin.....C. G.
New Orleans, La.	L. H. Reynolds.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	William E. Hoffman.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Charles Hall Adams.....C. G. For the United States.
Jersey City, N. J.	Albert W. Minnick.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Hutchins Inge.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Frederick W. Yates.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas J. Hunt.....C.
Manila, P. I.	R. Summers.....C.
Charleston, S. C.	George C. Rowe.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	J. R. Gibson.....C.
Mexico.	
Mobile, Ala.	Leonardo D. Le Baron....V. C.
Nogales, Ariz.	Manuel Mascarenas.....C.
Phoenix, Ariz.	Agustin Pina.....C.
Tuscon, Ariz.	Leon Vargus Navarro.....C.
Yuma	Charles H. Brinley.....V. C.
San Diego, Cal.	Antonio V. Lomeli.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Rafael de Zayas Enrique..C. G.
Denver, Col.	Casimiro Barela.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Abraham Diaz.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	Felipe Berriozabal.....C.
New Orleans, La.	Anselmo de la Portilla.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Jose V. Dosal.....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Arturo P. Cushing.....C.
Pascagoula, Miss.	Vicente Ros.....V. C.
Kansas City, Mo.	Rafael G. Acosta.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Rafael P. Serrano.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Juan N. Navarro....C. G. A. I.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Joaquin Diaz Prieto.....C.
Portland, Ore.	Frank A. Spencer.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Ernesto Subikurski.....C.
Manila, P. I.	Evaristo Battle Hernandez...C.
San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Paniagua y Oller..V. C.
Brownsville, Tex.	Miguel Barragan.....C.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Francisco de P. Villasana....C.
El Paso, Tex.	Francisco Mallen.....C.
Laredo, Tex.	Juan N. Zamorano.....C.
Rio Grande City, Tex.	Alberto Leal.....C.
Sabine Pass, Tex.	E. F. Goddard.....V. C.
San Antonio, Tex.	Plutarco Ornelas.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	Enrique C. Llorente.....C.
Norfolk, Va.	Arthur C. Humphreys.....V.C. For Norfolk, Newport News, Bisbee and Naco, Ariz
Douglas, Ariz.	Maximino Gavito.....V. C.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Antonio Maza.....V. C.
Solomonville, Ariz.	Guillermo Lanz.....C.
Ponce, P. R.	Arturo M. Elias.....V. C.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Jose M. M. y Alvarado....V. C.
Port Arthur, Tex.	Guillermo Andrade.....C.
Monaco.	E. T. Gordard.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Ray P. Saffold.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Auguste Jouve.....C.
Netherlands.	
Mobile, Ala.	A. Proskauer.....H. V. C
San Francisco, Cal.	G. J. G. Marsily.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	A. Zelius.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	W. de Bruyn Kops.....C.
Honolulu, Hawaii	H. N. von Holt.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	G. Birkhoff, Jr.....C. For Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.
New Orleans, La.	W. J. Hammond.....C. For Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Netherlands.—Cont.	
Baltimore, Md.	Claas Vocke.....C. For Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia.
Boston, Mass.	C. V. Dasey.....C. For Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Jacob Steketee.....V. C.
St. Paul, Minn.	Theodore F. Koch.....C. F.
Shieldsboro, Miss.	L. H. Von Gohren.....V. C.
Port Arthur, Tex.	A. J. M. Vuylathe.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	B. B. Haagsma.....C. For Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona.
New York City, N.Y.	J. R. Planten.....C. G. For New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.
Cincinnati, Ohio	F. Matt.....C. For Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Arnold Katz.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	P. K. A. Meerkamp van Embden .....C.
Ponce, P. R.	Otto Wantzelius.....C.
Mayaguez, P. I.	Luis Bravo.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Albert E. Lee.....C.
Charleston, S. C.	A. F. de Jersey.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	E. S. Flint.....C.
Newport News, Va.	James Haughton.....V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Barton Myers.....V. C.
Nicaragua.	
Mobile, Ala.	Luis M. Moraguez.....C.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Tomas L. Duque.....C.
San Diego, Cal.	Tomas Dowell.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Dr. Felipe R. Mayorga...C. G.
Chicago, Ill.	George F. Stone.....C. G.
Kansas City, Kan.	Edwin R. Heath.....C. G.
Louisville, Ky.	James F. Buckner.....C. G.
New Orleans, La.	Ramon Ezhazarreta.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	James Ferguson.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Charles Hall Adams.....C.
Detroit, Mich.	Arthur L. Bresler.....C. G.
St. Louis, Mo.	L. D. Kingsland.....C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	Rolanos Alvarez.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	C. A. Green.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	A. Ferrier.....C.
Norfolk, Va.	Charles M. Barnett.....C.
Newport News, Va.	Carl Hugo Arnal.....C.
Seattle, Wash.	R. Chilcott.....C.
San Juan, P. R.	Ramon M. Capote.....C. I.
Ponce, P. R.	Francisco Canci y Vendrell.V. C.
Paraguay.	
Mobile, Ala.	Elliott K. Rickarby.....V. C.
Washington, D. C.	John Stewart.....C. G. For the United States.
Chicago, Ill.	Daniel T. Hunt.....C.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Charles E. Coffin.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Felix Aucaigne.....C. G.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Charles H. Funnell.....V. C.
Rochester, N. Y.	John M. Ives.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Alfonso A. Rutis.....C. G.
Norfolk, Va.	Carlos Barret.....C.
Richmond, Va.	M. D. Hoge.....V. C.
Wilmington, Del.	Teodoro A. Leisen.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Guillermo Love.....V. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Juan Walker.....V. C.
Kansas City, Mo.	Guillermo C. Winsborough.V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	C. M. Prynne.....V. C.
Newark, N. J.	James A. Coe.....V. C.
Trenton, N. J.	Richard A. Oliphant.....V. C.
Cincinnati, O.	Eduardo H. Hargrave.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Fernandez Juncos.....C.
Persia.	
Chicago, Ill.	Richard Crane, Jr.....C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	H. R. Pratt.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Alphonse A. Rutis.....C. G.
Peru.	
San Diego, Cal.	E. J. Louis.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Enrique Grau.....C.
Honolulu, H. I.	Bruce Cartwright.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	Charles H. Sergel.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	O. G. H. Kehrhahn.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Abraham Elguera.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Evaldo Tirado.....C. G.
Portland, Ore.	Reginald Thompson.....Co. A.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wilfredo H. Schoff.....H. C.
San Juan, P. R.	P. Santiseban y Chavarri..V. C.
Port Townsend Wash.	Albert Bartlett.....Co. A.
Portugal.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Ignacio R. da Costa Duarte...C.
Washington, D. C.	Emmanuele Fronani.....V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Portugal.—Cont.	
Pensacola, Fla.	Juan L. Borras.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	Luigi Trapani.....V. C.
Honolulu, H. I.	Antonio de Souza Canavarro. C. G.
Chicago, Ill.	S. Chapman Simms.....V. C.
New Orleans, La.	Maurice Generelly.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Frank Frick, Jr.....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Viscount de Valle da Costa....C.
New Bedford, Mass.	Joao Carlos da Silva Pitta.V.C.
New York City, N.Y.	Luis Augusto de M. P. de A. Taveira .....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	John Mason.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	Jesus Alvarez Perez.....C. For the Philippine Islands.
San Juan, P. R.	Dr. Esteban G. Cabreva..V. C.
Newport News, Va.	James Haughton.....V. C.
Russia.	
Mobile, Ala.	Murray Wheeler.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Paul Kozakevitch.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Fannin Chidley.....V. C
Savannah, Ga.	Wm. W. Williamson.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Albert Schlippenbach.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Charles Nitze.....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Charles F. Wyman.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Nicolas Lodygenskv.....C. G.
Portland, Ore.	Gustave Wilson.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	William R. Tucker.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	G. de Birard.....A. V. C.
Galveston, Tex.	James Moller.....V. C.
Salvador.	
San Diego, Cal.	Luis Mendelson.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Encarnacion Mejia.....C. G. For the United States.
New Orleans, La.	Francisco de Ojeda.....C.
Boston, Mass.	George Andrew Lewis....H. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	L. D. Kingsland.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Ernesto Schernikow.....C.
Siam.	
New York City, N.Y.	Isaac T. Smith.....C. G.
Spain.	
Mobile, Ala.	Luis Marty Moragues..H. V. C. For Alabama.
Fernandina, Fla.	Santiago Carrio.....H. V. C.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Juan Ferrer y Quintana .....H. V. C
Pensacola, Fla.	Juan L. Borras.....H. V. C.
Tampa, Fla.	Vicente Guerra.....H. V. C. For Florida.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....H. V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	Narcisco Perez Petinto.H. V. C. For the State of Georgia, except Brunswick.
Chicago, Ill.	Berthold Singer.....H. V. C.
New Orleans, La.	Jose M. Tuero y O'Donnell...C.
Baltimore, Md.	Prospero Schiaffino.....H. V. C. For Maryland and District of Columbia.
Boston, Mass.	P. Mackay de Almeida.H. V. C.
Pascagoula, Miss.	Vicente Ros.....H. V. C. For Mississippi.
St. Louis, Mo.	Jose M. Trigo de Claver.H.V.C. For Missouri.
New York City, N.Y.	Jose de Perignat y Fernandez de la Cuz.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Horace C. Newcomb..H. V. C. For Pennsylvania, Delaware.
Cebu, P. I.	Jesus Sanchez Mellado..H. V. C.
Iloilo, P. I.	Guillermo Leyra y Roquer...C.
Manila, P. I.	Emilio de Pereraylesa...C. G.
Honolulu, H. I.	Luiz F. Alvarez.....H. V. C.
Aguadilla, P. R.	Salvador Amell y Masso.H.V.C.
Arecibo, P. R.	Angel Sanz y Ambros..H. V. C.
Arroyo Guayama,P.R	P. de Echevarria y Diaz.H.V.C.
Humacao, P. R.	Antonia M. Oms y Call..H.V.C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Juan Vazquez y L. Amor..H. C.
Ponce, P. R.	Luciano Ortiz y Anton..H. V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Enrique de Vedia y San Miguel .....C.
Charleston, S. C.	Antonio Gustaver.....C. For South Carolina.
Brownsville, Tex.	Simon Celaya.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	Hendrich Mosle.....C. For Texas, except Brownsville.
Norfolk, Va.	Arthur Cameron Humphreys..C. For Virginia.
San Francisco, Cal.	Orel Martin Goldaracena y Echevarria.....H. V. C.
Sweden and Norway.	
Mobile, Ala.	Louis Donald.....V. C
Nome, Alaska	Rasmus Thorolf Lyng.....V. C.
San Diego, Cal.	John Engebretsen.....V. C.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Sweden and Norway Continued.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Knud H. Lund.....C. For Cal., Ore., Wash., Alaska.
San Pedro, Cal.	George H. Peck, Jr.....V. C.
Denver, Col.	Hjalmar R. Sahlgaard.....V. C.
Washington, D. C.	August Peterson.....V. C.
Apalachicola, Fla.	P. E. Murat.....V. C.
Key West, Fla.	William J. H. Taylor.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Olaf Rye Wulfsberg.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....V. C.
Darien, Ga.	Robert Manson.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	James Lee Rankin.....V. C.
Honolulu, H. I.	Heinrich W. Schmidt.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	John R. Lindgren.....V. C.
Sioux City, Iowa	Gustavus Nelson Swan....V. C.
New Orleans, La.	Pearl Wight.....V. C.
Portland, Me.	Tewksbury L. Sweat.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Herman Rauschenberg....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Gjert Loots.....V. C.
Grand Haven, Mich.	Carl T. Pagelson.....V. C.
St. Paul, Minn.	Engebreth H. Hobe.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Fredrik Waage.....V. C.
Omaha, Neb.	Emeric M. Stenberg.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Christopher Ravn.....C. For Atlantic and Gulf coast ports.
Wilmington, N. C.	Alexander S. Heide.....V. C.
Grand Forks, N. D.	Halfdan Bendeke.....V. C.
Cleveland, Ohio	Laurentius L. Malm.....V. C.
Portland, Ore.	Arthur Wilson.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. N. Wallem.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	Francis Edwin Coney.....C.
Arecibo, P. R.	Carl Hjalmarson.....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Johan Henrik Mayer.....V. C.
Ponce, P. R.	George Henry Lolise.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Juaquin F. Fernandez.....C. For Porto Rico.
Beaufort, S. C.	Niels Christensen.....V. C.
Charleston, S. C.	Carl Otto Witte.....V. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Bertrand Adoue.....V. C.
Salt Lake City, Utah	Adolph Frederick Lawson.V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	William Lamb.....V. C.
Port Townsend, Wash	Eugene Biondi.....V. C.
Seattle, Wash.	Andrew Chilberg.....V. C.
Madison, Wis.	Halle Steensland.....V. C.
Switzerland.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Antoine Borel.....C. For California and Nevada.
Denver, Col.	Paul Weiss.....C. For Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona.
Chicago, Ill.	Arnold Holinger .....C. For Mich., Wis., Iowa, N. Ill.
Louisville, Ky.	J. C. Baumberger.....C. For Kentucky and Tennessee.
New Orleans, La.	Emile Hohn.....C. For Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi.
St. Paul, Minn.	Gottfried Stamm.....C. For Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming
St. Louis, Mo.	Jacques Buff.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Jacques Bertschmann.....C. For New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Frederick-Jean Diem.....C. For Ohio and Indiana.
Portland, Ore.	Charles Bircher.....C. For Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Philadelphia, Pa.	R. Korradi.....C. For Pennsylvania, New Jersey.
Manila, P. I.	Emile Sprungli.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	Ulrich Muller.....C.
Turkey.	
San Francisco, Cal.	George E. Hall.....C. G.
Washington, D. C.	Doctor Schoenfeld.....C. G.
Chicago, Ill.	Charles Henrotin.....C. G.
Boston, Mass.	Frank G. Macomber....H. C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	Aziz Bey.....H. C. G.
Uruguay.	
Mobile, Ala.	Louis M. Moragues.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Jose Costa.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Prudencio de Murguiondo..C. G. For the United States.
Fernandina, Fla.	George L. Baltzell.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Thomas C. Watson.....V. C.
St. Augustine, Fla.	Francisco B. Genovae.....V. C.
Apalachicola, Fla.	Antoine Jean Murat.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....V. C. For Brunswick and Darien.
Savannah, Ga.	Raymond Esteve.....C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Uruguay.—Cont.	
Chicago, Ill.	Carlos C. Turner.....C.
	For Missouri, Ohio and Illinois.
New Orleans, La.	Gilbert H. Green.....V. C.
	For Louisiana.
Bangor, Me.	R. W. Stewart.....V. C.
Calais, Me.	Guillermo A. Murchie.....V. C.
Portland, Me.	James E. Marrett.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Arthur Carroll.....V. C.
	For Boston and Salem.
Scranton, Miss.	Vicente Ros.....V. C.
	For Mississippi and islands adjacent thereto, including Ship Island.
New York City, N.Y.	Thomas A. Eddy.....C.
	For North Carolina.
Cincinnati, O.	Edward F. Peters.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Antonio Saus.....C.
Manila, P. I.	Manuel Peypoch.....C.
Charleston, S. C.	Antonio Gastaver.....V. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Enrique Schroeder.....V. C.
Port Arthur and Sabine Pass, Texas.	Juan R. Adams.....V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Carlos M. Barnett.....V. C.
Richmond, Va.	George H. Barksdale.....V. C.
Uruguay.—Cont.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	Simon E. Carreras.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Russell Stanhope.....C.
Venezuela.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Adolfo Canal.....H. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	I. L. Borras.....H. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Pedro Alvizua.....H. C.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Philip Hanna.....H. C.
New Orleans, La.	Oton Grimmer.....H. C.
Baltimore, Md.	James V. Wagner.....H. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Eug. Alex. Bresler.....H. C.
St. Paul, Minn.	J. M. Pottgeiser.....H. C.
Jersey City, N. J.	Franz Muller.....H. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Pedro Rafael Rincones....C. G.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Paul T. Walker.....H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Jose Ignacio Diaz Barcenas...C.
Cebu, P. I.	Mariano Veloso del Rosario..C.
Ponce, P. R.	Jose Miguel Morales y Alvarado, H. V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Eduardo Diaz Secuna.....C.
Arecibo, P. R.	Honorato Berga y Pastor..V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Alejandro Bravo.....V. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Roberto Bornefeld.....H. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Hugo Arnal.....H. C.
	For Norfolk, Newport News.

United States Consular Reports.

Eminently an industrial and commercial nation, the United States, more than any other nation, pays close attention to those conditions in other countries which affect its interests in this phase of its character. While this fact is very largely appreciated by the leading business men of the country, it is not so generally understood as it might be, and this is especially the case in the matter of those public documents known as consular reports. Consuls are officials whose work in foreign lands varies according to the policy and laws of the countries which they represent. Their duties relate chiefly to commercial matters, and to looking after certain interests of fellow citizens or fellow subjects appealing to them for advice, for information, or for such protection as their country's flag may afford to them under existing treaty arrangements. In the origin of the service it was a system of commercial agency altogether, and it is not, as many people suppose, a part of the diplomatic machinery, although a consul, acting under special instructions, may be at times a diplomatic representative of his country. A noteworthy case was that of General Fitzhugh Lee, who was vested with large diplomatic power while United States Consul-General at Havana, during the period immediately preceding the Spanish-American War.

Under the admirable consular system which the United States Government has developed there is benefit for nearly every branch of industrial and commercial enterprise, and the possibilities can be improved just so far as producers, manufacturers and merchants make themselves possessors of the advantage offered in the reports which United States consuls in every part of the world are obliged to make annually to the State Department. These reports cover the agriculture, the manufactures, the commerce and the labor statistics of every country. There is infinite variety in the information given, and it is all valuable. New methods for production of crops or for manufactures of every kind; improved systems in large industries; devices for facilitating any branch of labor; conditions affecting crop prospects; statistics of demand and supply in the markets; the development of new lines of industry or trade, and many other things important to the farmer, the manufacturer, the importer or the exporter here, are faithfully reported upon, and the store of information thus gathered is at the command of any citizen of the United States who chooses to ask for it.

The United States Government has about 750 consular representatives abroad, this number including all grades of the service. The gradations are consul-general, consul, vice-consul, deputy consul, commercial agent and agent. Salaries paid to these representatives range from $1,000 per annum up to $7,500, the sum last mentioned being the salary of the consul-general at Seoul, Korea. The next largest salary is paid to the consuls-general at London, Liverpool, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Bangkok, Cairo and Teheran, the amount being $5,000 per annum. Melbourne, Australia, is the next most important station, the consul-general there receiving $4,500. Next in order come Berlin, Yokohama, Montreal and the City of Mexico, consulates-general paying $4,000 each. Some of the minor consular agents receive only such fees as they may be entitled to demand for official services rendered.

As gleaners of information of value to the home government and to the country at large, the consular representatives of the United States are restricted only by such laws of the countries to which they are accredited as may debar them from obtaining or imparting information of certain specified character. These restrictions are rarely encountered, however. The work is done, as a rule, not only with fidelity, but with a degree of intelligence which seldom permits ground for serious criticism. Even as a means of studying the world's material progress the consular reports have immense educational value, and they could be as effectively used in the schools of business as in the active prosecution of agriculture, manufacture and commerce. In technical matters consular reports are absolutely invaluable.

The office of consul, as it exists in modern times, is not to be confounded with that which the patricians of the ancient Roman Republic conferred upon those of their own number who were elected to exercise ruling power, and which was revived in the French Republic overturned by Napoleon, who held the office and made it the stepping stone to imperial sway. Its name, which indicates that consuls are officials charged with taking care of something for others, was bestowed upon those commercial agents who were appointed by European nations during the twelfth century, after the crusades had opened to them a considerable intercourse with the East. These agents were sent by their respective governments to reside at seaports and other important centres of trade, and semi-official recognition was obtained for them by Venice, Genoa and other Italian States, which were the first to recognize the value of such service as these agents might be able to render. Other maritime peoples were quickly cognizant of the advantages of the system, which extended, and has developed to the extent that all commercial nations at the present time maintain consulates wherever their citizens have established trade. Some countries invest their consuls with judical authority, to be exercised in the settlement of disputes between citizens of the country they represent who may happen to be within the jurisdiction of the consulate. This, of course, requires the consent of the foreign government within whose territory the consul is located. Neither the United States Government nor that of Great Britain confers authority of this kind upon its consular representatives, except that in semi-civilized countries, where the native laws are imperfect or imperfectly administered, it is found necessary to make the consulate a means of affording to foreign residents that protection of property and life which otherwise would be lacking. Under the provisions of a consular convention between France and the United States, agreed to in 1788, American consuls were given judicial power for the settlement of disputes between masters of vessels and members of their crews in regard to wages. Subsequent treaties with several other European nations gave to consuls similar jurisdiction. Consular reports are now issued through the new Department of Commerce and Labor, to which they are turned over by the Department of State.

The Army of the United States.

The United States Army, as at present constituted, is organized under the act of Congress of February 2, 1901. It consists of fifteen regiments of cavalry, an artillery corps, 30 batteries of field artillery and 126 companies of coast artillery; 30 regiments of infantry, 3 battalions of engineers and an additional provisional force of more than 5,000 men. As now constituted, the total strength of the army is 65,971 men, 3,820 of whom are commissioned officers. By act of 1901, the army shall at no time exceed 100,000 men.

The organization of the army is as follows:

Station.	Privates.	Total Commissioned.	Total Enlisted.	Cadets.	Aggregate.
General officers	....	22	....	....	22
Aides de Camp to general officers	....	....	....	....	....
Adjutant-Gen.'s Dept.	....	28	....	....	28
Inspector-Gen.'s Dept.	....	17	....	....	17
Judge Adv.-Gen.'s Dept.	....	12	....	....	12
Quartermaster's Dept.	....	96	150	....	246
Subsistance Dept.	....	44	200	....	244
Medical Dept.	3,300	321	4,000	....	4,321
Pay Dept.	....	53	....	....	53
Corps of Engineers	972	160	1,282	....	1,442
Ordnance Dept	452	72	700	....	772
Signal Corps	400	35	810	....	845
Record & Pension Office	....	2	....	....	2
Chaplains	....	57	....	....	57
Fifteen Reg'ts of Cavalry	7,740	750	11,700	....	12,450
Artillery Corps	13,126	651	17,742	....	18,393
Thirty Reg'ts of Infantry	17,280	1,500	24,000	....	25,500
Military Academy	....	....	....	492	500
Enlisted men, unattached to regiments	577	....	942	....	942
Indian scouts	75	....	75	....	75
	43,922	3,820	61,601	492	65,971

The organization by regiments and companies is as follows:

Regiments, Companies, etc.	Total Commissioned.	Privates.	Total Enlisted.	Aggregate.
15 reg'ts of cavalry—each	50	516	780	830
180 troops of cavalry—each	3	43	65	68
15 reg'tal bands (cavalry)—each	....	11	28	28
126 companies coast artillery (Artillery Corps)—each	3	81	109	112
28 batteries field artillery (Artillery Corps)—each	4	91	120	124
2 siege batteries (Art. Corps)—each	4	131	160	164
10 bands (Artillery Corps)—each	....	11	28	28
30 reg'ts of infantry—each	50	576	780	830
360 companies of infantry—each	3	48	65	68
30 bands (infantry)—each	....	12	28	28
First Battalion of Engineers	15	320	418	433
Second Battalion of Engineers	15	320	418	433
Third Battalion of Engineers	15	320	418	433
12 companies of engineers	....	80	104	104
1 band (engineers)	....	12	28	28

Additional strength: For four troops of cavalry, 2 corporals and 33 privates each, and 12 companies of infantry, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals and 59 privates each, when stationed at the General Service and Staff College; for 12 troops of cavalry, 2 corporals and 18 privates each, when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery; for the company of infantry on duty as Legation Guard, Pekin, China, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals and 79 privates. Total, 1,245.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Lieutenant-General—Samuel B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.
Major-General—Adna R. Chaffee.
Brigadier-General—William H. Carter.
Brigadier-General—Wallace F. Randolph.

Colonels—Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers; John B. Kerr, 12th U. S. Cavalry; Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate-General's Department.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Henry P. McCain, Adjutant-General's Department; James T. Kerr, Adjutant-General's Department; Frederick A. Smith, U. S. Infantry, Inspector-General's Department; Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster's Department; Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department.

Majors—John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers; Edward J. McClernand, U. S. Cavalry, Adjutant-General's Department; James A. Irons, U. S. Infantry, Inspector-General's Department; William A. Mann, 14th U. S. Infantry; William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps; Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps; William D. Beach, 10th U. S. Cavalry; John S. Mallory, 1st U. S. Infantry; Samuel Reber, Signal Corps.

Captains—William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department; David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers; Benjamin Alvord, 25th U. S. Infantry; Joseph T. Dickman, 8th U. S. Cavalry; Harry C. Hale, 20th U. S. Infantry; Charles H. Muir, 2d U. S. Infantry; Frank DeW. Ramsey, 9th U. S. Infantry; Frank McIntyre, 19th U. S. Infantry; Sydney A. Cloman, 23d U. S. Infantry; Robert E. L. Michie, 12th U. S. Cavalry; John J. Pershing, 15th U. S. Cavalry; Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps; William C. Rivers, 1st U. S. Cavalry; Peyton C. March, Artillery Corps; William G. Haan, Artillery Corps; Charles D. Rhodes, 6th U. S. Cavalry; Horace M. Reeve, 3d U. S. Infantry; Hugh J. Gallagher, Subsistence Department; Dennis E. Nolan, 30th U. S. Infantry; John C. Oakes (First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers).

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Officer.	Highest Brevet Rank.	Date of Commission.	Born.	Appointed From.
Lieutenant-General:				
Samuel B. M. Young	Colonel.	August 8, 1903	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania.
Major-Generals:				
Adna R. Chaffee	Lieutenant-Colonel.	February 4, 1901	Ohio	Army.
Arthur MacArthur	Colonel.	February 5, 1901	Massachusetts	Wisconsin.
John C. Bates	Lieutenant-Colonel.	July 15, 1902	Missouri	Missouri.
James F. Wade	Colonel.	April 13, 1903	Ohio	Ohio.
Samuel S. Sumner	Lieutenant-Colonel.	July 26, 1903	Pennsylvania	New York.
Leonard Wood	.....	August 8, 1903	New Hampshire	Mississippi.
Brigadier-Generals:				
George M. Randall	Colonel.	February 6, 1901	Ohio	Pennsylvania.
William A. Kobbe	Major.	February 6, 1901	New York	New York.
Frederick D. Grant	.....	February 18, 1901	Missouri	New York.
J. Franklin Bell	.....	February 19, 1901	Kentucky	Kentucky.
Frederick Funston	.....	April 1, 1901	Ohio	Kansas.
Frank D. Baldwin	Major.	June 9, 1902	Michigan	Michigan.
Theodore J. Wint	.....	June 9, 1902	Pennsylvania	Army.
Jesse M. Lee	.....	June 17, 1902	Indiana	Indiana.
William H Carter	.....	July 15, 1901	Tennessee	New York.
Tasker H. Bliss	.....	July 21, 1902	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania.
Joseph P. Sanger	Major.	July 23, 1902	Michigan	Michigan.
Francis Moore	.....	February 25, 1903	Scotland	Louisiana.
Peter C. Harris	Lieutenant-Colonel.	April 21, 1903	Pennsylvania	New Jersey.
Camillo C. C. Carr	Major.	August 17, 1903	Virginia	Army.
Thomas H. Barry	.....	August 18, 1903	New York	New York.

CHIEFS OF CORPS AND BUREAUS.

Officer.	Highest Brevet Rank.	Date of Commission.	Born.	Appointed From.
Adjutant-General (with rank of Major-General): Henry C. Corbin	Lieutenant-Colonel.	June 6, 1900	Ohio	Ohio.
Inspector-General (with rank of Brigadier-General): Charles F. Humphrey	Captain.	April 12, 1903	New York	Army.
Judge-Advocate-General (with rank of Brigadier-General): George B. Davis	.....	May 24, 1901	Massachusetts	Massachusetts.
Quartermaster-General (with rank of Brigadier-General): George H. Burton	Major.	April 12, 1903	Delaware	Delaware.
Commissary-General (with rank of Brigadier-General): John F. Weston		December 6, 1900	Kentucky	Kentucky.
Surgeon-General (with rank of Brigadier-General): Robert M. O'Reilly		September 7, 1902	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania.
Paymaster-General (with rank of BrigadierGeneral): Alfred E. Bates	.....	July 12, 1899	Michigan	Michigan.
Chief of Engineers (with rank of Brigadier-General): George L. Gillespie	Lieutenant-Colonel.	May 3, 1901	Tennessee	Tennessee.
Chief of Ordnance (with rank of Brigadier-General): William Crozier	.....	November 22, 1901	Ohio	Kansas.
Chief of Signal Officers (with rank of Brigadier-General): Adolphus W. Greely	Major.	March 3, 1887	Massachusetts	Louisiana.
Chief of Record and Pension Office (with rank of Brigadier General): Fred C. Ainsworth	.....	March 2, 1899	Vermont	Vermont.

DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.

Division of the Philippines—Consisting of the Departments of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Commander, Major-General James F. Wade.

Department of Luzon—Includes all that part of the Philippine Archipelago lying north of a line passing southeastwardly through the West Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the twelfth parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to the 124th degree 10 minutes east of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate; thence north to San Bernardino Straits; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Brigadier-General George M. Randall.

Department of the Visayas—To include all islands south of the southern line of the Department of Luzon and east of longitude 121 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich, and north of the 9th parallel of latitude, excepting the islands of Mindanao, Paragua and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao. Commander, Brigadier-General Theodore J. Wint.

Department of Mindanao—Includes all the remaining islands of the Philippine Archipelago. Commander, Major-General Leonard Wood.

Department of California—States of California and Nevada, the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major-General Arthur MacArthur, Commanding.

Department of the Colorado—States of Wyoming (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park), Colorado and Utah, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico; headquarters, Denver, Col. Brigadier-General Frank D. Baldwin, Commanding.

Department of the Columbia—States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and the Territory of Alaska (except so much of Idaho as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park); headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, Commanding.

Department of Dakota—States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and so much of Wyoming and Idaho as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park; headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brigadier-General William A. Kobbe, Commanding.

Department of the East—New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, the island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Major-General Henry C. Corbin, Commanding.

Department of the Lakes—States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major-General John C. Bates, Commanding.

Department of the Missouri—States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma; headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major-General Samuel S. Sumner, Commanding.

Department of Texas—State of Texas; headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, Commanding.

The field officers of the various regiments and corps are:

First Cavalry—Colonel Martin B. Hughes, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick K. Ward, Major Joseph A. Gaston, Major Jacob G. Galbraith, Major H. J. Slocum.

Second Cavalry—Colonel Winfield S. Edgerly, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, Major Daniel C. Pearson, Major Augustus P. Blocksom, Major Daniel H. Boughton.

Third Cavalry—Colonel Joseph H. Dorst, Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Beck, Major George A. Dodd, Major Edwin P. Andrus, Major Andrew G. Hammond.

Fourth Cavalry—Colonel Edgar Z. Steever, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel W. Fountain, Major Cunliffe H. Murray, Major Frank A. Edwards, Major James Lockett.

Fifth Cavalry—Colonel Clarence A. Stedman, Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Paddock, Major Charles H. Watts, Major Hoel S. Bishop, Major Franklin O. Johnson.

Sixth Cavalry—Colonel Allen Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter S. Bomus, Major George K. Hunter, Major John Pitcher, Major Benjamin H. Cheever.

Seventh Cavalry—Colonel Charles Morton, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel L. Woodward, Major Charles A. Varnum, Major Ezra B. Fuller, Major Loyd S. McCormick.

Eighth Cavalry—Colonel George S. Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry P. Kingsbury, Major Charles G. Ayres, Major William A. Shunk, Major Henry L. Ripley.

Ninth Cavalry—Colonel Edward S. Godfrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. Godwin, Major John Bigelow, Jr., Major James B. Erwin, Major George B. Morgan.

Tenth Cavalry—Colonel Jacob A. Augur, Lieutenant-Colonel Otto L. Hein, Major George L. Scott, Major William D. Beach (gen. staff), Major Robert D. Read, Jr.

Eleventh Cavalry—Colonel Earl D. Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel William Stanton, Major James B. Hickey, Major Frederick W. Sibley, Major Homer W. Wheeler.

Twelfth Cavalry—Colonel John B. Kerr (gen. staff), Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Chase, Major John F. Guilfoyle, Major Henry F. Kendall, Major Horatio G. Sickel.

Thirteenth Cavalry—Colonel Charles A. P. Hatfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank U. Robinson, Major Levi P. Hunt, Major Thaddeus W. Jones, Major Charles W. Taylor.

Fourteenth Cavalry—Colonel, Thomas C. Lebo, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Garrard, Major Francis H. Hardie, Major Charles M. O'Connor, Major Hugh L. Scott.

Fifteenth Cavalry—Colonel William M. Wallace, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Rodgers, Major Matthias W. Day, Major John C. Gresham, Major Curtis B. Hoppin.

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

Chief of Artillery, with rank of Brigadier-General—W. F. Randolph (gen. staff).

Colonels—C. Morris, S. M. Mills, J. P. Story, G. G. Greenough, A. H. Merrill, W. Ennis, G. S. Grimes, J. M. K. Davis, B. K. Roberts, J. O'Hara, A. C. Taylor, H. W. Hubbell, W. F. Stewart.

Lieutenant-Colonels—A. W. Vogdes, Frank Thorp, L. V. Caziarc, W. Howe, P. Leary, Jr., E. T. C. Richmond, R. D. Potts, E. R. Hills, S. W. Taylor, C. Humphreys, L. Lomia, A. D. Schenck, S. Pratt, J. McClellan, H. R. Anderson.

Majors—R. H. Patterson, O. D. Wood, E. Davis, J. M. Califf, C. W. Hobbs, J. D. C. Hoskins, H. L. Harris, A. Murray, W. E. Birkhimer, T. R. Adams, J. A. Lundeen, M. Crawford, G. N. Whistler, H. A. Reed, A. S. Cummins, A. B. Dyer, L. H. Walker, W. P. Duvall (gen. staff), H. M. Andrews, C. D. Parkhurst, B. H. Randolph, M. M. Macomb (gen. staff), J. P. Wisser, G. F. E. Harrison, J. R. Williams, W. B. Homer, G. L. Anderson, L. Niles, W. H. Coffin, A. Todd, E. T. Brown, A. Slater, J. C. Bush, H. H. Ludlow, W. R. Hamilton, C. W. Foster, C. Deems, J. V. White, E. M. Weaver, E. D. Hoyle, G. Adams, F. Marsh, C. G. Woodward.

First Infantry—Colonel Walter T. Duggan, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Green, Major Frank de L. Carrington, Major Robert N. Getty, Major John S. Mallory (gen. staff).

Second Infantry—Colonel Francis W. Mansfield, Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Wheeler, Major Nat P. Phister, Edward H. Browne, Harry L. Bailey.

Third Infantry—Colonel Harry L. Haskell, Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Macklin, Major Arthur Williams, William L. Buck, Edward H. Plummer.

Fourth Infantry—Colonel P. Henry Ray, Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin D. Cowles, Major Henry E. Robinson, Major Charles W. Mason, Major John C. F. Tillson.

Fifth Infantry—Colonel Henry H. Adams, Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Borden, Major William H. C. Bowen, Edward F. Glenn, Wallis O. Clark.

Sixth Infantry—Colonel Joseph W. Duncan, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. R. Loughborough, Major William W. Wotherspoon, Major Charles G. Morton, Major John H. Beacom.

Seventh Infantry—Colonel Daniel Cornman, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Booth, Major Edward E. Hardin, Major Arthur C. Ducat, Major Walter K. Wright.

Eighth Infantry—Colonel William E. Dougherty, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Crane, Major Richard H. Wilson, Major Colville P. Terrett, Major Reuben B. Turner.

Ninth Infantry—Colonel James Regan, Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar B. Robertson, Major Robert J. C. Irvine, Major Frank B. Jones, Major Charles R. Noyes.

Tenth Infantry—Colonel Charles H. Noble, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin B. Bolton, Major Henry B. Moon, Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, Major Robert C. Van Vliet.

Eleventh Infantry—Colonel Albert L. Myer, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel H. Brush, Major James B. Jackson, Major Pierce M. Travis, Major Richard M. Blatchford.

Twelfth Infantry—Colonel John W. Bubb, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert S. Foster, Major Palmer G. Wood, Major Francis Fremont, Major George Bell, Jr.

Thirteenth Infantry—Colonel Alfred C. Markley, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Woodbury, Major Bernard A. Byrne, Major Alexis R. Paxton, Major William Black.

Fourteenth Infantry—Colonel Stephen P. Jocelyn, Lieutenant-Colonel George Le R. Brown, Major Charles McClure, Major William A. Mann (gen. staff), Major Francis E. Eltonhead.

Fifteenth Infantry—Colonel Henry C. Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward B. Pratt, Major Charles St. J. Chubb, Major William Lassiter, Major Willis T. May.

Sixteenth Infantry—Colonel Butler D. Price, Lieutenant-Colonel Levin C. Allen, Major Francis H. French, Major Robert F. Ames, Major John Newton.

Seventeenth Infantry—Colonel John T. Van Orsdale, Lieutenant-Colonel George K. McGunnegle, Major James A. Maney, Major Edward Chynoweth, Major Frank B. McCoy.

Eighteenth Infantry—Colonel Charles B. Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter S. Scott, Major William Paulding, Major George S. Young, Major Henry Kirby.

Nineteenth Infantry—Colonel Joseph T. Huston, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Taylor, Major Silas A. Wolf, Major James B. Goe, Major Samuel W. Miller.

Twentieth Infantry—Colonel William S. McCaskey, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Reynolds, Major William T. Wood, Major James S. Rogers, Major Charles B. Hardin.

Twenty-first Infantry—Colonel Jacob Kline, Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius Gardener, Major George Palmer, Major Lawrence J. Hearn.

Twenty-second Infantry—Colonel Henry Wygant, Lieutenant-Colonel Marion P. Maus, Major John J. Crittenden, Major Abner Pickering, Major John S. Parke, Jr.

Twenty-third Infantry—Colonel Philip Reade, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Hodges, Major Henry H. Benham, Major Charles M. Truitt, Major Henry W. Hovey.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Colonel James A. Buchanan, Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Dent, Major Zerah W. Torrey, Major Warren H. Cowles, Major Elias Chandler.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Colonel John B. Rodman, Lieutenant-Colonel William H. W. James, Major William C. Buttler, Major Joseph M. T. Partello, Major Charles W. Abbott, Jr.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Colonel Constant Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Cornish, Major Lorenzo W. Cooke, Major George F. Cooke, Major Charles J. T. Clarke.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Colonel Samuel R. Whitall, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Y. Yeatman, Major Jonas A. Emery, Major Charles R. Tyler, Major Edgar W. Howe.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Colonel Owen J. Sweet, Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Pitcher, Major George H. Roach, Major Robert L. Bullard, Major Louis H. Strother.

Twenty-ninth Infantry—Colonel Benjamin C. Lockwood, Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Ballance, Major Ammon A. Augur, Major Walter A. Thurston, Major Edwin P. Pendleton.

Thirtieth Infantry—Colonel John J. O'Connell, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas F. Davis, Major Charles Byrne, Major William R. Abercrombie, Major George R. Cecil.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-General to Majors.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
Lieutenant-General.		
Young, Samuel B. M. Chief of Staff	Aug. 8, 1903	General Officer.
Major-Generals:		
Corbin, Henry C.	June 6, 1900	Adjutant-General.
Chaffee, Adna R.	Feb. 4, 1901	General Officer.
MacArthur, Arthur	Feb. 5,	General Officer.
Bates, John C.	July 5, 1902	General Officer.
Wade, James F.	Apr. 13, 1903	General Officer.
Sumner, Samuel S.	July 26,	General Officer.
Wood, Leonard	Aug. 8,	General Officer.
Brigadier-Generals:		
Gresly, Adolphus W.	Mar. 3, 1887	Signal Corps.
Ainsworth, Fred C.	Mar. 2, 1899	R. & P. Office.
Bates, Alfred E.	July 12, 1900	Pay Dept.
Weston, John F.	Dec. 6,	Sub. Dept.
Randall, George M.	Feb. 6,	General Officer.
Kobbe, William A.	Feb. 6,	General Officer.
Grant, Frederick D.	Feb. 18,	General Officer.
Bell, J. Franklin	Feb. 19,	General Officer.
Funston, Frederick	Apr. 1,	General Officer.
Gillespie, George L.	May 3,	Corps of Engineers.
Davis, George B.	May 24,	J. A. Gen. Dept.
Crozier, William	Nov. 22,	Ordnance Dept.
Baldwin, Frank D.	June 9, 1900	General Officer.
Wint, Theodore J.	June 9,	General Officer.
Lee, Jesse M.	June 17,	General Officer.
Carter, William H.	July 15,	General Officer.
Bliss, Tasker H.	July 21,	General Officer.
Sanger, Joseph P.	July 23,	General Officer.
O'Reilly, Robert M.	Sept. 7,	Medical Dept.
Moore, Francis	Feb. 25, 1903	General Officer.
Randolph, Wallace	Feb. 27,	Artillery Corps.
Burton, George H.	Apr. 12,	Ins. Gen. Dept.
Humphrey, Charles F.	Apr. 12,	Qm. Dept.
Hains, Peter C.	Apr. 21,	General Officer.
Carr, Camillo C. C.	Aug. 17,	General Officer.
Barry, Thomas H.	Aug. 18,	General Officer.
Colonels:		
Larned, Charles W.	Aug. 14, 1886	Prof. Mil. Acad.
Tillman, Samuel E.	Dec, 31, 1890	Prof. Mil. Acad.
Mordecai, Alfred	Jan. 31, 1891	Ordnance Dept.
Suter, Charles R.	Oct. 12, 1895	Corps of Engineers.
Dunwoody, H. H. C.	July 8, 1898	Signal Corps.
Mills, Albert L.	Aug. 22,	Sup. Mil. Acad.
Cox, Frank M.	Feb. 1, 1899	Pay Dept.
McCaskey, William S.	Jan. 29, 1900	20th Infantry.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
Colonels.—Cont.		
Brown, Justus M.	Feb. 2, 1901	Medical Dept.
Smart, Charles	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Marshall, James M.	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Sharpe, Henry G.	Feb. 2,	Sub. Dept.
Williams, Constant	Feb. 2,	26th Infantry.
Towar, Albert S.	Feb. 2,	Pay Dept.
Lebo, Thomas C.	Feb. 19,	14th Cavalry.
Jocelyn, Stephen P.	Feb. 28,	14th Infantry.
Garlington, Ernest A.	Mar. 1,	Ins. Gen. Dept.
Wallace, William M.	Mar. 1,	15th Cavalry.
Dougherty, Wm. E.	Mar. 5,	8th Infantry.
Nye, Frank E.	Apr. 1,	Sub. Dept.
Hall, William P.	Apr. 18,	A. G. Dept.
Lydecker, Garrett J.	Apr. 30,	Corps of Engineers.
Stickney, Amos S.	May 2,	Corps of Engineers.
Mackenzie, Alex.	May 3,	Corps of Engineers.
Sniffen, Culver C.	May 3,	Pay Dept.
Hunter, Edward	May 21,	J. A. Gen. Dept.
Godfrey, Edward S.	June 26,	9th Cavalry.
Wagner, Arthur L.	June 30,	A. G. Dept.
Bubb, John W.	July 1,	12th Infantry.
Markley, Alfred C.	Oct. 5,	13th Infantry.
Ward, Henry C.	Jan. 31, 1902	15th Infantry.
Morris, Charles	Feb. 21,	Artillery Corps.
Heizmann, Charles L.	Apr. 7,	Medical Dept.
Augur, Jacob A.	June 9,	10th Cavalry.
Noble, Charles H.	June 9,	10th Infantry
McGinness, John R.	June 14,	Ordnance Dept.
Girard, Alfred C.	June 28,	Medical Dept.
Smith, Allen	June 28,	6th Cavalry.
Edwards, Clarence R.	July 1,	Chf, Bu. Ins. Af.
Heistand, Henry O. S.	July 22,	A. G. Dept.
Heyl, Charles H.	July 23,	Ins. Gen. Dept.
Girard, Joseph B.	Sept. 7,	Medical Dept.
Mills, Samuel M.	Sept. 11,	Artillery Corps.
Duggan, Walter T.	Oct. 3,	1st Infantry.
Wood, Edward E.	Oct. 5,	Prof. Mil. Acad.
Story, John P.	Oct. 15,	Artillery Corps.
Price, Butler D.	Oct. 18,	16th Infantry.
Adams, H. H.	Feb. 10, 1903	5th Infantry.
Hall, John D.	Feb. 13,	Medical Dept.
Phipps, Frank H.	Feb. 17,	Ordnance Dept.
Edgerly, W. S.	Feb. 17,	2d Cavalry.
Sweet, O. J.	Feb. 18,	28th Infantry.
Ernst, Oswald H.	Feb. 20,	Corps of Engineers.
Greenough, G. G.	Feb. 21,	Artillery Corps.
Myer, A. L.	Feb. 23,	11th Infantry.
McCauley, Chas. A. H.	Feb. 24,	Qm. Dept.
Morton, C.	Feb. 25,	7th Cavalry.
Hatfield, C. A. P.	Mar. 2,	13th Cavalry.
Gorgas, William C.	Mar. 9,	Medical Dept.
Kerr, J. B.	Mar. 30,	12th Cavalry.
Hathaway, Forrest H.	Apr. 12,	Qm. Dept.
Mills, Stephen C.	Apr. 12,	Insp. Gen. Dept.
Heap, David P.	Apr. 13,	Corps of Engineers.
Merrill, A. H.	Apr. 14,	Artillery Corps.
Dorst, J. H.	Apr. 15,	3d Cavalry.
Crowder, Enoch H. (gen. staff)	Apr. 16,	J. A. Gen. Dept.
Ennis, W.	Apr. 17,	Artillery Corps.
Anderson, G. S.	Apr. 18,	8th Cavalry.
Thomas, E. D.	Apr. 19,	— Cavalry.
O'Connell, J. J.	Apr. 20,	30th Infantry.
Jones, William A.	Apr. 21,	Corps of Engineers.
Grimes, G. S.	July 19,	Artillery Corps.
Whitall, S. R.	July 26,	27th Infantry.
Alexander, William L.	July 27,	Sub. Dept.
Davis, J. M. K.	July 28,	Artillery Corps.
Regan, J.	July 29,	9th Infantry.
Rodman, J. B.	July 30,	25th Infantry.
Haskell, H. L.	July 31,	3d Infantry.
Jacobs, Joshua W.	Aug. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Roberts, B. K.	Aug. 3,	Artillery Corps.
O'Hara, J.	Aug. 4,	Artillery Corps.
Hughes, M. B.	Aug. 5,	1st Cavalry.
Harvey, Philip F.	Aug. 6,	Medical Dept.
Andrews, George	Aug. 7,	A. G. Dept.
Cornman, D.	Aug. 8,	7th Infantry.
Hall, C. B.	Aug. 8,	18th Infantry.
Byrne, Charles B.	Aug. 9,	Medical Dept.
Duncan, J. W.	Aug. 9,	6th Infantry.
Taylor, Asher C.	Aug. 10,	Artillery Corps.
Hubbull, H. W.	Aug. 10,	Artillery Corps.
Stewart, W. F.	Aug. 11,	Artillery Corps.
Wygant, H.	Aug. 11,	22d Infantry.
Mansfield, F. W.	Aug. 12,	2d Infantry.
Ray, P. H.	Aug. 12,	4th Infantry.
Lockwood, B. C.	Aug. 13,	29th Infantry.
Reade, P.	Aug. 13,	23d Infantry.
Van Orsdale, J. T.	Aug. 14,	17th Infantry.
Buchanan, J. A.	Aug. 14,	24th Infantry.
Clem, John L.	Aug. 15,	Qm. Dept.
Huston, J. F.	Aug. 15,	19th Infantry.
Butler, John G.	Aug. 16,	Ordnance Dept.
Stedman, C. A.	Aug. 16,	5th Cavalry.
Steever, E. Z.	Aug. 17,	4th Cavalry.
Patten, William S.	Aug. 17,	Qm. Dept.
Simpson, William A.	Aug. 18,	A. G. Dept.
Lieutenant-Colonels.		
Fiebeger, Gustav J.	May 4, 1896	Prof. Mil. Acad.
Allen, Charles J.	Feb. 5, 1897	Corps of Engineers.
Lt.-Cols.—Cont.		
Raymond, Charles W.	May 18, 1898	Corps of Engineers.
Miller, Alexander M.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Adams, Milton B.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Livermore, William R.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Edgerton, Wright P.	Oct. 7,	Prof. Mil. Academy.
Allen, James	Dec. 1,	Signal Corps.
Huer, William H.	Jan. 29, 1900	Corps of Engineers.
Stanton, William S.	Feb. 7,	Corps of Engineers.
Dodge, Francis S.	Feb. 2, 1901	Pay Dept.
Osgood, Henry B.	Feb. 2,	Sub. Dept.
Dravo, Edward E.	Feb. 2,	Sub. Dept.
Gordon, William B.	Mar. 27,	Prof. Mil. Acad.
Smith, Abiel L.	Apr. 1,	Sub. Dept.
Handbury, Thos. H.	Apr. 30,	Corps of Engineers.
Adams, Henry M.	May 2,	Corps of Engineers.
Whipple, Charles H.	May 3,	Pay Dept.
Davis, Chas. E. L. B.	May 3,	Corps of Engineers.
Wilcox, Timothy E.	May 7,	Medical Dept.
Dudley, Edgar S.	May 24,	J. A. Gen. Dept.
McCain, Henry P.	June 30,	A. G. Dept.
Havard, Valery	Oct. 24,	Medical Dept.
Pond, George E.	Oct. 26,	Qm. Dept.
Hoff, John Van R.	Jan. 1, 1902	Medical Dept.
Adair, George W.	Jan. 1,	Medical Dept.
Moseley, Edward B.	Feb. 14,	Medical Dept.
Comegys, William H.	Feb. 20,	Pay Dept.
Maus, Louis M.	Apr. 7,	Medical Dept.
Kerr, James T.	Apr. 15,	A. G. Dept.
Pullman, John W.	May 5,	Qm. Dept.
James, William H. W.	May 9,	23d Infantry.
Hoyt, Ralph W.	May 28,	10th Infantry.
Cornish, George A.	May 28,	26th Infantry.
Baldwin, John A.	June 9,	16th Infantry.
Greer, John E.	June 14,	Ordnance Dept.
Turrill, Henry S.	June 28,	Medical Dept.
Williams, Charles A.	June 28,	28th Infantry.
Maus, Marion P.	June 28,	22d Infantry.
Taylor, Blair D.	June 30,	Medical Dept.
Pope, James W.	July 5,	Qm. Dept.
Smith, Frederick A.	July 14,	Ins. Gen. Dept.
Woodbury, Thomas C.	July 30,	17th Infantry.
Vogdes, Anthony W.	July 30,	Artillery Corps.
Comegys, Edward T.	Sept. 7,	Medical Dept.
Stanton, William	Sept. 13,	11th Cavalry.
Thorp, Frank	Sept. 20,	Artillery Corps.
Miller, Crosby P.	Oct. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Brown, George Le R.	Oct. 3,	14th Infantry.
Pratt, Edward B.	Oct. 7,	15th Infantry.
Caziarc, Louis V.	Oct. 15,	Artillery Corps.
Cowles, Calvin D.	Oct. 18,	4th Infantry.
Borden, George P.	Nov. 28,	5th Infantry.
Carbaugh, Harvey C.	Dec. 18,	J. A. G. Dept.
Howe, Walter	Dec. 20,	Artillery Corps.
Godwin, Edward A.	Jan. 16, 1903	9th Cavalry.
Leary, Peter	Jan. 21,	Artillery Corps.
Ward, Frederick K.	Jan. 24,	1st Cavalry.
Quinn, James B.	Jan. 29,	Corps of Engineers.
Rodgers, Alexander	Jan. 30,	15th Cavalry.
Wheeler, William B.	Feb. 4,	2d Infantry.
Scott, Walter S.	Feb. 10,	18th Infantry.
Kilbourne, Henry S.	Feb. 13,	Medical Dept.
Pitman, John	Feb. 17,	Ordnance Dept.
Schuyler, Walter S.	Feb. 17,	2d Cavalry.
Shalen, Charles	Feb. 18,	Ordnance Dept.
Gardener, Cornelius	Feb. 18,	21st Infantry.
Tucker, William F.	Feb. 19,	Pay Dept.
Lockwood, Daniel F.	Feb. 20,	Corps of Engineers.
Woodward, Samuel L.	Feb. 22,	7th Cavalry.
Reynolds, Alfred	Feb. 23,	20th Infantry.
True, Theodore E.	Feb. 24,	Qm. Dept.
Thompson, Richard W.	Mar. 2,	Signal Corps.
West, Frank	Mar. 2,	Ins. Gen. Dept.
Allen, Leven C.	Mar. 15,	16th Infantry.
Smith, Charles S.	Apr. 5,	Ord. Dept.
Hyde, John McE.	Apr. 12,	Qm. Dept.
Ruffner, Ernest H.	Apr. 13,	Corps of Engineers.
Richmond, Eph. T. C.	Apr. 14,	Artillery Corps.
Chase, George F.	Apr. 15,	12th Cavalry.
Beck, William H.	Apr. 15,	3d Cavalry.
Hull, John A.	Apr. 16,	J. A. Gen. Dept.
Bomus, Peter S.	Apr. 18,	6th Cavalry.
Parker, James S.	Apr. 19,	A. G. Dept.
Macklin, James E.	Apr. 20,	3d Infantry.
Sears, Clinton B.	Apr. 21,	Corps of Engineers.
Garrard, Joseph	Apr. 22,	14th Cavalry.
Pitcher, William L.	May 25,	28th Infantry.
Robinson, Frank U.	May 25,	13th Cavalry.
Potts, Ramsay D.	July 19,	Artillery Corps.
Foster, Herbert S.	July 26,	12th Infantry.
Allison, James N.	July 27,	Sub. Dept.
Hills, Elbridge R.	July 28,	A. G. Dept.
Dent, John C.	July 29,	24th Infantry.
McGunnegle, Geo. K.	July 30,	17th Infantry.
Robinson, Edgar B.	July 31,	9th Infantry.
Taylor, Sidney W.	July 31,	A. G. Dept.
Blunt, Stanhope E.	Aug. 1,	Ordnance Dept.
Ruhlen, George	Aug. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Humphrey, Charles	Aug. 3,	Artillery Corps.
Lomia, Luigia	Aug. 4,	Artillery Corps.
Hein, Otto L.	Aug. 5,	10th Cavalry.
Torney, George H.	Aug. 6,	Medical Dept.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
Lt.-Cols.—Cont.		
Booth, Charles A.	Aug. 8, 1903	8th Infantry.
Greene, Henry A.	Aug. 8,	1st Infantry.
Cramplon, Louis W.	Aug. 9,	Medical Dept.
Bolton, Edwin B.	Aug. 9,	10th Infantry.
Schenck, Alex. D.	Aug. 10,	Artillery Corps.
Pratt, Sedgwick	Aug. 10,	Artillery Corps.
McClellan, John	Aug. 11,	Artillery Corps.
Pettit, James S.	Aug. 11,	A. G. Dept.
Hodges, Charles L.	Aug. 12,	23d Infantry.
Loughborough, R. H. R.	Aug. 12,	6th Infantry.
Ballance, John G.	Aug. 13,	29th Infantry.
Taylor, Frank G.	Aug. 13,	19th Infantry.
Yeatman, Richard T.	Aug. 14,	27th Infantry.
Davis, Thomas F.	Aug. 14,	30th Infantry.
Miller, William H.	Aug. 15,	Qm. Dept.
Brush, Daniel H.	Aug. 15,	11th Infantry.
Heath, Frank	Aug. 16,	Ordnance Dept.
Paddock, George H.	Aug. 16,	5th Cavalry.
Majors:		
Muhlenberg, John C.	Mar. 20, 1882	Pay Dept.
Smith, George R.	July 5,	Pay Dept.
Halford, Elijah W.	Jan. 10, 1893	Pay Dept.
Kilbourne, Chas. E.	Nov. 6	Pay Dept.
Powell, Chas. F.	Jan. 26, 1895	Corps of Engineers.
Knight, John G. D.	Feb. 3,	Corps of Engineers.
Hoxie, Richard L.	Mar. 31,	Corps of Engineers.
Marshall, Wm. L.	May 10,	Corps of Engineers.
Willard, Joseph H.	Aug. 13,	Corps of Engineers.
Gardner, Edward F.	Oct. 1,	Medical Dept.
Bixby, William H.	Oct. 2,	Corps of Engineers.
Corbusier, Wm. H.	Oct. 17,	Medical Dept.
Appel, Daniel M.	Nov. 15,	Medical Dept.
Perley, Harry O.	Dec. 7,	Medical Dept.
Rossell, William T.	Jan. 6, 1896	Corps of Engineers.
Symons, Thos. W.	Mar. 31,	Corps of Engineers.
Davis, William B.	Aug. 11,	Medical Dept.
Gray, William W.	Oct. 10,	Medical Dept.
Brechemin, Louis	Nov. 9,	Medical Dept.
La Garde, Louis A.	Nov. 13,	Medical Dept.
Banister, John M.	Jan. 26, 1897	Medical Dept.
Bullis, John L.	Jan. 29,	Pay Department.
Leach, Smith S.	Feb. 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Appel, Aaron H.	May 3,	Medical Dept.
Kingman, Dan C.	July 31,	Corps of Engineers.
Powell, Junius L.	Oct. 1,	Medical Dept.
Richard, Charles	Nov. 15,	Medical Dept.
Carter, W. Fitzhugh	Nov. 30,	Medical Dept.
Ebert, Rudolph G.	Apr. 17, 1898	Medical Dept.
Gibson, Robert J.	Apr. 23,	Medical Dept.
Rogers, Harry L.	May 2,	Pay Dept.
Black, William M.	May 18,	Corps of Engineers.
Watrous, Jerome A.	June 15,	Pay Department.
Fisk, Walter L.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Roessler, S. W.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Derby, Geo. McC.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Lusk, James L.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Abbot, Frederic V.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Casey, Thomas L.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Bingham, Theo. A.	July 5,	Corps of Engineers.
Taylor, Daniel M.	July 7,	Ordnance Dept.
Arthur, Wm. H.	Aug. 23,	Medical Dept.
Baldwin, Wm. H.	Sept. 9,	Sub. Dept.
Gilbert, Wm. W.	Nov. 3,	Pay Dept.
Bushnell, George E.	Dec. 10,	Medical Dept.
Birmingham, H. P.	Dec. 15,	Medical Dept.
Carter, Edw'd Champe	Dec. 21,	Medical Dept.
Tweedale, John	Mar. 2, 1899	R. and P. Office.
Reese, Harry L.	Mar. 3,	Pay Dept.
Vinson, Webster	Apr. 3,	Pay Dept.
Lyle, David A.	Apr. 7,	Ordnance Dept.
Wyeth, Marlboro' C.	June 8,	Medical Dept.
Wallace, Hamilton S.	Sept. 9,	Pay Dept.
Johnson, Richard W.	Nov. 6,	Medical Dept.
Townsend, T. McD.	Jan. 29, 1900	Corps of Engineers.
Owen, William O.	Feb. 1,	Medical Dept.
Egan, Peter R.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Goethals, George W.	Feb. 7,	Corps of Engineers.
Brainard, David L.	Feb. 12,	Sub. Dept.
Wakeman, Wm. J.	Feb. 21,	Medical Dept.
Rockwell, James, Jr.	Mar. 5,	Ordnance Dept.
Payson, Francis L.	Mar. 5,	Pay Dept.
Millis, John	Apr. 2,	Corps of Engineers.
Stephenson, Wm.	Apr. 28,	Medical Dept.
Phillips, John L.	Oct. 8,	Medical Dept.
Robinson, Wm. W., Jr	Nov. 14,	Qm. Dept.
Davis, George B.	Dec. 13,	Sub. Dept.
Russell, Andrew H.	Feb. 2, 1901	Ordnance Dept.
Polhemus, Adrian S.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Borden, William C.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Mearns, Edgar A.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Edie, Guy L.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Crosby, William D.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Kneedler, Wm. L.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Gandy, Charles M.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Pearson, Daniel C.	Feb. 2,	2d Cavalry.
Ewing, Charles B.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
McCaw, Walter D.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Dodd, George A.	Feb. 2,	14th Cavalry.
Kean, Jefferson R.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Raymond, Henry I.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
Majors.—Cont.		
Hickey, James B.	Feb. 2,	11th Cavalry.
McClernand, Edwd. J.	Feb. 2,	A. A. G.
Hunt, Levi P.	Feb. 2,	13th Cavalry.
Murray, Cunliffe H.	Feb. 2,	4th Cavalry.
Varnum, Charles A.	Feb. 2,	7th Cavalry.
Ives, Francis J.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Kendall, William P.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Morris, Edward R.	Feb. 2,	Medical Dept.
Tutherly, Herbert E.	Feb. 2,	Ins. Gen.
Jones, Thaddeus W.	Feb. 2,	13th Cavalry.
Hardie, Francis H.	Feb. 2,	14th Cavalry.
Hunter, George K.	Feb. 2,	15th Cavalry.
O'Connor, Chas. M.	Feb. 2,	14th Cavalry.
Martin, Medad C.	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Long, Oscar F.	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Scriven, George P.	Feb. 2,	Signal Corps.
Crane, Charles J.	Feb. 2,	A. A. G.
Bailey, Hobart K.	Feb. 2,	Ins. Gen.
Paulding, William	Feb. 2,	3d Infantry.
Cooke, Lorenzo W.	Feb. 2,	26th Infantry.
Sharpe, Alfred C.	Feb. 2,	A. A. G.
Roach, George H.	Feb. 2,	28th Infantry.
Bowen, Wm. H. C.	Feb. 2,	5th Infantry.
Robinson, Henry E.	Feb. 2,	4th Infantry.
Von Schrader, Fred'k.	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Wotherspoon, W. W.	Feb. 2,	6th Infantry.
Mason, Charles W.	Feb. 2,	4th Infantry.
Williams, Arthur	Feb. 2,	26th Infantry.
Irons, James A.	Feb. 2,	Ins. Gen.
Carrington, F. DeL.	Feb. 2,	1st Infantry.
Lovering, Leonard A.	Feb. 2,	29th Infantry.
Evans, Robert K.	Feb. 2,	A. A. G.
Cooke, George F.	Feb. 2,	26th Infantry.
Glassford, Wm. A.	Feb. 2,	Signal Corps.
Chubb, Chas. St. J.	Feb. 2,	17th Infantry.
Sawyer, J. Estcourt	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Wood, Palmer G.	Feb. 2,	12th Infantry.
Howland, Carver	Feb. 2,	29th Infantry.
Stevens, Robert R.	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Hodgson, Fred'k G.	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Crittenden, John J.	Feb. 2,	22d Infantry.
Wood, William T.	Feb. 2,	20th Infantry.
Evans, William P.	Feb. 2,	29th Infantry.
Bellinger, John B.	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
French, John T., Jr.	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Aleshire, James B.	Feb. 2,	Qm. Dept.
West, Barrington K.	Feb. 2,	Sub. Dept.
Niskern, Albert D.	Feb. 2,	Sub. Dept.
Maxfield, Joseph E.	Feb. 2,	Signal Corps.
Downey, George F.	Feb. 2,	Pay. Dept.
Dunn, George M.	Feb. 2,	J. A. Gen. Dept.
Harris, Henry S. T.	Feb. 4,	Medical Dept.
Birnie, Rogers	Feb. 7,	Ordnance Dept.
Craig, Louis A.	Feb. 17,	15th Cavalry.
Wilder, Wilbur E.	Feb. 19,	A. A. G.
Guilfoyle, John F.	Feb. 28,	12th Cavalry.
Watts, Charles H.	Feb. 28,	5th Cavalry.
Edwards, Frank A.	Feb. 28,	4th Cavalry.
Day, Matthias W.	Feb. 28,	15th Cavalry.
Finley, Walter L.	Feb. 28,	11th Cavalry.
Irvine, Robert J. C.	Feb. 28,	9th Infantry.
Hardin, Edward E.	Feb. 28,	7th Infantry.
Wilson, Richard H.	Feb. 28,	8th Infantry.
Febiger, Lea	Feb. 28,	17th Infantry.
Byrne, Bernard A.	Feb. 28,	13th Infantry.
French, Francis H.	Feb. 28,	16th Infantry.
Augur, Ammon A.	Feb. 28,	20th Infantry.
Scott, George L.	Mar. 1,	10th Cavalry.
McClure, Charles	Mar. 1,	14th Infantry.
Wolf, Silas A.	Mar. 2,	19th Infantry.
Starr, Charles G.	Mar. 4,	25th Infantry.
Buttler, William C.	Mar. 5,	25th Infantry.
Kendall, Henry F.	Mar. 24,	12th Cavalry.
Rogers, James S.	Mar. 25,	20th Infantry.
Young, George S.	Apr. 1,	18th Infantry.
Eastman, Frank F.	Apr. 1,	Sub. Dept.
Bullard, Robert L.	Apr. 1,	28th Infantry.
Banister, William B.	Apr. 2,	Medical Dept.
Krauthoff, Charles H.	Apr. 8,	Sub. Dept.
Woodruff, Charles E.	Apr. 13,	Medical Dept.
Moon, Henry B.	Apr. 13,	10th Infantry.
Peshine, John H. H.	Apr. 16,	11th Infantry.
Glenn, Edwin F.	Apr. 22,	5th Infantry.
Ayers, Charles G.	Apr. 29,	8th Cavalry.
Biddle, John	Apr. 30,	Corps of Engineers.
Hodges, Harry F.	May 2,	Corps of Engineers.
Warren, James G.	May 3,	Corps of Engineers.
Goodman, Thos. C.	May 3,	Pay. Dept.
Houston, James B.	May 3,	Pay. Dept.
Cecil, George R.	May 4,	3d Infantry.
Patterson, Robert H.	May 8,	Artillery Corps.
Wood, Oliver E.	May 8,	Artillery Corps.
Dodds, Frank L.	May 22,	J. A. Gen. Dept.
Porter, John B.	May 27,	J. A. Gen. Dept.
Fuller, Ezra B.	May 31,	7th Cavalry.
Shillock, Paul	June 7,	Medical Dept.
Goodier, Lewis E.	June 18,	J. A. Gen. Dept.
Mann, William A.	July 1,	14th Infantry.
Davis, Edward	July 1,	Artillery Corps.
Califf, Joseph M.	July 1,	Artillery Corps.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
Majors—Cont.		
Hobbs, Charles W.	July 1, 1901	Artillery Corps.
Hoskins, John D. C.	July 1,	Ins. Gen. Dept.
Waltz, Millard F.	July 5,	A. A. G.
Ames, Robert F.	July 11,	16th Infantry.
Getty, Robert N.	July 23,	1st Infantry.
Jones, Frank B.	July 26,	9th Infantry.
Harris, Henry L.	Aug. 1,	Artillery Corps.
Murray, Arthur	Aug. 1,	Artillery Corps.
Birkhimer, Wm. E.	Aug. 1,	Artillery Corps.
Adams, Thomas R.	Aug. 1,	Ins. Gen.
Lundeen, John A.	Aug. 1,	Artillery Corps.
Crawford, Medorem	Aug. 22,	Artillery Corps.
Whistler, Garland N.	Aug. 22,	Artillery Corps.
Reed, Henry A.	Aug. 22,	Artillery Corps.
Cummins, Albert S.	Aug. 22,	Artillery Corps.
Dyer, Alexander B.	Aug. 23,	Artillery Corps.
Gresham, John C.	Sept. 17,	6th Cavalry.
Byrne, Charles	Sept. 22,	30th Infantry.
Walker, Leverett H.	Sept. 23,	Artillery Corps.
Duvall, William P.	Sept. 23,	Artillery Corps.
Andrews, Henry M.	Sept. 23,	Artillery Corps.
Parkhurst, Chas. D.	Sept. 23,	Artillery Corps.
Randolph, Benj. H.	Sept. 23,	Artillery Corps.
Abercrombie, Wm. R.	Sept. 27,	30th Infantry.
Nichols, William A.	Oct. 5,	21st Infantry.
Terrett, Colville P.	Oct. 7,	12th Infantry.
MacNutt, Ira	Oct. 15,	Ordnance Dept.
Phister, Nat P.	Oct. 15,	2d Infantry.
Paxton, Alexis R.	Oct. 16,	13th Infantry.
Rafferty, Ogden	Oct. 24,	Medical Dept.
Littell, Isaac W.	Oct. 26,	Qm. Dept.
Bingham, Gonzales S.	Oct. 26,	Qm. Dept.
Macomb, Montg'y M.	Nov. 4,	Artillery Corps.
Wisser, John P.	Nov. 4,	Artillery Corps.
Torrey, Zerah W.	Nov. 8,	24th Infantry.
Jackson, James B.	Nov. 11,	11th Infantry.
Ray, Beecher B.	Nov. 12,	Pay. Dept.
Gale, George H. G.	Dec. 6,	9th Cavalry.
Turner, Reuben B.	Dec. 8,	8th Infantry.
Pitcher, John	Dec. 9,	6th Cavalry.
Mason, Charles F.	Dec. 9,	Medical Dept.
Glennan, James D.	Jan. 1, 1902	Medical Dept.
Bradley Alfred E.	Jan. 1,	Medical Dept.
Frederick, Daniel A.	Jan. 31,	A. A. G.
Lord, Herbert M.	Feb. 20,	Pay. Dept.
Harrison, Geo. F. E.	Feb. 21,	Artillery Corps.
Taylor, Charles W.	Feb. 22,	13th Cavalry.
Tillson, John C. F.	Mar. 12,	4th Infantry.
Browne, Edward H.	Mar. 28,	2d Infantry.
Willcox, Charles	Apr. 7,	Medical Dept.
Ducat, Arthur C.	Apr. 14,	7th Infantry.
Travis, Pierce M. B.	Apr. 14,	28th Infantry.
Goe, James B.	Apr. 15,	19th Infantry.
Devol, Carroll A.	May 5,	Qm. Dept.
Liggett, Hunter	May 5,	21st Infantry.
Kennon, Lyman W. V.	May 28,	10th Infantry.
Lassiter, William	May 28,	15th Infantry.
Morton, Charles G.	May 28,	6th Infantry.
Beach, William D.	June 9,	10th Cavalry.
Pickering, Abner	June 9,	22d Infantry.
Baker, Frank	June 14,	Ordnance Dept.
Williams, John R.	June 18,	A. A. G.
Shunk, William A.	June 28,	8th Cavalry.
Frick, Euclid B.	June 28,	Medical Dept.
Maney, James A.	June 28,	17th Infantry.
Bailey, Harry L.	June 28,	2d Infantry.
Keefer, Frank R.	June 30,	Medical Dept.
Cruse, Thomas	July 5,	Qm. Dept.
Bishop, Hoel S.	July 8,	5th Cavalry.
Mallory, John S.	July 8,	1st Infantry.
Emery, Jonas A.	July 10,	27th Infantry.
Andrus, Edwin P.	July 15,	3d Cavalry.
Palmer, George	July 15,	21st Infantry.
Bean, William H.	July 21,	Sub. Dept.
Homer, William B.	July 22,	Artillery Corps.
Rochester, Wm. B., Jr	July 24,	Pay. Dept.
Sibley, Frederick W.	July 30,	11th Cavalry.
Miller, Samuel W.	July 30,	19th Infantry.
Anderson, Geo. L.	July 30,	Artillery Corps.
Raymond, Thos. U.	Aug. 12,	Medical Dept.
Snyder, Henry D.	Sept. 7,	Medical Dept.
Niles, Lotus	Sept. 11,	Artillery Corps.
Cheever, Benj. H.	Sept. 13,	8th Cavalry.
Coffin, William H.	Sept. 20,	Artillery Corps.
Benham, Henry H.	Sept. 24,	23d Infantry.
McCarthy, Daniel E.	Oct. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Van Vliet, Robert C.	Oct. 3,	10th Infantry.
Buck, William L.	Oct. 11,	18th Infantry.
Tyler, Charles R.	Oct. 18,	27th Infantry.
Majors—Cont.		
Wales, Philip G.	Oct. 27, 1902	Medical Dept.
Wheeler, Homer W.	Oct. 29,	9th Cavalry.
Todd, Albert	Nov. 6,	Artillery Corps.
Smith, Allen M.	Nov. 23,	Medical Dept.
Clark, Wallis O.	Nov. 28,	5th Infantry.
Brown, Edward T.	Dec. 3,	Artillery Corps.
Chynoweth, Edward	Dec. 5,	17th Infantry.
Bigelow, John, Jr.	Dec. 8,	2d Cavalry.
Slaker, Adam	Dec. 20,	Artillery Corps.
Thurston, Wallis A.	Dec. 29,	29th Infantry.
Plummer, Edward H.	Dec. 31,	3d Infantry.
Read, Robert D., Jr.	Jan. 16, 1903	10th Cavalry
Swift, Eben	Jan. 24,	A. G. Dept.
Morrow, Henry M.	Jan. 27,	J. A. G. Dept.
Burr, Edward	Jan. 29,	Corps of Engineers.
Lockett, James	Jan. 30,	4th Cavalry.
Kirby, Henry	Feb. 4,	18th Infantry.
Howe, Edgar W.	Feb. 10,	27th Infantry.
Clarke, Joseph T.	Feb. 13,	Medical Dept.
Mitcham, Orin B.	Feb. 17,	Ordnance Dept.
Blocksem, Augustus P.	Feb. 17,	1st Cavalry.
Borup, Henry D.	Feb. 18,	Ordnance Dept.
Black, William	Feb. 18,	13th Infantry.
Smith, Robert S.	Feb. 19,	Pay. Dept.
Beach, Lansing H.	Feb. 20,	Corps of Engineers.
Bush, James C.	Feb. 21,	Artillery Corps.
Gaston, Joseph A.	Feb. 22,	1st Cavalry.
Knight, John T.	Feb. 24,	Qm. Dept.
Scott, Hugh S.	Feb. 25,	14th Cavalry.
Greene, Frank	Mar. 2,	Signal Corps.
Reber, Samuel	Mar. 2,	Signal Corps.
Squier, George O.	Mar. 2,	Signal Corps.
Newton, John	Mar. 15,	16th Infantry.
Lippitt, William F.	Mar. 18,	Medical Dept.
Montgomery, Benj. T.	Mar. 18,	Chief Tel. Ex. Off.
Kelley, William, Jr.	Mar. 19,	Asso. Prof. M. A.
Hoppin, Curtis B.	Mar. 23,	15th Cavalry.
Dunning, Samuel W.	Mar. 29,	A. G. Dept.
Bruff, Lawrence L.	Apr. 5,	Ordnance Dept.
Carson, John M., Jr.	Apr. 12,	Qm. Dept.
Zinn, George A.	Apr. 13,	Corps of Engineers.
Ludlow, Henry H.	Apr. 14,	Artillery Corps.
Hamilton, William R.	Apr. 14,	Artillery Corps.
McCormick, Lloyd S.	Apr. 15,	7th Cavalry.
Ripley, Henry A.	Apr. 15,	8th Cavalry.
Portello, Joseph M. T.	Apr. 17,	25th Infantry.
Galbraith, Jacob G.	Apr. 18,	1st Cavalry.
Strother, Lewis H.	Apr. 20,	11th Infantry.
Langfitt, William C.	Apr. 21,	Corps of Engineers.
Erwin, James B.	Apr. 22,	9th Cavalry.
Morgan, George H.	Apr. 27,	9th Cavalry.
Boughton, Daniel H.	May 25,	2d Cavalry.
Fremont, Francis P.	May 25,	12th Infantry.
Truitt, Charles M.	June 23,	23d Infantry.
Howell, Seymour	June 25,	Pay. Dept.
Bethel, Walter A.	July 15,	J. A. G. Dept.
Sickel, Horatio G.	July 16,	12th Cavalry.
Bell, George, Jr.	July 26,	12th Infantry.
Hart, William H.	July 27,	Corps of Engineers.
Foster, Charles W.	July 29,	Artillery Corps.
Clarke, Charles J. T.	July 29,	26th Infantry.
Cowles, Warren H.	July 30,	24th Infantry.
Deems, Clarence	July 31,	Artillery Corps.
Parke, John S., Jr.	July 31,	22d Infantry.
Palmer, Alfred M.	Aug. 2,	Qm. Dept.
Ireland, Merritt	Aug. 3,	Medical Dept.
White, John V.	Aug. 3,	A. G. Dept.
Weaver, Erasmus M.	Aug. 4,	Artillery Corps.
Hammond, Andrew G.	Aug. 5,	3d Cavalry.
Wells, George M.	Aug. 6,	Medical Dept.
McCoy, Frank B.	Aug. 8,	17th Infantry.
Fisher, Henry C.	Aug. 9,	Medical Dept.
Chandler, Elias	Aug. 9,	24th Infantry.
Hoyle, Eli S.	Aug. 10,	Artillery Corps.
Adams, Granger	Aug. 10,	Artillery Corps.
Marsh, Frederick	Aug. 11,	Artillery Corps.
Noyes, Charles R.	Aug. 12,	9th Infantry.
Abbot, Charles W.	Aug. 12,	25th Infantry.
Blatchford, Robert M.	Aug. 13,	28th Infantry.
Beacom, John H.	Aug. 14,	6th Infantry.
May, Willis T.	Aug. 14,	15th Infantry.
Hovey, Henry W.	Aug. 14,	23d Infantry.
Woodward, Chas. G.	Aug. 14,	Artillery Corps.
Gayle, Edward E.	Aug. 14,	Artillery Corps.
Baxter, John E.	Aug. 15,	Qm. Dept.
Hearn, Lawrence J.	Aug. 15,	21st Infantry.
Hobbs, Frank E.	Aug. 16,	Ordnance Dept.
Johnson, Franklin O.	Aug. 16,	16th Infantry.
Zaluiski, Moses G.	Aug. 17,	Qm. Dept.

GENERALS RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of Retirement.	Cause for Retirement.
Lieutenant-Generals		
Schofield, John M.	Sept. 28, 1895	By oper. of law.
Miles, Nelson A.	Aug. 8, 1903	By oper. of law.
Major-Generals.		
Sickles, DanieL E.	April 14, 1869	Loss of limb.
Howard, Oliver O.	Nov. 8, 1894	By oper. of law.
Major-Gens.—Cont.		
McCook, Alex. D.	April 22, 1895	By oper. of law.
Ruger, Thos. H.	April 2, 1897	By oper. of law.
Wheaton, Frank	May 8,	By oper. of law.
Forsyth, James W.	May 14,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Merritt, Wesley	June 16, 1900	By oper. of law.

GENERALS RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Retirement.	Cause for Retirement.
Shafter, Wm. R.	June 30, 1901	By oper. of law.
Otis, Elwell S.	Mar. 25, 1902	By oper. of law.
Wheaton, Lloyd.	July 15,	By oper. of law.
Brooke, John R.	July 21,	By oper. of law.
Hughes, Robert P.	Apr. 11, 1903	By oper. of law.
Breckinridge, John C.	Apr. 12,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Ludington, Marshall.	Apr. 13,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Davis, George W.	July 26,	By oper of law.
(Brigadier-Generals.		
Fessenden, Francis.	Nov. 1, 1866	Loss of limb.
Long, Eli.	Aug. 16, 1867	W'ds in line duty.
Wood, Thos. J.	June 9, 1868	W'ds in line duty.
Hardin, Martin D.	Mar. 15, 1869	W'ds in line duty.
Rucker, Daniel H.	Feb. 23, 1882	After 40 yrs. serv.
Murray, Robert.	Aug. 16, 1886	By oper. of law.
Wilcox, Orlando B.	April 16, 1887	By oper. of law.
Baird, Absalom.	Aug. 20, 1888	By oper. of law.
Drum, Richard C.	May 20, 1889	By oper. of law.
Rochester, Wm. B.	Feb. 15, 1890	By oper. of law.
Holabird, Samuel B.	June 16,	By oper. of law.
Grierson, Benj. H.	July 8,	By oper. of law.
Moore, John.	Aug. 16,	By oper. of law.
Carr, Eugene A.	Feb. 15, 1893	Over 62 yrs. age.
Hawkins, John P.	Sept. 29, 1894	By oper. of law.
Smith, William.	May 26, 1895	By oper. of law.
Morgan, Michael R.	Jan. 18, 1897	By oper. of law.
Craighill, Wm. P.	Feb. 1,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Sawtelle, Chas. G.	Feb. 16,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Mills, Anson.	June 22,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Carlton, Caleb H.	June 30,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Ruggles, George D.	Sept. 11,	By oper. of law.
Sullivan, Thos. C.	Nov. 14,	By oper. of law.
Bell, Wm. H.	Jan. 28, 1898	By oper. of law.
Weeks, George H.	Feb. 3,	By oper. of law.
Breck, Samuel.	Feb. 25,	By oper. of law.
Nash, Wm. H.	May 2,	At age of 62 yrs.
Graham, Wm. M.	Sept. 28,	By oper. of law.
Hawkins, Hamilton S.	Oct. 4,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Coppinger, John J.	Oct. 11,	By oper. of law.
Kent, Jacob F.	Oct. 15,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Worth, Wm. S.	Nov. 9,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Wherry, Wm. M.	Jan. 18, 1899	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Patterson, John H.	Feb. 6,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Sinclair, Wm.	Feb. 13,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Miller, Marcus P.	Mar. 27,	By oper. of law.
Sumner, Edwin V.	Mar. 30,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Carey, Asa B.	July 12,	By oper. of law.
Pennington, A. C. M.	Oct. 17,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Frank, Royal T.	Oct. 18,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Carpenter, Louis H.	Oct. 19,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Overshine, Samuel.	Oct. 20,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Burke, Daniel W.	Oct. 21,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Kellogg, Edgar R.	Dec. 16,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Carpenter, Gilbert S.	Dec. 26,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Anderson, Thos. M.	Jan. 21, 1900	By oper. of law.
Wheeler, Joseph.	Sept. 10,	By oper of law.
Freeman, Henry B.	Jan. 17, 1901	By oper. of law.
Eagan, Chas. P.	Dec. 6, 1900	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Schwan, Theodore.	Feb. 21, 1901	After 40 yrs. serv.
Daggett, Aaron S.	Mar. 2,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Wilson, John M.	April 11,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Robert, Henry M.	May 2,	By oper. of law.
Barlow, John W.	May 3,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Lieber, G. Norman.	May 21,	By oper. of law.
Barr, Thomas F.	May 22,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Clous, John W.	May 24,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Bell, James M.	Oct. 1,	By oper. of law.
Merriam, Henry C.	Nov. 13,	By oper. of law.
Hall, Robert H.	Nov. 15,	By oper. of law.
Buffington, Adelbert R.	Nov. 22,	By oper. of law.
Guenther, Francis L.	Feb. 22, 1902	By oper. of law.
De Russy, Isaac D.	April 15, 1902	After 40 yrs. serv.
Burt, Andrew S.	April 15,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Sheridan, Michael V.	April 16,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Hooton, Mott.	April 16,	By oper. of law.
Snyder, Simon.	May 10,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Auman, William.	May 10,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Harbach, Abram A.	May 28,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Spurgin, Wm. F.	May 29,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Sternberg, Geo. M.	June 8,	By oper. of law.
Whiteside, Sam'l M.	June 9,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Lincoln, Sumner H.	June 9,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Bird, Charles.	June 17,	By oper. of law.
Smith, Jacob.	July 16,	Sec. 1251 rev. stat.
Ward, Thomas.	July 22,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Forwood, William H.	Sept. 7,	By oper. of law.
Bisbee, William H.	Oct. 1,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Kimball, Amos S.	Oct. 2,	After 40 yrs. serv.
McKibben, Chambers.	Oct. 3,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Quinton, William.	Oct. 9,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Rodgers, John I.	Oct. 15,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Hood, Charles C.	Nov. 24,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Hasbrouck, Henry C.	Jan. 5, 1903	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Hays, Edward M.	Jan. 26,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Davis, Charles L.	Feb. 10,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Farley, Joseph P.	Feb. 18,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Foote, Morris C.	Feb. 19,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Baird, George W.	Feb. 20,	Over 62 yrs. age.
Furey, John V.	Feb. 25,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Mansfield, Samuel M.	Feb. 21,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Huggins, Eli L.	Feb. 23,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Goodale, Greenleaf A.	Feb. 24,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
McCrea, Tully.	Mar. 2,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Vroom, Peter D.	Apr. 12,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Smith, Jared A.	Apr. 14,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Rawles, Jacob B.	Apr. 15,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Groesbeck, Stephen W.	Apr. 17,	Over 62 yrs. age.
Myrick, John R.	Apr. 18,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Rucket, Louis H.	Apr. 19,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Baldwin, Theodore A.	Apr. 20,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Rogers, William P.	Apr. 21,	Over 62 yrs. age.
Page, John, H.	July 27,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Woodruff, Charles A.	July 28,	Over 35 yrs. serv.
Haskin, William L.	July 29,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Miner, Charles W.	July 30,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Sanno, James M. J.	July 31,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Rober, Charles F.	Aug. 1,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Atwood, Edward B.	Aug. 3,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Reilly, James W.	Aug. 2,	Over 62 yrs. age.
Smith, Frank G.	Aug. 4,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Rodney, George B.	Aug. 5,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Wells, Almond B.	Aug. 6,	Over 35 yrs. serv.
Cleary, Peter J. A.	Aug. 7,	Over 35 yrs. serv.
Babcock, John B.	Aug. 8,	Over 35 yrs. serv.
Coolidge, Charles A.	Aug. 9,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Roberts, Cyrus.	Aug. 9,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Thompson, J. Milton.	Aug. 10,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
De Witt, Calvin.	Aug. 10,	Over 35 yrs. serv.
Woodruff, Carle A.	Aug. 11,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Kinzie, David I.	Aug. 11,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Tiernon, Joh L.	Aug. 12,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Miller, James.	Aug. 12,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Bowman, Alpheus H.	Aug. 13,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Craigie, David J.	Aug. 13,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Penney, Charles G.	Aug. 14,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Rice, Edmund.	Aug. 14,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Chance, Jesse C.	Aug. 15,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Forbes, Theodore F.	Aug. 15,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Wheeler, David D.	Aug. 16,	Over 40 yrs. serv.
Matile, Leon A.	Aug. 16,	Over 35 yrs. serv.
Cooper, Charles L.	Aug. 17,	Over 35 yrs. serv.
Simpson, John.	Aug. 18,	Over 35 yrs. serv.

United States Army Reorganization.

The beginning of the war with Spain, in 1898, found the United States with an army numbering only about 26,000 men, inelastic, defective in many important details and under an organization differing but little from the heritage left by the Revolution. Measures taken at once and money spent without stint strengthened it numerically until, at one period, there were about 275,000 soldiers, including volunteers, under arms. At the close of the war, and in connection with the subsequent experiences in the Philippines, it began to be very evident that to be prepared the United States needed an army which could be increased and decreased at will, without waiting for the comparatively slow action of Congress in time of need. A bill was drafted and presented to Congress, and, after consideration, made a law, giving the President, under certain conditions, discretion to increase or decrease the army between fixed limits—a maximum of 100,000 men and a minimum of 60,000, the latter the peace footing of the organization.

The renovation of the army began to be planned as far back as 1874, when General Emory Upton, appointed special commissioner to visit the armies of Europe, made his report to the War Department, to have it filed in the archives. Secretary of War Root dug up the ideas in this report, offered them to Congress, saw that they were made interesting and kept them so until they were incorporated into a law. There are five or six general features of the scheme by which the plan may be summarized. A three battalion formation for infantry as well as for cavalry and artillery, a general and systematic extension of military education, examination as a condition for promotion, interchangeable service in staff and line as opposed to permanent staff appointments, the establishment of a general staff and the increased efficiency of the national guard or militia.

The present enlisted strength of the army is 58,000 men, distributed between fifteen regiments of cavalry, an artillery corps and thirty regiments of infantry. Each regiment of cavalry has 516 privates, besides its quota of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and its band. Thirty batteries of field artillery and 126 batteries of heavy artillery constitute the artillery corps, each battery containing as many men as are needed for its service. The full strength of the corps will eventually be 18,920 men.

the increase to be made within two years, as fast as men can be trained for this form of the service. Under the old organization the artillery was divided into five regiments, scattered about the various coast defenses and army posts, so that the colonel of an artillery regiment might be in actual control of but a very small part of his command.

Each infantry regiment is composed of twelve companies, with forty-eight privates in every company. To place the army on a war footing it is but necessary to add 127 men to each company of infantry and 76 to each troop of cavalry, with a proportionate increase in non-commissioned officers.

For the sake of mobility the infantry regiments are divided into three battalions each, each battalion commanded by a major. This system, though prevailing in the cavalry and artillery for some time, was legally adopted for the infantry at the outbreak of the Spanish war. Such subdivision of the regiment adds to the effectiveness of an army under modern conditions, when "extended order" fighting is the rule, and the same number of men are made to cover much more ground than formerly.

The military academy at West Point, a poorly housed artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Va., an infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and an artillery and cavalry school at Fort Riley, Kan., were the only places for the instruction of army officers at the beginning of the Spanish war. By the plan mapped out by Secretary Root it was arranged for an improved, better housed and better equipped artillery school at Fortress Monroe, an engineer school of application at Washington, a school of submarine defense at Fort Totten, N. Y., a school of application for cavalry and field artillery at Fort Riley, an army medical school at Washington, a general service and staff college at Fort Leavenworth and a war college for the most advanced instruction at Washington.

Five officers detailed from the army and the chief of engineers, the chief of artillery and the commandant of Leavenworth College are to constitute the board of supervision of all the schools. The Leavenworth College and elementary officers' schools to be established at each military post will be open to the officers of the national guard of the States, to former officers of volunteers and to graduates of military colleges and schools which have army officers as instructors. Students will be sent to the War College from the Leavenworth school, only those who have especially distinguished themselves being given this honor.

The law providing for examinations for promotion was applied throughout the army in 1890. By it the President is authorized to prescribe a system of mental and physical examination for those below the rank of major who desire promotion. Special provision has been made for those entering the army from civil life either at the time of the war with Spain or the war between the States. A system for keeping a record of the services, efficiency and qualifications of all officers below the rank of colonel was inaugurated by Secretary Proctor and since elaborated until it is now a part of the promotion plan.

One of the greatest troubles with the army organization was felt to be the lack of co-operation between the heads of various departments. Until recently the United States army managed to get along with three general divisions—an administration corps, consisting of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments; a supply corps, consisting of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments, and a third section formed of the Ordnance, Engineer, Medical and Signal services. Often staff officers were selected for political or personal reasons and were as often civilians as military men. Appointments were made for life. Since February, 1901, staff offices are to be filled by details of officers from the line wherever possible, and the staff detail is limited to four years. A second detail cannot be had until the officer has served two years in the line.

This system was but a partial solution of the difficulty, for the same lack of co-operation existed as before. In 1903 a bill was passed providing for a general staff, expected to bind the several branches into one organism, with responsibility concentrated in one officer—the Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff takes the place of the General Commanding the Army, and becomes a working head instead of a passive body. The President, as Commander-in-Chief, gives the orders, the Chief of Staff sees that they are carried out, or explains why they have not been obeyed. The general staff, in case of war, becomes the War Board, the Board of Strategy to plan and direct campaigns, and is answerable directly to itself for success or failure.

Under the Chief of Staff is a group of officers selected from the line and staff of all branches of the service, whose duty it is to keep the Chief informed in all details of their several departments.

Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young was chosen Chief of Staff, and on August 15 the General Staff began the new regime.

The new militia law was passed in January, 1903. It provided for the more complete equipment of this section of the service and the establishment of a closer relation and better co-operation between the National Guard and the regular army. This aims at the creation of a National Volunteer Reserve, a part of the general plan for an elastic army. The present strength of the organized militia is about 109,000 enlisted men and 9,000 officers.

PAY TABLE OF THE ARMY.

Grade.	Pay of Officers in Active Service.					Pay of Retired Officers.				
	Yearly.	Monthly Pay.				Yearly.	Monthly Pay.			
		After 5 years' service.	After 10 years' service.	After 15 years' service.	After 20 years' service.		After 5 yrs.' service.	After 10 yrs.' service.	After 15 yrs.' service.	After 20 yrs.' service.
		10 per ct.	20 per ct.	30 per ct.	40 per ct.					
Lieutenant-General	$11,000.00	....	....	....	....	$8,250.00	....	....	....	....
Major-General	7,500.00	....	....	....	....	5,625.00	....	....	....	....
Brigadier-General	5,500.00	....	....	....	....	4,125.00	....	....	....	....
Colonel	3,500.00	$320.83	$350.00	$375.00	$375.00	2,625.00	$240.62	$262.50	$281.25	$281.25
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,000.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	333.33	2,250.00	206.25	225.00	243.75	250.00
Major	2,500.00	229.17	250.00	270.83	291.67	1,875.00	171.87	187.50	203.12	218.75
Captain, mounted	2,000.00	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	1,500.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00
Captain, not mount'd	1,800.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00	1,350.00	123.75	135.00	146.25	157.50
Regimental Adjutant (Captain mtd.)	2,000.00	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	....	....	....	....	....
Regimental Quartermaster (Capt. mtd.)	2,000.00	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	....	....	....	....	....
Regimental Commissary (Capt. mtd.)	2,000.00	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	....	....	....	....	....
Battallion & Squadron Adjutant, Eng., Cav. & Infy.	1,800.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00	....	....	....	....	....
Battalion & Squadron Quartermaster & Commissary	1,600.00	146.67	160.00	173.33	186.67	....	....	....	....	....
1st Lieutenant, mtd.	1,600.00	146.67	160.00	173.33	186.67	1,200.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00
1st Lieut., not mtd.	1,500.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00	1,125.00	103.12	112.50	121.87	131.25
2d Lieutenant, mtd.	1,500.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00	1,125.00	103.12	112.50	121.87	131.25
2d Lieut., not mtd.	1,400.00	128.33	140.00	151.67	163.33	1,050.00	96.25	105.00	113.75	122.50
Chaplain	1,800.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00	1,350.00	123.75	135.00	146.25	157.50

The pay of non-commissioned officers ranges from $15 to $46 per month; that of privates, from $13 to $23 per month, according to the years of actual service. Hospital stewards are paid from $45 to $55 per month; acting hospital stewards, $25 to $35 per month; cooks, $20 to $30 per month, and musicians from $17 to $70 per month. Clerks at military headquarters receive from $83.33 to $150 per month; nurses, $40 to $150 per month, while contract surgeons, dental surgeons and veterinarians are paid salaries that range from $125 to $210 per month.

Enlisted men who retire are entitled to three-fourths the monthly pay allowed in the grade they held at retirement, with commutation of clothing and rations at the rate of $9.50 per month. A certificate of merit entitles a soldier to $2 per month additional pay, continuing throughout all subsequent service.

ENLISTMENT CONDITIONS OF THE ARMY.

All persons applying for enlistment in the United States Army must be not less than eighteen nor more than thirty-five years of age. They must also be of good moral character, of temperate habits and be able to pass the necessary examination to show that they can speak, read and write the English language, and are able-bodied and free from disease. Persons who are under eighteen years of age, but who can meet all other requirements of the service, are accepted for enlistment if they can produce the written consent of parent or guardian.

The height and weight requirements are as follows:

For infantry and coast artillery, height not less than 5 feet 4 inches; weight, not less than 120 and not more than 190 pounds.

For cavalry and field artillery service the height must be over 5 feet 4 inches and under 5 feet 10 inches, while the weight must not be more than 165 pounds.

United States Military Academy.

Cadets for the military service of the United States receive practical and theoretical training therefor at the United States Military Academy, located at West Point, N. Y. Upon satisfactory completion of its course cadets are eligible for promotion and commission as Second Lieutenants in any arm or corps of the army in which there may be a vacancy which they have been judged competent to fill.

Each Congressional District and each of the Territories is entitled to have one cadet at the academy; each State is entitled, in addition, to two appointed at large, and forty are appointed from the country at large. In the case of those appointed from the Congressional districts the appointments are made on recommendation of the Congressional representative or delegate; cadets at large from States are appointed on recommendation of the respective Senators from those States; and those from the country at large and the District of Columbia are selected by the President on his own responsibility. Each appointee, except in the case of the last class mentioned, must be an actual resident of the State, District or Territory from which the appointment is made.

APPOINTMENT TO WEST POINT.

Appointments must be made one year in advance of the date of admission, except when, through death or otherwise, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance. These vacancies are filled in time for the next examination. For each candidate appointed two alternates may be named.

The academic duties and exercises commence on the 1st of September and continue until the 1st of June following. Examinations of the classes are held in December and June; and from the termination of the examinations in June, until the end of August, the cadets live in camp, engaged in military duties and exercises, receiving military instruction only. Each cadet is allowed $500 per annum and one ration per day, or commutation therefor at 30 cents per day, making the total pay $609.50 per annum, commencing with admission to the academy. The actual and necessary travelling expenses of candidates from their homes to the academy are credited to their accounts, if they succeed in entering, after they become cadets. No cadet is permitted to receive money or any other supplies from parents or friends. Except in extreme cases cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and as a rule this leave is granted at the end of the first two years' course of study.

GROWTH OF THE ACADEMY.

West Point has been occupied as a military post continuously since January 20, 1778. Prior to this, on October 1, 1776, Congress passed a resolution appointing a committee to prepare a plan for "A Military Academy at the Army." As a result, a resolution was passed on June 20, 1777, providing for a Corps of Invalids "to serve as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to marching regiments," and such a corps was organized in July following. At Washington's request in 1781 the corps was marched from Philadelphia to form part of the garrison at West Point. After the cessation of hostilities in 1783 Washington laid the matter of a military academy before his officers at Newburg, and it was referred to in his message of December 3, 1793. There were already at West Point an engineer school, a laboratory and a library occupying three separate buildings, these existing there when the Invalid Corps went thither in 1781. By a law approved May 9, 1794, the organization was authorized of a Corps of Engineers and Artillerists with two "cadets" to each company, this being the creation of the grade of "cadet" in the American army. A school for the new corps was established at West Point during the same year, but the destruction of its building by fire in 1796 caused its suspension. On July 20, 1801, the Secretary of War directed that all the cadets of the Corps of Artillerists should report at West Point for instruction, and on September 1, that year, a school was opened with four army officers and a civilian as administrators and instructors. Washington was indefatigable in his advocacy of a military academy and the Act of Congress authorizing its creation was approved March 16, 1802. West Point was designated for its location and the academy, with ten cadets present, was formally opened July 4, 1802. The institution underwent a number of vicissitudes, and in March, 1812, it was without a single instructor. Up to that time eighty-eight cadets had been graduated. They had entered without mental or physical examination, at all ages from 12 to 34, and at any time of the year. By Act of Congress of April 29, 1812, the academy was reorganized upon principles which underlie its present organization, and its progress has been steady and gratifying.

From 1802 until 1902 inclusive the academy graduated 4,121 men. The present authorized number of cadets is 481, and the number of instructors is 81.

INSTRUCTION AT WEST POINT.

The course of instruction is largely mathematical and professional. The principal studies are mathematics, drawing, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history; international, constitutional and military laws; the French and Spanish languages, drill regulations of all arms of the service, civil and military engineering, the art and science of war, and ordnance gunnery. The academy is under the superintendency of Colonel Albert S. Mills, U. S. A., who has a military staff. The academic staff is composed entirely of army officers, and includes professors, assistant professors and instructors in each of the several departments into which its curriculum is divided.

Under new regulations which placed the examinations for entrance to the Military Academy under the control of the Secretary of War, the institution entered upon the second century of its history with the promise of rendering more efficient service than ever in the preparation of young men for the discharge of duty as officers in the army. New requirements met candidates for admission in 1902, and one of the demands was for a higher standard of qualification. As now provided the examinations are limited to one in each year, to be held on the 1st of May. While entrance has thus been made more difficult, to the future advantage of the service, the way of aspiring young men has been made somewhat easier, in one respect, by the provision for holding the examinations at a largely increased number of military posts. In addition to this the generally higher standard of qualifications does not increase the amount of mental work required of the new cadet before he has adapted himself thoroughly to the academy's methods. As a matter of fact a considerable reduction in this work is one of the benefits which is expected to result from the amended system.

CHANGE IN THE REGULATIONS.

Another change which went into effect during the year is intended to guard against the creation of vacancies caused by the failure of both the appointee and his alternate to pass the necessary examinations and secure admission. In the future two alternates, instead of one, will be named with each principal nominated by a representative in Congress. It is proposed now that candidates may be admitted to the academy on certificates of educational qualification, so far as the mental examination is concerned, such certificate to be based either upon their success in a competitive examination preceding the appointment, or upon graduation from a public high school of the proper standard, or upon the fact that the candidate is a regular college or university student. This plan is credited with possessing strong merit, especially in the benefit a candidate would derive from it in being able, from the date of his appointment, to devote his energies to preparing for the course he is to take up, without giving time to further pursuit of studies wherein he has been declared proficient. Another suggestion which has been officially made is that the course at West Point could be advantageously modified to allow cadets who expect to enter the infantry and cavalry to elect a course in their last year similar to that of the special service school at Fort Leavenworth.

The Navy of the United States.

The active list of the United States Navy comprises 2,001 commissioned and warrant officers and 28,171 enlisted men. There are 304 vessels in the regular navy, and 56 in the auxiliary navy, making a grand total of 305 vessels, only 15 of which are unfit for sea service.

FLAG OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL.

Name.	Present Duty or Station.	Date of Present Duty or Leave.	Expiration of Last Cruise or Tour of Sea Service.	Date of Entry Into the Service.	Date of Present Commission.	Appointed from
George Dewey	Senior member, Gen'l Board	Mar. 29, 00	Oct. 99	Sept. 23, 54	Mar. 2, 99	Vt.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

(Nine additional in grade.)

John C. Watson	Pres. Naval Ex. & Ret. Bds.	July 21, 02	Sept. 00	Sept. 29, 56	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
Francis J. Higginson	Comdt. n. yd., Washington	July 1, 03	May 03	Sept. 24, 57	Mar. 3, 99	Mass.
Frederick Rodgers	Comdt. n. yd., New York	Apr. 1, 03	Dec. 02	Sept. 25, 57	Mar. 3, 99	Md.
George W. Sumner	Awaiting orders	Sept. 26, 03	Sept. 03	Sept. 20, 58	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
Albert S. Barker	Comdg. N. Atlantic fleet	Apr. 30, 03	June 99	Oct. 25, 59	Oct. 10, 99	Mass.
Charles S. Cotton	Comdg. European squadron	Apr. 28, 03	Sept. 98	Sept. 23, 58	Mar. 27, 00	Wis.
Robley D. Evans	Comdg. Asiatic fleet	Apr. 8, 02	Sept. 98	Sept. 20, 60	Feb. 11, 01	Utah.
Silas W. Terry	Comdt. Nav. Sta., Honolulu	Aug. 21, 03	Sept. 99	Sept. 28, 58	Mar. 29, 00	Ky.
Merrill Miller	Comdt. Pacific Nav. Dist.	July 12, 03	Jan. 97	Nov. 28, 59	July 1, 00	Ohio.
John J. Reed	Chairman Lt. House Board	Aug. 10, 03	July 97	Sept. 21, 58	Nov. 29, 00	N. J.
Henry C. Taylor	Chief Bu. of Navigation	Apr. 29, 02	Oct. 99	Sept. 20, 60	Feb. 11, 01	Ohio.
Mortimer L. Johnson	Comdt. n. yd., Boston	Oct. 3, 01	Oct. 98	Nov. 29, 59	Jan. 29, 01	Mass.
Henry Glass	Comdg. Pacific squadron	Feb. 4, 03	Dec. 98	Sept. 24, 60	Oct. 9, 01	Ill.
Charles E. Clark	Governor Naval Home	Sept. 17, 01	Aug. 98	Sept. 29, 60	June 16, 02	Vt.
Philip H. Cooper	Comdg. N. Sq., Asiatic fleet	Jan. 20, 03	Apr. 01	Sept. 28, 60	Feb. 9, 02	N. Y.
Joseph B. Coghlan	North Atlantic Station	June 2, 02	June 99	Sept. 27, 60	Apr. 11, 02	Ill.
James H. Sands	Comdg. Coast Sq., N. A. fleet	May 19, 03	Aug. 98	Nov. 25, 59	Apr. 11, 02	Md.
Yates Stirling	Com. Phil. Sq., Asiatic fleet	Apr. 15, 03	Dec. 97	Sept. 27, 60	June 8, 02	Md.
William C. Wise	Comdg. Atlantic Training Sq	July 1, 03	Sept. 98	Sept. 29, 60	June 14, 02	Ky.
Purnell F. Harrington	Comdt. n. yd., Norfolk	Apr. 1, 03	June 98	Sept. 20, 61	Mar. 21, 03	Del.
Charles D. Sigsbee	Comdt. n. yd., League Island	May 1, 03	Jan. 00	Sept. 27, 59	Aug. 10, 03	N. Y.
Colby M. Chester	Supt. Nav. Observatory	Nov. 1, 02	Mar. 01	Oct. 31, 59	Aug. 10, 03	Conn.
Charles J. Barclay	Comdt. n. yd., Puget Sound	June 1, 03	Oct. 99	Sept. 21, 60	Sept. 11, 03	Pa.
Benjamin P. Lamberton	Comdg. S. Atlantic Squadron		Nov. 99	Sept. 21, 61	Oct. 11, 03	Pa.
French E. Chadwick	Pres. Naval War College	Oct. 25, 00	Dec. 99	Sept. 28, 61	Oct. 11, 03	W. Va
Bowman H. McCalla	Comdt. n. yd., Mare Island	July 11, 03	May 02	Nov. 30, 61	Oct. 11, 03	N. J.
William H. Whiting	Comdt. Tr. Sta., San Fran.	July 10, 03	Feb. 03	Sept. 21, 60	Oct. 11, 03	Wis.

REAR ADMIRALS RETIRED.

Name.	Present Residence.	Retired.	Sea Service. Ys.	Sea Service. Ms.	Shore or Other Duty. Ys.	Shore or Other Duty. Ms.	Born.
George Beall Balch	Baltimore, Md	3 Jan. 83	21	2	19	8	Tenn.
Aaron Konkle Hughes	Washington, D. C.	31 March 84	19	7	13	0	N. Y.
John Henry Upshur	Washington, D. C.	1 June 85	22	5	16	8	Va.
Samuel Rhoads Franklin	Washington, D. C.	24 Aug. 87	25	11	17	1	Penn.
Stephen Bleecker Luce	War College, Newport, R. I.	25 March 89	33	1	13	3	N. Y.
Bancroft Gherardi	East Orange, N. J.	10 Nov. 94	25	8	17	0	La.
David B. Harmony	Santa Barbara, Cal.	26 June 93	21	7	17	5	Penn.
Andrew Ellicott Kennedy Benham	Board of Awards, Washington, D. C.	10 April 94	22	11	20	8	N. Y.
James Augustin Greer	Washington, D. C.	28 Feb. 95	20	4	22	5	Ohio.
Aaron Ward Weaver	Washington, D. C.	26 Sept. 93	20	1	20	2	Dist of Col.
George Brown	Indianapolis, Ind.	19 June 97	22	7	19	5	Ind.
John Grimes Walker	Washington, D. C.	20 March 97	17	2	24	4	N. H.
Francis Munroe Ramsay	Board of Awards, Washington, D. C.	5 April 97	16	9	29	10	Dist. of Col.
Oscar Fitzalan Stanton	New London, Conn.	30 July 94	19	9	17	8	N. Y.
Henry Erben	New York, N. Y.	6 Sept. 94	20	2	20	6	N. Y.
Lester Anthony Beardslee	Beaufort, S. C.	1 Feb. 98	21	5	17	7	N. Y.
Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Jr.	Washington, D. C.	6 Feb. 98	20	5	20	6	Mass.
Joseph Nelson Miller	New York, N. Y.	22 Nov. 98	18	7	26	0	Ohio.
Edmund Orville Matthews	On leave abroad	24 Oct. 98	14	3	29	7	Md.
Charles Stuart Norton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 Aug. 98	16	9	26	1	N. Y.
John A. Howell	Warrenton, Va.	16 March 02	16	9	29	3	N. Y.
Henry Lycurgus Howison	Yonkers, N. Y.	10 Oct. 99	15	4	28	8	Dist. of Col.
Albert Kautz	Amherst, Mass.	29 Jan 01	17	5	22	5	Ohio.
Norman Von Heldreich Farquhar	Washington, D. C.	11 April 02	18	2	27	7	Pa.
Winfield Scott Schley	New York, N. Y.	9 Oct. 01	18	3	25	4	Md.
Bartlett Jefferson Cromwell	Washington, D. C.	9 Feb. 02	17	5	22	9	Ga.
William George Buehler	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 March 99	16	11	21	5	Penn.
Henry Bellows Robeson	Walpole, N. H.	28 March 99	16	1	21	6	Conn.
Benjamin Franklin Day	Glasgow, Va.	28 March 00	17	8	16	4	Ohio.
Alexander Hugh McCormick	Annapolis, Md.	26 March 00	15	1	23	5	Dist. of Col.
Edwin Malcolm Shepard	Washington, D. C.	18 June 02	20	5	19	3	N. Y.
George Henry Wadleigh	Dover, N. H.	7 June 02	17	5	21	1	N. H.
Louis Joseph Allen	Clifton Springs, N. Y.	14 Jan. 02	18	2	21	8	Md.
Nicoll Ludlow	Oakdale, N. Y.	1 Nov. 99	19	2	14	5	N. Y.
James Entwistle	Paterson, N. J.	8 July 99	20	2	13	3	N. J.
Nehemiah Mayo Dyer	Melrose, Mass.	19 Feb. 01	16	0	18	8	Mass.
Joseph Trilley	San Francisco, Cal.	25 Sept. 99	17	1	15	10	Ireland.
John Lowe	Noroton, Conn.	11 Dec. 00	21	0	15	7	England.
Cipriano Andrade	Philadelphia, Pa.	1 July 01	19	1	16	9	Mexico.
Ralph Aston	Brooklyn, N. Y.	20 Jan. 02	21	3	11	8	Conn.
James G. Green	Washington, D. C.	11 May 01	19	2	15	6	Mass.

REAR ADMIRALS RETIRED.—Continued.

Name.	Present Residence.	Retired.	Sea Service.		Shore or Other Duty.		Born.
			Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	
Charles Henry Rockwell	Chatham, Mass.	29 April 02	16	6	16	6	Mass.
James McQueen Forsyth	New Orleans, La.	25 Sept. 01	19	2	17	3	Bahama Is.
Edwin Samuel Houston	Washington, D. C.	7 June 02	19	6	16	0	Penn.
George Elmore Ide	New York, N. Y.	27 Sept. 01	16	10	14	0	Ohio.
Oscar Walter Farenholt	San Francisco, Cal.	1 Sept. 01	19	10	18	0	Texas.
Eugene Winslow Watson	Washington, D. C.	2 June 02	17	9	19	0	Mass.
John Fairfield Merry	Somerville, Mass.	5 March 02	21	8	13	10	Me.
William Campbell Gibson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	23 July 00	21	8	14	2	N. Y.
Washburn Maynard	Washington, D. C.	1 Nov. 02	14	5	24	9	Tenn.
Chapman Coleman Todd	Crozet, Albemarle, Va.	31 Oct. 02	18	0	17	1	Ky.
William Augustus Windsor	Bayonne, N. J.	16 Sept. 02	19	11	15	9	Va.
John Donaldson Ford	Insp. duty, Bu. S. E. and Ord.	19 May 02	16	11	19	11	Md.
Frederick Martin Symonds	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1 Dec. 02	21	2	13	11	N. Y.
Edward Hickman Gheen	Naval rec. rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.	1 Dec. 02	19	10	17	2	Pa.
Wells Laflin Field	Bennington, Vt.	20 Nov. 02	21	9	15	5	Mo.
John Schouler	Annapolis, Md.	21 Nov. 99	14	3	18	8	Mass.
Edwin White	Princeton, N. J.	28 Dec. 99	17	6	16	5	Ohio.
John McGowan	Washington, D. C.	13 April 01	18	8	16	8	Del.
George Milton Book	Trt., A. & N. hosp., Hot Springs, Ark	8 Mar. 00	16	6	11	10	Pa.
Edward Trask Strong	Albany, N. Y.	21 Nov. 00	19	2	15	0	Mass.
Frank Courtis	Berkeley, Cal.	27 Sept. 01	19	0	16	4	Ohio.
Clifford Hardy West	Brooklyn, N. Y.	17 June 02	16	11	19	11	N. Y.
Fernando Padilla Gilmore	New York, N. Y.	6 Nov. 02	20	0	15	2	Ohio.
John R. Bartlett	Washington, D. C.	12 July 97	14	8	18	1	R. I.
George C. Reuney	Washington, D. C.	10 Aug. 03	19	3	23	11	Vt.
Arent S. Crowninshield	Seal Harbor, Me.	20 Mar. 03	18	10	20	3	N. Y.
Silas Casey	Washington, D. C.	11 Sept. 03	18	8	25	0	R. I.
Charles R. Roelker	Washington, D. C.	23 Sept. 03	12	10	25	11	N. Y.
George W. Melville	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 Jan. 03	17	8	23	3	N. Y.
Franklin Hanford	Scottsville, N. Y.	3 Jan. 03	20	9	15	7	N. Y.
Abraham B. H. Lillie	New York, N. Y.	6 Mar. 03	19	3	18	7	N. Y.

COMMODORES RETIRED.

(The rank of commodore has been abolished in the active list.)

Name.	Present Residence or Duty.	Retired.	Sea Service.		Shore of Other Duty.		Born.
			Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	
Somerville Nicholson	Washington, D. C.	7 April 81	27	8	12	3	N. Y.
William Penn McCann	New Rochelle, N. Y.	4 May 92	19	4	19	4	Ky.
James Henry Gillis	Alexandria, Va.	14 May 93	22	4	11	10	Penn.
Robert Lees Pythian	Annapolis, Md.	29 July 97	15	1	25	4	Penn.
Rush Richard Wallace	Washington, D. C.	7 Nov. 97	17	10	22	4	Tenn.

CAPTAINS, ACTIVE LIST.

Name.	Present Duty or Station.	Date of Present Duty or Leave.	Expiration of Last Cruise or Tour of Sea Service.	Date of Entry Into the Service.	Date of Present Commission.	Appointed from.
Charles O'Neil*	Chief Bu. of Ordnance	June 1, 97	March 96	Apr. 1, 62	July 21, 97	Mass.
Caspar F. Goodrich	Comdt. n. yd., Portsmouth	Sept. 1, 03	June 00	Dec. 10, 61	Sept. 16, 97	Conn.
Theodore F. Jewell	Mem. Ex. & Ret. Boards	Sept. 18, 01	Feb. 00	Nov. 29, 61	Feb. 1, 98	Va.
William M. Folger	Lt. house inspr. 3d dist.	May 15, 01	May 01	Sept. 21, 61	Feb. 6, 98	Ohio.
Francis M. Dickens	Comdt. n. yd., Pensacola	July 28, 03	Dec. 01	Sept. 20, 61	July 3, 98	Conn.
Geo. F. F. Wilde	Capt. n. yd., Boston	June 13, 03	Jan. 01	Nov. 30, 61	Aug. 10, 98	Mass.
Charles H. Davis	Comdg. Alabama	Nov. 3, 02	Nov. 02	Nov. 29, 61	Aug. 10, 98	Mass.
Charles J. Train	Pres. Bd. Insp & Survey	May 4, 01	May 01	Nov. 28, 61	Nov. 22, 98	Mass.
Geo. W. Pigman	Comdg. Wabash	Dec. 12, 01	July 01	Sept. 28, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Ind.
Geo. A. Converse	Ch. of Bureau Equipment	Oct. 16, 03	Sept. 03	Nov. 29, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Vt.
Royal B. Bradford*	Comdg. Illinois	Sept. —, 03	July 97	Nov. 28, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Me.
Joseph E. Craig	Capt. n. yd., Norfolk	Dec. 30, 02	Sept. 02	Nov. 29, 61	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
Charles M. Thomas	Comdg. Franklin	Mar. 13, 02	Feb. 02	Nov. 28, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Pa.
Albert S. Snow	Comdg. Hancock	Mar. 15, 01	Nov. 00	Nov. 30, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Me.
George C. Reiter	Mem. Lt. House Board	Aug. 27, 03	Jan. 03	Sept. 20, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Pa.
Willard H. Brownson	Supt. Nav. Academy	Nov. 6, 02	Nov. 02	Nov. 29, 61	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
William W. Mead	Comdt. tr. sta., Newport	Sept. 3, 02	Jan. 02	Dec. 30, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
Edwin Longnecker	Comdt. n. sta., Charleston	Mar. 26, 01	April 00	Sept. 24, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Pa.
Thomas Perry	Capt. n. yd., New York	May 11, 03	May 03	Sept. 25, 61	June 11, 99	N. Y.
Charles H. Stockton	Nav. Attache, London	May 29, 03	Mar. 03	Nov. 14, 61	July 8, 99	Pa.
Asa Walker	Comdg. San Francisco	Jan. 2, 02	May 99	Nov. 21, 62	Sept. 9, 99	N. H.
Henry W. Lyon	Comdg. Olympia	Jan. 25, 02	June 99	Oct. 7, 62	Mar. 27, 00	Mass.
James H. Dayton	Nav. War College	July 6, 03	May 03	Sept. 27, 62	Mar. 29, 00	Ind.
Morris R. S. Mackenzie	Capt. n. yd., Portsmouth	May 7, 03	Jan. 03	Sept. 29, 62	July 1, 00	N. J.
Charles S. Sperry	Nav. War College	June 2, 03	Feb. 03	Sept. 26, 62	July 1, 00	Conn.
John J. Hunker	Comdg. New York	Jan. 3, 03	May 99	Apr. 18, 62	Dec. 11, 00	Ohio.
William T. Burwell	Comdg. Oregon	Aug. 29, 02	May 00	Sept. 30, 62	Nov. 29, 00	Mo.
Robert M. Berry	Comdg. Kentucky	Feb. 1, 03	Aug. 02	Jan. 31, 62	Feb. 11, 01	Ky.
Samuel W. Very	Ord. off., n. yd., Boston	Sept. 28, 01	June 00	Feb. 23, 63	Feb. 19, 01	Mass.
Henry N. Manney	Nav. War College	June 1, 03	May 03	Sept. 24, 61	Mar. 3, 01	Minn.
Wm. T. Swinburne	Comdg. Texas	Oct. 20, 02	Aug. 99	Sept. 29, 62	Mar. 3, 01	R. I.
Joseph N. Hemphill	Comdg. Kearsarge	May 10, 02	Jan. 00	Sept. 29, 62	Mar. 3, 01	Ohio.
William H. Emory	Comdg. Indiana	Aug. 23, 02	May 02	Sept. 23, 62	Apr. 14, 01	D. C.
George A. Bicknell	Comdt., n. s., Key West	Aug. 14, 02	May 00	Dec. 2, 61	May 12, 01	Ind.

CAPTAINS, ACTIVE LIST.—Continued.

Name.	Present Duty or Station.	Date of Present Duty or Leave.	Expiration of Last Cruise or Tour of Sea Service.	Date of Entry Into the Service.	Date of Present Commission.	Appointed from.
Charles T. Hutchins	Sec. Lt. House Board	Nov. 3, 02	May 02	Jan. 2, 62	July 2, 01	Pa.
Benjamin F. Tilley	Capt., n. y., Mare Isl	Feb. 10, 02	Oct. 01	Sept. 23, 63	Sept. 2, 01	R. I.
Harry Knox	Comdg. Brooklyn	May 23, 03	July 01	Mar. 2, 63	Sept. 22, 01	Ohio.
John P. Merrell	Com. n. sta., N. Orleans	Nov. 15, 01	Sept. 00	July 30, 63	Sept. 26, 01	Mich.
Joseph G. Eaton	Comdg. Massachusetts	May 11, 03	Sept. 02	Sept. 24, 63	Sept. 28, 01	Mass.
Eugene H. C. Leutze	Comdg. Maine	Nov. 15, 02	Dec. 99	Mar. 4, 63	Oct. 9, 01	D. C.
Uriel Sebree	Comdg. Wisconsin	Nov. 14, 01	Nov. 99	July 23, 63	Oct. 9, 01	Mo.
Albert R. Couden	Comdt., n. sta., Cavite	Oct. —, 02	Sept. 02	Sept. 26, 63	Jan. 15, 02	Utah.
Edwin C. Pendleton	Supt. Gun Fact., Washington, D. C.	Oct. 15, 02	Aug. 02	Oct. 10, 63	Jan. 21, 02	S. of O.
William Swift	Bureau of Navigation	May 27, 02	Apr. 02	Sept. 25, 63	Feb. 9, 02	Conn.
Henry B. Mansfield	Member Ex. & Ret. Bds	Oct., 03	June 03	Feb. 27, 63	Feb. 9, 02	Mass.
Frederick M. Symonds	Nav. War Col. (att'd'ce)	June 2, 02	June 99	Sept. 26, 62	Mar. 16, 02	N. Y.
Albert Ross	Comdg. Buffalo	May 10, 02	Dec. 99	July 24, 63	Apr. 11, 02	Pa.
Richardson Clover	Waiting orders	June 10, 03	Sept. 98	July 30, 63	Apr. 11, 02	Mo.
James M. Miller	Comdg. Columbia	Oct. 1, 03	March 01	Sept. 24, 63	Apr. 29, 02	Mo.
John V. B. Bleecker	Capt. n. yd., Puget Sound	Dec. 15, 02	Oct. 01	Oct. 10, 63	June 3, 02	S. of O.
Andrew Dunlap	Comdt., n. sta., San Juan	Oct. 17, 02	April 00	Apr. 23, 62	June 8, 02	N. Y.
John A. B. Smith	Navy yard, New York	June 3, 99	Jan. 96	Apr. 21, 63	June 8, 02	Md.
Harrison G. O. Colby	Chg. recrt. ren., Boston	Sept. 16, 01	April 01	Nov. 25, 62	June 18, 02	Mass.
Leavitt C. Logan	Bureau of Equipment	Dec. 22, 00	July 00	Feb. 28, 63	July 11, 02	Ohio.
Conway H. Arnold	Comdg. Puritan	Aug. 30, 03	April 01	Sept. 30, 63	Sept. 17, 02	S. of O.
William S. Cowles	Asst. to Bu. Navigation	Sept. 30, 99	Feb. 99	July 22, 63	Nov. 2, 02	Conn.
Robert W. Milligan	Navy yard, Norfolk	July 1, 99	May 99	Aug. 3, 63	Nov. 7, 02	Pa.
Edward D. Taussig	Comdg. Independence	Oct. —, 03	Oct. 02	July 24, 63	Nov. 7, 02	Mo.
Richard Inch	Insp. Mach., Newp. News	May 14, 00	May 99	Sept. 8, 63	Nov. 21, 02	D. C.
John E. Pillsbury	With Gen. Board	Oct. 18, 02	Oct. 02	Sept. 22, 62	Nov. 21, 02	At L.
William H. Reeder	Comdg. Hartford	Nov. 23, 01	July 96	Sept. 20, 62	Aug. 10, 98	Iowa.
George W. Baird	Supt. S., W. & N. bldg	Aug. 5, 95	July 95	Sept. 19, 62	Mar. 3, 99	D. C.
Charles W. Rae	Mem. Ex. Board	May 17, 00	March 99	Oct. 10, 66	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
Harrie Webster	Insp. duty (Bu. S. E. & O.)	Feb. 3, 00	Dec. 97	Feb. 8, 62	Mar. 3, 99	D. C.
Chas. C. Cornwell	Comdg. Chicago	May 15, 03	June 00	Sept. 20, 64	Dec. 25, 98	Utah.
Holland N. Stevenson	Insp. mach., Un. I. Wks	Aug. 23, 99	May 99	Oct. 10, 66	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
George H. Kearny	Navy yard, Boston	Mar. 19, 00	April 97	Oct. 10, 66	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
Adolph Marix	Comdg. Minneapolis	Sept. 17, 03	Oct. 98	Sept. 26, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Iowa.
Raymond P. Rodgers	Eqp. off., n. yd., N. Y	May 1, 01	Sept. 00	July 25, 64	Mar. 3, 99	S. of O.
William S. Moore	Insp. duty (Bu. Stm. Eng.)	Feb. 7, 99	Oct. 98	Oct. 10, 66	Mar. 3, 99	Mass.
Royal R. Ingersoll	Naval War College	July 6, 03	Sept. 99	July 23, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Mich.
Seaton Schroeder	Chief intelligence officer	May 1, 03	Oct. 02	Sept. 27, 64	Mar. 3, 99	S. C.
Duncan Kennedy	Comdg. Prairie	Oct. 21, 02	April 01	July 20, 64	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
Richard Wainwright	Comdg. Newark	Nov. 11, 02	Nov. 98	Sept. 28, 64	Mar. 3, 99	S. of O.
Jefferson F. Moser	Com. tr. ship Pensacola	Jan. 2, 02	Oct. 01	Sept. 29, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Pa.
Franklin J. Drake	Ord. off., n. yd., Mare Isl	May 11, 03	Feb. 03	Feb. 23, 63	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
Thomas C. McLean	Capt., n. yd., League Isl	Sept. 16, 03	Oct. 02	Sept. 21, 64	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
Wm. J. Barnette	Duty with Gen. Board	Jan. 27, 02	April 98	July 26, 64	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
Francis H. Delano	Comdg. Dixie	Sept. 30, 05	April 98	Sept. 23, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Mass.
Charles T. Force	Navy yard, Pensacola	Jan. 15, 03	July 02	Sept. 24, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
Edwin K. Moore	Eqpt. off., n. yd., Boston	Oct. 15, 01	Sept. 01	Oct. 1, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.

*With rank of Rear Admiral.

COMMANDERS, ACTIVE LIST.

Name.	Present Duty or Station.	Date of Present Duty or Leave.	Expiration of Last Cruise or Tour of Sea Service.	Date of Entry Into the service.	Date of Present Commission.	Appointed from.
John A. Rodgers	Comdg. Albany	Feb. 11, 02	April 99	July 30, 63	Mar. 3, 99	S. of O.
Albion V. Wadhams	Ch. recrt. sta., Chicago	Feb. 24, 03	Feb. 03	Sept. 26, 64	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
James D. Adams	Navy yard, New York	Sept. 1, 03	Sept. 02	Sept. 27, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Miss.
James K. Cogswell	Navy yard, Portsmouth	May 26, 02	Jan. 02	Sept. 25, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Wis.
Frederic Singer	Comdg. Solace	May 20, 02	June 99	July 27, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.
James R. Selfridge	Ord. off., n. yd., Boston	Oct. 2, 03	March 03	July 21, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Cal.
William H. Everett	Ord. off., n. yd., Norfolk	Aug. 5, 02	July 00	July 23, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Conn.
John M. Hawley	Lt. hse. insp., 5th dist	Mar. 19, 02	Nov. 01	July 23, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Mass.
Gottfried Blocklinger	Comdg. New Orleans	Nov. 20, 02	June 02	July 22, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Iowa.
Perry Garst	Lt. hse. insp., 10th dist	Aug. 28, 02	Feb. 02	July 28, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Ill.
Arthur B. Speyers	Navy yard, New York	Sept. 1, 03	Aug. 03	July 24, 63	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
Ebenezer S. Prime	Comdt. n. sta., Port Royal	May 11, 03	Jan. 03	Sept. 22, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.
William P. Potter	Special duty, Navy Dept	Aug. 1, 03	June 03	Sept. 26, 65	Sept. 9, 99	N. Y.
Nathan E. Niles	Nav. Home, Philadelphia	Apr. 1, 03	Feb. 03	July 24, 64	Mar. 25, 99	Pa.
Giles B. Harber	Asiatic Station	Sept. 28, 03	Oct. 99	July 24, 65	Sept. 25, 99	Ohio.
John B. Briggs	Comdg. Baltimore	May 6, 03	Jan. 00	Sept. 28, 65	Oct. 10, 99	Mass.
Newton E. Mason	Comdg. Cincinnati	Oct. 7, 02	Feb. 99	July 24, 65	Nov. 2, 99	Pa.
Thomas H. Stevens	Leave	Sept. 1, 03	Jan. 02	Oct. 1, 63	Mar. 29, 99	S. of O.
Charles P. Perkins	Comdg. Concord	Sept. 22, 02	Dec. 98	July 21, 65	July 8, 99	Mass.
Charles G. Bowman	Lt. hse. insp., 6th dist	July 7, 02	June 02	July 29, 65	July 8, 99	Ind.
William H. Beehler	Comdg. Monterey	Feb. 10, 03	June 98	July 28, 64	Sept. 22, 99	Md.
Arthur P. Nazro	Comdg. Raleigh	Nov. 1, 02	July 00	July 21, 65	Nov. 22, 99	Mass.
William W. Kimball	Comdg. Alert	Dec. 24, 01	Nov. 99	July 31, 65	Dec. 8, 99	S. of O.
William P. Day	Comdg. Mohican	Oct. 17, 02	April 00	July 26, 65	Dec. 12, 99	E. boy.
John C. Wilson	Waiting orders	Oct., 03	Oct. 03	July 24, 65	Dec. 29, 99	N. Y.
Geo. P. Colvocoresses	Comdg. Yankee	Nov. 20, 01	Nov. 99	Sept. 28, 64	June 30, 00	S. of O.
Uriah R. Harris	Comdg. Wilmington	Apr. 8, 02	Jan. 00	July 22, 65	Dec. 31, 99	Ind.
Richard G. Davenport	Navy yard, Washington	May 1, 02	April 02	Sept. 29, 64	Feb. 18, 00	Ga.
John A. Norris	Sick leave	Oct., 05	March 03	Sept. 27, 65	July 1, 00	Pa.
Edward B. Barry	Navy yard, Norfolk	Apr. 15, 03	Dec. 02	July 21, 65	Mar. 9, 00	S. of O.
Herbert Winslow	Lt. hse. insp., 11th dist	Aug. 31, 02	May 02	July 21, 65	Mar. 27, 00	S. of O.
William H. Turner	Comdg. Atlanta	Aug. 24, 02	April 00	July 22, 65	Mar. 29, 00	Ohio.
Charles E. Colahan	Comdg. Cleveland	May 5, 03	Aug. 02	July 21, 65	July 1, 00	Pa.
Albert G. Berry	Insp. mach., Bethlehem, Pa.	July 25, 03	April 03	July 25, 65	July 1, 00	At L.
Nathaniel J. K. Patch	Comdg. Montgomery	July 15, 02	Aug. 00	Sept. 20, 65	July 23, 00	Mass.
Thomas S. Phelps, Jr	Comdg. Marblehead	Nov. 1, 02	June 99	July 26, 65	Aug. 19, 00	S. of O.
Karl Rohrer	Ord. off., n. yd., New York	Apr. 10, 03	Dec. 02	July 22, 65	Nov. 22, 00	Mo.

COMMANDERS, ACTIVE LIST.—Continued.

Name.	Present Duty or Station.	Date of Present Duty or Leave.	Expiration of Last Cruise or Tour of Sea Service.	Date of Entry Into the Service.	Date of Present Commission.	Appointed from.
John A. H. Nickels	Comdg. Topeka	Sept. 5, 01	Oct. 99	Oct. 8, 64	Nov. 29, 00	Miss.
Clinton K. Curtis	Comdg. Alliance	Sept. 21, 03	Oct. 01	Sept. 27, 65	Dec. 11, 00	W. Va.
Theodoric Porter	Waiting Orders	June 20, 03	June 03	Sept. 20, 65	Jan. 29, 01	S. of O.
Daniel D. V. Stuart	Ch. Rec. Sta. New York	Sept. 1, 03	June 03	Sept. 24, 63	Feb. 11, 01	N. Y.
Charles A. Adams	Navy yard, New York	Oct. 21, 01	July 01	July 24, 63	Feb. 11, 01	Wis.
Kossuth Niles	Lt. hse, insp., 8th dist.	Apr. 10, 01	Mar. 01	Sept. 22, 65	Feb. 19, 01	Ill.
Warner B. Bayley	Mem. Nav. Ex. Board	Oct. —, 03	Nov. 00	Aug. 4, 64	Mar. 3, 01	N. Y.
Dennis H. Mahan	Comdg. Monadnock	Oct. 11, 02	April 00	July 21, 65	Mar. 3, 01	S. of. O.
James H. Perry	Bu. Stm. Engineering	Oct. 16, 99	Oct. 99	Jan. 29, 67	Mar. 3, 01	Conn.
Albert F. Dixon	Navy yard, Mare Island	Aug. 15, 01	June 01	Oct. 29, 70	Mar. 3, 01	Mass.
Samuel P. Comly	Lt. hse. insp., 4th dist.	Jan. 18, 03	Jan. 03	July 26, 65	Mar. 3, 01	N. J.
John Hubbard	Comdg. Nashville	Feb. 14, 03	Feb. 01	July 25, 66	Apr. 2, 01	Ariz.
Alexander McCrackin	Comdg. Des Moines	Nov. —, 03	April 00	July 25, 66	Apr. 14, 01	Iowa.
George L. Dyer	Comdg. Rainbow	Feb. 9, 03	May 01	July 23, 66	Apr. 19, 01	Me.
Corwin P. Rees	Nav. War College	June 6, 03	Sept. 03	July 30, 66	May 12, 01	Ohio.
Lewis C. Heilner	Comdg. Essex	Apr. 30, 02	Jan. 99	July 24, 66	May 12, 01	Pa.
Joseph B. Murdock	Comdg. Denver	Sept. 25, 03	Nov. 00	July 25, 66	June 16, 01	Mass.
Hugo Osterhaus	Asiatic Station	Sept. 23, 03	Oct. 01	Sept. 22, 65	July 2, 01	Mo.
Albert C. Dillingham	Comdg. Detroit	Sept. 19, 02	Sept. 00	July 21, 65	July 12, 01	Pa.
John B. Collins	Capt. n. yd., Cavite Sta.	Apr. 11, 03	Nov. 99	July 26, 66	July 12, 01	La.
Charles S. Vreeland	Comdg. Arkansas	Aug. 8, 02	Mar. 00	July 27, 66	Aug. 15, 01	E. boy.
Nathan Sargent	Aid to the Admiral	Sept. 25, 01	Sept. 01	July 20, 66	Sept. 2, 01	Pa.
James H. Bull	Lt. hse. insp., 7th dist.	Mar. 15, 02	Aug. 00	July 25, 66	Sept. 22, 01	Mont.
Greenlief A. Merriam	Lt. hse. insp., 1st, dist.	Sept. 16, 01	Aug. 01	July 21, 66	Sept. 22, 01	Mass.
John B. Milton	Lt. hse, insp., 12th. dist.	Oct. 5, 01	Sept. 01	July 26, 66	Sept. 26, 01	Ky.
Wm. H. Nauman	Ins. mach., Philadelphia	Feb. 28, 99	Mar. 98	Apr. 24, 72	Sept. 28, 01	Pa.
Aaron Ward	Waiting orders	Oct. 9, 03	Oct. 03	Sept. 26, 67	Sept. 28, 01	Pa.
George W. Mentz	Comdg. Monongahela	Sept. 9, 03	July 03	Sept. 25, 66	Sept. 28, 01	N. J.
Sidney A. Staunton	Waiting orders	Sept. 3, 03	Sept. 03	Sept. 20, 67	Oct. 9, 01	W. Va.
Charles W. Bartlett	Lt. hse. insp., 2d. dist.	Dec. 5, 02	Oct. 02	June 20, 67	Oct. 9, 01	Mass.
Chauncey Thomas	Comdg. Bennington	Oct. 26, 01	Dec. 99	Sept. 25, 67	Oct. 26, 01	Pa.
William A. Marshall	Comdg. Vicksburg	May 17, 03	Nov. 01	June 26, 67	Dec. 27, 01	Pa.
John E. Roller	Eqp. off., n. yd., Norfolk	Jan. 20, 03	Sept. 02	June 20, 67	Dec. 28, 01	E. boy.
Carlos G. Calkins	Lt. hse. insp., 13th dist.	Oct. 10, 02	Oct. 02	June 20, 67	Jan. 15, 02	Ohio.
William E. Sewell	Nav. Gov., Is. of Guam	Nov. —, 02	May 00	Sept. 25, 67	Jan. 21, 02	N. Y.
Henry McCrea	Waiting orders	Oct. —, 03	Oct. 03	July 20, 66	Feb. 9, 02	Ind.
Edw. F. Quatrough	Supervisor harbor, N. Y.	Apr. 30, 02	April 02	Sept. 20, 67	Feb. 9, 02	N. Y.
Lucien Young	Lt. hse. insp., 9th dist.	Mar. 7, 02	Dec. 01	June 21, 69	Mar. 5, 02	Ky.
Asher C. Baker	La. Purchase Exposition	Apr. 21, 02	Feb. 02	Sept. 30, 67	Mar. 5, 02	Iowa.
W. H. H. Southerland	Hydrographer	Nov. 4, 01	Nov. 01	June 29, 68	Mar. 5, 02	E. boy.
Charles E. Fox	Comdg. Adams	Aug. 28, 02	Sept. 00	June 25, 68	Mar. 16, 02	At. L.
John C. Fremont	Comdg. Florida	June 18, 03	Oct. 02	June 25, 68	Apr. 11, 02	At. L.
Albert Mertz	Comdg. Newport	July 20, 03	April 01	June 26, 67	Apr. 11, 02	Wis.
Rogers H. Galt	Navy yard, Norfolk	Sept. 15, 03	Oct. 02	June 25, 68	Apr. 29, 02	At. L.
Vincendon L. Cottman	Comdg. Wyoming	Nov. 24, 02	Dec. 99	Sept. 25, 68	June 3, 02	N. Y.
Frank E. Sawyer	Comdg. Helena	Sept. 9, 03	Mar. 01	Sept. 25, 68	June 8, 02	Mass.
Thomas B. Howard	Comdg. Nevada	Feb. 28, 03	Aug. 01	June 25, 69	June 8, 02	At. L.
Walter C. Cowles	Bd. Insp. & Survey	Aug. 1, 02	June 02	Sept. 22, 69	June 14, 02	Conn.
Austin M. Knight	Comdg. Yankton	Oct. 19, 01	Aug. 00	June 30, 69	June 16, 02	Fla.
Charles J. Badger	Naval Academy	Apr. 25, 03	June 02	June 24, 69	June 18, 02	At. L.
Samuel W. B. Diehl	Comdg. Boston	July 19, 01	July 99	Sept. 21, 69	July 11, 02	Pa.
Reginald F. Nicholson	Bu. of Navigation	July 25, 01	July 01	Sept. 30, 69	Sept. 17, 02	N. C.
E. B. Underwood	Naval Gov., Samoa	Feb. 19, 03	March 01	June 26, 69	Sept. 17, 02	At. L.
Wm. F. Halsey	Naval Academy	July 21, 02	June 02	Sept. 22, 69	Nov. 2, 02	La.
Frank A. Wilner	Nav. Sta., New Orleans	Jan. 1, 03	June 02	June 30, 69	Nov. 7, 02	N. Y.
Henry Morrell	Navy yd., New York	Sept. 17, 02	July 02	June 30, 69	Nov. 7, 02	N. Y.
Wm. Winder	Comdg. Michigan	Jan. 4, 01	Oct. 99	Sept. 21, 69	Nov. 21, 02	N. H.
Chas. B. T. Moore	Eqp. off., n. yd., Mare Isl.	Oct. 1, 01	Aug. 01	Sept. 28, 69	Nov. 21, 02	Ill.
Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder	Bureau of Equipment	Oct. 23, 99	June 99	Sept. 25, 68	Dec. 2, 02	N. Y.
Alfred Reynolds	Ord. off., n. yd., League Isl	Dec. 1, 02	Sept. 02	Sept. 22, 69	Dec. 2, 02	Ind.
John M. Robinson	Naval Observatory	Aug. 11, 03	June 02	June 25, 69	Jan. 4, 03	At. L.
John K. Barton	Naval Academy	Aug. 7, 02	Aug. 02	Oct. 1, 71	Jan. 4, 03	Pa.
Robert G. Denig	Navy yd., League Island	July 14, 03	April 01	Oct. 1, 71	Jan. 10, 03	Ohio.
George H. Peters	Bureau of Equipment	Mar. 30, 03	Feb. 03	June 24, 70	Feb. 10, 03	Pa.
Bradley A. Fiske	Insp. duty, Bu. S. E. & Or	Sept. 15, 03	May 03	Sept. 24, 70	Mar. 7, 03	Ohio.
Frank H. Holmes	Navy yd., Mare Island	Jan. 3, 03	May 02	June 30, 70	Mar. 21, 03	Cal.
John F. Parker	Naval Sta., Cavite	Aug. 26, 02	Sept. 00	Sept. 30, 70	Mar. 21, 03	Ohio.
Hamilton Hutchins	Comdg. Annapolis	June 21, 03	Aug. 00	June 24, 70	Mar. 21, 03	N. H.
John M. Bowyer	Navy yd., Washington	July 18, 01	April 01	Sept. 30, 70	Mar. 21, 03	Iowa.
John C. Colwell	Eqp. off., n. yd., League Is	June 10, 03	April 03	Sept. 23, 70	Apr. 28, 03	At. L.
George B. Ransom	Navy yd., Portsmouth	June 23, 00	April 00	Oct. 1, 71	Aug. 10, 03	N. Y.
Edward J. Dorn	Navy yd., Boston	Aug. 20, 03	Mar. 03	Sept. 22, 70	Aug. 10, 03	Mo.
Bernard O. Scott	Comdg. Machias	Oct. —, 03	Feb. 01	June 30, 70	Aug. 10, 03	Ala.
William C. Eaton	Insp. duty, Bu. Stm. Eng.	Oct. 28, 02	April 00	Oct. 1, 72	Aug. 10, 03	N. Y.
Alfred B. Canaga	Bu. of Steam Engineering	May 18, 03	June 02	Oct. 1, 72	Aug. 10, 03	Ohio.
Abraham V. Zane	Insp. mach., Cramp S'yard	Aug. 18, 03	July 97	Oct. 1, 71	Sept. 11, 03	Pa.
John R. Edwards	Bu. Steam Engineering	Nov. 7, 00	Nov. 00	Oct. 1, 71	Sept. 23, 03	Pa.
Stacy Potts	Waiting orders	Oct. 3, 03	Oct. 03	Oct. 1, 71	Oct. 11, 03	Pa.
Henry T. Cleaver	Insp. duty, Bu. Stm. Eng.	Apr. 1, 02	Dec. 01	Oct. 1, 71	Oct. 11, 03	Pa.
James M. Helm	Asiatic Station	Oct. 3, 00	Nov. 98	Sept. 30, 71	Oct. 11, 03	Tenn.
Albert B. Willits	Waiting orders	Nov. —, 03	Nov. 03	Oct. 1, 72	Oct. 11, 03	Pa.
Cameron McR. Winslow	Bureau of Navigation	Mar. 1, 02	Feb. 02	Sept. 29, 70	Oct. 11, 03	At. L.
James P. S. Lawrence	Insp. duty, Bu. Stm. Eng.	Sept. 10, 00	Aug. 00	Mar. 22, 75	Oct. 11, 03	Pa.

THE MARINE CORPS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, COMMANDANT.

Name and Rank.	Present Duty or Station.	Date of Present Duty or Leave.	Expiration of Last Cruise or Tour of Sea Service.	Date of Entry Into the Marine Corps.	Date of Present Commission.	Appointed from
George F. Elliott	Hdqrs., Washington	Jan. 30, 91	July 76	Apr. 5, 58	July 1, 02	N. Y.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Name and Rank.	Present Duty or Station.	Date of Present Duty or Leave.	Expiration of Last Cruise or Tour of Sea Service.	Date of Entry Into the Marine Corps.	Date of Present Commission.	Appointed from.
George C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of Colonel.	Headquarters, Washington	May 28, 94	June, 92	July 2, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.
Charles H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.	.... do	Apr. 27, 99	Oct., 91	July 1, 83	Mar. 3, 03	Md.
Henry C. Haines, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of Major	Special duty, North Atlantic Fleet.	Nov. 1, 02	May, 02	....do.....	June 18, 03	At L.
Rufus H. Lane, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of Major.	Marine Barracks, Portsmouth.	Feb. 6, 03	Aug., 02	July 1, 93	....do.....	Ohio.
Louis J. Magill, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of Major.	Kearsarge	June 23, 02	Sept., 99	July 1, 95	....do.....	Pa.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Frank L. Denny, Quartermaster, with the rank of Colonel.	Headquarters, Washington	June 27, 97	Oct., 89	June 16, 80	Mar. 3, 99	Ind.
Thomas C. Prince, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.	Assistant Quartermaster's office, Philadelphia....	Dec. 31, 01	Feb., 96	July 1, 84	Mar. 3, 03	Ohio.
Charles L. McCawley, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Major.	Quartermaster's office, Washington.	Jan. 1, 02	Aug., 98	June 27, 97	Mar. 3, 99	D. C.
Cyrus S. Radford, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Major.	Marine barracks, Cavite, P. I.	Oct. 17, 01	March, 99	July 1, 92	Mar. 3, 03	Ky.
William B. Lemly, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.	Assistant Quartermaster's office, Philadelphia....	July 1, 03	Dec., 02	Apr. 8, 99	May 27, 99	N. C.
Edwin A. Jonas, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.	Marine barracks, Cavite, P. I.	July 6, 02	May, 01	May 26, 99	Jan. 13, 02	La.
Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.	Marine barracks, Olongapo, P. I.	Feb. 19, 02	First cruise.	Dec. 8, 99	June 18, 03	N. Y.
Norman G. Burton, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.	Special duty, North Atlantic Fleet.	Oct. 2, 02	Nov., 00	July 1, 99	....do.....	Mass.
Hugh L. Matthews, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.	Recruiting duty, Buffalo..	June 11, 03	Feb., 03	Feb. 17, 00	....do.....	Tenn.
Rupert C. Dewey, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.	Marine barracks, Washington.	May 14, 03	....do.....	July 23, 00	June 24, 03	Minn.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster, with the rank of Colonel.	Headquarters, Washington	Mar. 17, 77	Dec., 76	Apr. 21, 69	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
George Richards, Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.	Assistant Paymaster's office, San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 25, 01	Sept., 00	July 1, 93	Mar. 3, 03	Ohio.
William C. Dawson, Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Major.	Judge Advocate-General's office.	Mar. 21, 99	Nov., 98	July 1, 94	June 18, 03	Mo.
William G. Powell, Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Captain.	San Francisco.....	Dec. 15, 02	Feb., 01	July 1, 99	....do.....	At L.

NAVY YARDS AND SHORE STATIONS.

Station.	Officer Commanding.
Office of the Judge Advocate-General	Captain Samuel C. Lemly (retired).
Library and War Record office	Chief Clerk Charles W. Stewart.
Bureau of Yards and Docks	Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott.
Bureau of Equipment	Captain George A. Converse.
Hydrographic Office	Com. William H. H. Southerland.
Bureau of Navigation	Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor.
Bureau of Ordnance	Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil.
Office of Naval Intelligence	Captain Seaton Schroeder.
Inspection duty, Bureau of Ordnance	Rear Admiral John D. Ford.
Bureau of Construction and Repairs	Rear Admiral W. L. Capps.
Bureau of Steam Engineering	Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	Rear Admiral Henry T. B. Harris.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	Rear Admiral Presley M. Rixey.
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md	Captain Willard H. Brownson.
Naval Station, Boston, Mass	Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson.
Naval Station, Mare Island, Cal	Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla.
Naval Station, New Orleans, La	Captain John P. Merrill.
Naval Station, Newport, R. I	Captain William W. Mead.
Naval War College, Newport, R. I	Captain French E. Chadwick.
Special duty at War College, R. I	Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce.
Naval Station, Brooklyn, N. Y	Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers.

NAVY YARDS AND SHORE STATIONS—Continued.

Station.	Officer Commanding.
Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.	Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington.
Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.	
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pa.	Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee.
Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.	Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark.
Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.	Captain Ebenezer S. Prime.
Naval Station, Portsmouth, N. H.	Rear Admiral John J. Read.
Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.	Rear Admiral Charles J. Barclay.
Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.	Captain William W. Whiting.
Naval Station, Washington, D. C.	Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson.
Island of Guam.	Com. William E. Sewell.
Naval Station, Hawaii.	Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry.
Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands.	Captain Albert R. Couden.
Naval Station, San Juan, Porto Rico.	Captain Andrew Dunlap.
Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.	Captain Uriel Sebree.
Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska.	Captain Joseph H. Pendleton.

THE EXAMINING AND RETIRING BOARDS.

The members of the Naval Examining Board are: Rear Admiral John C. Watson, president; Captain Henry B. Mansfield, Captain Theodore F. Jewell, Captain George W. Baird and Commander Warner B. Bayley.

The members of the Naval Retiring Board are: Rear Admiral John C. Watson, president; Captain Henry B. Mansfield, Captain Theodore F. Jewell, Medical Director Richard C. Dean and Medical Inspector John C. Wise.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY AND ALMANAC.

The staff of the Naval Observatory is composed as follows: Captain Colby M. Chester, superintendent; Commander John M. Robinson, Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Hayden, Professor of Mathematics Aaron N. Skinner, Professor of Mathematics William S. Eicheloerger and Professor of Mathematics Frank B. Littell.

Professor of Mathematics Walter S. Harshman is director of the Nautical Almanac, which is published by the Navy Department.

THE NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS PAY TABLE.*

Rank.	On Sea Duty or Shore Duty Beyond Sea.	On Shore.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.	Rank.	On Sea Duty or Shore Duty Beyond Sea.	On Shore.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Admiral	$13,500	$13,500	.....	First Lieutenant and leader of band, Marine Corps	1,500	1,500	.....
Rear Admirals:				Ensigns, Navy	$1,400	$1,190	.....
First nine	7,500	6,375	.....	Second lieutenants, Marine Corps, chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers	1,400	1,400	.....
Second nine	5,500	4,675	.....	Midshipmen:			
Brigadier-General commandant of Marine Corps	.....	5,500	.....	In other than practice ships	950	.....	.....
Chiefs of Bureaus	.....	5,500	.....	Naval Academy and elsewhere	500	500	$500
Captains, Navy	3,500	2,975	.....	Chaplains	2,500	2,000	1,600
Judge-Advocate-General and colonels, Marine Corps, line and staff	3,500	3,500	.....	Professors of mathematics and civil engineers	2,400	2,400	1,500
Commanders, Navy	3,000	2,550	.....	Naval constructors	3,200	3,200	2,200
Lieutenant-colonels, Marine Corps, line and staff	3,000	3,000	.....	Assistant naval constructors	2,000	2,000	1,500
Lieutenant-commanders, Navy	2,500	2,125	.....	Warrant officers: Boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists and warrant machinists	1,200	900	700
Majors, Marine Corps, line and staff	2,500	2,500	.....	Mates:			
Lieutenants, Navy	1,800	1,530	.....	Those in service Aug. 1, 1894	1,200	900	700
Captains, Marine Corps:				Those appointed since	900	700	500
Line	1,800	1,800	.....				
Staff	2,000	2,000	.....				
Lieutenants (junior grade), Navy	1,500	1,275	.....				

*All wages and salaries quoted are for the period immediately succeeding enlistment. The increase in pay of each position is graded in accordance to the year of service.

The monthly pay of petty officers and enlisted men is as follows: Chief petty officers, $50 to $70; petty officers, first class, $36 to $65; petty officers, second class, $35 to $40; petty officers, third class, $30; seamen, first class, $21 to $35; seamen, second class, $15 to $30; seamen, third class, $9 to $22.

The monthly pay of stewards ranges from $35 to $45; of cooks, $25 to $55; and mess attendants, $16 to $24. The salary of the secretary to the Naval Academy is $1,800 per annum, and the salaries of the clerks at the various shore stations range from $1,000 to $1,800 per annum.

Non-commissioned officers in the Marine Corps receive from $15 to $35 monthly; musicians from $50 to $125 monthly, while the pay of privates is $13 a month.

ENLISTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Applicants for enlistment in the United States Navy must be over eighteen years of age, of American citizenship and capable of reading and writing English. The term of enlistment is four years, but no person will be accepted until he has first passed the medical examination prescribed by the regulations.

No minor under the age of eighteen years will be accepted without the consent of parent or guardian, and any such minor claiming to be more than eighteen years of age in order to secure enlistment is liable to punishment.

United States Naval Academy.

A school for the training of young men to serve as officers in the United States Navy was opened in 1845, following the plans of Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Polk. The course at that time consisted of five years, of which the first and last were spent at the school, the intervening three being passed at sea. The first class graduated in 1846. A reorganization of the institution was made in 1850, the name then becoming the United States Naval Academy, and its management being placed under the supervision of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. The course of study was then extended to seven years. In 1861 the academy was transferred to Newport, and returned to Annapolis at the close of the civil war, in 1865. In 1851 the three years sea service was abandoned, and the course made four years, to be changed to six years in 1873, when the administration of the school was placed directly under the Navy Department.

As at present arranged the curriculum includes seamanship, ordnance and gunnery, navigation, marine engineering, naval construction, mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanics, English, modern languages, physiology and hygiene and law.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Their Power, Armament, Etc.

Name.	Type or Rig.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost, or Contract Price.	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Tons Displacement.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Armored Steel Vessels.										
First Class:										
Alabama*[1]	B. S.†	40	552	1900	$2,650,000	11,366	17.10	11,565	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	16 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Connecticut*[1]	B. S.†	42	761	....	.....	16,500[6]	18[6]	16,000[6]	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 8 1-pdr. auto.; 2 3-in. field; 8 machine.
Georgia*[1]	B. S.†	44	768	...[5]	3,590,000	19,000[6]	19[6]	14,948	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F. G.	12 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Idaho[1]	B. S.†	...	...	....	.....[8]	10,000[6]	17[6]	13,000[6]	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 8 7-in. B. L. R. F.	12 3-in. B. L. R. F.; 6 3-pdr.; 2 3-in. field; 6 auto.
Illinois*[1]	B. S.†	35	625	1901	2,595,000	12,898	17.44	11,540	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	16 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colt; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Indiana[1]	B. S.†	32	459	1895	3,063,000	9,738	15.54	10,225	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Iowa*[1]	B. S.†	36	484	1897	3,010,000	12,105	17.08	11,363	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Kansas*[1]	B. S.†	42	814	...[5]	4,165,000	16,500[6]	18[6]	16,000[6]	4 12-in. B. L. R. F.; 8 8-in. B. L. R. F.; 12 7-in. B. L. R. F.	20 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 8-pdr. auto.; 2 3-in. field; 8 machine.
Kearsarge*[1]	B. S.†	38	612	1900	2,250,000	11,954	16.82	11,550	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Kentucky*[1]	B. S.†	38	575	1900	2,250,000	12,318	16.90	11,538	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Louisiana*[1]	B. S.†	42	761	....	3,990,000	16,500[6]	18[6]	16,000[6]	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto; 8 1-pdr. auto.; 2 3-in. field; 8 machine.
Maine*[1]	B. S.†	40	521	1902	2,885,000	15,840	18	12,500	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.	6 3-in. R. F. G.; 8 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Massachusetts[1]	B. S.†	32	477	1896	3,063,000	10,415	16.21	10,265	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Minnesota*[1]	B. S.†	42	814	...[5]	4,110,000	16,500[6]	18[6]	16,000	4 12-in. B. L. R. F.; 8 8-in. B. L. R. F.; 12 7-in. B. L. R. F.	20 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 8-pdr. auto; 2 3-in. field; 8 machine.
Mississippi[1]	B. S.†	...	...	....	.....[8]	10,000[6]	17[6]	13 000[6]	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 8 7-in. B. L. R. F.	12 3-in. B. L. R. F.; 6 3-pdr.; 2 3-in. field; 6 auto.
Missouri*[1]	B. S.†	40	521	...[5]	2,885,000	16,000[6]	18[6]	12,500	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.	6 3-in. R. F. G.; 8 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Nebraska*[1]	B. S.‡	44	668	...[5]	3,733,600	19,000[6]	19[6]	14,948	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F. G.	12 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
New Jersey*[1]	B. S.†	44	668	...[5]	3,405,000	19,000[6]	19[6]	14,948	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F. G.	12 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Ohio*[1]	B. S.†	40	521	...[5]	2,899,000	16,000[6]	18[6]	12,000	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.	6 3-in. R. F. G.; 8 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Oregon[1]	B. S.†	32	468	1896	3,222,810	11,111	16.79	10,250	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Rhode Island*[2]	B. S.†	44	668	...[5]	3,405,000	19,000[6]	19[6]	14,948	4 12-in B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F.	12 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Vermont*[1]	B. S.†	42	814	...[5]	4,179,000	16,500[6]	18[6]	16,000[6]	4 12-in. B. L. R. F.; 8 8-in. B. L. R. F.; 12 7-in. B. L. R. F.	20 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 2 3-in. field; 8 mach.
Virginia*[2]	B. S.†	44	668	...[5]	3,590,000	19,000[6]	19[6]	14,948	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F.	12 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Wisconsin*[1]	B. S.†	34	549	1901	2,674,950	12,609	17.17	11,500	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	16 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 6 1-pdr. R. F. G.
Second Class:										
Texas[1]	B. S.†	30	398	1895	2,500,000	8,610	17.8	6,315	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-in. B. L. R.	12 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 colts; 1 field gun.
Cruisers:										
Brooklyn*[1]	A. C.†	46	513	1896	2,986,000	18,769	21.91	8,150	8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F.	12 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
California*[1]	A. C.‡	47	698	...[5]	3,800,000	23,000[6]	22[6]	13,440[6]	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F.; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Colorado*[1]	A. C.†	47	698	...[5]	3,780,000	23,000[6]	22[6]	13,680	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Type or Rig.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost, or Contract Price.	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Tons Displacement.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Cruisers—Cont.										
Maryland*[1]	A. C.†	47	698	...[5]	$3,775,000	23,000[6]	22[6]	13,680	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
New York*[1]	A. C.‡	41	698	...[5]	3,885,000	23,000[6]	22[6]	8,200	6 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 4-in. R. F.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Pennsylvania*[1]	A. C.†	47	698	...[5]	3,890,000	23,000[6]	22[6]	13,680	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	8 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F.; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
South Dakota*[1]	A. C.†	47	698	...[5]	3,750,000	23,000[6]	22[6]	13,680	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Tennessee*[1]	A. C.†	44	770	...[5]	4,035,000	23,000[6]	22[6]	14,500[6]	4 10-in. B. L. R.; 16 6 in. B. L. R.	22 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. R. F. semi-auto.; 2 gatlings; 6 Colt auto.; 2 8-in. R. F. field; 4 1-pdr. R. F.
Washington*[1]	A. C.†	44	770	...[5]	4,035,000	23,000[6]	22[6]	14,518	4 10-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. B. L. R.	22 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. R. F. semi-auto.; 2 gatlings; 6 Colt auto.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 4 1-pdr. R. F.
West Virginia*[1]	A. C.‡	47	698	...[5]	3,885,000	23,000[6]	22[6]	13,680	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Albany[1]	P. C.†	24	332	1900	Purchased	7,400	20.5	3,767	6 6-in. R. F. G.; 4 4.7 in. R. F. G.	10 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Atlanta[2]	P. C.†	19	280	1886	617,000	4,030	15.60	3,000	2 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Baltimore*[1]	P. C.†	36	353	1890	1,325,000	10,064	20.09	4,413	12 6-in. R. F.; 6 14-pdr. R. F.	6 8-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 auto. g.; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Boston[2]	P. C.†	22	259	1887	619,000	4,300	15.60	3,035	2 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-in. B. L. R.	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Charleston[1]	P. C.†	...	631	...[5]	2,740,000	21,000[6]	22[6]	9,700	14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. S. A.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 .30 cal. mach.; 8 .30 cal. auto
Chattanooga[1]	P. C.‡	21	281	...[5]	1,039,966	4,700[6]	16.5[6]	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Chicago*[1]	P. C.†	33	438	1889	889,000	9,000	18[6]	5,000	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.	9 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Cincinnati[1]	P. C.†	20	341	1894	1,100,000	8,490	19[6]	3,213	11 5-in. R. F.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Cleveland[1]	P. C.‡	30	281	...[5]	1,041,650	4,700[6]	16.5[6]	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Columbia[1]	P. C.†	30	447	1894	2,726,000	18,509	22.8	7,375	1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in. B. L. R.; 8 4-in. R. F.	12 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Denver[1]	P. C.‡	30	281	...[5]	1,080,000	4,700[6]	16.5[6]	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Des Moines[1]	P. C.‡	27	281	...[5]	1,065,000	4,700[6]	16.5[6]	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Galveston[1]	P. C.‡	30	281	...[5]	1,027,000	4,700[6]	16.5[6]	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Milwaukee[1]	P. C.‡	...	631	...[5]	2,825,000	21,000[6]	22[6]	9,700	14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. S. A.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 .30 cal. mach.; 8 .30 cal. auto.
Minneapolis*[3]	P. C.†	30	447	1894	2,690,000	20,862	23.07	7,375	1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in. B. L. R.; 8 4-in. R. F.	12 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Newark*[1]	P. C.†	34	400	1891	1,248,000	8,869	19	4,098	12 6-in. R. F.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
New Orleans[1]	P. C.†	24	342	1898	Purchased	7,500	20[6]	3,769	6 6-in. R. F. G.; 4 4.7-in. R. F. G.	10 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Olympia*[1]	P. C.†	32	417	1895	1,796,000	17,313	21.69	5,870	10 5-in. R. F.; 4 8-in. B. L. R.	14 6-pdr. R. F.; 7 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 gatling.
Philadelphia*[1]	P. C.†	34	359	1890	1,350,000	8,815	19.68	4,410	12 6-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 5 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Raleigh[1]	P. C.†	20	297	1894	1,100,000	8,500[6]	19[6]	3,273	11 5-in. R. F.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
San Francisco*[1]	P. C.†	24	319	1890	1,428,000	9,913	19.52	4,868	10 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.	
St. Louis[1]	P. C.†	...	631	...[5]	2,740,000	21,000[6]	22[6]	9,700	14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. S. A.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 .30 cal. mach.; 8 .30 cal. auto.
Tacoma[1]	P. C.‡	30	281	...[5]	1,041,900	4,700[6]	16.5[6]	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in field.
Detroit[1]	U. P. C.†	16	252	1893	612,500	5,227	18.71	2,089	10 5-in. R. F.	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Marblehead[1]	U. P. C.†	14	257	1894	674,000	5,451	18.44	2,089	10 5-in. R. F.	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. field.
Montgomery[1]	U. P. C.†	20	232	1894	612,500	5,580	19.05	2,089	10 5-in. R. F.	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Reina Mercedes	U. P. C.	...	...	....	Captured	3,700[6]	17.05[6]	3,090	.....	.....
Ram:										
Katahdin[1]	A.†	7	90	1896	930,000	5,068	16.11	2,125	4 6-pdr. R. F.	.....
Monitors:										
Arkansas[1]	S. T.**†	13	135	1903	960,000	2,400	12.03	3,235	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Florida[1]	S. T.**†	13	158	1903	925,000	2,395	12.4	3,225	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Nevada[1]	S. T.**†	13	135	1903	962,000	2,400	13.04	3,218	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Wyoming[1]	S. T.**†	13	158	1903	975,000	2,811	12.37	3,218	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Amphitrite[1]	D. T.§	19	172	1895	.....[7]	1,600	10.5	3,990	4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 7 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.

Monitors—Conf.										
Miantonomoh[1]	D. T.§	13	150	1891	.....[7]	1,428	10.5	3,990	4 10-in. B. L. R.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 6 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Monadnock[1]	D. T.	26	202	1896	.....[7]	3,000	12	4,005	4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in. R. F	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.
Monterey[1]	D. T.	19	199	1893	1,628,950	5,244	13.6	4,084	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 2 10-in. B. L. R.	6 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 4 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 gatling; 1 field.
Puritan[1]	D. T.	22	248	1898	.....[7]	3,700	12.4	6,060	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.
Terror[1]	D. T.	26	151	1896	.....[7]	1,600	10.5	3,990	4 10-in. B. L. R.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.
Canonicus[2]	S. T.§	...	...	1862	622,963	340	6	2,100	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Jason[2]	S. T.§	...	...	1862	422,766	340	5.6	1,875	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Lehigh[2]	S. T.§	...	...	1862	422,726	340	5.6	1,875	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Montauk[2]	S. T.§	...	...	1862	423,027	340	5.6	1,875	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Nahant[2]	S. T.§	...	...	1862	418,515	340	5.6	1,875	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Gunboats:										
Bancroft[1]	Sch.†	10	138	1893	250,000	1,213	14.37	839	4 4-in. R. F.	8 3-pdr. R. F.; 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 colt.
Bennington[1]	Sch.†	10	191	1891	490,000	3,436	17.5	1,710	6 6-in. B. L. R.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 gatling.
Castine[1]	Sch.†	11	143	1894	318,500	2,199	16.03	1,177	8 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 gatling.
Concord[1]	Sch.†	10	181	1891	490,000	3,405	16.8	1,710	6 6-in. B. L. R.	2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 gat'g.
Don Juan de Austria[2]	§	...	129	....	Captured	1,600[6]	14[6]	1,130	4 5-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts.
General Alava[2]	†	8	80	1900	.....	770	10.5	1,390	.....	2 42-mm. Nordenfelts; 4 11-mm. Nordenfelts.
Isla de Cuba[1]	Sch.†	8	134	1900	Captured	1,000[6]	14[6]	1,125	4 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts.
Isla de Luzon[1]	Sch.†	8	134	1900	Captured	1,000[6]	14[6]	1,125	4 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts.
Machias[1]	Sch.†	10	143	1893	318,500	2,045	15.46	1,177	8 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 colt.
Petrel[2]	Bkt.†	8	126	1889	247,000	1,095	11.79	892	4 6-in. B. L. R.	2 3-pdr. R. F.; 1 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. M. R. F. G.; 2 colts, auto.
Topeka[1]	Brig.§	21	131	....	.....	2,200[6]	16[6]	2,300	6 4-in. R. F.	6 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 colt.
Yorktown[2]	Sch.†	14	182	1899	455,000	3,392	16.14	1,710	6 6-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Gunboat No. 16[8]	.....	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helena[1]	L. D.†	10	173	1897	280,000	1,988	15.50	1,340	8 4-in. R. F.	1 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Nashville[1]	L. D.†	11	167	1897	280,000	2,536	16.30	1,364	8 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Wilmington[1]	L. D.†	10	189	1897	280,000	1,894	15.08	1,342	8 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts.
Annapolis[2]	Bark‡	11	136	1897	227,700	1,277	13.17	1,060	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Dubuque[1]	Sch.‡	...	...	....	295,000	....	12.50[6]	1,050	6 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Marietta[1]	Sch.†	11	134	1897	223,000	1,054	13.02	1,090	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Newport[2]	Com.‡	11	168	1897	229,400	1,068	12.29	1,000	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Paducah[1]	Sch.‡	...	...	....	355,000	....	12.50[6]	1,050	6 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Princeton[2]	Com.‡	11	130	1898	230,050	923[6]	13[6]	1,100	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Vicksburg[2]	Com.‡	11	128	1897	229,400	1,118	12.71	1,000	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Wheeling[1]	Sch.‡	9	129	1897	219,000	1,081	12.38	1,000	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Under 500 Tons:										
Albay[1]	§	2	25	1899	Purchased	125	8	151	.....	1 6-pdr.; 2 colts; 2 1-pdr.
Alvarado[2]	†	...	21	1898	Captured	....	19[6]	106	.....	2 3-pdr.; 2 colts.
Arayat[1]	§	2	28	1900	.....	....	10	243	.....	1 6-pdr.; 3 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Basco[2]	§	1	14	1899	Purchased	44	7	42	.....	2 1-pdr.; 1 colt.
Calamianes[1]	§	2	25	1899	Purchased	125	8	151	.....	1 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Callao[1]	†	2	28	1898	Captured	250[6]	10	208	.....	1 6-pdr.; 3 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 1 colt.
El Cano[1]	§	6	95	1902	Captured	600	11	560	.....	4 6-pdr.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. field.
Gardoqui[2]	§	1	14	1899	Purchased	44	7	42	.....	2 1-pdr.; 1 colt.
Leyte[1]	§	2	25	1900	Captured	120[6]	8[6]	151	.....	1 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Manileno[1]	§	2	25	1899	Purchased	125[6]	7	142	.....	1 6-pdr.; 2 colts; 2 1-pdr.
Mariveles[1]	§	2	25	1899	Purchased	125	7	142	.....	3 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Mindanao[1]	§	2	28	....	Purchased	100	7	174	.....	2 6-pdr.; 2 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Mindoro[1]	§	2	25	1899	Purchased	125	7	142	.....	1 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Pampanga[1]	§	2	28	1899	Purchased	250	10	201	.....	1 6-pdr.; 3 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Panay[1]	§	2	25	1899	Purchased	125	8	142	.....	1 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 1 colt; 1 machine.
Paraguay[1]	§	2	28	1899	Purchased	250	10	201	.....	1 6-pdr.; 3 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Quiros[2]	Com.	3	41	1900	.....	550[6]	11	350[6]	2 6-pdr. R. F. Nordenfelt	2 6-pdr.; 2 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Samar[1]	§	2	28	1899	Purchased	250	10	210[6]	1 6-pdr.	3 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Sandoval[2]	†	...	23	1898	Captured	....	19[6]	106	.....	2 3-pdr.; 2 colts.
Urdaneta[2]	§	1	14	1899	Purchased	44[6]	7	42[6]	.....	2 1-pdr.; 1 colt.
Villalobos[2]	Com.	3	41	1900	.....	500	11	347	.....	2 6-pdr.; 2 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Training Vessels:										
Chesapeake	Ship†	....	256	1900	112,600	....	....	1,175	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Boxer	Brig.	....	....	....[8]	50,000	....	....	....	.....	.....

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Type or Rig.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost, or Contract Price	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Tons Displacement.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Training Vessels—Cont.										
Cumberland	Ship	...	...	...[5]	$370,000	....	....	1,800	6 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colt auto	.....
Intrepid	Ship	...	...	...[5]	370,000	....	....	1,800	6 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colt auto	.....
Special Class:										
Dolphin	Des.†	7	125	1885	315,000	2,253	15.50	1,413	2 4-in. R. F	1 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 6 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Vesuvius	Dy.†	6	63	1890	350,000	3,795	21.42	703	3 15-in. dynamite	3 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Torpedo Craft:										
Bagley[1]	U. A.†	3	26	1900	161,000	3,920[6]	29.2	175	3 18-in. Whithead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Bailey[1]	U. A.†	3	53	1899	210,000	5,600[6]	30.20	280	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 6-pdr. R. F.
Barney[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1900	161,000	3,920[6]	29.1	175	3 18-in. Whithead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Biddle[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1901	161,000	3,910[6]	28.57	175	3 18-in. Whithead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Blakeley[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1900	159,400	3,000[6]	26[6]	196	3 18-in. Whithead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Cushing[1]	U. A.†	2	20	1890	82,750	1,720	22.5	105	3 18-in. Whithead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Davis[1]	U. A.†	2	21	1899	81,546	1,750[6]	23.41	154	3 18-in. Whithead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Dahlgren[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1898	194,000	4,200	30.5	146.4	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
De Long[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1903	159,400	3,000[6]	25.52	196	3 18-in. Whithead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Du Pont[1]	U. A.†	2	28	1897	144,000	....	28.58	165	3 18-in. Whithead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Ericsson[1]	U. A.†	2	20	1897	113,500	1,875[6]	22.62	120	3 18-in. Whithead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Farragut[1]	U. A.†	2	60	1899	227,500	5,878	30.13	279	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 6-pdr. R. F.
Fox[1]	U. A.†	2	21	....	81,546	1,750	23.13	154	3 18-in. Whithead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Foote[1]	U. A.†	2	21	1897	97,500	2,000	24.53	142	3 18-in. Whithead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Goldsborough[1]	U. A.†	2	53	1899	214,500	5,850	30[6]	255	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 6-pdr. R. F.
Gwin[2]	U. A.†	2	13	1898	39,000	850	20.88	45.78	2 18-in. Whitehead	1 1-pdr. R. F.
Mackenzie[2]	U. A.†	2	13	1899	48,500	1,192[6]	20.11	65	2 18-in. Whitehead	1 1-pdr. R. F.
Manly[2]	U. A.†	...	...	....	Purchased	....	....	....	.....	.....
McKee[1]	U. A.†	...	13	1898	45,000	850	19.82	65	2 18-in. Whitehead	2 1-pdr. R. F.
Morris[1]	U. A.†	2	23	1898	85,000	1,750	24	104.75	3 18-in. Whithead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Nicholson[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1901	165,000	3,500	25.72	178	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
O'Brien[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1901	165,000	3,500	25	178	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Porter[1]	U. A.†	2	28	1897	144,000	....	28.63	165	3 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Rodgers[1]	U. A.†	2	21	1898	97,500	2,295	24.49	142	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Rowan[1]	U. A.†	2	28	1899	160,000	3,200	27.07	210	3 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Schubrick[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1901	120,750	3,375	26.07	200	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Somers	U. A.†	...	...	....	Purchased	1,960[6]	23.5[6]	150	2 18-in Whitehead; 1 submerged bow	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Stockton[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1899	129,750	3,000	26.03	146.4	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Stringham[1]	U. A.†	3	56	1899	23,600	7,200	30[6]	340	2 18-in. Whitehead	7 6-pdr. R. F.
T. A. M. Craven[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1900	194.000	4,200[6]	30.5[6]	146.4	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Talbot[2]	U. A.†	2	13	1898	39,000	850	21.15	46.5	2 18-in. Whitehead	1 1-pdr. R. F.
Thornton[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1900	129,750	3,000	27.57	200	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Tingey[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1901	168,000	3,000	26[6]	165	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Wilkes[1]	U. A.†	2	26	1901	140,000	3,495	25.99	165	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Winslow[1]	U. A.†	2	21	1897	97,500	2,000	24.82	142	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Stiletto[2]	‖	...	5	....	25,000	359	18.22	31	2 Howell	.....
Submarine:										
Adder[2]	U. A.†	...	5	1903	170,000	160	8.73	122.55[9]	.....	1 expulsion tube.
Grampus[2]	U. A.†	...	5	1903	170,000	160	8.45	120[9]	.....	1 expulsion tube.
Holland[2]	U. A.†	...	5	1900	150,000	45	8	74[9]	.....	1 torpedo tube; 1 dynamite gun.
Moccasin[2]	U. A.†	...	5	1903	170,000	160	8.41	122.55[9]	.....	1 expulsion tube.
Pike[2]	U. A.†	...	5	1903	170,000	160	8.51	120	.....	1 expulsion tube.
Plunger[10]	U. A.†	...	5	1903	170,000	160	8.87	122.55[9]	.....	1 expulsion tube.
Porpoise[2]	U. A.†	...	5	1903	170,000	160	8.41	122.55[9]	.....	1 expulsion tube.
Shark[2]	U. A.†	...	5	1903	170,000	160	8.27	122.55[9]	.....	1 expulsion tube.

Destroyers:											
Bainbridge[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	283,000	8,000[6]	28.45	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Barry[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	283,000	8,000[6]	28.12	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Chauncey[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	283,000	8,000[6]	28.64	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Dale[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	260,000	8,000[6]	28.10	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Decatur[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1902	260,000	8,000[6]	28.1	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Hopkins[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	291,000	7,200[6]	29.2	408	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Hull[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	291,000	7,200[6]	28.3	408	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Lawrence[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	291,000	6,375	28.4	446	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Macdonough[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	283,000	6,125	28.3	430	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Paul Jones[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	285,000	8,000	28.9	480	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Perry[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	285,000	9,100	28.3	480	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Preble[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	285,000	7,600	28.3	480	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Stewart[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	282,000	8,000[6]	29.7	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Truxton[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	286,000	8,300[6]	29.58	433	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 6 6-pdr. R. F.
Whipple[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	286,000	8,300[6]	28.52	433	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 6 6-pdr. R. F.
Worden[1]	U. A.†	3	69	1903	286,000	8,300[6]	29.86	433	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 6 6-pdr. R. F.
Steam Vessels:										
Alert[11]	Bkt.§	10	233	1875	.....	500	10	1,110	6 4-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 1 colt.
Michigan[17]	Sch.§	...	89	1844	.....	365	10.5	685	.....	6 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 gatling.
Pinta[12]	Sch.§	8	77	1865	.....	310	8.5	550	.....	.....
Ranger[17]	Bkt.§	9	139	1876	.....	500	10	1,261	6 4-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 1 colt.
Adams[11]	Bark‖	...	282	1876	.....	800	9.8	1,400	6 4-in. R. F. G.	2 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Enterprise[13]	Bark‖	...	...	1876	.....	800	11.4	1,375	.....	.....
Essex[11]	Bark‖	15	172	1876	.....	800	10.4	1,375	6 4-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Hartford[12]	Bark‖	14	462	1858	.....	2,000	12	2,790	13 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr.; 4 1-pdr.; 1 3-in. field; 2 colts.
Lancaster[12]	Ship‖	...	483	1858	.....	1,000	9.6	3,250	10 5-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.
Mohican[12]	Bark‖	18	386	1883	.....	1,000	10.65	1,900	6 4-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Sailing Vessels:										
Alliance[11]	Bark‖	18	325	1876	.....	....	....	1,375	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Constellation[11]	Ship‖	15	173	1854	.....	....	....	1,970	.....	6 6-pdr.; 4 1-pdr.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. field.
Jamestown[14]	Ship‖	...	...	1845	.....	....	....	1,156	.....	.....
Monongahela[11]	Ship‖	21	387	1862	.....	....	....	2,100	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr.; 1-3-in. field; 2 colts.
Portsmouth[12]	Ship‖	15	...	1843	.....	....	....	1,025	.....	.....
Saratoga[12]	Ship‖	...	...	1842	.....	....	....	1,025	.....	.....
St. Mary's[12]	Ship‖	...	...	1844	.....	....	....	1,025	.....	.....

VESSELS IN THE AUXILIARY NAVY.

Name.	Type or Rig.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost, or Contract Price.	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Tons Displacement.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Cruisers:										
Buffalo[11-2]	Sch.†	29	677	1898	.....	3,600	14.5	6,000	2 5-in. R. F. G.; 4 4-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 4 maxim 37-mm.; 2 colts.
Dixie[11-2]	Brig.†	21	639	1898	.....	3,800	16	6,114	8 5-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 4 1-pdr.; 1 3-in. field; 2 colts.
Panther[16-2]	Brig.§	31	482	1898	.....	....	13	3,380	6 5-in. R. F. G.; 2 4-in. R. F. G.	6 3-pdr.; 1 3-in. field; 1 colt.
Prairie[18-2]	Brig.	24	689	1898	.....	3,800	14.5	6,530	6-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr.; 4 3-pdr.; 26-mm. colts; 4 1-pdr.
Yankee[15-2]	Brig.	30	680	1898	.....	3,800	14	6,000	5-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Converted Yaachts:										
Aileen[12-2]	Sch.†	3	30	1898	.....	500	14	192	Removed	.....
Dorothea[12-2]	Sch.†	6	64	1898	.....	1,558	15	594	6 6-pdr.; 4 colts auto.	.....
Eagle[16-2]	O. M.†	4	48	1898	.....	850	15.5	434	2 6-pdr.; 2 colts	.....
Elfrida[12-2]	Sch.†	4	15	1898	.....	200	10.5	173[6]	Removed	.....
Frolic[2]	Sch.†	7	65	1898	.....	550	11	607	4 3-pdr.; 2 colts	.....
Gloucester[12-2]	Sch.†	9	13	1898	.....	2,000	17	786	4 6-pdr.; 4 3-pdr.; 2 colts	.....
Hawk[12-2]	O. M.†	4	46	1898	.....	1,000	14.5	375	Removed	.....
Hist[12-2]	Sch.†	6	58	1898	.....	500	14.5	472	3 3-pdr.	.....
Hornet[12-2]	O. M.†	4	51	1898	.....	800	15	425	Removed	.....

VESSELS IN THE AUXILIARY NAVY—Continued.

Name.	Type or Rig.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost, or Contract Price.	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Tons Displacement.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Converted Yachts—Cont.										
Huntress[12-2]	Sch.†	4	16	1898	.....	....	14	81.76	Removed	.....
Inca[12-2]	Sch.‖	3	18	1898	.....	400	14	120[6]	Removed	.....
Mayflower[1-17]	Sch.†	8	160	....	.....	4,600	16.8	2,690	10 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts auto	.....
Oneida[12-2]	Sch.†	2	22	1898	.....	350	12	150	Removed	.....
Restless[16-2]	O. M.§	3	30	1898	.....	500	12	158	2 colts	.....
Scorpion[17-1]	Sch.†	8	83	1898	.....	2,800	17.85	850	6 6-pdr.; 2 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-mm. colts	.....
Shearwater[12-2]	Sch.†	..	4	....	.....	....	12	122	Removed	.....
Siren[17-2]	O. M.†	5	37	1898	.....	....	13	315	4 1-pdr.; 1 colt	.....
Stranger[12-2]	O. M.§	8	49	1898	.....	....	14	546	Removed	.....
Sylph[17-2]	Sch.†	3	25	....	.....	550	15	152	1 6-pdr	.....
Sylvia[12-2]	Sch.§	5	31	1898	.....	....	9	302[6]	Removed	.....
Vixen[16-2]	Sch.†	6	74	1898	.....	1,250	16	806	4 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts	.....
Wasp[12-2]	Sch.†	4	47	1898	.....	1,800	16.5	630	4 6-pdr.; 2 colts	.....
Yankton[16-2]	Sch.†	8	79	1898	.....	750	14	975[6]	4 3-pdr	.....
Colliers:										
Abarenda[2]	Sch.†	9	87	1898	.....	1,050	9.5	4,670	4 3-pdr.; 4 colts	.....
Ajax[2]	Sch.†	10	98	1898	.....	3,000	12	7,500	1 6-pdr	.....
Alexander[2]	Sch.†	8	60	1898	.....	1,026	8.75	6,181	1 6-pdr	.....
Brutus[2]	2 P. M.§	9	64	1898	.....	1,200	10	6,600	1 stand 6-pdr.; or 3-pdr	.....
Cæsar[2]	Sch.†	6	48	1898	.....	1,500	11	5,016	1 6-pdr	.....
Hannibal[2]	Sch.†	8	42	1898	.....	1,100	10	4,291	1 6-pdr	.....
Justin[2]	Sch.†	6	47	1898	.....	....	10.9	3,300	1 6-pdr	.....
Lebanon[2]	Sch.†	5	53	1898	.....	....	12.5	3,375		.....
Leonidas[2]	Sch.†	7	45	1898	.....	1,100	9.5	4,242	1 6-pdr	.....
Marcellus[2]	Sch.§	6	62	....	.....	1,200	11	4,400		.....
Nanshan[2]	2 P. M.†	7	44	....	.....	1,400	11	4,950		.....
Nero[2]	Sch.†	9	71	1898	.....	1,000	9	4,925	1 6-pdr	.....
Pompey[2]	Sch.†	5	38	1898	.....	....	10.5	3,085	1 6-pdr	.....
Saturn[2]	Sch.§	7	67	1898	.....	1,500	11	6,220	1 6-pdr	.....
Southery[2]	Sch.†	6	53	1898	.....	....	10.5	3,100	1 6-pdr	.....
Sterling[2]	Sch.§	8	52	1898	.....	1,000[6]	11	5,663	1 6-pdr	.....
Special Class:										
Arethusa[2]	T. S.†	5	79	....	.....	....	10[6]	6,200[6]	1 6-pdr	.....
Celtic[2]	R. S.†	9	107	1898	.....	1,690	10.5	8,000	2 6-pdr. Maxim	.....
Culgoa[2]	R. S.†	10	121	1898	.....	2,350	13.5	6,300		.....
Glacier[2]	R. S.†	8	108	1898	.....	1,750	12.5	7,000[6]		.....
Iris[2]	D. S.§	10	102	1898	.....	1,320	10	6,100		.....
Manila[2]	Tr§	10	92	1898	Captured	750	10.11	1,750	2 4.7-in. 26-mm. colts; 2 6-pdr	2 6-pdr.
Peoria[2]	P. B.†	6	46	1898	.....	....	....	487.5	4 3-pdr. H.; 2 37-mm. H.; 1 colt	.....
Rainbow[2]	St&D.S†	3	52	1898	.....	1,800	12	4,360	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts	.....
Solace[2]	H. S.†	12	190	1898	.....	3,200	15	5,700	3 6-pdr	.....
Supply[2]	St. S.§	10	104	....	.....	1,069	9.66	4,460	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts	.....
Zafiro[2]	S. S.†	8	37	1898	.....	850	12.5	1,200	2 37-mm. rev. cannon	.....

Meaning of abbreviations—B. S., battleship; A. C., armored cruiser; P. C., protected cruiser; U. P. C., unprotected cruiser; A., armored; S. T., single turret; D. T., double turret; Sch., schooner; Bkt., barkentine; L. D., light draught; Com., composite vessel; Dis., dispatch; Dy., dynamite; U. A., unarmored; O. M., one mast; P. M., pole mast; T. S., tank steamer; R. S., refrigerator ship; D. S., distilling ship; Tr., transport; P. B., pilot boat; St. S., station ship; H. S., hospital ship; S. S., supply ship.

Meaning of abbreviation of terms used in describing batteries and engines—B. L. R., breechloading rifle; R. F. G., rapid-fire gun; H. R. C., Hotchkiss revolving cannon; H., howitzer; R. F., rapid-fire; Pdr., pounders; Mm. millimetres; V. T. E., vertical triple expansion; I. C., inclined compound; H. C. C., horizontal compound cylindrical; H. C., horizontal compound; H. T. E., horizontal triple expansion; V. Q. E., vertical quadruple expansion.

Notes.—*Fitted as flagship. †Steel hull. ‡Hull steel, wood sheathed. §Iron hull. ‖Wooden hull. **Harbor defence. [1]Twin screw. [2]Single screw. [3]Triple screw. [4]Paddle. [5]In course of construction. [6]Estimated. [7]Appropriation to complete the five double turret monitors was $3,178,046. [8]Contract not awarded. [9]Submerged. [10]Abandoned. [11]Naval training school. [12]Training service for landsmen and naval militia. [13]Public marine school. [14]In Marine Hospital service. [15]In navy yard. [16]Survey service. [17]Special service. [18]Watertight deck.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Their Dimensions, Fuel Supply and Armor.

Name.	Fully Equipped on Water Line.			Gross Tonnage.	Type of Engine.	Fuel Supply.		Armor.			Protected Deck.		Torpedo Tubes.	Military Masts.
	Length.	Breadth.	Draft.			Normal.	Bunker Capacity.	Top Water Line Belt.	Turrets.	Barbettes.	Slopes.	Flat.		
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.		
Alabama	368 0	72 2½	23 6	6,892.12	V. T. E.	800	1,355	16½	14	15	3	2¾	4	2
Albany	346 0	43 9	18 0	2,180.34	V. T. E.	512	747	.....	.....	.....	3	1¾	...	...
Amphitrite	259 6	55 6	14 6	1,636.15	I. C.	250	250	9	7½	11½	...	1¾	...	1
Annapolis	168 0	36 0	12 5	852.75	V. T. E.	100	225	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1
Arkansas	252 0	50 0	12 6	1,613.27	V. T. E.	400	400	11	10	11	...	1½	...	...
Atlanta	271 3	42 1¾	16 10	2,023.18	H. C.	382	573	.....	.....	.....	1½	1½	...	...
Baltimore	327 6	48 7½	20 0	3,019.18	H. T. E.	734	1,100	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	...	...
Bancroft	187 6	32 0	12 2	719.61	V. T. E.	100	136	.....	.....	.....	5-16[18]	¾[18]	...	...
Bennington	230 0	36 0	14 0	1,067.92	H. T. E.	200	373	.....	.....	.....	⅜[18]	⅜[18]	...	...
Boston	271 3	42 1¾	17 0	2,028.18	H. C.	380	456	.....	.....	.....	1½	1½	...	...
Boxer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn	400 6	64 8¼	24 0	6,204.16	V. T. E.	900	1,622	3	5½	8	6	3	4	2
California	502 0	69 6½	24 1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	...	...	...	2
Canonicus	225 0	43 8	13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	...	...	...	...
Castine	204 0	32 1½	12 0	708.14	V. T. E.	125	239	.....	.....	.....	⅜[18]	5-16[18]	...	...
Catskill	200 0	46 0	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	...	...	...	...
Charleston	424 0	66 0	22 6	.....	V. T. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	...	...
Chattanooga	292 0	44 0	15 9	2,459.00	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	.....	.....	2	½	...	...
Chesapeake	175 0	37 0	16 6	905.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Chicago	325 0	48 2	20 4½	3,152.45	I. T. E.	593	890	.....	.....	.....	1½	1½	...	...
Cincinnati	300 0	42 0	18 0	2,003.81	V. T. E.	384	577	.....	.....	.....	2½	1	...	...
Cleveland	292 0	44 0	15 9⅜	.....	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	.....	.....	2	½	...	...
Colorado	502 0	69 6½	24 1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	4	1½	...	2
Columbia	412 0	58 2¼	22 6	5,552.48	V. T. E.	750	1,670	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	4	...
Concord	230 0	36 0	14 0	1,067.92	H. T. E.	200	368	.....	.....	.....	⅜[18]	⅜[18]	...	...
Connecticut	450 0	76 10	24 6	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,200	11 to 4	12	10	2½	1	...	2
Cumberland	176 5	45 7¾	16 5¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Denver	292 0	44 0	15 9	.....	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	.....	.....	2	½	...	...
Des Moines	292 0	44 0	15 9	.....	V. T. E.	467	697	.....	.....	.....	2	½	...	...
Detroit	257 0	37 0	14 7	1,250.05	V. T. E.	200	355	.....	.....	.....	7-16[18]	5-16[18]	...	...
Dolphin	240 0	32 0	14 3	915.51	V. C.	.....	273.74	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Don Juan de Aus	210 0	32 0	12 6	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Dubuque	174 0	35 0	12 3	.....	V. T. E.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Florida	252 0	50 0	12 6	1,613.27	V. T. E.	400	400	11	10	11	...	1½	...	...
Galveston	292 0	44 0	15 9	.....	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	.....	.....	2	½	...	...
General Alava	212 0	28 3	13 0	.....	T. E.	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Georgia	435 0	76 2½	23 9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	...	2
Helena	250 9	40 11-16	9 0	1,373.54	V. T. E.	100	300	.....	.....	.....	⅜[18]	5-16[18]	...	1
Idaho	375 0	77 0	24 6	.....	V. T. E.	600	1,750	9	12-8	10-6	2½	1	2	1
Illinois	368 0	72 2½	23 9	6,802.12	V. T. E.	800	1,400	16,956	14	15	3	2¾	4	2
Indiana	348 0	69 3	24 0	5,289.64	V. T. E.	400	1,597	18	15	17	...	2¾	2	1
Intrepid	176 5	45 7¾	16 5¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Iowa	360 0	72 2½	24 0	6,294.76	V. T. E.	625	1,795	14	15	15	...	2¾	4	1
Isla de Cuba	192 0	30 0	12 3	679.71	T. E.	159	159	.....	.....	.....	2½	1½	3	...
Isla de Luzon	192 0	30 0	12 3	679.71	T. E.	159	159	.....	.....	.....	2½	1½	3	...
Jason	200 0	46 0	11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	...	...	...	...
Kansas	450 0	76 10	24 6	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,200	9	12	10	2½-3	1	...	2
Katahdin	250 9	43 5	15 0	855.87	V. T. E.	175	192.70	6	.....	.....	6	2	...	...
Kearsarge	368 0	72 2½	23 6	6,831.81	V. T. E.	410	1,591	16½	17	15	3	2¾	4	2
Kentucky	368 0	72 2½	23 6	7,087.13	V. T. E.	410	1,591	16½	17	15	3	2¾	4	2
Lehigh	200 0	46 0	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	450 0	76 10	24 6	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,200	11 to 4	12	10	2½	1	...	2
Machias	204 0	32 1½	12 0	776.39	V. T. E.	125	292.6	.....	.....	.....	⅜[18]	5-16[18]	...	...
Maine	388 0	72 2½	23 6	7,139.13	V. T. E.	1,000	2,000	11	12	12	3	2¾	2	2
Marblehead	257 0	37 0	14 7	1,250.05	V. T. E.	200	335	.....	.....	.....	7-16[18]	5-16[18]	...	...
Marietta	174 0	34 0	12 0	857.75	V. T. E.	120	241	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Maryland	502 0	69 6½	24 1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	...	...	...	2
Massachusetts	348 0	69 3	24 0	5,289.64	V. T. E.	400	1,597	18	15	17	...	2¾	2	1
Miantonomoh	259 6	55 6	14 6	1,330.65	I. C.	250	260	7	11½	.....	...	1¾	...	1
Milwaukee	424 0	66 0	22 6	.....	V. T. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	...	2
Minneapolis	412 0	58 2½	22 6	5,552.48	V. T. E.	750	1,814	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	4	...
Minnesota	450 0	76 10	24 6	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,200	9	12	10	2½-3	1	...	2
Mississippi	375 0	77 0	24 0	.....	V. T. E.	600	1,750	9	12-8	10-6	2½	1	2	1
Missouri	388 0	72 2½	23 6	7,179.17	V. T. E.	1,000	2,000	11	12	12	3	2 9-16	2	2
Monadnock	259 6	55 6	14 7	1,608.26	H. T. E.	250	386	9	7½	11½	...	1¾	...	1
Montauk	200 0	46 0	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	...	...	...	...
Monterey	256 0	59 0	14 10	1,589.74	V. T. E.	200	233	13	8	13	3	...	...	1
Montgomery	257 0	37 0	14 7	1,250.05	V. T. E.	200	340	.....	.....	.....	7-16[18]	5-16[18]	...	...
Nahant	200 0	46 0	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	...	...	...	...
Nashville	220 0	38 1½	11 0	1,197.40	V. Q. E.	150	400	.....	.....	.....	⅜[18]	5-16[18]	...	...
Nebraska	435 0	76 2½	23 9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	...	2
Nevada	252 0	50 0	12 6	1,613.27	V. T. E.	400	400	11	10	11	...	1½	...	...
Newark	311 7	49 2	18 9	2,776.76	H. T. E.	400	808	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...	...
New Jersey	435 0	76 2½	23 9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	...	2
New Orleans	346 0	43 9	18 0	2,180.34	V. T. E.	512	767	.....	.....	.....	3	2	...	2
Newport	168 0	36 0	12 0	857.75	V. T. E.	100	239[3]	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
New York	380 6½	64 10	23 3½	5,978.71	V. T. E.	750	1,334	4	5½	10	6	3	2	2
Ohio	388 0	72 2½	23 6	7,384.27	V. T. E.	1,000	2,000	11	12	12	3	2¾	2	2
Olympia	340 0	53 ⅝	21 6	4,011.89	V. T. E.	400	1,169.66	.....	.....	.....	4¾	2	...	...
Oregon	348 3¼	69 3	24 0	5,591.77	V. T. E.	400	1,594	18	15	17	...	2¾	2	1
Paducah	174 0	35 0	12 3	.....	V. T. E.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	502 0	69 9½	24 1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	...	...	...	2
Petrel	176 3	31 0	11 7	595.80	H. C.	100	212	.....	.....	.....	⅜[18]	5-16[18]	...	...
Philadelphia	327 6	48 7½	19 6	3,048.51	H. T. E.	400	1,074	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	...	...
Princeton	168 0	36 0	12 9½	837.75	V. T. E.	100	239	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Puritan	290 3	60 1½	18 0	2,144.18	H. C.	307	314	14	8	14	2½	2	...	1
Raleigh	300 0	42 0	18 0	2,003.81	V. T. E.	350	600	.....	.....	.....	2½	1	...	...
Reina Mercedes	279 9½	43 3	19 1½	.....	.....	600	600	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	435 0	76 2½	23 9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	...	2
San Francisco	310 0	49 3¾	21 7¼	2,813.93	H. T. E.	350	627.76	.....	.....	.....	3	2	...	2

NOTE—Explanation of abbreviations and reference marks will be found on Page 470

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—Continued.

Name.	Fully Equipped on Water Line.			Gross Tonnage.	Type of Engine.	Fuel Supply.		Armor.			Protected Deck		Torpedo Tubes.	Military Masts.
	Length.	Breadth.	Draft.			Normal.	Bunker Capacity.	Top Water Line Belt.	Turrets.	Barbettes.	Slopes.	Flat.		
South Dakota	502 0	69 6½	24 1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	...	2	...	2
St. Louis	424 0	66 0	22 6	.....	V. T. E.	...	...	4	....	....	...	...	...	...
Tacoma	292 0	44 1¼	15 9	.....	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	....	....	2	½	...	...
Tennessee	502 0	72 10½	25 0	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	5	10	7	4-3	1½	...	2
Terror	259 6	55 6	14 6	1,515.65	I. C.	250	285	7	11½	....	...	1¾	...	1
Texas	301 4	64 1	22 6	4,050.31	V. T. E.	500	850	12	12	....	...	2	...	2
Topeka	250 0	35 0	17 9	.....	H. C.	273	410	.....	....	....	...	...	...	...
Vermont	450 0	76 10	24 6	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,200	9	12	10	2½–3	1	...	2
Vesuvius	252 4	20 6⅜	10 7½	579.98	V. T. E.	....	152.2	.....	....	....	3-16[18]	3-16[18]	...	...
Vicksburg	168 0	34 0	12 0	857.75	V. T. E.	100	235[6]	.....	....	....	...	...	...	...
Virginia	435 0	76 2½	23 9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	...	2
Washington	502 0	72 10½	25 0	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	5	10	7	4-3	1½	...	2
West Virginia	502 0	69 6½	24 1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	4	1½	...	2
Wheeling	174 0	34 0	12 0	807.16	V. T. E.	120	241	.....	....	....	...	...	...	...
Wilmington	250 9	40 11-16	9 0	1,373.54	V. T. E.	100	300	.....	....	....	⅜[18]	5-16[18]	...	1
Wisconsin	368 0	72 2½	23 6	6,802.12	V. T. E.	800	1,310	16½	14	15	3	2¾	4	2
Wyoming	352 0	50 0	12 6	1,613.27	V. T. E.	400	400	11	10	11	...	1½	...	...
Yorktown	230 0	36 0	14 0	1,070.21	H. T. E.	200	380	.....	....	....	⅜[18]	⅜[18]	...	...

NOTE—Explanation of abbreviations and reference marks will be found on Page 470

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

VESSELS FIT FOR SERVICE.

The following are the vessels that are fit for service, including those under repair:

Class.	Number.
First class battle ships	10
Second class battle ship	1
Armored cruisers	2
Armored ram	1
Single-turret harbor defense monitors	4
Double-turret monitors	6
Protected cruisers	14
Unprotected cruisers	3
Gunboats	12
Light-draft gunboats	3
Composite gunboats	6
Training ship	1
Special class	2
Gunboats under 500 tons	21
Torpedo boat destroyers	16
Steel torpedo boats	29
Submarine torpedo boats	8
Wooden torpedo boat	1
Iron cruising vessels, steam	5
Wooden cruising vessels, steam	6
Wooden sailing vessels	4
Tugs	39
Auxiliary cruisers	5
Converted yachts	23
Colliers	16
Supply and hospital ships	14
Total	252

VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR AUTHORIZED.

The following vessels are either in process of construction or are authorized:

Class.	Number.
First class battle ships	14
Armored cruisers	8
Protected cruisers	9
Gunboat for Great Lakes	1
Composite gunboats	2
Steel torpedo boats	6
Training ships	2
Training brig	1
Tugs	2
Total	45

VESSELS UNFIT FOR SEA SERVICE.

The following vessels, while unfit for sea service, still remain a part of the equipment of the United States Navy:

Class.	Number.
Iron single-turret monitors	5
Wooden cruising vessels, steam	10
Wooden sailing vessels	8
Total	23
Grand total	320

All war ships owned by the United States, under the requirements of law, are built within the country and of home materials. At the outbreak of the Spanish war, however, the Albany and New Orleans, formerly the Abreu and the Amazonas, were authorized to be bought in England from Brazil, and some other vessels were acquired in the same way.

Among the most interesting of the vessels of regular type in the United States Navy are the commerce destroyers Columbia and Minneapolis, sister ships. On their official trials off the coast of Massachusetts they developed an average speed of 22.81 and 23.07 knots respectively. Each is 412 feet long with 58 feet beam, and has a displacement of 7,375 tons. There is a double bottom and protective deck which rises from 4½ feet below the water line to 1 foot above amidships, except at the bow and stern, where it slopes down below the water line. The protective deck is 4 inches thick on the slopes and 2½ inches thick elsewhere. A wall of patent fuel 5 feet thick protects the boilers. There are three sets of engines, each driving its own screw and each set in a separate watertight compartment.

The Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon are practically identical. The armor belt is 17 inches thick and 7½ feet wide, extending over 56 per cent of the whole length, from 4½ feet below the water line to 3 feet above. Above this belt is another 5 inches thick. The Iowa is of the same type, except that she carries smaller guns and has her forecastle carried one deck higher than in the other ships.

The Kearsarge and Kentucky differ from their sister ships, the Alabama, Wisconsin and Illinois, in having superimposed turrets carrying 8-inch guns over the larger turrets carrying 13-inch guns.

The New York and Brooklyn are the largest of the cruisers. The Brooklyn has sides tumbling home, after the French fashion, while the New York has wall sides. The Brooklyn also has a higher forecastle, raising her forward turret one deck higher than the after one.

The New York has a heavily-armored steel deck, besides light side-plating and a cellulose belt. She made 20.6 knots after seven years' service.

The ram Katahdin is unlike any other war vessel. She was designed by Admiral Amman. She has a small secondary battery and depends for offensive force upon her ability to ram a foe. For this service she is built so that only the turtle-back, covered with 6-inch Harveyized steel, shows above water. The funnel, ventilating shafts and cononing towers are heavily armored. No opportunity to try her has ever offered.

The turret guns on the second-class battle ship Texas were placed so that they might be trained through an arc of 270 degrees, each gun firing from ahead to astern on its own side and 50 degrees forward and abaft of the beam. The turrets are placed en echelon and their bases and supports are sheltered within an oblique redoubt, as in some of the Italian ships. The guns may be loaded in any position of training.

Ships of the new type—the Vermont class—are to carry 12-inch and 8-inch guns for their heavier armament. The projected cruisers will be second-class battle ships in all but name.

The vessels that are now unfit for service are put to other uses.

Wooden steam vessels—Fern, naval militia service; Franklin,, receiving ship; Iroquois, marine hospital service; Marion, naval militia service; Minnesota, naval militia service; Nipsic, receiving ship; Omaha, marine hospital service; Pensacola, naval training ship; Richmond, receiving ship; Wabash, receiving ship, and Yantic, naval militia service.

Wooden sailing vessels—Constitution, built in 1797, preserved as a relic at the Boston Navy Yard; Dale, naval militia service; Independence, receiving ship; New Hampshire, naval militia service; St. Louis, naval militia service, and Vermont, receiving ship.

STEEL, IRON AND WOODEN STEAM TUGS.

The thirty-nine tugs in the United States Navy are—Accomac, Active, Alice, Apache, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Fortune, Hercules, Iroquois, Iwana, Leyden, Massasoit, Modoc, Mohawk, Narkeeta, Nezinscot, Nina, Osceola, Pawnee, Pawtucket, Penacook, Piscataqua, Pontiac, Potomac, Powhatan, Rapido, Samoset, Sebago, Sioux, Standish, Tecumseh, Traffic, Triton, Unadilla, Uncas, Vigilant, Waban, Wahneta and Wompatuck.

The standard boats in use in the regular navy of the United States are:

Type of boat.	Length, extreme.	Breadth, extreme.	Depth from top of gunwale to lower edge of rabbet.	Weight. Hull.	Weight. Total, including outfit.	Maximum number of men boat will carry.	Weight of provisions and water.	Corresponding freeboard.	Sail area.	Area of load water plane of service condition.
	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Ft. In.	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.
Steam cutters	50 0	10 0	5 3	13,591	31,398	75	750	2 9⅝	307	312
	40 0	9 0	4 7 ½	8,064	18,720	60	600	1 9½	372.40	212.8
	36 0	8 9	4 6	7,037	16,001	53	530	1 8¾	318.58	182.6
	33 0	8 7	4 5	5,510	13,476	48	480	1 8¾	301 90	172.5
	30 0	8 0	4 1 ⅞	4,390	10,901	40	400	1 8¼	253.75	145
	28 0	7 8	4 0 ⅞	4,007	9,470	35	350	1 6¼	218.82	125
Launches	36 0	9 9½	3 9	4,550	7,073½	78	780	2 0⅞	559.87	220
	33 0	9 3¼	3 8	3,591	5,910.5	64	640	1 11½	507	168.5
	30 0	8 6	3 5	2,705	4.797.5	50	500	1 9¼	456	152.75
	28 0	7 5	2 8	2,150	3,800	40	400	1 1¼	290	143
Cutters	30 0	8 0	2 10	2,262	3,384.5	45	450	1 4	322	126
	28 0	7 5	2 8	1,952	3,006.5	40	400	1 2	290	114.75
	26 0	6 11	2 6	1,560	2,526.5	30	300	1 0¼	240	94.5
	24 0	6 6	2 6	1,142	2,059.5	28	280	1 0	207	91
	20 0	5 3	2 1	453.36	1,092.25	12	120	1 1½	142.8	66.5
Barges	30 0	6 11	2 8	1,712	2,960	37	370	1 0	293	117 5
Whaleboats	30 0	6 10	2 5	1,767	2,722.25	28	280	1 1½	278	111.5
	29 0	6 8	2 5	1,499	2,441.75	25	250	1 1	260	104
	28 0	6 6	2 5	1,346	2,268.25	23	230	1 1⅜	240	96
	24 0	5 11¼	2 2 ½	1,050	1,888	15	150	1 1	173.65	77
	20 0	5 3	2 1	484.5	1,090.75	10	100	1 1½	137	58
Gig whaleboats	30 0	6 2	2 5	1,365	2,391.25	20	200	1 2	236	94.75
	28 0	6 0	2 5	1,140	2,139.25	16	160	1 3	211	85
Dingeys	20 0	5 6	2 2	710	1,279.50	12	120	1 2	134.4	59.7
	18 0	5 4	2 1	612	1,150.50	10	100	1 0¼	126.32	56.14
Dingeys (special)	18 0	5 3¾	2 1	400	900½	10	100	1 1	126.32	....
	16 0	4 6	1 10	324	684.75	5	50	0 11½	88.4	39.25
	14 0	4 4	1 8	250	548.75	4	40	0 8⅞	71	34.5
Balsas	18 0	6 2	1 ½	700	981	12	120	.....	56.61	....
	16 0	5 6¾	1 7⅞	575	840	9	90	.....	47.50	....
Punts	12 0	4 2	1 8	405	433	...	....	.....	.....	....
	10 0	3 7	1 5 ½	341	369	...	....	.....	.....	....

Naval Militia of the United States.

(Compiled by the Navy Department.)

The Naval Militia bodies of the various States and of the District of Columbia are composed as follows:

State.	Officers.	Petty Officers and Enlisted Men.	State.	Officers.	Petty Officers and Enlisted Men.
California	36	380	New Jersey	32	322
Connecticut	20	185	New York	57	585
District of Columbia	10	162	North Carolina	27	219
Florida	4	48	Ohio	22	234
Georgia	17	111	Oregon	9	115
Illinois	56	575	Pennsylvania	9	64
Louisiana	23	327	Rhode Island	12	181
Maine	3	46	South Carolina	24	224
Maryland	18	221			
Massachusetts	39	497	Total	435	4,679
Michigan	17	183			

The following table shows the allotment to each State, in conformity with the regulations of the Department:

State.	Allotment.	State.	Allotment.
California	$4,846.90	New Jersey	$4,107.11
Connecticut	2,359.68	New York	7,461.67
District of Columbia	2,066.31	North Carolina	2,793.34
Florida	612.24	Ohio	2,984.67
Georgia	1,415.81	Oregon	1,466.83
Illinois	7,334.12	Pennsylvania	816.32
Louisiana	4,170.88	Rhode Island	2,308.66
Maine	586.73	South Carolina	2,857.12
Maryland	2,818.85		
Massachusetts	6,339.23	Total	$59,680.64
Michigan	2,334.17		

Pension Bureau Statistics.

As a result of the various wars in which it has been engaged, the United States Government has at the present time a list of nearly one million persons to whom it pays annual pensions. This army of pensioners includes survivors of all the wars, excepting, of course, the War of the Revolution, soldiers and sailors who are in receipt of service pensions granted for service rendered prior to 1858, together with the widows of soldiers and sailors, for whom provision is made under certain conditions. The exact number is 996,545, of which number 4,709 reside outside of the United States. The total expenditure in pensions during the fiscal year was $137,759,653. Since the pension system was established it has cost the Government a total of $3,037,826,081, an amount which is exclusive of the cost of establishing Soldiers' Homes. The Bureau employs a force of 1,734, which, with the employes of the agencies, 431 in number, makes a total of 2,167. The total cost of administration during the year 1902-1903 was $3,993,216. More than one-half of the pensions paid are $10 per year or less, and the average value of all pensions allowed is $133.49. The number of applications for pensions examined during the year was 226,902.

PENSION GAINS AND LOSSES.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1903 shows the following gains in the number of persons listed on the pension roll:

Gain by act of the bureau	44,256
Gain by special act of Congress	231
Total	44,487

There has been lost from the rolls the following number of pensioners during the same time for causes as follows:

By death	40,907
By remarriage	1,152
By legal limitation (minors)	1,392
By failure to claim	2,791
For other causes	1,146
Total	47,388

THE PENSION ROLLS.

The number of pensioners upon the rolls July 1, 1903, and for the five preceding years respectively is as follows:

Wars.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
War, Revolutionary—						
Widows	2	4	4	4	4	5
Daughters	3	4	5	7	7	7
War 1812—						
Survivors	1	1	1	1	1	3
Widows	1,115	1,317	1,527	1,742	1,998	2,407
Indian wars—						
Survivors	1,565	902	1,086	1,370	1,656	2,019
Widows	3,169	3,320	3,479	3,739	3,899	4,067
Mexican War—						
Survivors	5,964	6,828	7,568	8,352	9,204	10,012
Widows	7,910	8,017	8,109	8,151	8,175	8,143
Service after March 4, 1861—						
General laws—						
Army invalids	264,139	277,965	293,186	305,980	316,834	327,080
Army widows	86,866	87,046	86,504	88,463	90,597	92,545
Navy invalids	4,142	4,360	4,489	4,622	4,721	4,833
Navy widows	2,221	2,263	2,298	2,314	2,293	2,300
Army nurses	624	634	650	646	653	655
Act June 27, 1890—						
Army invalids	427,711	426,188	422,481	415,265	405,987	399,366
Army widows	155,249	148,201	138,490	129,412	124,127	119,785
Navy invalids	16,010	15,953	15,633	15,392	14,925	14,543
Navy widows	6,992	6,977	6,621	6,314	6,139	5,944
War with Spain—						
General laws—						
Army invalids	8,798	6,282	3,344	822	117	.....
Army widows	3,488	2,727	1,981	845	165	.....
Navy invalids	402	329	211	60	6	.....
Navy widows	174	127	68	28	11	.....
Totals	996,545	999,446	997,735	993,529	991,519	993,714

COST OF THE UNITED STATES PENSION SYSTEM.

Year.	Annual value of roll.	Total first payments.	Cost of maintenance.	Loss to the roll.	Paid for pensions, total.
1903	$133,029,090	$9,359,905	$3,993,216	$6,825,876	$137,759,653
1902	132,152,800	8,677,548	3,831,379	6,284,532	137,504,268
1901	131,568,216	9,934,764	3,868,795	6,270,521	138,531,484
1900	131,534,544	9,828,525	3,841,707	6,512,262	138,462,131
1899	131,617,961	9,247,958	4,147,518	5,890,949	138,355,053
1898	130,968,465	15,542,914	4,114,091	6,541,490	144,651,880

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLLS, 1881 to 1903.

	Invalids.	Widows etc.	Total.	Total disbursements.
1861	4,337	4,299	8,636	$1,072,461.55
1862	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,384.76
1863	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,139.91
1864	23,479	27,653	51,135	4,504,616.92
1865	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153.11
1866	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,996.43
1867	69,565	83,618	153,183	18,619,956.46
1868	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,981.99
1869	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.08
1870	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,811.81
1871	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,383.63
1872	113,954	118,275	232,299	30,169,341.00
1873	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,209.62
1874	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749.56
1875	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,683,116.63
1876	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,599.09
1877	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,580,157.04
1878	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415.18
1879	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526.19
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,510.14
1881	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,588.51
1882	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,280.54
1883	206,042	97,616	303,658	$60,431,972.85
1884	225,4.0	97,286	323,756	57,273,536.74
1885	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,706.72
1886	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270.45
1887	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486.85
1888	343,701	108,856	452,557	79,646,146.37
1889	373,699	116,026	489,725	89,131,968.44
1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,493,890.19
1891	536,821	139,339	676,160	118,548,959.71
1892	703,242	172,826	876,068	141,086,948.84
1893	759,706	206,306	966,012	158,155,342.51
1894	754,382	215,162	969,544	140,772,163.78
1895	751,456	219,068	970,524	140,959,361.37
1896	748,514	222,164	970,678	139,280,078.15
1897	747,492	228,522	976,014	139,949,717.35
1898	758,511	235,203	993,714	144,651,879.80
1899	754,104	237,415	991,519	138,355,052.95
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65
1901	748,649	249,086	997,735	138,531,483.84
1902	731,077	268,369	999,446	137,504,267.99
1903	721,202	275,343	996,545	139,013,666.92

PENSION CLAIMS ALLOWED, 1864 TO 1903.

Year.	Under General Law.		Under Act of 1890.		War of 1812.		War with Mexico.		Indian Wars, 1832-1842.		War with Spain.		Army Nurses.	Total number applications filed.	Total number claims allowed
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.			
1864	17,041	22,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,599	39,487
1865	15,212	24,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,684	40,171
1866	22,883	27,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,256	50,177
1867	16,589	19,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,753	36,482
1868	9,460	19,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,768	28,921
1869	7,292	15,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,066	28,196
1870	5,721	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,851	18,221
1871	7,934	8,399	.....	.....	198	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,969	16,562
1872	6,468	7,244	.....	.....	17,504	3,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,391	34,333
1873	6,551	4,073	.....	.....	3,186	2,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,303	16,052
1874	5,937	3,152	.....	.....	563	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,734	10,462
1875	5,760	4,736	.....	.....	240	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,704	11,152
1876	5,360	4,376	.....	.....	73	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,523	9,977
1877	7,282	3,861	.....	.....	57	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,715	11,326
1878	7,414	3,550	.....	.....	817	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,587	11,962
1879	7,242	3,379	.....	.....	2,548	18,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,118	31,346
1880	10,176	4,455	.....	.....	284	4,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,466	19,545
1881	21,394	3,920	.....	.....	115	1,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,116	27,394
1882	22,946	3,999	.....	.....	26	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,939	27,664
1883	32,014	5,303	.....	.....	23	822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,776	38,162
1884	27,414	6,366	.....	.....	24	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,785	34,192
1885	27,580	7,743	.....	.....	18	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,918	35,767
1886	31,937	8,610	.....	.....	5	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,895	40,857
1887	35,283	11,217	.....	.....	8	231	7,552	903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,465	55,194
1888	35,843	10,816	.....	.....	2	251	9,048	4,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,726	60,252
1889	36,830	11,924	.....	.....	8	181	1,772	1,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,220	51,921
1890	50,395	14,658	.....	.....	4	108	794	678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,044	66,637
1891	41,381	11,914	88,611	13,776	4	79	336	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696,941	156,486
1892	17,876	7,287	162,896	34,974	2	46	416	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246,638	224,047
1893	10,232	7,295	62,291	36,917	2	16	205	440	2,599	1,347	.....	.....	286	119,361	121,630
1894	6,129	4,225	8,810	16,026	.....	26	174	702	858	1,998	.....	.....	137	57,141	39,085
1895	5,415	3,627	17,440	11,002	1	16	96	520	189	795	.....	.....	84	45,361	39,185
1896	3,864	3,912	18,989	12,372	.....	8	64	522	85	507	.....	.....	51	42,244	40,374
1897	3,726	4,612	23,848	16,951	.....	8	48	466	49	339	.....	.....	54	50,585	50,101
1898	3,741	4,339	28,776	14,971	1	7	46	502	17	211	.....	.....	37	48,732	52,648
1899	1,975	3,460	18,525	12,100	.....	5	26	427	13	227	125	178	16	53,881	37,077
1900	1,690	3,308	21,345	12,173	.....	1	21	420	10	144	801	710	22	51,964	40,645
1901	1,126	3,244	19,319	16,610	.....	3	15	352	7	132	2,795	1,240	25	58,373	44,868
1902	445	2,921	14,822	17,155	.....	1	9	362	4	115	3,441	884	14	47,965	40,173
1903	388	3,232	14,914	15,625	.....	2	9	433	842	199	3,313	867	31	52,325	40,136

Tables have been arranged from information furnished in the latest report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION AGENTS AND AGENCY DISTRICTS.

(Prepared for The American Almanac by the Bureau of Pensions.)

District.	Comprises.	Name and Agent.	Quarterly Payments.
Augusta, Me.	State of Maine. Navy pensions paid at Boston	Selden Connor	March 4, June 4, Sept. 4, Dec. 4.
Boston, Mass.	States of Mass., Conn. and R. I., and navy pensioners from Augusta and Concord	Augustus J. Hoitt	Same as Augusta, Me.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Counties in New York State, not in N. Y. City district. Navy pensioners paid in N. Y. City	Charles A. Orr	Jan. 4, April 4, July 4, Oct. 4.
Chicago, Ill.	State of Illinois, and all navy pensioners in Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Milwaukee and Topeka districts,	Jonathan Merriam	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio.	State of Ohio. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Joseph W. Jones	Same as Augusta, Me.
Concord, N. H.	States of New Hampshire and Vermont. Navy pensioners paid at Boston	Hugh Henry	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
Des Moines, Iowa.	States of Iowa and Nebraska. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Emery F. Sperry	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	State of Michigan. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Oscar A. Janes	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
Indianapolis, Ind.	State of Indiana. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Albert O. Marsh	Feb. 4, May 4, Aug. 4, Nov. 4.
Knoxville, Tenn.	States of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas. Navy pensioners paid at Washington, D. C.	John T. Wilder	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.
Louisville, Ky.	State of Kentucky. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Daniel R. Cellier	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.

PENSION AGENTS AND AGENCY DISTRICTS—Continued.

District.	Comprises.	Name of Agent.	Quarterly Payments
Milwaukee, Wis.....	States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago.....	Edwin D. Coe.....	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.....	Counties of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, Queens, New York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Sullivan, Suffolk, Ulster, Warren, Washington and Westchester, all in New York State; also all navy pensioners, and, in New Jersey, the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren....	Michael Kerwin.....	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Counties of Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming and York in Pennsylvania; all navy pensioners in the State, and, in New Jersey the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem.....	St. C. A. Mulholland.....	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.
Pittsburg, Pa.....	All counties in Pennsylvania not in Philadelphia district.....	John W. Nesbit.....	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
San Francisco, Cal....	States of California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; all navy pensioners, and Territories of Alaska and Arizona	Jesse B. Fuller.....	Same as Augusta, Me.
Topeka, Kan.....	States of Missouri, Kan. and Colo., and Territories of New Mex., Okla, and Indian Ter. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago.....	Wilder S. Metcalf.....	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.
Washington, D. C.....	States of Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, the District of Columbia; pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all navy pensioners in this and Knoxville district	John R. King.....	Same as Augusta, Me.

Patent Office Statistics.

Following are the statistics of the business transacted by the United States Patent Office for the year ending June 30, 1903:

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts for the year, $1,591,251; expenditures, $1,591,251; balance on hand, $168,157; number of applications for mechanical patents, 49,199; number of applications for patents for designs, 801; number of applications for reissue of patents, 156; number of caveats filed, 1,767; number of applications for trade marks, 2,530; number of applications for labels, 1,208; number of applications for prints, 362; number of patents granted 29,329; number of design patents granted, 438; number of reissues granted, 125; number of trade marks registered, 2,194; number of labels registered, 910; number of prints registered, 233; number of patents expired during the year, 23,390; number of patents withheld for non-payment of fees, 4,760; number of applications allowed, awaiting payment of final fees, 10,854.

The Commissioner reported that the business of the Patent Office was greater this year than ever before, and he presented the following table to illustrate the character of its growth:

THE TRANSACTIONS OF 1899 AND 1903.

Class.	1899.	1903.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
Receipts	$1,209,554.88	$1,591,251.04	$391,691.16	32.4
Expenditures	1,148,663.48	1,423,094.40	274,430.92	23.9
Applications and caveats filed	41,930	56,023	14,093	33.6
Letters patent, design and reissue patents granted, and trade marks, labels and prints registered	25,404	33,229	7,825	30.8
Printed copies of patents furnished	1,363,971	1,914,249	550,278	40.3
Price received	$49.681.37	$64,907.01	$15,225 64	30.6
Words written in copies of records furnished	13,899,700	18,589,700	4,690,000	33.7
Number of employes	668	722	54	8

The following comparative statement indicates the record of business from 1894 to 1903:

June 30.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	June 30.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1894	$1,183,523.18	$1,053,962.38	1899	$1,209,554.88	$1,148,663.48
1895	1,195,557.07	1,038,166.08	1900	1,358,228.35	1,247,827.58
1896	1,367,090.30	1,097,368.85	1901	1,408,877.67	1,288,970.13
1897	1,343,779.44	1,088,473.16	1902	1,491,538.85	1,329,924,63
1898	1,253,948,44	1,092,449.83	1903	1,591,251.04	1,423,094.40

THE STATUTORY AMENDMENT.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, four sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the business of this office were amended. The changes introduced by amendment were, in effect, as follows:

Section 4887 was amended so as to give effect to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. This amendment, furthermore, extended the period within which an application for a patent could be filed in this country after an application abroad from seven months to twelve months.

Section 4892 was amended to require the authority of foreign officers administering oaths to applicants for patents to be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States.

Section 4896 was amended so as to permit a foreign administrator of a deceased foreign inventor to file an application in this country upon the authority of such foreign administrator being proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States.

Section 4902 was so amended as to permit foreigners, as well as citizens of this country, to file caveats.

PATENTS ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1840-1900.

State.*	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
District of Columbia	3	11	49	174	116	235	251
Connecticut	24	57	237	739	610	937	755
Massachusetts	77	141	472	1,448	1,339	2,096	1,745
Rhode Island	8	14	77	197	205	273	264
New Jersey	6	24	135	474	518	1,112	1,020
New York	129	300	1,278	2,962	2,802	4,585	3,788
Colorado	...	...	.....	18	24	184	278
Illinois	1	16	226	835	943	2,152	2,439
California	...	...	54	216	349	640	732
Ohio	31	90	340	982	917	1,762	1,718
Pennsylvania	78	152	513	1,481	1,324	2,641	2,564
Michigan	3	3	75	401	450	980	733
Washington	...	...	.....	1	6	64	163
Montana	...	...	.....	1	3	53	76
Maryland	25	25	64	206	229	297	318
New Hampshire	10	22	58	111	111	172	107
Nevada	...	...	.....	9	24	12	11
Iowa	...	1	52	208	285	437	561
Oregon	...	...	.....	22	22	82	103
Indiana	...	21	111	452	359	670	625
Wisconsin	...	3	62	228	276	634	508
Missouri	3	5	75	210	337	809	750
Minnesota	...	...	7	70	114	379	417
Utah	...	...	.....	1	10	30	58
Idaho	...	...	.....	.....	2	12	33
Vermont	11	12	67	123	76	101	69
Maine	10	12	73	139	101	192	134
Nebraska	...	...	2	16	31	225	203
Kansas	...	...	1	46	96	352	276
Wyoming	...	...	.....	1	3	8	17
Delaware	2	4	5	39	23	51	30
Oklahoma	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	64
North Dakota	...	...	.....	.....	.....	40	48
Arizona	...	...	.....	.....	2	14	18
South Dakota	...	...	.....	.....	.....	59	56
West Virginia	...	...	.....	47	52	95	121
Florida	...	1	13	5	15	51	66
Texas	...	2	21	48	147	308	373
Kentucky	6	8	39	143	170	252	235
Virginia	7	19	101	110	99	177	200
Louisiana	1	6	57	111	66	137	140
Tennessee	4	7	46	109	82	180	203
Georgia	2	5	73	81	77	165	172
Arkansas	...	1	6	11	44	95	99
Alaska	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Alabama	3	2	24	36	62	103	95
Mississippi	...	2	42	50	39	55	74
New Mexico	...	...	.....	2	2	16	9
Indian Territory	...	...	.....	.....	1	8	18
Hawaii	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
North Carolina	2	3	26	54	36	74	82
South Carolina	3	4	26	35	39	75	47
	449	973	4,510†	12,677‡	12,655§	24,103‖	22,935 **

*States are arranged according to ratio of patents granted to population in 1900. † Includes three patents granted to U. S. Army. ‡ Includes seven patents to U. S. Army, one to U. S. Navy, and seventeen to citizens residing abroad. § Includes six patents to U. S. Army, three to U. S. Navy and eight to citizens of Dakota. ‖ Includes nine patents to U. S. Army and nine to U. S. Navy. ** Includes ten patents to U. S. Army and eight to U. S. Navy.

United States Secret Service.

John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, has reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that the number of arrests made by the duly qualified agents of his department at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, were 424. The offenses alleged were as follows:

Manufacturing, having in possession, dealing in, passing, and attempting to pass counterfeit paper money	38
Altering obligations of the United States, having in possession, passing, or attempting to pass altered obligations	46
Manufacturing, passing, and having in possession and passing counterfeit silver coin	244
Manufacturing, passing, and having in possession and passing counterfeit minor coin	23
Violating section 5459, United States Revised Statutes	4
Violating section 5482, United States Revised Statutes	1
Violating section 5480, United States Revised Statutes	3
Violating section 5479, United States Revised Statutes	1
Violating section 5414, United States Revised Statutes	3
Violating section 5438, United States Revised Statutes	3
Violating section 5392, United States Revised Statutes	3
Violating section 5415, United States Revised Statutes	1
Bribery	1
Violating sections 5424 and 5440, United States Revised Statutes	46
Violating bankruptcy laws	2
Impersonating United States Government officer	2
Perjury	3
Total	424

Of those arrested as above, 199 were convicted, 63 are awaiting the action of the court, 71 are awaiting the action of the United States grand jury, 39 were acquitted, 38 were ignored by the United States grand jury, 9 were nolled, 3 were discharged by the United States Commissioner, 1 was held as a witness, and 1 died while awaiting trial.

The nativity of persons arrested was as follows:

United States	293	Wales	2
Italy	78	Canada	2
Germany	9	Syria	2
Ireland	7	Sweden	2
Mexico	6	Austria	2
Russia	6	England	1
France	4	Norway	1
China	3		
Greece	3	Total	424
Poland	3		

The 93 cases which were undetermined at the close of the previous year were disposed of as follows: Convicted, 66; acquitted, 17; nolled, 4; not indicted, 6.

The following statement shows the character and representative value of altered and counterfeit notes; also counterfeit coins and imitation money captured and secured by the Secret Service agents during the year:

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Description.	Value.
United States notes	$5,299.00
Treasury notes	873.00
National bank notes	5,207.00
United States silver certificates	2,488.00
Altered notes	1,540.00
Fractional currency	434.65
Foreign notes	170.25
Gold certificates	200.00
Total	$16,211.90

Description.	Value.
Gold coins	$1,929.50
Silver coins	12,598.49
Nickel coins	333.94
Copper coins	516.84
Mexican coins (silver)	5.00
Spielmarks	60.00
Foreign coins	35.34
Total	$15,479.11

THE HISTORY OF THE SERVICE.

The following table presents a comparative statement of the business transacted by the division since 1890:

Year.	No. of Arrests.	Amount of Counterfeit and Altered Notes Captured.	Amount of Counterfeit Coins.	No. of Plates.	No. of Dies.	Number Molds.
1890	346	$26,405.17	$5,619.37	154	77	81
1891	429	2,155,095.35	5,336.01	272	[1]112	
					[2]13	84½
1892	524	29,441.40	7,676.15	693	[1]201	
					[2]44	243
1893	494	22,108.15	8,591.29	491	[1]9	
					[2]9	153½
1894	687	13,942.50	10,756.46	134	[1]14	
					[2]19	156½
1895	803	27,428.60	7,092.28	935	47	217½
1896	780	757,531.50	10,678.93	339	[1]50	
					[1]1	228
1897	842	438,866.60	13,980.15	187	[1]21	
					[2]3	353
1898	705	117,243.60	10,021.71	514	14½	235½
1899	679	55,689.00	20,778.96	267	22	413½
1900	654	33,863.92	21,195.57	209	26½	309
1901	594	40,056.55	18,116.98	283	45	271½
1902	573	46,004.95	19,828.47	164	73½	168½
1903	424	16,211.90	15,479.11	76	43½	412

[1]Sets. [2]Single.

OTHER WORK OF THE DIVISION.

During the past year there has been comparatively little annoyance, so far as the public is concerned, in the matter of counterfeit coin. A number of schemes for the circulation of base-metal coins have been suppressed, and an inspection of the comparative table will show that the number of molds captured is largely out of proportion to the quantity of counterfeit coin removed from circulation. This is due to the fact that in many instances it has been possible to raid the workshops of the counterfeiters before they had succeeded in floating any considerable quantity of their product. There has been a continued and satisfactory decrease in the number of "all silver" counterfeits appearing in the larger cities, and there is no evidence of any new enterprises along this line. Such coin as is now being received is the product of organizations broken up in previous years.

Descriptive matter of nine new counterfeit notes were sent out by the Secret Service Division during the fiscal year, rather as a matter of record than as a precautionary measure, for none of the issues could be considered as belonging to the "dangerous" or "deceptive" class of work. Five of the nine were plain photographic prints of the crudest character, in which it was evident that the makers were not skillful photographers. One note was lithographed, and, while coarse and blotchy, might have been accepted by extremely careless or ignorant persons. One was a woodcut bearing only a general resemblance to the genuine issue, and two were printed from roughly etched zinc plates. The makers and passers of four of the spurious obligations were arrested and their stocks of bills and negatives captured within a short time after the enterprises were launched, and it is doubtful if more than a score of any of the new counterfeits found their way into circulation.

On July 11, 1902, a $20 gold certificate and a $5 silver certificate were reported, both being crude photographic prints. The makers were arrested and their plant captured. On October 17 a $10 United States note of inferior lithographic work. Only three were found in circulation. On December 10 a $20 gold certificate, crudely photographed. On March 24, 1903, a $2 silver certificate printed from photo-etched plates on stiff paper. March 30 a $5 silver certificate printed from roughly-etched plates and a $5 national bank note on the "Citizens' International Bank" of New York, which has no existence. This note was a wood cut, made by a poor workman, and resembled the genuine only slightly.

That the identification branch of the service may be as perfect as possible, the Bertillon system has been adopted, and complete apparatus is being installed at the headquarters of each of the twenty-five districts into which the country is divided. One expert instructor has had charge of the training of the agents of the service, and when through with his work there will be a corps of Bertillon operators, with a uniformity of method that should secure the best results in the application of this well-known form of criminal identificaton. The installation will be completed by the end of the present calendar year.

The investigation of the disappearance of $30,000 in gold from the cashier's vault at the San Francisco mint was concluded, and Walter N. Dimmick, chief clerk and former cashier, was convicted on the third trial and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The Clearing House Association of Detroit took action in January which was expected to aid the division in suppressing counterfeit notes and coins, and which has since been adopted by other Clearing House Associations in different parts of the country. While a bank was required to refuse and report any counterfeits presented for deposit, there had formerly been no uniform method of marking these counterfeits so they might not be offered a second time. The circulation of the product of one group of counterfeiters in Detroit started the agitation which resulted in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the following provisions, being those of the act of Congress of June 30, 1876 (part of section 3583 of the United States Compiled Statutes of 1901), viz, "That all United States officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys and all officers of national banks shall stamp or write in plain letters the word 'counterfeit,' 'altered,' or 'worthless' upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of and intended to circulate as money, which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongly stamp any genuine note of the United States or of the national banks, they shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at the face value thereof," are hereby constituted a rule to be strictly observed by all members of this association and all banks and bankers clearing through them, provided that when the word "counterfeit" is used the letters thereof shall be formed by a series of holes punched through such notes by a perforating apparatus, such letters to be not less than three-quarters of an inch in height; and provided that whenever defacement of any note is made under this rule the name of the bank making the same shall be plainly stamped, written, or perforated thereon; and

Further resolved, That all spurious coins coming into the hands of the members or non-members as above shall be defaced by legibly indenting the word "bad" on both sides thereof with a steel punch; and

Further resolved, That this rule shall apply also to fraudulent Canadian coin and Government or bank notes.

Table of Magnetic Declinations,

Or Compass Variations for January 1, 1904, with the Annual Change for the Period 1900-1905, for Various Places in the United States.

For all the compact part of the United States, Alaska and Porto Rico, east declination is decreasing and west declination is increasing; in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, however, east declination is increasing. The geographical positions are approximate and refer to the point of observation. (Prepared expressly for The American Almanac by Professor Louis A. Bauer, Chief of the Magnetic Division of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Magnetic Declination Jan., 1904.	Annual Change.	State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Magnetic Declination Jan., 1904.	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′			° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Alabama..	Mobile.....	30 42	88 03	4 03 E	3.5	Missouri...	Kansas City.....	39 06	94 33	8 46 E	4.0
	Montgomery.....	32 22	86 18	2 32 E	3.5	Montana..	Glendive.....	47 06	104 43	16 23 E	3.2
	Birmingham.....	33 31	86 49	2 32 E	3.5		Fort Benton.....	47 49	110 40	20 19 E	2.2
	Florence.....	34 48	87 43	3 26 E	3.8		Helena.....	46 37	112 02	19 01 E	2.0
Alaska....	Sitka.....	57 03	135 20	29 50 E	0.0	Nebraska..	Omaha.....	41 16	95 58	9 14 E	4.0
	St. Paul.....	57 47	152 24	24 11 E	3.0		Lincoln.....	40 49	96 42	9 58 E	4.0
	Dutch Harbor...	53 54	166 32	18 04 E	3.0		Brokenbow.....	41 23	99 36	11 43 E	3.6
	St. Michael.....	63 29	162 01	21 25 E	7.0		Sidney.....	41 09	103 00	13 28 E	3.2
	Fort Yukon.....	66 34	145 18	34 10 E	5.0	Nevada....	Carson City.....	39 10	119 46	16 34 E	1.0
	Uglaamie.....	71 18	156 40	31 27 E	12.0		Eureka.....	39 31	115 58	16 18 E	1.5
Arizona...	Prescott.....	34 34	112 30	13 55 E	1.5	N. Hamp..	Concord.....	43 12	71 29	12 33 W	2.0
	Yuma.....	32 44	114 37	13 59 E	1.0		Hanover.....	43 42	72 17	12 35 W	2.0
	Nogales.....	31 20	110 56	12 43 E	2.0	New Jersey.	Cape May.....	38 56	74 56	6 30 W	2.7
Arkansas..	Camden.....	33 35	92 50	6 40 E	3.5		Trenton.....	40 13	74 44	8 35 W	2.7
	Little Rock.....	34 47	92 18	6 27 E	3.7		Sandy Hook.....	40 28	74 00	8 50 W	2.7
California..	San Diego.....	32 43	117 10	13 56 E	0.0	New Mex..	Deming.....	32 17	107 45	12 04 E	2.0
	Los Angeles.....	34 04	118 15	14 27 E	0.0		Santa Fe.....	35 41	105 57	12 24 E	2.6
	Port Harford....	35 10	120 45	15 06 E	0.0	New York..	Albany.....	42 40	73 45	11 04 W	2.9
	Monterey.....	36 36	121 54	16 22 E	0.0		Ithaca.....	42 27	76 29	7 16 W	3.2
	San Francisco...	37 48	122 27	17 00 E	0.0		Buffalo.....	42 55	78 54	6 14 W	3.4
	Sacramento.....	38 33	121 29	16 11 E	0.0	N. Carolina	Newbern.....	35 07	77 03	3 02 W	2.8
	Lake Tahoe.....	38 57	119 57	16 58 E	1.0		Raleigh.....	35 48	78 36	2 40 W	2.8
Colorado...	Springfield.....	37 24	102 36	12 28 E	3.0		Wilmington.....	34 14	77 57	2 05 W	2.8
	Pueblo.....	38 14	104 38	12 40 E	3.0		Charlotte.....	35 13	80 51	0 37 W	3.2
	Pike's Peak.....	38 50	105 03	13 32 E	3.0		Asheville.....	35 35	82 32	0 03 W	3.2
	Denver.....	39 46	104 54	13 50 E	3.0	N. Dakota.	Pembina.....	48 58	97 14	10 46 E	4.3
Connecticut	Hartford.....	41 46	72 40	10 38 W	2.0		Bismarck.....	46 48	100 47	14 26 E	3.7
	New Haven.....	41 18	72 55	9 55 W	2.0	Ohio.....	Cleveland.....	41 30	81 42	3 22 W	3.7
Delaware..	Dover.....	39 09	75 31	6 38 W	2.8		Columbus.....	39 59	83 01	0 56 W	3.7
Dis. of Col..	Washington.....	38 53	77 00	5 15 W	3.0		Cincinnati.....	39 08	84 25	1 07 E	3.7
Florida....	Key West.....	24 33	81 48	2 36 E	2.7	Oklahoma..	Perry.....	36 16	97 20	9 05 E	3.5
	Cedar Keys.....	29 08	83 02	2 22 E	3.0		Woodward.....	36 27	99 23	10 42 E	3.5
	Jacksonville.....	30 20	81 39	1 04 E	3.0	Oregon....	Portland.....	45 31	122 42	22 24 E	0.0
	Tallahassee.....	30 26	84 18	2 07 E	3.5		Umatilla.....	45 57	119 20	21 30 E	1.0
Georgia....	Savannah.....	32 06	81 05	0 43 E	3.2	Pennsylv'a.	Philadelphia....	39 58	75 10	7 36 W	2.9
	Macon.....	32 49	83 37	1 43 E	3.4		Harrisburg.....	40 16	76 53	6 32 W	3.0
	Augusta.....	33 28	81 57	0 30 E	3.4		Altoona.....	40 31	78 23	5 17 W	3.2
	Atlanta.....	33 44	84 22	1 25 E	3.6		Allegheny.....	40 30	80 01	3 55 W	3.4
Hawaii T..	Hilo, Hawaii....	19 44	155 04	8 51 E	2.0	Phil. Is....	Manila, Luzon..	14 35	120 59	0 55 E	0.5
	Lahaina, Maui..	20 52	156 41	9 32 E	2.0	Porto Rico.	Ponce.....	18 01	66 36	0 56 W	2.0
	Honolulu, Oahu.	21 18	157 52	10 30 E	2.0		San Juan.....	18 28	66 08	1 08 W	2.0
Idaho.....	Boise.....	43 37	116 12	18 35 E	1.5	Rhode I...	Providence.....	41 50	71 24	11 52 W	1.8
Illinois....	Springfield.....	39 50	89 39	3 57 E	4.2	S. Carolina	Beaufort.....	32 26	80 40	0 21 E	3.0
	Danville.....	40 07	87 35	2 26 E	4.0		Charleston.....	32 46	79 49	0 38 W	3.0
	Chicago.....	41 54	87 37	2 58 E	4.6		Columbia.....	34 00	81 02	0 01 E	3.1
Indiana...	Evansville.....	37 59	87 28	3 38 E	4.0	S. Dakota..	Watertown.....	44 55	97 06	9 49 E	4.2
	Madison.....	38 42	85 27	1 23 E	4.0		Yankton.....	42 53	97 25	10 41 E	4.0
	Terre Haute.....	39 30	87 23	2 31 E	4.0		Huron.....	44 21	98 14	10 55 E	4.0
	Indianapolis.....	39 47	86 12	1 08 E	4.0		Pierre.....	44 22	100 22	12 17 E	3.6
	Fort Wayne.....	41 06	85 08	0 01 W	4.0	Tennessee..	Knoxville.....	35 57	83 56	0 13 W	3.6
Indian Ter.	Atoka.....	34 24	96 05	7 52 E	3.4		Chattanooga....	35 01	85 18	1 14 E	3.6
Iowa.....	Burlington.....	40 48	91 08	5 49 E	4.4		Nashville.....	36 09	86 48	3 35 E	3.8
	Des Moines.....	41 36	93 36	7 21 E	4.4		Memphis.....	35 08	90 04	5 16 E	3.8
	Dubuque.....	42 29	90 40	5 15 E	4.6	Texas.....	Galveston.....	29 18	94 47	6 52 E	3.0
	Fort Dodge.....	42 30	94 12	7 13 E	4.4		Houston.....	29 42	95 20	7 42 E	3.0
	Sioux City.....	42 27	96 23	9 41 E	4.1		Austin.....	30 15	97 45	8 00 E	3.0
Kansas....	Topeka.....	39 02	95 43	9 00 E	4.0		San Antonio....	29 27	98 28	8 45 E	2.8
	Wichita.....	37 40	97 20	9 20 E	3.5		Colorado.....	32 23	100 52	10 40 E	2.8
Kentucky..	Williamsburg....	36 45	84 09	0 38 E	3.5		Pecos.....	31 26	103 33	10 15 E	2.5
	Paducah.....	37 04	88 37	4 16 E	3.9		El Paso.....	31 46	106 29	11 23 E	2.0
	Lexington.....	38 04	84 30	0 23 E	3.8		Texarkana.....	33 26	94 03	7 10 E	3.5
	Louisville.....	38 15	85 46	1 08 E	3.8		Gainesville.....	33 37	97 09	8 52 E	3.3
Louisiana..	New Orleans....	29 54	90 08	5 15 E	3.5		Vernon.....	34 09	99 18	9 31 E	3.0
	Baton Rouge....	30 27	91 11	5 50 E	3.5		Amarillo.....	35 14	101 51	11 35 E	3.0
	Shreveport.....	32 30	93 45	6 33 E	3.5	Utah.....	Salt Lake.....	40 46	111 54	16 02 E	2.0
Maine.....	Portland.....	43 39	70 17	14 31 W	1.3		Ogden.....	41 13	112 00	16 56 E	2.0
	Bangor.....	44 48	68 47	17 07 W	1.0	Vermont...	Montpelier.....	44 15	72 32	14 00 W	2.0
	Eastport.....	44 54	66 59	18 58 W	0.0		Burlington.....	44 29	73 12	12 42 W	2.0
Maryland..	Annapolis.....	38 59	76 29	5 41 W	3.0	Virginia...	Norfolk.....	36 52	76 16	4 36 W	2.7
	Baltimore.....	39 16	76 35	5 53 W	3.0		Richmond.....	37 33	77 28	3 52 W	2.8
	Oakland.....	39 25	79 25	3 40 W	3.3		Lynchburg.....	37 25	79 09	2 32 W	3.1
Mass.....	Provincetown....	42 03	70 11	13 16 W	1.8		Bristol.....	36 36	82 10	0 40 W	3.4
	Springfield.....	42 06	72 35	11 03 W	2.3	Washington	Spokane.....	47 40	117 26	21 32 E	1.0
	Boston.....	42 22	71 04	12 36 W	1.8		Olympia.....	47 02	122 54	22 44 E	0.0
	Newburyport....	42 48	70 49	13 02 W	1.8		Seattle.....	47 40	122 18	22 48 E	0.0
Michigan..	Detroit.....	42 20	82 58	1 24 W	4.0		New Whatcom...	48 44	122 29	23 21 E	0.0
	Sault Ste. Marie.	46 30	84 24	2 27 W	5.0	W. Virginia	Martinsburg....	39 27	77 58	4 48 W	3.0
	Marquette.....	46 33	87 22	2 08 E	5.2		Charleston.....	38 21	81 38	2 19 W	3.4
Minnesota.	St. Paul.....	44 58	93 05	8 26 E	4.8		Wheeling.....	40 04	80 44	1 20 W	3.4
	Duluth.....	46 46	92 04	12 20 E	5.0	Wisconsin.	Milwaukee.....	43 04	87 53	3 28 E	5.0
Mississippi.	Mississippi City..	30 23	89 02	4 52 E	3.5		Madison.....	43 04	89 25	4 37 E	5.0
	Jackson.....	32 20	90 11	5 47 E	3.5		La Crosse.....	43 50	91 14	5 16 E	5.0
	Oxford.....	34 22	89 32	5 21 E	3.8		Superior City....	46 40	92 04	7 52 E	5.0
Missouri...	St. Louis.....	38 38	90 16	4 52 E	4.0	Wyoming..	Cheyenne.....	41 08	104 49	14 18 E	2.8
	Jefferson City..	38 35	92 09	7 02 E	4.1		Yellowstone Lake	44 33	110 24	18 26 E	2.2

Labor Legislation.

Revised by G. WALLACE W. HANGER, Chief Clerk United States Department of Labor.

ANTI-BOYCOTTING AND ANTI-BLACKLISTING LAWS.

Boycotting is prohibited by law in Colorado, Illinois and Indiana.

Blacklisting is prohibited by law in Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

Laws which may be construed as prohibiting boycotting exist in Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and Vermont.

Laws which may be construed as prohibiting blacklisting exist in Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island and South Dakota.

In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico and Wisconsin it is unlawful for an employer to exact an agreement, either written or verbal, from an employe not to join or become a member of any labor organization as a condition of employment.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

Arkansas.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads, highways and bridges.

California.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated by the parties to a contract, eight hours constitute a day's labor. On any public works of or work done for the State, or any political sub-division thereof, eight hours constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics. A stipulation that neither of the above-mentioned classes shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours a day must be contained in every contract to which the State or any of its political sub-divisions is a party.

Colorado.—For all workmen employed by the State or any sub-division thereof, and for workingmen in all underground mines or workings and in smelting and refining works, eight hours constitute a day's work.

Connecticut.—Unless otherwise agreed, eight hours constitute a lawful day's work.

District of Columbia.—For all laborers or mechanics employed by or in behalf of the District eight hours is a day's work.

Idaho.—On all State, county and municipal work eight hours constitute a day.

Illinois.—Except on farms and when otherwise agreed, eight hours is a day's work in all mechanical employments. This does not apply to service by the day, week or month. Eight hours constitute a day's labor for persons assessed to work on public highways.

Indiana.—For all classes of mechanics, workingmen and laborers, except those engaged in agriculture or domestic labor, eight hours constitute a day's work. Overwork by agreement and for extra pay is permitted. More than eight hours for a day's work is absolutely prohibited for persons under fourteen years of age.

Iowa.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads.

Kansas.—For all laborers, mechanics or other persons employed by the State or any political subdivision thereof eight hours constitute a day's work.

Maryland.—No mechanic or laborer employed by or on behalf of the city of Baltimore shall be required to work more than eight hours a day, except employes of the Fire Department, Bay View Asylum or the city jail.

Massachusetts.—For all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or in behalf of any city or town in the Commonwealth eight hours shall constitute a day's work, if adopted by ballot at an annual election in the city or town.

Minnesota.—Laborers, workmen and mechanics on public works are restricted to eight hours' labor on any calendar day.

Missouri.—A legal day's work consists of eight hours. This, however, may be modified by agreement, and does not apply to those engaged in agriculture. It is unlawful for employers to work their employes longer than eight hours per day in mines.

Montana.—A legal day's work consists of eight hours for persons engaged to operate or handle any first-motion or direct-acting hoisting engine or any geared or indirect-acting hoisting engine at any mine employing fifteen or more men underground, when the duties of firemen are performed by the person so engaged; also for any engineer operating a stationary engine developing fifty or more horse-power, when such engineer has charge or control of a boiler or boilers in addition to his other duties. The law applies only to such steam plants as are in continuous operation or are operated sixteen or more hours in each twenty-four, and does not apply to persons running any engine more than eight hours in each twenty-four for the purpose of relieving another employe in case of sickness or other unforeseen cause. It is unlawful to work employes in underground mines and workings and in smelting and refining works longer than eight hours in one day. Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and highways.

Nebraska.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads.

New Mexico.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

New York.—For all classes of employes, except in farm or domestic work, eight hours constitute a day; overwork for extra pay is permitted, except on work for or by the State or a municipal corporation. The law applies to those employed by or for the State or a municipality, and every contract to which either of these is a party must contain a stipulation that no workman, laborer or mechanic shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

Ohio.—In all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work, except in case of conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen of railroads, where it is ten.

Oregon.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads.

Oklahoma.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public highways.

Pennsylvania.—In all cases of service by the day, unless there is an agreement to the contrary, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. This does not apply to farm or agricultural labor or service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for mechanics, workmen and laborers in the employ of the State or any municipal corporation, or otherwise engaged on public work.

Porto Rico.—No laborer may be compelled to work more than eight hours per day on public works.

Tennessee.—Upon the highways eight hours is a day's work.

Texas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways.

Utah.—On all public works and in all underground mines or workings, smelters and all other institutions for the refining or reducing of ores eight hours is a day's work.

Washington.—On all public works eight hours make a day, except that in cases of emergency overtime may be worked for extra pay.

West Virginia.—In the case of all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or for the State eight hours constitute a day's work.

Wisconsin.—Where there is no agreement to the contrary a day's work shall consist of eight hours in all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business. Children under eighteen years of age and women may not be compelled to work over eight hours a day. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public highways.

Wyoming.—In all mines and all State and municipal work eight hours constitute a day's work.

United States.—All laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the national Government are required to work but eight hours a day.

The Census of 1900.

POPULATION, LITERACY AND MORTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

State or Territory.	Total.	Sex.		Nativity.			Color.		Illiterate[4] in 1900.	Mortality in 1900.
		Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Indian.	White.	Negro.[1]		
Alabama	1,828,697	916,764	911,933	1,814,105	14,592	177	1,001,152	827,307	139,649	25,699
Alaska	63,592	45,827	17,720	50,931	12,661	[2]29,536	30,507	168	10,735	.....
Arizona	122,931	71,795	51,136	98,698	24,233	26,480	92,903	1,848	10,533	1,223
Arkansas	1,311,564	675,312	636,252	1,297,275	14,289	66	944,580	366,856	62,615	22,518
California	1,485,053	820,331	664,522	1,117,813	367,240	15,377	1,402,727	11,045	33,490	22,506
Colorado	539,700	295,332	244,368	448,545	91,155	1,437	529,046	8,570	7,671	7,428
Connecti't.	908,420	454,294	454,126	670,210	238,210	153	892,424	15,226	18,984	15,422
Delaware	184,735	94,158	90,577	170,925	13,810	9	153,977	30,697	7,538	3,675
Dis. of Col.	278,718	132,004	146,714	258,599	20,119	22	191,532	86,702	7,052	6,364
Florida	528,542	275,246	253,296	504,710	23,832	358	297,353	230,730	30,849	6,482
Georgia	2,216,331	1,103,201	1,113,130	2,203,928	12,403	19	1,181,294	1,034,813	158,247	26,941
Hawaii	154,001	106,369	47,623	63,221	90,780	.....	66,890	293	27,363	.....
Idaho	161,722	93,367	68,405	137,168	24,694	4,226	154,495	293	2,936	1,242
Illinois	4,821,550	2,472,782	2,348,768	3,854,803	966,747	16	4,734,873	85,078	67,481	61,220
Indiana	2,516,462	1,285,404	1,231,058	2,374,341	142,121	243	2,458,502	57,505	40,016	33,586
Ind. Ter.	392,060	208,932	183,108	387,202	4,858	52,500	302,680	36,853	15,482	5,286
Iowa	2,231,853	1,156,849	1,075,004	1,925,933	305,920	382	2,218,667	12,693	17,061	19,573
Kansas	1,470,495	768,716	701,779	1,343,810	126,685	2,130	1,416,319	52,003	14,214	16,261
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,090,227	1,056,917	2,096,925	50,249	102	1,862,309	284,706	102,528	27,091
Louisiana	1,381,625	694,733	686,892	1,328,722	52,903	593	729,612	650,804	122,638	20,955
Maine	694,466	350,995	343,471	601,136	93,330	798	692,226	1,519	13,952	12,148
Maryland	1,188,044	589,275	598,760	1,094,110	93,934	3	952,424	253,064	40,352	20,422
Mass	2,805,346	1,367,474	1,437,872	1,959,022	846,324	587	2,769,764	31,974	54,694	49,756
Michigan	2,420,982	1,248,905	1,172,077	1,879,329	541,653	6,354	2,398,563	15,816	39,230	33,572
Minnesota	1,751,394	932,490	818,904	1,246,076	505,318	9,182	1,737,036	4,959	20,785	17,005
Mississippi	1,551,270	781,451	769,819	1,543,289	7,981	2,203	641,200	907,630	118,057	20,251
Missouri	3,106,665	1,595,710	1,510,955	2,890,286	216,379	130	2,944,843	161,234	60,327	38,084
Montana	243,329	149,842	93,487	176,262	67,067	11,343	226,283	1,523	5,900	2,188
Nebraska	1,066,300	564,592	501,708	888,953	177,347	3,322	1,056,526	6,269	7,388	8,264
Nevada	42,335	25,603	16,732	32,242	10,093	5,216	35,405	134	2,271	438
N. H'shire	411,588	205,379	206,209	325,481	88,107	22	410,791	662	10,295	7,400
N. Jersey	1,883,669	941,760	941,909	1,451,785	431,884	.....	69,844	1,393	38,305	32,735
N. Mexico	195,310	104,228	91,082	181,685	13,625	13,144	180,207	1,610	15,585	2,674
N. York	7,268,894	3,614,780	3,654,114	5,368,469	1,900,425	5,257	7,156,881	99,232	140,004	130,268
N. Carolina	1,893,810	938,677	955,133	1,889,318	4,492	5,687	1,263,603	624,469	122,658	21,068
N. Dakota	319,146	177,493	141,653	206,055	113,099	6,968	311,712	286	5,158	2,287
Ohio	4,157,545	2,102,655	2,054,890	3,698,811	458,734	42	4,060,204	96,901	58,698	53,362
Oklahoma	398,331	214,359	183,927	382,651	15,680	11,945	367,524	18,831	6,479	3,181
Oregon	413,536	232,985	180,551	347,788	65,748	4,951	394,582	1,105	6,978	3,396
Pennsylv'a.	6,302,115	3,204,541	3,097,574	5,316,865	985,250	1,639	6,141,664	156,845	139,982	90,199
Rhode Isl.	428,556	210,516	218,040	294,037	134,519	35	419,050	9,092	11,675	8,176
S. Carolina	1,340,316	664,895	675,421	1,334,788	5,528	121	557,807	728,321	99,516	17,166
S. Dakota	401,570	216,164	185,406	313,062	88,508	20,225	380,714	465	5,442	3,088
Tennessee	2,020,616	1,021,224	999,392	2,002,890	17,746	108	1,540,186	480,243	105,851	30,572
Texas	3,048,710	1,578,900	1,469,810	2,869,353	179,357	470	2,426,669	620,722	113,783	34,160
Utah	276,749	141,687	135,062	222,972	53,777	2,623	272,465	672	2,470	3,079
Vermont	343,641	175,138	168,503	298,894	44,747	5	342,771	820	8,544	5,829
Virginia	1,854,184	925,897	928,287	1,834,723	19,461	354	1,192,855	660,722	113,353	25,252
Washing'n.	518,103	304,178	213,925	406,739	111,364	10,039	496,304	2,514	6,635	4,910
W. Virginia	958,800	499,242	459,598	936,349	22,451	12	915,233	43,499	32,066	9,588
Wisconsin	2,069,042	1,067,562	1,001,480	1,553,071	515,971	8,372	2,057,911	2,542	31,136	24,928
Wyoming	92,531	58,184	34,374	75,116	17,415	1,686	89,051	940	1,636	767
In U. S.[3]	76,303,387	39,059,242	37,244,145	65,843,302	10,460,085	266,760	66,990,802	8,840,789	[5]2,326,295	1,039,094

[1]Includes all persons of negro descent. [2]Includes 2,499 persons of native Indian and Russian parentage. [3]Includes all persons in the military and naval service of the United States (civilian employes, etc.) stationed abroad and not credited to any particular State or Territory. [4]Includes males only. [5]Nearly 50 per cent are colored.

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 25,000 OR MORE IN 1900.

City.	Population.	City.	Population.	City.	Population.
New York, N. Y.	3,437,202	Lynn, Mass.	78,961	Quincy, Ill.	36,252
Chicago, Ill.	1,689,575	Oakland, Cal.	66,960	South Bend, Ind.	35,999
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,293,697	Lawrence, Mass.	62,559	Salem, Mass.	35,956
St. Louis, Mo.	575,238	New Bedford, Mass.	62,442	Johnstown, Pa.	35,936
Boston, Mass.	560,892	Des Moines, Iowa.	62,139	Elmira, N.	35,672
Baltimore, Md.	508,957	Springfield, Mass.	62,059	Allentown, Pa.	35,416
Cleveland, Ohio.	381,768	Somerville, Mass.	61,643	Davenport, Iowa.	35,254
Buffalo, N. Y.	352,387	Troy, N. Y.	60,651	McKeesport, Pa.	34,227
San Francisco, Cal.	342,782	Hoboken, N. J.	59,364	Springfield, Ill.	34,159
Cincinnati, Ohio.	325,902	Evansville, Ind.	59,007	Chelsea, Mass.	30,072
Pittsburg, Pa.	321,616	Manchester, N. H.	56,987	Chester, Pa.	33,988
New Orleans, La.	287,104	Utica, N. Y.	56,383	York, Pa.	33,807
Detroit, Mich.	285,704	Peoria, Ill.	56,100	Malden, Mass.	33,664
Milwaukee, Wis.	285,315	Charleston, S. C.	55,807	Topeka, Kan.	33,608
Washington, D. C.	278,718	Savannah, Ga.	54,244	Newton, Mass.	33,587
Newark, N. J.	246,070	Salt Lake City, Utah.	53,531	Sioux City, Iowa.	33,111
Jersey City, N. J.	206,433	San Antonio, Texas.	53,321	Bayonne, N. J.	32,722
Louisville, Ky.	204,731	Duluth, Minn.	52,969	Knoxville, Tenn.	32,637
Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718	Erie, Pa.	52,733	Schenectady, N. Y.	31,682
Providence, R. I.	175,597	Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130	Fitchburg, Mass.	31,531
Indianapolis, Ind.	169,164	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	51,721	Superior, Wis.	31,091
Kansas City, Mo.	163,752	Kansas City, Kan.	51,418	Rockford, Ill.	31,051
St. Paul, Minn.	163,065	Harrisburg, Pa.	50,167	Taunton, Mass.	31,036
Rochester, N. Y.	162,608	Portland, Me.	50,145	Canton, Ohio.	30,667
Denver, Col.	133,859	Yonkers, N. Y.	47,931	Butte, Mont.	30,470
Toledo, Ohio.	131,822	Norfolk, Va.	46,624	Montgomery, Ala.	30,346
Allegheny, Pa.	129,896	Waterbury, Conn.	45,859	Auburn, N. Y.	30,345
Columbus, Ohio.	125,560	Holyoke, Mass.	45,712	Chattanooga, Tenn.	30,154
Worcester, Mass.	118,421	Fort Wayne, Ind.	45,115	East St. Louis, Ill.	29,655
Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374	Youngstown, Ohio.	44,885	Joliet, Ill.	29,353
New Haven, Conn.	108,027	Houston, Texas.	44,633	Sacramento, Cal.	29,282
Paterson, N. J.	105,171	Covington, Ky.	42,938	Racine, Wis.	29,102
Fall River, Mass.	104,863	Akron, Ohio.	42,728	La Crosse, Wis.	28,895

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 25,000 OR MORE IN 1900—Continued.

City.	Population.	City.	Population.	City.	Population.
St. Joseph, Mo.	102,979	Dallas, Texas	42,638	Williamsport, Pa.	28,757
Omaha, Neb.	102,555	Saginaw, Mich.	42,345	Jacksonville, Fla.	28,429
Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479	Lancaster, Pa.	41,459	Newcastle, Pa.	28,339
Memphis, Tenn.	102,320	Lincoln, Neb.	40,169	Newport, Ky.	28,301
Scranton, Pa.	102,026	Brockton, Mass.	40,036	Oshkosh, Wis.	28,284
Lowell, Mass.	94,969	Binghamton, N. Y.	39,647	Woonsocket, R. I.	28,204
Albany, N. Y.	94,151	Augusta, Ga.	39,441	Pueblo, Col.	28,157
Cambridge, Mass.	91,886	Honolulu, Hawaii	39,306	Atlantic City, N. J.	27,838
Portland, Ore.	90,426	Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231	Passaic, N. J.	27,777
Atlanta, Ga.	89,872	Altoona, Pa.	38,973	Bay City, Mich.	27,628
Grand Rapids, Mich.	87,565	Wheeling, W. Va.	38,878	Fort Worth, Tex.	26,688
Dayton, Ohio	85,333	Mobile, Ala.	38,469	Lexington, Ky.	26,369
Richmond, Va.	85,050	Birmingham, Ala.	38,415	Gloucester, Mass.	26,121
Nashville, Tenn.	80,865	Little Rock, Ark.	38,307	Joplin, Mo.	26,023
Seattle, Wash.	80,671	Springfield, Ohio	38,253	South Omaha, Neb.	26,001
Hartford, Conn.	79,850	Galveston, Texas	37,789	New Britain, Conn.	25,998
Reading, Pa.	78,961	Tacoma, Wash.	37,714	Council Bluffs, Iowa	25,802
Wilmington, Del.	76,508	Haverhill, Mass.	37,175	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	25,656
Camden, N. J.	75,935	Spokane, Wash.	36,848	Easton, Pa.	25,238
Trenton, N. J.	73,307	Terre Haute, Ind.	36,673	Jackson, Mich.	25,180
Bridgeport, Conn.	70,996	Dubuque, Iowa	36,297		

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Country of Birth.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1871-1880.	1861-1870.	1851-1860.	1821-1850.
Austria-Hungary	592,707	353,719	72,960	7,800	.....	.....
Canada and Newfoundland	3,064	392,802	383,269	153,871	59,303	57,624
Germany	505,152	1,452,970	718,182	787,468	951,667	593,841
Great Britain	207,019	807,357	548,043	606,896	423,974	367,933
Ireland	300,179	655,482	436,871	435,778	914,119	1,038,824
Italy	651,899	307,309	55,759	11,728	9,231	4,531
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	371,512	656,494	243,016	126,392	24,680	16,966
Russia and Poland	602,010	265,088	52,254	4,536	1,621	1,393
All other countries	301,022	355,392	301,828	180,355	213,613	374,703
Totals	3,687,564	5,246,613	2,812,191	2,314,824	2,598,214	2,455,812

Agriculture in the United States.

State or Territory.	Value of Domestic Animals.[1]	Value of Live Stock.[2]	Value of Fowl.[3]	Value of Bees.[4]	Value of Wheat Crop.[5]	Value of Corn Crop.[6]	Value of Oats Crop.[7]	Value of Barley Crop.[8]
Ala.	$34,408,932	$36,105,799	$1,409,269	$287,598	$502,240	$17,082,751	$797,684	$1,582
Alaska	1,880	2,196	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ariz.	15,375,286	15,458,717	80,798	66,603	276,639	151,564	21,141	223,985
Ark.	35,739,425	37,483,771	1,540,006	204,340	1,383,926	17,572,170	1,263,101	1,278
Cal.	65,000,738	67,303,325	1,877,489	363,885	20,179,044	700,894	1,700,397	10,645,723
Colo.	49,359,781	49,954,311	393,219	195,096	2,809,370	508,488	1,121,745	246,510
Conn.	10,247,634	10,932,212	644,050	40,528	6,080	994,885	103,459	1,856
Del.	3,733,335	4,111,054	357,475	20,244	1,247,055	1,725,452	43,337	30
D. of Col	122,019	125,326	3,108	199	349	6,322	206	.....
Fla.	10,687,632	11,166,016	394,557	83,827	601	2,669,509	143,028	318
Geo.	33,499,683	35,200,507	1,458,055	242,769	1,547,773	17,155,868	1,383,758	2,048
Hawaii	2,523,479	2,570,142	38,237	8,426	.....	65,938	.....	.....
Idaho	21,389,853	21,657,974	203,127	64,994	2,131,953	55,880	702,955	312,730
Ills.	186,856,020	193,758,037	6,415,033	486,164	11,937,458	115,092,567	36,990,019	242,834
Ind.	105,048,528	109,550,761	4,222,409	278,864	22,228,619	51,752,946	7,458,682	100,480
Ind. Ter.	40,824,886	41,378,695	515,384	38,425	1,121,259	6,999,018	889,053	1,010
Iowa	271,844,034	278,830,096	6,535,464	443,923	11,457,808	97,297,707	33,254,987	5,342,363
Kan.	186,317,248	190,956,936	4,356,997	277,967	19,132,455	58,079,738	4,915,896	383,709
Ky.	70,488,187	73,739,106	2,723,221	527,098	8,923,760	29,423,996	1,247,928	8,157
La.	27,757,301	28,869,506	1,057,889	54,316	1,888	10,327,723	117,312	61
Maine	16,298,422	17,106,634	756,153	51,459	107,396	326,824	1,374,573	137,448
Md.	19,636,844	20,855,877	1,158,020	61,013	6,484,088	7,462,594	340,475	18,776
Mass.	14,730,169	15,798,464	1,018,119	35,751	1,515	771,277	84,850	9,264
Mich.	75,997,051	79,042,644	2,685,829	352,460	12,921,925	17,798,011	9,264,385	494,994
Minn.	86,620,643	89,063,097	2,274,649	167,280	50,601,948	11,337,105	15,829,804	7,220,739
Miss.	40,843,300	42,657,222	1,655,319	158,603	263,351	18,873,934	383,633	203
Mo.	154,295,363	160,540,336	5,720,359	508,217	30,743	61,246,305	4,669,185	11,232
Mont.	51,724,113	52,161,833	296,806	8,139	13,520,012	41,626	1,790,938	341,308
Neb.	142,769,629	145,349,587	2,374,930	199,563	1,077,210	51,251,213	11,333,393	545,432
Nev.	12,093,608	12,169,565	55,826	20,131	263,351	11,736	67,160	126,748
N. H.	10,062,877	10,554,646	467,104	24,665	3,428	538,738	184,025	25,189
N. J.	16,269,548	17,612,620	1,300,853	39,219	1,347,650	4,533,473	492,341	2,301
N. Mex.	31,644,179	31,727,400	62,419	20,802	390,616	419,936	154,347	24,107
N. Y.	120,673,101	125,583,715	4,310,755	593,784	7,332,597	9,181,791	12,929,092	1,402,184
N. Car.	28,242,147	30,106,173	1,434,158	429,868	3,463,726	17,304,407	991,516	2,335
N. Dak.	41,951,659	14,055,560	477,358	1,474	31,733,763	397,278	5,852,615	1,996,082
Ohio	120,673,101	125,954,134	5,085,921	402,561	32,855,834	48,037,895	10,236,251	462,977
Okla.	53,921,827	54,829,568	900,743	6,998	8,989,416	8,699,271	1,079,862	80,153
Ore.	33,172,342	33,917,048	582,524	160,382	6,358,395	155,693	2,078,950	606,945
Pa.	97,424,119	102,439,183	4,483,486	531,578	13,712,976	21,896,795	11,093,893	89,163
R. I.	2,281,817	2,593,659	305,047	6,795	245	164,138	16,631	3,465
S. Car.	19,167,229	20,199,859	889,953	142,677	958,158	9,149,808	1,226,575	2,899
S. Dak.	64,287,578	65,173,432	856,966	10,088	20,957,917	7,263,127	4,114,456	2,003,540
Tenn.	58,043,895	60,818,605	2,275,864	486,536	7,882,697	28,059,508	887,940	11,273
Tex.	236,227,934	240,576,655	3,595,243	794,483	7,051,477	34,424,871	5,240,791	33,354
Utah	21,175,867	21,474,241	186,922	111,452	1,575,064	121,872	553,847	121,826
Vt.	17,373,169	17,841,317	421,195	46,453	29,078	1,180,505	941,711	187,004
Va.	39,831,552	42,026,737	1,886,768	308,417	6,161,000	16,233,756	1,103,616	25,007
Wash.	21,437,528	22,159,207	614,838	106,841	9,028,209	104,263	1,765,547	1,268,480
W. Va.	29,231,832	30,571,259	963,805	375,622	3,040,314	7,698,335	637,176	1,832
Wis.	93,521,430	96,327,649	2,410,714	377,105	5,115,346	15,905,822	17,931,685	17,931,685
Wyo.	39,080,158	39,145,877	60,397	5,322	191,195	19,569	292,630	15,375
Totals	$2,981,722,945	$1,578,018,890	$85,794,996	$10,186,513	$373,948,863	$750,394,912	$198,972,533	$50,446,674

[1]Total number of domestic animals, 215,822,238. [2]The farms deriving their principal income from animal products are called "live stock farms." [3]Total number of fowl reported, 250,681,673. [4]Total number of swarms reported, 4,109,626. [5]Total crop, 753,635,757 bushels. [6]Total crop, 2,577,380,214 bushels. [7]Total crop, 1,171,779,875 bushels. [8]Total crop, 178,795,890 bushels.

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

(From the United States Census Reports.)

Product.	Unit of Measure.	Quantity.	Value.	Product.	Unit of Measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals sold	.....	.....	$722,913,114	Pineapples	.....	2,980,240	.....
Animals slaughtered	.....	.....	189,873,310	Pomeloes	Boxes.	30,791	.....
Beans (castor)	Bushels.	143,388	134,084	Unclassified	Pounds.	2,969,239	.....
Beans (dry)	Bushels.	5,064,844	7,634,262	Olive oil	Gallons.	8,643	.....
Broom corn	Pounds.	90,947,370	3,588,414	Coffee	Pounds.	2,297,000	$246,181
Buckwheat	Bushels.	11,233,515	5,747,853	Grapes	Centals.	13,010,134	14,090,937
Butter	Pounds.	1,071,746,127	[1]	Grass seed	Bushels.	3,515,869	2,868,839
Cheese	Pounds.	16,372,330	[1]	Hay and forage	Tons.	84,011,299	484,256,846
Chicory	Pounds.	21,495,870	73,627	Hemp	Pounds.	11,750,630	546,338
Clover seed	Bushels.	1,349,209	5,395,578	Hops	Pounds.	49,209,704	4,081,929
Cotton	Bales.	9,534,707	323,758,171	Honey	Pounds.	61,196,160	[4]
Cotton seed	Tons.	[2]4,566,100	46,950,575	Kaffir corn	Bushels.	5,169,113	1,367,040
Eggs	Dozens.	1,293,819,186	144,286,158	Maple sugar	Pounds.	11,928,770	1,074,260
Flaxseed	Bushels.	19,979,492	19,624,901	Maple syrup	Gallons.	2,056,611	1,562,451
Flowers and plants	.....	.....	18,759,464	Milk	Gallons.	7,266,392,674	[1]
Forest products	.....	.....	109,989,868	Mohair and goat hair	Pounds.	961,328	267,864
Fruits (orchard)	Bushels.	212,366,646	[3]83,751,840	Nursery products	.....	.....	10,123,873
Apples	Bushels.	175,397,626	.....	Nuts	.....	.....	1,950,161
Apricots	Bushels.	2,642,128	.....	Onions	Bushels.	11,791,121	6,637,625
Cherries	Bushels.	2,873,499	.....	Peanuts	Bushels.	11,964,957	7,271,230
Peaches, etc	Bushels.	15,433,623	.....	Peas (dry)	Bushels.	9,440,269	7,909,074
Pears	Bushels.	6,625,417	.....	Peppermint	Pounds.	187,427	143,618
Plums, etc	Bushels.	8,764,032	.....	Potatoes	Bushels.	273,328,207	98,387,614
Unclassified	Bushels.	630,321	.....	Potatoes (sweet)	Bushels.	42,526,696	19,876,200
Cider	Barrels.	1,754,927	.....	Poultry (raised)	.....	.....	136,891,877
Cider Vinegar	Barrels.	392,497	.....	Rice	Pounds.	283,722,627	7,891,613
Fruits (small)	Quarts.	431,628,520	25,030,877	Rye	Bushels.	25,566,418	12,180,338
Blackberries	Quarts.	62,189,885	.....	Seeds (misc.)	.....	.....	826,019
Currants	Quarts.	18,592,695	.....	Sorghum cane	Tons.	[5]291,703	815,019
Gooseberries	Quarts.	9,320,530	.....	Sorghum syrup	Gallons.	16,972,783	5,288,083
Raspberries	Quarts.	76,628,107	.....	Sugar beets	Tons.	793,353	3,323,240
Strawberries	Quarts.	257,437,523	.....	Sugar cane	Tons.	6,441,578	.....
Unclassified	Quarts.	7,459,780	.....	Cane sold	Tons.	1,298,620	4,611,239
Fruits (sub-tropical)	.....	.....	8,549,863	Cane for seed	Tons.	1,453,447	5,018,469
Bananas	Bunches.	141,653	.....	Sugar made	Pounds.	664,020,814	24,584,459
Citrons	Boxes.	90	.....	Molasses made	Gallons.	10,379,210	796,990
Figs	Pounds.	13,016,274	.....	Syrup made	Gallons.	12,293,032	4,293,475
Guava	Pounds.	1,677,165	.....	Tobacco	Pounds.	868,163,275	56,993,008
Lemons	Boxes.	876,978	.....	Vegetables (misc.)	.....	.....	113,871,842
Limes	Boxes.	24,375	.....	Wax	Pounds.	1,765,315	[4]
Olives	Pounds.	5,053,637	.....	Willows	.....	.....	36,523
Oranges	Boxes.	6,171,259	.....	Wool	Pounds.	276,991,812	45,723,739
Persimmons	Pounds.	136,030	.....				

[1] Includes all milk products, the value of which was $472,369,255. [2] Not including product sold with fiber before ginning. [3] Includes value of cider, etc. [4] Honey and wax together were valued at $6,664,904. [5] Amount sold as cane only.

Mortality in the United States.

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.	State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	25,699	12,970	12,729	Nebraska	8,264	4,480	3,784
Arizona	1,223	750	473	Nevada	438	290	148
Arkansas	22,518	11,813	10,750	New Hampshire	7,400	3,663	3,737
California	22,506	13,998	8,508	New Jersey	32,735	17,462	15,273
Colorado	7,428	4,471	2,957	New Mexico	2,674	1,455	1,219
Connecticut	15,422	7,902	7,520	New York	130,268	68,648	61,260
Delaware	3,075	1,644	1,431	North Carolina	21,068	10,427	10,641
District of Columbia	6,364	3,274	3,090	North Dakota	2,287	1,159	1,128
Florida	6,482	3,520	2,962	Ohio	53,362	28,648	27,714
Georgia	26,941	13,321	13,620	Oklahoma	3,181	1,741	1,440
Idaho	1,242	762	480	Oregon	3,396	2,019	1,377
Illinois	61,229	33,641	27,588	Pennsylvania	90,199	49,150	41,049
Indiana	33,586	17,454	16,132	Rhode Island	8,176	4,132	4,044
Indian Territory	5,286	2,795	2,491	South Carolina	17,166	8,461	8,750
Iowa	19,573	10,612	8,961	South Dakota	3,088	1,654	1,434
Kansas	16,261	8,978	7,283	Tennessee	30,572	15,354	15,218
Kentucky	27,091	13,843	13,248	Texas	34,160	18,045	16,115
Louisiana	20,955	10,971	9,984	Utah	3,079	1,821	1,258
Maine	12,148	6,292	5,856	Vermont	5,829	2,936	2,893
Maryland	20,422	10,526	9,896	Virginia	25,252	13,112	12,140
Massachusetts	49,756	25,352	24,404	Washington	4,910	3,148	1,762
Michigan	33,572	18,084	15,488	West Virginia	9,588	5,046	4,542
Minnesota	17,005	9,354	7,651	Wisconsin	24,928	13,815	11,113
Mississippi	20,251	10,299	9,952	Wyoming	767	452	315
Missouri	38,084	20,480	17,604				
Montana	2,188	1,387	801	Total U. S	1,039,094	551,611	487,483

Centre of Population from 1790-1900.

Census Year.	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Approximate Location	Movement in Miles.
1790	39° 16.5′	76° 11.2′	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md	..
1800	39° 16.1′	77° 56.5′	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md	41
1810	39° 11.5′	77° 37.2′	40 miles southwest by west of Washington, D. C	36
1820	39° 5.7′	78° 33.0′	16 miles north of Woodstock, Va	50
1830	38° 57.9′	79° 16.9′	19 miles west southwest of Moorefield, W. Va	39
1840	39° 2.0′	80° 18.0′	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va	55
1850	38° 59.0′	81° 19.0′	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va	55
1860	39° 0.4′	82° 48.8′	20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio	81
1870	39° 12.0′	83° 35.7′	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio	42
1880	39° 4.1′	84° 39.7′	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio	58
1890	39° 11.9′	85° 32.9′	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind	48
1900	39° 9.6′	85° 48.9′	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind	14

The Industries of the United States.

(Prepared for The American Almanac from the Reports of the Census Bureau.)

Industries.	No. of Establishments.	Total Capital.	Salaried Officials, Clerks, etc.		Wage Earners.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.[1]
			No.	Total Salaries.	Average No.	Total Wages.		
Agricultural implements	715	$157,707,951	10,046	$8,363,210	46,582	$22,450,880	$43,944,628	$101,207,428
Ammunition	33	6,719,081	204	370,568	5,231	2,560,954	7,436,748	13,027,635
Artificial flowers, feathers	227	3,633,869	285	291,449	5,333	1,561,763	2,765,151	6,297,805
Artificial limbs	87	290,104	81	57,651	249	146,620	126,062	749,854
Artists' materials	21	376,736	32	37,858	200	79,267	249,107	497,046
Awnings, tents, sails	858	4,342,728	459	374,357	4,400	2,038,613	6,480,685	11,728,843
Axle grease	29	577,195	85	82,966	127	55,238	360,411	718,114
Babbitt metal, solder	51	3,115,568	145	172,423	535	294,584	7,998,369	9,191,409
Bags (other than paper)	78	7,696,732	342	386,055	4,039	1,133,128	16,849,311	20,123,486
Bags (paper)	63	6,900,291	394	415,500	2,029	683,783	4,659,001	7,359,975
Baking yeast powders	191	8,337,723	749	835,281	1,938	717,000	7,126,967	14,568,380
Baskets, rattan, willow	550	2,989,568	185	142,021	4,396	1,280,511	1,398,374	3,851,244
Bells	23	1,038,305	73	62,382	663	307,991	602,856	1,247,730
Belting, hose (leather)	105	7,410,219	443	484,874	1,667	913,937	7,500,413	10,623,177
Belting, hose (linen)	7	526,059	34	43,932	254	64,102	452,430	717,137
Belting, hose (rubber)	18	5,493,885	197	336,319	1,771	918,191	4,075,702	6,169,044
Bicycle repair'n	6,328	6,760,070	296	145,558	5,749	2,505,974	5,224,886	13,766,033
Bicycles, tricycles	312	29,783,659	2,034	1,758,235	17,525	8,189,817	16,792,051	31,915,908
Billiard materials	75	884,901	89	105,276	455	278,218	730,046	1,650,868
Blacking	121	2,718,504	459	507,094	1,250	424,174	2,186,809	4,504,965
Blacksmithing, etc.[2]	51,771	54,976,341	339	217,718	36,193	17,974,264	24,701,632	85,971,630
Bluing	65	415,119	54	41,000	220	79,380	244,970	675,804
Bone, ivory, lampblack	15	782,247	21	23,650	85	46,107	105,712	359,787
Bookbinding, making	954	12,744,628	1,076	1,077,790	15,971	6,671,666	7,702,543	20,790,858
Boot and shoe stock	342	7,003,080	342	302,889	6,155	2,230,691	17,800,282	23,242,892
Boot and shoe findings	186	3,277,958	211	177,929	2,993	1,127,784	4,627,048	7,145,820
Boot and shoe uppers	133	273,796	16	7,897	256	125,627	401,680	700,225
Boot and shoe (custom work)	23,560	9,262,134	133	81,864	9,698	4,128,361	8,288,664	26,550,678
Boot and shoe (factory)	1,600	101,795,233	7,843	7,757,749	142,922	59,175,883	169,604,054	261,028,580
Boot and shoe (rubber)	22	33,667,533	483	597,239	14,391	6,426,579	22,682,543	41,089,819
Bottling	2,064	16,620,152	987	917,038	7,680	3,589,447	28,087,823	41,640,672
Boxes (cigar)	315	3,288,272	216	172,014	4,609	1,439,599	3,061,193	5,856,915
Boxes (fancy and paper)	729	14,979,305	1,368	1,269,358	27,653	8,151,625	11,765,424	27,316,317
Boxes (wooden)	896	12,952,757	1,043	979,632	22,034	7,827,955	22,807,627	38,216,384
Brass	10	503,367	27	38,680	162	98,796	1,152,635	1,419,817
Brass, copper (rolled)	19	15,629,766	351	524,899	6,759	3,512,781	30,000,632	37,536,325
Brass castings, etc.	442	21,925,039	860	1,044,546	11,964	6,070,762	18,871,141	30,343,044
Brassware	204	12,194,715	502	596,412	7,668	3,550,074	9,830,319	17,140,075
Bread, etc.	14,917	81,049,553	9,177	6,067,103	60,271	27,893,170	95,221,915	175,657,348
Brick, tile	5,423	82,086,438	2,426	2,024,683	61,979	21,883,333	11,006,148	51,270,476
Bridges	196	16,768,948	716	860,774	12,181	6,711,260	16,258,561	30,151,624
Bronze castings	21	881,769	74	93,131	621	372,797	1,339,722	2,229,329
Brooms, brushes	1,526	9,616,780	900	757,631	10,349	3,788,046	9,546,854	18,490,847
Butter (reworking)	10	225,525	29	30,319	148	67,747	1,345,418	2,114,935
Buttons	238	4,212,568	339	296,358	8,685	2,826,238	2,803,246	7,695,910
Calcium lights	19	95,114	6	6,192	55	24,418	34,982	118,666
Cardboard	5	1,168,495	59	102,644	626	264,427	705,527	1,270,416
Card (designing)	43	337,642	25	21,727	325	135,139	312,760	618,488
Carpentering	21,315	71,327,047	2,701	2,228,434	123,985	71,049,737	142,419,410	316,101,758
Carpets, rugs	133	44,449,299	687	881,398	28,411	11,121,383	27,228,719	48,192,351
Carpets (rag)	1,014	975,190	61	32,929	1,504	492,656	681,311	1,993,756
Carpets (wood)	31	412,357	49	34,950	608	362,112	418,343	1,056,702
Carriage materials	588	19,085,775	1,023	1,002,199	15,387	5,987,267	13,048,608	25,027,173
Carriages (children)	77	2,906,472	172	158,916	2,726	1,090,296	1,996,070	4,289,695
Carriages, wagons	7,632	118,187,838	4,302	4,073,932	62,540	29,814,911	56,676,073	121,537,276
Cars (railroad)[3]	1,296	119,580,273	7,096	6,210,247	173,652	96,062,329	109,539,013	218,238,277
Cars[4]	193	106,721,188	1,711	1,966,310	44,063	23,342,763	70,046,354	107,186,359
Charcoal	183	811,225	23	15,986	1,786	431,381	856,180	2,575,736
Cheese, butter, etc.[5]	9,355	36,508,015	2,828	915,442	12,856	6,170,670	109,151,205	131,199,277
Chemicals	459	89,091,430	2,123	2,923,033	19,054	9,401,467	34,564,137	62,676,730
China decorating	169	372,017	38	26,346	360	148,004	261,819	693,800
Chocolate, cocoa	24	6,890,732	289	371,063	1,314	525,875	6,876,682	9,666,192

THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Industries.	No. of Establishments.	Total Capital.	Salaried Officials, Clerks, etc.		Wage Earners.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.[1]
			No.	Total Salaries.	Average No.	Total Wages.		
Cleansing preparations	154	943,328	227	205,410	508	209,438	965,242	2,193,019
Clocks	46	8,792,653	260	352,536	6,037	2,650,703	3,028,606	7,157,856
Cloth (refinishing)	46	288,894	39	34,924	534	268,191	17,490	566,000
Clothing (horse)	26	653,545	55	47,012	575	176,687	847,846	1,305,164
Clothing (men's)	28,014	173,034,543	14,150	13,723,046	191,043	79,434,932	197,742,067	415,256,391
Clothing (women's)[6]	14,479	13,815,221	908	750,658	45,595	14,352,453	16,503,754	48,356,034
Clothing (women's)[7]	2,701	48,431,544	6,715	6,573,618	83,739	32,586,101	84,704,592	159,339,539
Coffee, spice	458	28,436,897	2,749	2,951,460	6,387	2,486,759	55,112,203	69,527,108
Coffins, undertakers' goods	217	13,585,162	948	1,023,393	6,840	3,077,481	6,945,348	13,952,308
Coke	241	36,502,679	915	797,296	16,999	7,085,736	19,665,532	35,585,445
Combs	34	832,791	71	57,541	1,399	572,467	951,514	1,976,129
Confectionery	4,297	35,155,361	5,628	4,171,191	33,583	10,867,687	45,534,153	81,290,548
Cooperage	2,146	22,568,873	838	834,668	22,928	9,200,303	23,299,312	40,576,462
Copper (refin'g)	47	53,063,395	488	954,905	11,324	8,529,021	122,174,129	165,131,670
Cordage, twine	105	29,275,470	436	666,936	13,114	4,113,112	26,623,006	37,849,651
Cordials, syrups	39	1,153,006	112	120,994	362	116,917	1,505,096	2,107,132
Cork (cutting)	62	2,683,683	136	195,468	2,340	687,796	2,403,829	4,392,364
Corsets	216	7,481,048	842	986,424	12,729	3,791,509	6,555,467	14,878,116
Cotton comp's'g	111	8,323,558	407	346,321	2,742	738,288	353,910	2,629,590
Cotton ginning	11,369	23,228,130	1,174	129,964	14,135	1,930,039	3,912,303	14,748,270
Cotton goods	1,055	467,240,157	4,902	7,350,199	302,861	86,689,752	176,551,527	339,200,320
Cotton waste	26	2,560,759	65	93,505	1,116	336,827	4,950,490	5,880,024
Crucibles	11	1,834,616	89	154,050	671	250,654	1,673,290	2,607,308
Cutlery, edge tools	309	16,532,383	805	928,764	12,069	5,673,619	5,116,042	14,881,478
Dentists' materials	68	2,112,236	182	508,603	1,017	508,603	2,109,231	3,721,150
Druggists' preparations	250	16,320,120	2,046	2,041,061	5,766	2,041,061	11,022,417	23,192,785
Drug grinding	26	2,837,911	102	291,823	644	291,823	3,315,228	4,308,144
Dyeing, clean'g	1,810	4,673,211	595	292,460	5,424	2,271,066	1,434,292	7,567,358
Dyeing, finish'g	298	60,643,104	1,318	2,267,128	29,776	12,726,316	17,958,137	44,963,331
Dye stuffs, extracts	77	7,839,034	229	312,109	1,647	787,942	4,745,912	7,350,748
Electrical supplies	580	83,130,943	4,987	4,563,112	40,890	20,190,344	48,916,440	91,348,889
Electrical construction	1,162	5,438,087	799	624,936	5,949	3,312,126	7,673,507	15,907,420
Electroplating	422	1,460,692	123	98,076	2,275	1,036,750	836,726	3,007,455
Emery wheels	34	1,489,527	125	126,577	546	303,091	508,735	1,381,675
Enamelling	129	9,184,178	303	304,950	7,675	2,259,003	5,466,971	9,978,509
Engravers' materials	12	104,741	13	22,154	79	46,064	143,270	289,339
Engraving, die sinking	414	790,461	68	63,773	1,034	572,874	225,637	1,683,690
Engraving (steel)	286	5,061,520	313	338,347	3,299	2,006,824	1,206,462	5,068,558
Engraving (wood)	145	231,817	22	22,630	337	206,537	63,272	616,166
Envelopes	51	5,612,509	313	316,360	2,984	1,150,463	3,665,275	6,299,330
Explosives	97	19,465,846	768	914,447	4,502	2,383,756	10,334,974	17,125,418
Fancy articles	392	5,081,806	714	614,732	5,718	1,921,578	4,061,400	9,046,342
Felt goods	36	7,125,276	136	231,065	2,688	1,024,335	3,801,028	6,461,691
Fertilizers	422	60,685,753	1,712	2,124,972	11,581	4,185,289	28,958,473	44,657,385
Files	86	3,857,647	127	153,875	3,160	1,277,159	1,166,414	3,403,906
Firearms	32	6,911,231	228	243,206	4,482	2,542,366	1,305,421	5,444,659
Fire ext'guish's	17	136,933	47	39,348	64	32,828	70,874	217,833
Fireworks	46	1,086,133	136	145,570	1,638	506,990	627,761	1,785,271
Fish canning	348	19,514,215	618	585,160	13,410	4,229,638	13,232,001	22,253,749
Flags, banners	36	666,033	62	63,764	509	148,933	547,165	1,058,052
Flavor'g ext'cts	352	3,319,716	594	654,225	1,254	478,975	3,294,380	6,314,562
Flax (dressed)	4	71,496	12	6,589	211	46,000	91,032	158,650
Flour'g p'ducts	25,258	218,714,104	5,790	5,404,750	37,073	17,703,418	475,826,345	560,719,063
Food p'parat'ns	644	20,998,102	1,472	1,422,182	8,154	3,051,718	23,675,165	38,457,651
Foundry p'd'cts	9,324	665,058,245	27,451	31,663,481	350,327	182,232,009	286,357,107	644,990,999
Foundry s'plies	30	981,817	75	79,445	278	135,877	628,160	1,128,856
Fruit, vegetable canning	1,808	27,743,067	1,741	1,277,028	36,401	8,050,793	37,524,297	56,668,313
Fur goods	994	13,373,867	1,211	1,042,392	8,588	4,273,192	15,113,365	27,735,264
Furnish'g goods	470	20,163,222	2,135	2,160,142	30,216	9,680,077	23,404,969	43,902,162
Furniture	7,972	117,982,091	7,235	7,042,172	100,018	42,638,810	65,499,877	153,168,309
Furs (dressed)	92	798,030	46	49,124	835	478,190	519,699	1,400,455
Galvanizing	28	1,775,770	52	46,522	535	229,406	1,677,584	2,476,703
Gas, lamp fixtures	223	10,009,239	875	992,003	7,642	3,504,301	5,013,597	12,577,806
Gas, oil stoves	35	3,766,065	191	231,436	2,471	1,138,442	2,501,568	4,579,700
Gas light, heat	877	567,000,506	5,904	5,273,500	22,459	12,436,296	20,605,356	75,716,693
Gas machines	114	4,605,624	257	253,382	2,167	1,185,959	1,943,769	4,392,730
Glass	355	61,423,903	2,268	2,792,376	52,818	27,084,710	16,731,009	56,539,712
Glass (cutting)	417	4,013,534	475	487,270	4,931	2,403,591	3,540,097	8,776,006
Gloves, mittens	394	9,089,809	659	547,320	14,345	4,182,518	9,483,130	16,926,156
Glucose	8	41,011,345	147	280,284	3,288	1,755,179	15,773,233	21,693,656
Glue	61	6,144,407	159	192,147	1,618	685,096	3,767,023	5,389,006
Gold, silver (leaf)	93	1,086,854	35	35,996	1,163	498,692	1,604,013	2,666,224
Gold, silver (refining)	57	1,944,124	76	83,484	219	141,400	10,932,361	11,811,537
Graphite	11	411,128	16	20,750	137	64,376	216,560	429,173
Grease, tallow	289	7,080,692	256	265,863	2,046	1,069,683	8,761,857	11,969,821
Grindstones	25	903,348	60	57,805	1,167	407,153	263,811	1,088,909
Hairwork	397	1,009,908	59	37,948	1,101	375,156	673,004	1,052,792

THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Industries.	No. of Establishments.	Total Capital.	Salaried Officials, Clerks, etc.		Wage Earners.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.[1]
			No.	Total Salaries.	Average No.	Total Wages.		
Hammocks	13	308,254	21	16,100	339	101,626	242,950	480,114
Hand-knit goods	86	205,488	22	13,362	304	75,870	124,009	352,226
Hand stamps	268	1,203,910	137	118,960	1,052	490,036	522,659	1,937,628
Hardware	381	39,311,745	1,844	2,054,704	26,463	11,422,758	14,605,244	35,846,656
Hardware (saddlery)	80	3,335,274	222	247,117	2,940	1,217,202	1,690,168	4,149,489
Hat, cap materials	70	1,744,419	50	60,408	1,371	434,148	2,797,756	3,849,116
Hats, caps	816	25,095,798	1,369	1,618,791	31,425	14,144,552	24,421,052	49,205,667
Hones, whetst's	18	216,836	19	5,907	189	72,879	64,278	196,323
Hooks, eyes	9	1,382,394	34	20,433	300	127,518	255,427	499,543
Horseshoes	6	344,151	13	25,957	167	90,527	172,237	387,619
Hosiery, knit goods	921	81,860,604	2,809	3,124,798	83,387	24,358,627	51,071,859	95,482,566
Housefurnish'gs	210	10,638,248	584	628,314	5,212	1,837,552	9,198,803	14,280,515
Ice (m'factured)	775	38,019,507	1,531	1,226,331	6,880	3,402,745	3,312,393	13,780,978
Ink	104	3,821,514	401	478,316	787	412,140	2,109,142	4,372,707
Instruments	265	4,491,627	398	408,314	2,786	1,433,715	1,385,292	4,896,631
Iron, steel	668	573,391,663	9,211	11,737,488	222,490	120,820,276	522,398,932	803,968,273
Iron, steel (bolts, etc.)	72	10,799,692	420	571,073	7,660	2,991,857	8,071,071	13,978,382
Iron, steel (doors, etc.)	13	261,958	20	19,452	117	85,683	115,718	319,629
Iron, steel (forgings)	91	9,677,193	322	410,845	4,688	2,559,433	5,213,550	10,439,742
Iron, steel (nails, etc.)	102	10,751,359	431	444,301	4,477	2,042,250	8,561,571	14,777,299
Iron, steel (pipe, etc.)	19	18,343,977	193	266,319	5,536	2,495,898	15,523,858	21,292,043
Ironwork	672	33,062,409	1,867	2,034,417	20,646	11,111,226	31,140,636	53,508,179
Ivory, bonework	70	939,714	90	67,127	1,334	529,051	930,224	1,873,357
Japanning	38	117,639	4	3,900	160	75,453	55,305	215,506
Jewelry	908	28,120,939	1,817	1,852,449	20,676	10,746,375	22,356,067	46,501,181
Jewelry cases	63	547,753	52	34,886	819	322,566	435,717	1,156,977
Jute goods	18	7,027,293	88	147,313	4,506	1,181,790	3,015,362	5,383,797
Kaolin, etc	145	12,212,341	232	256,584	2,094	820,678	1,651,335	3,722,151
Kindling wood	85	1,775,272	68	55,527	1,525	566,635	735,844	1,784,690
Labels, tags	47	848,115	96	119,889	754	289,273	387,517	1,104,652
Lamps, refl'ct'rs	156	6,375,474	499	568,516	4,725	2,076,980	3,497,236	8,341,374
Lapidary work	60	3,087,390	43	50,967	498	498,715	4,655,765	5,786,281
Lard (refined)	19	1,335,759	54	79,675	499	237,930	7,496,845	8,630,901
Lasts	65	1,484,966	97	108,250	1,131	649,654	526,670	1,879,742
Lead (bar, etc.)	34	3,949,330	151	201,619	605	321,598	6,279,497	7,477,824
Lead (smelting)	39	72,148,933	425	754,913	8,319	5,088,684	144,195,163	175,466,304
Leather braid	3	49,500	4	2,900	71	24,350	49,451	108,734
Leather goods	313	5,467,294	635	559,740	6,253	2,256,280	6,162,148	11,717,401
Leather (tan'ed, etc.)	1,306	173,977,421	2,442	3,158,842	52,109	22,591,091	155,000,000	204,038,127
Lime, cement	1,000	48,833,730	1,408	1,417,185	19,107	7,749,815	11,041,577	28,689,135
Linen goods	18	5,688,999	117	142,941	3,283	1,036,839	2,550,517	4,368,159
Liquors (distilled)	967	32,551,604	661	889,606	3,722	1,733,218	15,147,784	96,798,443
Liquors (malt)	1,509	415,284,468	7,153	13,046,540	39,532	25,826,211	51,674,928	237,269,713
Liquors (vinous)	359	9,838,015	344	365,498	1,163	446,055	3,689,330	6,547,310
Lithographing	263	22,676,142	1,497	1,968,388	12,994	6,882,168	7,886,045	22,240,679
Lock and gun smithing	2,103	2,250,300	69	41,695	1,553	769,351	929,700	3,703,127
Looking-glass frames	1,629	7,747,382	1,182	934,129	7,712	3,370,072	6,887,331	15,570,293
Lumber, timber	33,035	611,611,524	12,530	11,260,608	283,260	104,640,591	317,923,548	566,832,984
Lumber (planing mill)	4,204	119,271,631	5,682	5,249,632	73,627	32,685,210	99,927,707	168,343,003
Malt	146	39,288,102	290	471,316	1,990	1,182,513	14,816,741	19,373,600
Mantels (m'rble)	36	811,995	72	69,591	449	291,050	487,965	1,153,540
Marble, stone work	6,070	67,509,533	3,306	3,003,875	54,370	28,663,241	30,443,297	85,101,591
Masonry	8,333	48,070,239	2,386	2,352,394	93,568	53,152,258	87,280,964	203,593,634
Matches	22	3,893,000	66	87,115	2,047	612,715	3,420,740	6,005,937
Mats, matting	9	994,155	42	31,060	1,197	237,282	516,137	1,165,330
Mattresses, sp'g beds	797	8,298,772	869	778,817	7,959	3,213,268	10,444,009	18,463,704
Millinery, lace goods	591	10,764,813	1,592	1,392,904	16,871	5,817,855	15,654,295	29,469,406
Millinery (custom work)	16,151	27,740,386	3,723	1,508,987	33,298	9,570,536	36,455,043	70,363,752
Millstones	3	49,238	7	7,816	37	20,957	30,995	75,922
Mineral waters	2,816	20,518,708	1,464	1,203,407	8,985	4,169,113	8,801,467	23,874,429
Mirrors	103	3,184,226	269	277,419	2,555	1,231,689	4,995,671	8,004,301
Models, p't'erns	532	2,250,484	118	113,413	2,608	1,565,728	825,111	3,836,518
Mucilage, paste	117	1,265,426	170	164,328	480	205,082	1,657,342	2,629,299
Musical instruments	229	3,896,101	158	141,745	2,405	1,232,039	1,205,337	3,394,734
Musical instruments (org's)	129	5,011,987	274	299,435	3,435	1,720,727	2,220,165	5,691,504
Musical instrumt's (pianos)	261	38,790,494	1,244	1,715,191	17,869	9,818,996	15,147,520	35,324,090
Needles, pins	43	3,235,158	101	126,754	2,353	939,846	972,570	2,738,439
Nets, seines	19	1,160,782	41	63,545	748	222,146	865,908	1,476,022
Oakum	7	416,199	10	16,922	171	51,343	283,862	440,237
Oil (castor)	3	539,221	12	17,320	49	29,068	293,408	395,400
Oil (cottons'd)	369	34,451,461	1,569	1,579,252	11,007	3,143,459	45,165,823	58,726,032
Oil (essential)	70	612,657	42	25,523	199	69,100	596,112	850,093
Oil (lard)	7	369,773	24	24,426	78	42,205	971,647	1,221,841
Oil (linseed)	48	15,460,512	285	446,247	1,328	693,311	24,395,775	27,184,331
Oil (misc.)	194	9,549,984	788	967,015	1,386	700,050	9,848,409	17,183,799

THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Industries	No. of Establishments.	Total Capital.	Salaried Officials, Clerks, etc.		Wage Earners.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.[1]
			No.	Total Salaries.	Average No.	Total Wages.		
Oilcloth (enamelled)	9	1,702,904	48	100,584	512	300,878	2,696,412	3,595,515
Oilcloth (floor)	18	7,176,198	105	193,939	2,718	1,327,235	4,835,260	7,807,105
Oleomargarine	24	3,023,646	394	412,012	1,084	534,444	7,639,501	12,499,812
Optical goods	350	5,567,809	568	447,743	4,341	1,935,219	3,234,430	7,790,970
Ordnance	4	3,468,713	81	96,001	989	615,280	802,708	2,229,797
Oysters (can'g)	39	1,240,696	119	112,879	2,779	630,016	2,608,757	3,670,134
Painting, paper-hanging	16,939	27,217,086	2,204	1,478,024	59,191	34,822,819	26,304,784	88,396,852
Paints	419	42,501,782	2,512	3,077,318	8,151	3,929,787	33,799,386	50,874,995
Paper goods	190	11,370,585	720	922,689	6,117	2,242,702	9,819,820	16,785,269
Paper hangings	51	8,889,794	512	816,852	4,172	262,559	6,072,809	10,663,209
Paper patterns	16	256,075	92	72,048	836	4,407,988	124,854	563,653
Paper, wood p'lp	763	167,507,713	2,935	4,500,911	49,646	20,746,426	70,530,236	127,326,162
Pat. medicines	2,026	37,209,793	5,419	5,330,121	11,809	14,570,408	18,185,513	59,611,335
Paving and material	1,729	37,888,412	1,520	1,493,757	34,090	14,570,408	20,152,477	46,447,719
Pencils	7	2,227,406	81	111,890	2,162	683,281	1,030,917	2,222,276
Pens (fountain)	23	590,629	84	80,808	318	141,012	351,932	906,454
Pens (gold)	22	496,246	62	67,522	378	229,679	312,537	799,078
Pens (steel)	3	357,460	13	21,416	473	138,433	52,466	294,340
Perfumery, cosmetics	266	3,499,168	808	757,695	1,768	569,286	3,136,853	7,095,713
Petroleum (refining)	67	95,327,892	1,201	1,811,400	12,199	6,717,087	102,859,341	123,929,384
Phonog'p's, etc.	11	3,348,282	144	179,145	1,267	608,490	827,529	2,246,274
Photographic apparatus	48	1,849,724	165	129,618	1,961	779,890	595,925	2,026,063
Photographic materials	105	3,668,026	304	323,676	1,483	662,958	2,782,285	5,773,325
Photography	7,553	13,193,589	1,063	664,083	8,911	4,013,018	6,841,853	23,238,719
Photo-engrav'g	204	1,999,921	485	450,720	2,698	1,756,578	728,743	4,226,106
Pickles, sauces	474	10,656,854	1,845	1,652,051	6,812	2,161,962	12,422,432	21,507,046
Pipes (tobacco)	98	1,111,144	120	108,890	1,585	737,647	1,106,299	2,471,908
Plated ware	66	16,486,471	477	702,635	6,392	3,088,224	5,875,312	12,608,770
Plumbers' supplies	174	13,598,528	917	987,282	8,024	3,930,594	7,289,867	14,771,185
Plumbing	11,876	47,111,264	3,730	2,593,594	53,916	31,873,866	65,334,689	131,852,567
Pocketbooks	68	991,876	124	146,219	1,653	588,595	1,278,226	2,495,118
Pottery	1,000	65,951,885	2,777	3,011,512	43,714	17,691,737	11,915,236	44,293,386
Printing	22,312	292,517,072	37,799	36,090,719	162,992	84,249,954	86,856,290	347,055,050
Printing materials	70	905,603	64	64,063	560	232,799	406,357	1,088,432
Pulp[3]	3	479,158	6	7,200	121	28,462	42,204	103,204
Pulp goods	22	2,316,985	75	91,685	691	283,835	646,639	1,267,013
Pumps (not steam)	130	1,260,710	95	83,677	632	247,193	637,768	1,341,713
Refrigerators	95	4,782,110	237	239,953	3,329	1,287,488	2,476,518	5,317,886
Regalia (s'ci'ty)	120	1,795,858	248	196,982	1,586	476,580	1,608,415	3,077,945
Registers (car)	5	104,408	14	15,354	52	25,775	17,403	80,865
Registers (cash)	13	5,137,965	313	313,405	2,015	1,223,966	903,834	5,594,500
Rice (cleaning)	80	2,601,352	169	182,033	651	265,585	7,575,522	8,723,726
Roofing	2,162	17,594,162	198	1,051,983	15,362	6,996,810	14,624,759	29,916,592
Rubber goods	262	39,304,853	1,825	2,215,597	20,405	8,082,738	33,485,694	52,627,030
Rules	11	202,724	14	11,986	213	66,732	72,657	207,757
Saddlery, harness	12,934	43,354,136	1,976	1,587,561	24,123	10,725,647	33,127,926	62,630,902
Safes, vaults	35	5,479,879	272	283,111	2,033	1,017,237	1,689,148	3,927,867
Salt	159	27,123,364	406	499,748	4,774	1,911,140	3,335,922	7,966,897
Sandpaper	9	1,372,307	63	97,846	274	144,183	681,240	1,175,895
Saws	96	8,508,487	312	329,402	3,215	1,692,757	2,600,217	6,443,748
Scales	86	6,307,576	305	297,166	2,775	1,436,839	1,533,397	5,239,788
Screws	33	7,931,457	247	294,876	3,527	1,423,838	1,720,455	4,658,467
Sewing-machine cases	7	1,333,341	58	66,497	2,653	1,065,180	1,533,880	2,815,142
Sewing-machine repairing	396	331,433	29	18,067	310	154,036	220,537	710,123
Sewing-m'chin's	58	18,739,459	624	842,468	10,635	6,213,938	7,809,796	18,314,419
Shipbuilding	1,116	77,362,701	1,407	2,008,537	46,781	24,839,163	33,486,772	74,578,158
Shirts	986	20,312,412	2,041	1,734,814	38,492	11,425,101	23,662,317	49,022,845
Shoddy	105	5,272,929	139	166,704	1,926	748,948	4,875,192	6,730,974
Showcases	102	1,152,898	106	88,155	1,363	708,211	1,057,666	2,437,901
Silk, silk goods	483	81,082,201	2,657	3,134,352	65,416	20,982,194	62,406,665	107,256,258
Silversmithing	44	1,999,921	105	118,047	1,437	803,662	1,229,158	2,936,462
Silverware	59	12,142,008	547	636,342	4,376	2,639,480	4,554,487	10,569,121
Slaughtering[2]	1,134	190,706,927	10,290	10,178,773	69,441	33,923,253	686,860,891	790,252,586
Smelting, refining	61	5,200,523	203	229,244	983	532,068	5,899,935	7,784,695
Soap, candles	558	38,068,334	2,738	2,777,071	9,487	3,754,767	33,143,230	53,231,017
Soda water apparatus	30	4,202,452	227	243,710	963	549,939	997,436	3,015,493
Sporting goods	144	2,018,737	168	167,509	2,230	810,943	1,802,903	3,633,396
Springs	48	4,684,278	166	275,205	2,102	1,061,006	3,024,656	5,690,499
Stamped ware	139	13,954,176	590	667,825	10,002	3,730,241	7,333,028	14,546,191
Starch	124	11,871,567	406	451,334	2,655	1,099,696	5,806,422	9,232,984
Stationery go'ds	113	4,494,507	453	411,792	3,032	958,471	2,128,445	5,065,869
Steam fittings	227	18,233,173	1,215	1,477,115	9,252	4,982,857	10,219,506	22,084,860
Steam packing	97	2,691,304	290	325,877	1,147	525,332	1,546,398	3,493,710
Stencils	92	532,528	34	21,974	418	206,231	140,711	673,784
Stereotyp'g, etc	140	2,389,215	330	311,980	2,408	1,458,977	766,603	3,772,025
Sugar, molasses (beet)	30	20,141,719	350	356,675	1,970	1,092,207	4,803,796	7,323,857
Sugar, molasses (refining)	832	184,245,519	1,881	1,696,824	14,262	6,945,811	222,503,741	240,969,905
Surgical appliances	219	2,487,494	359	356,216	1,539	620,801	1,291,580	3,932,358

THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Industries.	No. of Establishments.	Total Capital.	Salaried Officials, Clerks, etc.		Wage Earners.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.[1]
			No.	Total Salaries.	Average No.	Total Wages.		
Straw goods	4	25,070	3	1,800	54	14,381	12,933	36,985
Taxidermy	147	366,677	9	5,998	180	91,140	177,038	513,112
Tin plate	57	6,650,047	333	291,323	3,671	1,889,917	26,728,150	31,892,011
Tinfoil	15	2,094,327	45	59,041	582	227,774	1,074,192	1,593,159
Tinsmith'g, etc.	12,466	55,703,509	3,115	2,596,695	45,575	22,155,039	50,329,282	100,310,720
Tobacco, snuff	437	43,856,570	3,368	3,884,071	29,161	7,109,821	35,038,287	103,754,362
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	14,539	67,706,493	4,470	4,712,786	103,462	40,925,596	57,946,020	160,223,152
Tobacco (re-handling)	278	12,526,808	424	354,677	9,654	1,817,067	14,198,348	19,099,032
Tools (misc.)	448	13,690,047	665	678,674	7,615	3,781,763	4,657,200	13,360,920
Toys, games	170	3,289,445	206	185,734	3,330	1,123,593	1,668,199	4,024,999
Trunks, valises	391	7,046,649	714	694,349	7,084	2,834,892	6,045,387	12,693,225
Turpentine, rosin	1,503	11,847,495	1,889	778,694	41,864	8,393,483	6,186,492	20,344,888
Typefounding	22	2,269,370	183	210,246	1,424	803,470	863,689	2,842,384
Typewriter (repairing)	85	134,123	32	23,690	185	116,220	110,603	367,176
Typewriters and supplies	47	8,400,431	532	480,468	4,340	2,403,604	1,402,170	6,932,029
Umbrell's, canes	261	4,677,917	590	505,330	5,695	1,889,673	8,457,167	13,856,908
Upholstering	270	7,593,598	358	363,926	5,098	1,715,073	5,881,621	10,048,164
Varnish	181	17,550,892	1,198	1,939,333	1,546	995,803	10,939,131	18,687,240
Ventilators	14	120,750	11	12,775	138	81,184	140,719	338,111
Vinegar, cider	1,152	6,187,728	456	391,541	1,801	720,316	3,272,565	6,454,524
Washing machines	118	2,404,569	104	104,264	1,509	548,707	2,174,762	3,735,243
Watch, clock material	20	367,291	16	20,461	331	152,234	105,549	345,347
Watch cases	30	8,110,292	235	289,366	3,907	1,924,847	4,393,647	7,783,960
Watch, clock repairing	12,229	12,741,973	330	181,018	8,380	4,683,086	4,432,108	20,235,039
Watches	13	14,235,191	165	294,449	6,880	3,586,723	1,291,318	6,822,611
Whalebone, rattan	3	56,200	.....	.....	14	7,856	98,875	135,000
Wheelbarrows	15	513,467	31	26,605	321	127,398	180,036	454,441
Whips	60	1,893,703	228	245,596	1,287	478,176	1,278,324	2,734,471
Windmills	68	4,308,666	281	249,684	2,045	940,474	2,172,098	4,345,312
Window shades	207	5,507,842	314	333,233	2,012	871,532	6,046,062	8,868,259
Wire	29	4,242,173	94	136,327	1,603	859,645	7,014,319	9,421,238
Wirework	597	16,374,629	995	939,904	9,255	3,934,525	10,858,229	19,942,882
Wood (preserving)	21	1,229,746	54	56,670	478	205,105	1,825,355	2,395,748
Wood (turning)	1,171	10,278,418	564	487,862	11,569	4,375,345	5,835,492	14,338,503
Woodenware	104	3,824,512	160	137,981	3,206	1,073,303	1,468,383	3,585,542
Wool hats	24	2,050,802	57	66,766	2,108	937,855	2,042,202	3,591,940
Wool (pulling)	34	944,715	35	35,422	475	247,950	53,975	531,287
Wool (scouring)	25	1,061,123	45	72,011	720	338,606	193,826	889,809
Woolen goods	1,035	124,386,262	2,246	2,934,048	68,893	24,757,006	71,011,956	118,430,158
Worsted goods	186	132,168,110	1,369	2,342,218	57,008	20,092,738	77,075,222	120,314,344
Zinc (smelting)	31	14,141,810	208	440,200	4,869	2,355,921	13,286,058	18,188,498
Other industries	4	447,959	22	30,680	132	58,661	299,339	503,449
Totals	512,254	$9,817,434,799	396,759	$403,711,233	5,308,406	$2,322,333,877	$7,345,413,651	$13,004,400,143

[1]Including custom work and repairing. [2]Including wheelwrighting. [3]Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies. [4]Shops not included in those operated by steam railroads. [5]Including condensed milk. [6]Including dressmaking. [7]The factory product. [8]From fiber other than wood. [9]Including meat packing, but not retail butchering.

Permanent Census Bureau.

The United States Census Bureau is now established as a permanent adjunct to the Government machinery, and in the future it will be possible for citizens to keep posted at all times on matters pertaining to the material condition of the country. The office is under the control of a permanent chief, who is not dependent upon political influence for the retention of his position, and is not removable except for cause.

Under Constitutional provisions a census of the entire country is required to be taken every decade. In the early years of the Government a census was construed to mean an enumeration of the population, and in the beginning the work of gathering such statistics was a simple matter. As the country grew in population and area it was found that the field of statistics also expanded, and it was deemed desirable to gather information bearing upon the social and financial condition of the people. As the work increased and its value became more and more appreciated the facilities for gathering such information were found insufficient. Temporary quarters for census work were opened in Washington; temporary officials were obliged to employ temporary clerks, enumerators and tabulators. Every ten years it was necessary to recruit and train a new army of inexperienced men for census work, with the result that in many instances the work done in some departments was worthless, costing the Government large sums of money to no purpose and depriving the people of much valuable information which they desired to obtain.

The need of a permanent census bureau was first urged upon the country by General Francis A. Walker, director of the ninth and tenth censuses, in 1888. General Walker pointed out the difficulties under which the bureau labored, and showed by logical argument the impossibility of obtaining satisfactory results from a corps of men engaged without special reference to their fitness for the work, but half of whom might be found to be incompetent when it was too late to change the staff. The subject was then agitated in Congress and throughout the country, and, finally, in March, 1902, fourteen years after General Walker first suggested the idea, Congress established the Census Office as a permanent institution, with Census Commissioner W. R. Merriam in charge of its administration and a corps of officials in charge of departments.

By the bill creating the permanent bureau it was made the duty of the Census Office to collect statistics of manufactures decennially, beginning with 1905; to collect statistics of cotton production annually, and to publish weekly bulletins thereon from September to January inclusive; to collect statistics of births and deaths annually from such States and municipalities as furnish satisfactory records; to issue before July 1, 1904, a number of special reports authorized by the bill, including those relating to crime, pauperism, charity, municipal taxation, valuation and indebtedness, public and semi-public utilities and mining. By a further act, approved in June, 1902, the office was directed to compile available facts in regard to the condition of irrigation.

the area of land reclaimed and the cost and value of existing irrigation works.

The good effects of the change will be apparent when the special reports based upon the census of 1900 will be issued, and in the future the office will be served by such skilled specialists in enumeration and tabulation in the various branches of statistical work that their services will in time become indispensable, and they will improve so much upon the present system that the census taken in 1910 will be the most thorough and valuable ever collected in any country in the world.

Statistics of Insurance.

INSURANCE OFFICIALS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

The following officials have authority over insurance matters in the various States and Territories:

States.	Name of Official.	Title of Office.	Address.
Alabama	J. Thomas Heflin	Secretary of State	Montgomery.
Alaska	William L. Distin	Surveyor-General	Sitka.
Arizona	Isaac T. Stoddard	Secretary of the Territory	Phœnix.
Arkansas	T. C. Monroe	State Auditor and Insurance Commissioner	Little Rock.
California	E. Myron Wolf	Insurance Commissioner	San Francisco.
Colorado	F. S. Tesch	Deputy Superintendent of Insurance	Denver.
Connecticut	Theron Upson	Insurance Commissioner	Hartford.
Delaware	George W. Marshall	Insurance Commissioner	Milford.
District of Columbia	Thomas E. Drake	Superintendent of Insurance	Washington.
Florida	William V. Knott	State Treasurer	Tallahassee.
Georgia	W. A. Wright	Insurance Commissioner	Atlanta.
Hawaii	Henry E. Cooper	Secretary of Territory	Honolulu.
Idaho	John H. Meyers	Insurance Commissioner	Boise City.
Illinois	W. R. Vredenburgh	Acting Superintendent of Insurance	Springfield.
Indiana	David E. Sherrick	State Auditor	Indianapolis.
Iowa	B. F. Carroll	State Auditor	Des Moines.
Kansas	Charles L. Luling	Superintendent of Insurance	Topeka.
Kentucky	John B. Chenault	Insurance Commissioner	Frankfort.
Louisiana	E. J. McGivney	Assistant Secretary of State	Baton Rouge.
Maine	Stephen W. Carr	Insurance Commissioner	Augusta.
Maryland	Lloyd Wilkinson	Insurance Commissioner	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frederick L. Cutting	Commissioner of Insurance	Boston.
Michigan	James V. Barry	Commissioner of Insurance	Lansing.
Minnesota	E. H. Dearth	Insurance Commissioner	St. Paul.
Mississippi	W. Q. Cole	Auditor of Public Accounts	Jackson.
Missouri	Robert G. Yates	Superintendent of Insurance	Jefferson City.
Montana	J. H. Calderhead	State Auditor	Helena.
Nebraska	Charles Weston	Auditor of Public Accounts	Lincoln.
Nevada	S. P. Davis	State Comptroller	Carson City.
New Hampshire	J. C. Linehan	Insurance Commissioner	Concord.
New Jersey	D. O. Watkins	Insurance Commissioner	Trenton.
New Mexico	W. G. Sargent	Territorial Auditor	Santa Fe.
New York	Francis Hendricks	Superintendent of Insurance	Albany.
North Carolina	James R. Young	Insurance Commissioner	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Fred. Leutz	Commissioner of Insurance	Bismarck.
Ohio	A. I. Vorys	Superintendent of Insurance	Columbus.
Oklahoma	William Grimes	Insurance Commissioner	Guthrie.
Oregon	F. I. Dunbar	Secretary of State	Salem.
Pennsylvania	I. W. Dunham	Insurance Commissioner	Harrisburg.
Porto Rico	Charles Hartzell	Secretary of Insurance	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Charles C. Gray	Insurance Commissioner	Providence.
South Carolina	A. W. Jones	Comptroller of Insurance	Columbia.
South Dakota	H. C. Shober	Insurance Commissioner	Pierre.
Tennessee	Reau E. Folk	Commissioner of Insurance	Nashville.
Texas	W. J. Clay	Insurance Commissioner	Austin.
Utah	J. T. Hammond	Secretary of State	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	F. G. Fleetwood	Secretary of State	Montpelier.
Virginia	Morton Marye	Auditor of Public Accounts	Richmond.
Washington	S. H. Nichols	Insurance Commissioner	Olympia.
West Virginia	Albert C. Scherr	State Auditor	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Zeno M. Host	Commissioner of Insurance	Madison.
Wyoming	Le Roy Grant	State Auditor	Cheyenne.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, BUSINESS IN 1902.

(From the Insurance Year-Book.)

Name of Company.	Commenced Business.	Total Income.	Total Disbursements.	Amount of New Business, 1901.	Outstanding Insurance.		Financial Condition.	
					Number of Policies.	Amount.	Admitted Assets.	Liabilities.
Ætna Life	1850	$11,060,179	$7,681,001	$25,991,306	123,002	$211,182,065	$63,401,214	$57,015,429
American Central	1899	207,679	125,190	2,463,50₀	6,201	6,504,308	304,813	146,586
American Life	1901*	83,501	85,906	1,124,475	1,165	1,421,225	86,559	29,529
Bankers of Nebraska	1887	290,724	162,402	3,591,918	5,205	8,970,347	548,815	406,708
Bankers of New York	1899*	751,660	613,775	5,427,338	11,435	22,154,031	1,060,787	821,774
Berkshire	1851	2,783,468	2,009,036	6,995,174	23,004	58,448,429	11,831,275	11,024,358
Boston Mutual	1899*	226,979	157,940	2,449,207	8,039	5,199,512	186,665	163,597
Central of Iowa	1896	113,166	69,811	1,355,25₀	2,198	3,253,554	173,034	120,837
Chicago Life	1900*	114,348	61,485	814,850	2,364	3,004,075	131,364	100,177
Columbian National	1902†	67,322	20,781	2,085,390	4,710	1,895,066	260,876	35,749
Connecticut General	1865	933,157	563,550	4,377,337	14,619	20,744,125	4,533,157	3,953,539
Connecticut Mutual	1846	8,161,660	7,628,452	10,868,219	69,752	165,858,225	65,634,605	59,254,613
Conservative Life	1900	480,551	713,845	4,195,091	5,817	11,174,547	1,280,572	985,350
Des Moines Life	1900*	507,048	363,661	3,267,416	10,129	15,142,006	540,198	394,404
Equitable, New York	1859	69,466,138	42,707,227	281,249,944	457,905	1,292,446,595	358,417,285	282,664,288
Equitable, Iowa	1867	808,109	418,178	3,752,426	13,145	18,521,063	3,128,584	2,618,260
Federal Life	1900	102,767	95,197	3,563,826	2,184	4,263,613	164,978	71,168
Fidelity Mutual	1899*	2,955,966	2,233,732	20,927,705	43,664	90,097,572	4,663,276	4,033,593
Franklin Life	1898*	962,754	732,084	9,258,933	14,682	24,102,794	1,550,787	1,274,323
Germania	1860	5,548,580	3,547,894	12,849,129	57,856	92,106,136	30,695,581	26,375,706
German Mutual	1858	67,053	56,051	181,924	573	1,116,669	513,820	378,222
Hartford Life	1869	2,592,619	2,420,502	14,420,880	56,965	73,955,737	3,027,724	2,140,9 0
Home Life, New York	1860	3,217,867	2,183,751	14,060,505	35,637	65,238,568	14,432,217	13,108,809
Illinois Life	1899	3,889,768	703,497	20,281,822	17,968	30,143,976	4,136,658	3,976,850
Inter-State, Indiana	1899	344,285	134,863	2,380,756	1,830	5,300,552	470,508	312,244

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, BUSINESS IN 1902—Continued.

Name of Company.	Commenced Business.	Total Income.	Total Disbursements.	Amount of New Business, 1901.	Outstanding Insurance.		Financial Condition.	
					Number of Policies.	Amount.	Admitted Assets.	Liabilities.
Inter-State, Ohio	1901	70,187	45,120	1,280,500	1,031	1,642,100	144,530	43,830
Liberal Life	1902*	52,312	37,927	853,500	517	1,636,000	31,180	18,673
Manhattan	1850	3,126,519	2,688,397	13,721,096	30,297	67,519,305	17,294,747	15,516,856
Maryland	1865	376,611	256,952	1,048,765	4,181	8,146,813	2,284,535	1,951,991
Massachusetts Mutual	1851	6,904,086	4,183,212	25,434,586	67,508	158,703,802	30,960,145	28,364,843
Meridian Life and Trust	1897	44,382	31,105	802,250	917	1,552,665	141,810	20,491
Michigan Mutual	1897	1,798,574	1,291,694	11,923,849	32,394	42,540,249	7,769,043	7,471,382
Minnesota Mutual	1901*	584,950	573,112	2,442,247	5,456	14,189,235	1,790,209	1,324,238
Missouri State	1901*	215,777	115,725	1,674,625	3,288	4,777,421	250,560	120,282
Mutual Benefit	1845	15,605,019	11,167,951	42,649,137	130,145	310,820,062	82,857,559	76,227,487
Mutual Life and Trust	1900	56,437	50,940	356,240	743	424,190	59,562	30,765
Mutual, New York	1843	73,305,023	44,150,308	206,676,185	543,194	1,340,748,659	382,432,681	314,293,458
Mutual Reserve	1902*	5,025,863	5,054,538	22,346,240	64,701	127,960,188	5,741,679	5,221,966
National Life and Trust	1899	1,061,394	582,201	8,337,203	20,061	12,594,288	992,095	841,354
National of U. S. A	1868	1,148,836	917,584	13,745,243	14,040	24,445,925	3,016,091	1,962,700
National, Vermont	1850	6,005,046	3,148,496	21,094,122	58,788	118,601,698	25,335,591	22,622,134
New England	1843	6,074,521	4,344,035	19,538,685	52,881	135,256,636	34,432,217	30,918,575
New York Life	1845	79,108,401	46,925,591	305,695,229	704,567	1,553,628,026	322,840,900	272,806,781
Northern Central	1906	244,112	170,129	3,761,850	17,652	5,605,500	330,242	230,214
Northwestern L. and S.	1896	1,297,499	706,865	9,428,760	21,861	12,942,370	1,380,175	1,236,402
Northwestern Mutual	1858	32,152,305	18,324,698	72,919,573	262,194	620,681,283	165,141,239	159,663,608
Pacific Mutual	1868	1,736,950	1,248,805	14,208,768	24,121	40,842,473	5,594,729	4,774,215
Pennsylvania Mutual	1847	13,440,568	7,643,298	69,632,777	114,831	276,110,015	54,391,103	51,363,963
Phœnix Mutual	1851	3,567,307	2,287,922	12,583,221	42,712	70,864,592	15,699,212	14,928,363
Presbyterian Ministers	1759	287,917	129,807	1,047,865	4,975	7,112,208	1,570,662	1,207,319
Provident Life and Trust	1865	8,464,489	5,144,941	18,097,535	53,141	151,149,235	49,221,423	41,913,865
Provident Savings	1875	4,110,415	2,968,152	35,371,913	40,228	98,159,633	6,012,538	5,304,261
Register Life and An'ty	1889	97,601	54,279	715,478	2,124	2,790,263	171,551	139,394
Reserve Loan	1901*	141,765	101,305	1,867,250	2,285	4,081,200	112,273	27,085
Royal Union	1886	417,257	291,143	2,287,477	6,184	10,277,579	856,318	774,553
Security Life and An'ty	1902	58,095	51,181	1,061,100	591	1,477,000	112,492	13,901
Security Mutual	1898*	1,079,197	907,404	9,791,906	19,594	36,336,866	1,207,388	638,533
Security Trust and Life	1895	1,030,293	872,082	4,585,573	8,999	16,791,801	2,082,613	1,506,040
South Atlantic	1900	96,604	76,587	1,602,550	1,546	2,608,600	268,357	49,829
State Life	1894	1,260,684	709,468	14,014,858	13,227	39,541,688	1,527,036	1,176,250
State Mutual	1845	4,458,907	2,529,485	14,382,306	35,543	94,966,674	21,678,560	19,224,237
Texas Life	1901	22,535	6,259	69,400	120	105,200	121,447	14,310
Travellers	1866	5,598,107	2,786,390	15,942,168	49,928	123,160,821	29,659,922	28,317,380
Union Central	1867	8,034,936	4,184,060	35,701,108	99,865	182,546,305	33,925,816	28,982,403
Union Mutual	1849	2,244,711	1,677,238	7,259,344	36,678	54,118,625	9,608,117	8,907,404
United States	1850	1,955,006	1,756,417	11,510,094	20,747	45,673,713	8,621,758	8,050,620
Washington	1860	3,581,376	3,153,023	15,231,226	31,882	61,030,887	16,544,579	15,808,480
Wisconsin Life	1902*	59,864	40,561	518,360	1,157	1,600,722	125,223	107,073
Industrial Companies:								
Baltimore Life	1898*	592,723	496,097	6,247,151	101,320	7,959,793	643,842	414,812
Colonial	1898	475,780	423,607	7,840,915	57,850	8,164,748	314,260	144,117
Equitable Industrial	1902*	60,125	51,824	1,334,923	20,401	2,325,483	111,631	2,059
Home Life, Delaware	1899	49,347	32,532	1,104,223	12,842	1,448,963	158,006	22,265
Immediate Benefit	1897*	59,881	56,391	470,818	7,649	545,631	33,901	12,069
John Hancock	1862	11,993,193	8,549,088	90,013,969	1,357,951	288,358,118	23,176,440	20,430,446
Life Ins. Co. of Virginia	1871	1,388,248	1,186,594	14,244,209	306,667	34,416,331	1,271,381	1,019,627
Metropolitan	1867	43,336,284	28,497,109	393,112,773	6,976,651	1,219,166,427	89,168,791	78,817,453
Mutual of Baltimore	1870	177,535	135,224	1,685,777	31,125	3,308,780	302,543	274,701
Providence Life	1899	13,528	14,668	514,39	4,818	654,378	29,450	6,747
Prudential	1876	33,652,320	22,861,394	272,237,192	4,907,191	802,027,539	60,245,340	50,724,935
Western and Southern	1888	989,471	802,246	16,377,590	187,455	22,374,980	876,007	746,344

*Year of reorganization.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—1862-1902.

The following statistics show the financial condition of all life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department from 1862 to 1902, inclusive:

Year.	No. of Co's.	Total Capital.	Total Assets.	Total Payments for Death Losses.	Total Payments to Policy Holders.	Total Dividends to Stockholders.	Total Disbursements.	Policies in Force at Close of Year.	
								Number.	Amount.
1862	28	$2,310,000	$30,123,332	$1,705,610	$2,801,419	$85,867	$3,759,153	65,252	$183,962,577
1863	12	2,653,500	37,838,190	2,305,892	3,699,661	129,371	5,764,043	98,095	287,658,677
1864	27	3,134,200	49,027,297	3,136,659	4,581,325	141,182	7,021,649	146,729	395,703,054
1865	30	3,498,200	64,232,123	4,125,442	6,292,036	277,700	10,595,355	209,392	580,882,253
1866	39	4,790,600	91,587,028	6,071,759	10,187,805	218,526	17,176,666	305,390	865,105,877
1867	43	5,577,600	125,548,951	7,628,430	16,504,409	340,361	26,325,213	401,140	1,161,729,776
1868	55	8,387,768	175,262,330	10,108,134	26,529,084	640,248	40,959,021	537,594	1,528,984,685
1869	70	9,876,364	229,097,425	15,640,266	36,575,593	617,505	54,471,576	656,572	1,836,617,818
1870	71	10,519,484	269,520,441	19,455,908	44,949,257	578,152	63,876,840	747,807	2,023,884,955
1871	68	10,898,359	302,558,199	28,685,923	56,661,039	632,534	77,536,280	785,360	2,101,461,834
1872	59	9,667,416	335,168,543	25 578,371	59,672,388	528,008	78,207,257	804,444	2,114,742,591
1873	56	9,313,456	360,140,684	27,124,575	66,840,264	452,976	84,501,446	817,081	2,086,027,178
1874	50	7,227,000	387,281,897	25,655,389	64,868,833	376,619	81,232,333	799,534	1,997,236,230
1875	45	5,746,700	403,142,982	24,994,840	65,489,810	364,062	79,982,466	774,625	1,922,043,146
1876	38	5,176,500	407,406,333	22,338,037	63,109,304	334,410	76,618,183	706,179	1,735,995,190
1877	34	4,866,500	396,420,591	20,977,923	60,652,974	356,785	74,337,324	633,096	1,556,105,323
1878	34	4,950,500	404,097,145	19,655,882	60,886,669	249,350	72,128,070	612,843	1,480,921,223
1879	32	5,262,900	411,555 247	22,646,609	57,399,971	287,272	68,965,599	595,486	1,439,961,165
1880	31	4,050,500	418,119,163	21,864,522	53,198,048	339,365	66.561,687	608,681	1,475,995,172
1881	31	3,150,500	429,788,508	22,815,952	52,706,157	250,624	65,815,377	627,385	1,540,089,680
1882	31	3,637,087	449,994,616	23,007,639	52,794,761	276,400	66,693,779	661,458	1,637,648,872
1883	30	4,787,800	597.646,847	35,931,143	68,972,710	315.197	72,415 653	705,659	1,763,730,015
1884	30	4,405,500	492,240,597	27,126,634	58,471,954	349,591	77,603,161	750,713	1,870,745,521
1885	30	4,440,000	524,705,494	30,331,300	61,637,373	376,981	81,499,913	814,691	2,024,102,988
1886	30	4,440,000	561,551,080	30,817,888	61,521,327	339,451	84.111,350	848,908	2,223,358,050
1887	30	4,787,800	597.646.847	35,931,143	68,947,470	403,362	95,979,784	930,588	2,475,750,049
1888	30	4,767,800	643,622,033	40,293,292	75,226,244	354,836	106,284,574	1,002,546	2,763,905,990
1889	31	5,527,100	700,868,017	43,996,385	80,604,990	372,385	118,092,648	1,141,733	3,147,006,173

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—1862-1902—Continued.

Year.	No. of Co's.	Total Capital.	Total Assets.	Total Payments for Death Losses.	Total Payments to Policy Holders.	Total Dividends to Stockholders.	Total Disbursements.	Policies in Force at Close of Year.	
								Number.	Amount.
1890	31	5,936,750	758,313,654	49,880,865	88,462,239	413,127	131,288,705	1,276,167	3,547,034,907
1891	31	7,157,700	826,623,746	54,598,198	95,140,902	571,783	141,041,093	1,405,684	3,868,385,818
1892	31	7,407,700	903,734,547	62,734,637	102,621,820	602,783	152,890,333	1,540,932	4,208,975,473
1893	32	8,570,500	971,857,224	65,406,796	110,566,414	768,563	166,512,254	1,681,511	4,523,478,283
1894	33	8,970,500	1,056,331,683	67,914,136	116,054,725	735,063	177,863,333	1,780,307	4,657,583,046
1895	35	9,570,500	1,142,419,926	71,925,224	122,978,718	741,313	185,772,902	1,877,808	4,818,170,945
1896	36	9,810,500	1,228,324,342	76,110,579	134,219,515	793,062	199,173,299	1,975,747	4,967,576,418
1897	35	9,740,500	1,334,051,345	76,977,875	137,544,815	739,554	205,866,394	2,155,241	5,255,725,545
1898	36	9,740,500	1,451,116,914	81,409,305	144,787,604	829,151	218,515,257	2,364,597	5,630,053,311
1899	37	9,740,500	1,576,334,673	92,800,710	155,786,799	745,063	243,154,558	2,700,550	6,265,908,078
1900	40	10,340,500	1,723,737,723	98,534,789	165,704,652	980,563	261,467,238	3,071,253	6,947,096,609
1901	38	10,165,500	1,879,624,564	110,108,487	183,393,529	736,313	287,181,045	3,458,464	7,572,802,805
1902	39	9,715,500	2,062,430,804	115,547,999	195,712,841	744,335	312,931,556	3,954,193	8,440,713,352

LIFE INSURANCE* BY STATES IN 1902.

State or Territory.	Insurance in Force Dec. 31, 1901.	Insurance Written in 1902.	Premiums Received.	Losses Incurred.	Insurance in Force Dec. 31, 1902.
Alabama	$74,934,386	$25,295,101	$2,818,115	$937,182	$88,203,963
Arizona	9,767,523	2,994,296	413,677	136,163	11,750,944
Arkansas	44,489,702	14,521,753	1,686,573	523,142	52,402,171
California	191,526,042	52,299,090	8,4[illegible],820	3,025,479	221,335,417
Colorado	79,337,355	21,048,237	3,300,150	822,099	89,148,397
Connecticut	160,271,728	33,213,944	6,433,183	2,823,325	173,750,812
Delaware	26,165,378	8,809,793	995,630	283,412	29,617,510
District of Columbia	63,835,385	6,686,112	2,265,535	812,613	70,322,743
Florida	32,592,332	8,373,234	1,184,913	292,535	36,422,586
Georgia	141,343,752	43,705,291	5,151,626	1,792,855	159,594,883
Idaho	9,899,100	4,797,433	441,030	88,299	13,346,594
Illinois	617,735,686	177,434,629	23,[illegible]73,721	7,249,110	704,372,227
Indiana	215,059,668	66,328,706	8,127,652	2,287,066	240,670,018
Indian Territory	9,747,201	3,876,039	1,214,774	141,585	11,369,077
Iowa	162,644,959	35,175,641	7,166,248	1,583,166	177,831,220
Kansas	69,552,153	19,861,631	2,600,018	588,622	72,889,075
Kentucky	164,318,964	65,502,909	5,[illegible]62,826	2,314,672	199,885,353
Louisiana	103,328,807	30,793,604	4,073,301	1,218,381	117,507,601
Maine	77,288,292	14,556,065	3,035,012	926,740	83,109,483
Maryland	165,764,394	38,720,218	6,656,718	2,138,775	177,114,651
Massachusetts	586,344,204	133,822,223	24,267,148	9,319,599	634,291,685
Michigan	195,648,500	53,900,281	7,926,215	2,490,095	220,352,986
Minnesota	145,627,605	34,267,527	5,727,052	2,545,174	160,440,778
Mississippi	47,012,610	13,684,413	1,879,039	580,353	54,900,615
Missouri	292,894,197	78,248,880	10,874,595	4,108,741	322,582,985
Montana	29,269,111	8,687,315	1,256,322	862,742	33,843,762
Nebraska	64,036,595	16,704,984	2,404,059	592,955	71,723,934
Nevada	5,107,993	1,203,035	200,352	54,419	5,900,578
New Hampshire	46,562,449	8,559,925	1,728,981	900,344	49,621,532
New Jersey	382,585,461	91,242,729	14,069,370	5,907,748	417,566,547
New Mexico	12,213,210	3,133,454	460,819	136,928	14,218,574
New York	1,614,127,478	367,059,983	65,089,184	23,594,916	1,746,252,212
North Carolina	71,260,965	22,124,900	2,620,993	830,136	82,097,116
North Dakota	20,593,920	6,745,450	884,021	167,942	25,507,904
Ohio	531,237,877	135,157,411	20,337,943	6,731,155	586,825,446
Oklahoma	9,488,951	5,763,989	496,710	68,410	13,319,862
Oregon	34,885,780	10,336,782	1,3[illegible],479,	292,170	40,234,622
Pennsylvania	1,052,298,460	234,379,948	40,621,976	14,556,102	1,142,508,294
Rhode Island	83,744,999	19,946,911	3,189,095	1,389,149	89,043,866
South Carolina	58,201,917	15,807,407	1,970,936	946,652	65,253,130
South Dakota	19,803,981	6,221,654	854,713	155,104	24,009,102
Tennessee	95,291,312	34,377,689	3,499,966	1,294,979	111,352,589
Texas	170,933,333	57,141,647	6,168,890	2,439,322	197,189,538
Utah	21,381,602	6,785,916	712,686	223,746	23,640,268
Vermont	46,668,135	7,865,499	1,843,755	759,701	50,671,914
Virginia	118,305,747	30,883,509	4,510,733	1,385,697	130,842,187
Washington	40,660,426	15,811,215	1,773,714	339,614	49,424,729
West Virginia	48,350,943	15,444,186	1,876,317	575,828	55,977,544
Wisconsin	185,574,791	39,158,511	7,429,963	1,934,514	203,638,047
Wyoming	8,531,572	3,357,987	367,013	106,946	10,416,992
Totals	$8,152,041,316	$2,166,838,814	$331,645,718	$115,304,087	$9,537,538,485

*Including industrial business.

SPECIAL INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS IN 1902.

Form of Insurance.	No. of Co's.	Income.		Expenditures.		
		Premiums.	Total Receipts.	Death and Other Claims.	Expenses of Management.	Total Disbursements.
Stipulated premium companies	17	$3,045,615	$3,444,959	$799,673	$414,142	$1,848,640
Assessment associations	97	5,595,064	7,187,153	4,423,218	731,032	5,849,740
Fraternal orders	638	72,242,667	81,628,597	68,[illegible]264,767	6,640,348	77,344,115
Assessment accident associations	56	1,256,837	1,672,889	773,874	385,361	1,400,609
Sick benefit associations	92	2,399,659	2,652,069	1,190,205	690,055	80,887

Form of Insurance.	Financial Condition.		Insurance Account.		
	Admitted Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Number of Certificates in Force Dec. 31, 1902	Written During 1902.	Amount in Force Dec. 31, 1902.
Stipulated premium companies	$4,802,123	$3,803,331	51,371	$34,847,965	$74,170,159
Assessment associations	9,409,301	767,238	322,837	63,682,452	414,625,868
Fraternal orders	36,182,172	11,116,000	4,947,370	1,278,267,000	6,115,735,000
Assessment accident associations	979,236	87,600	95,100	173,111	580,117,228
Sick benefit associations	920,616	80,887	314,774	331,400	65,255,757

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE MILLIONAIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, JANUARY 1, 1903.

(Compiled from the Fire Insurance Year-Book for 1903.)

Name of Company.	Paid Up Capital.	Net Book Value of Stock.	Admitted Assets.	Net Surplus.*
Ætna, Connecticut	$4,000,000	$250.56	$14,949,521	$6,014,003
Agricultural, New York	500,000	223.41	2,566,250	617,060
American, New Jersey	600,000	413.85	4,455,064	1,883,099
American, Pennsylvania	500,000	135.96	2,534,985	177,079
American, Missouri	1,000,000	233.72	3,572,674	1,337,158
Atlas, London	.....	.....	1,279,959	532,759
Boston, Massachusetts	1,000,000	278.08	3,700,279	1,780,482
British-American, Canada	.....	.....	1,341,605	462,378
Buffalo German, New York	200,000	840.46	2,148,377	1,480,929
Caledonian, Edinburgh	.....	.....	1,700,179	697,382
Commercial Union	.....	.....	4,059,616	1,185,077
Commonwealth, New York	500,000	169.84	1,142,794	349,188
Connecticut, Connecticut	1,000,000	218.32	4,840,792	1,183,257
Continental, New York	1,000,000	671.89	12,962,130	5,718,962
Delaware, Pennsylvania	702,875	118.93	1,654,308	130,897
Detroit Fire and Marine, Michigan	500,000	236.05	1,521,551	680,265
Equitable Fire and Marine, Rhode Island	400,000	137.88	1,171,774	151,534
Fire Association, Pennsylvania	500,000	234.98	6,150,823	674,930
Fireman's Fund, California	1,000,000	280.07	5,158,649	1,600,914
Fireman's, Maryland	400,000	203.08	1,230,568	412,350
Fireman's, New Jersey	1,000,000	237.73	3,098,007	1,377,373
Franklin, Pennsylvania	400,000	355.26	3,092,379	1,021,064
German, Maryland	500,000	275.21	1,542,135	876,083
German, New York	200,000	600.49	4,184,360	1,008,910
German Alliance, New York	400,000	225.36	1,244,811	465,564
German-American, New York	1,000,000	569.59	10,319,177	4,695,881
Germania, New York	1,000,000	354.28	5,643,478	2,542,884
Girard Fire and Marine, Pennsylvania	300,000	299.01	2,009,753	597,049
Glens Falls, New York	200,000	1,276.45	3,825,469	2,352,894
Globe and Rutgers, New York	400,000	150.77	1,410,102	203,105
Greenwich, New York	200,000	192.86	2,174,588	185,720
Hamburg-Bremen, Hamburg	.....	.....	1,733,386	373,751
Hanover, New York	1,000,000	164.07	3,795,167	646,653
Hartford, Connecticut	1,250,000	352.57	13,419,588	3,157,181
Home, New York	3,000,000	314.53	17,108,635	6,436,089
Home Fire and Marine, California	300,000	218.40	1,359,240	355,205
Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania	3,000,000	164.23	10,664,183	1,926,997
Liverpool, London and Globe, London	.....	.....	11,232,031	4,81.,203
London and Lancashire, Liverpool	.....	.....	2,746,215	878,324
London Assurance, London	.....	.....	2,120,410	849,451
Lumbermen's, Pennsylvania	250,000	328.71	1,260,282	571,776
Manchester, Manchester	.....	.....	1,845,018	592,372
Milwaukee Mechanics, Wisconsin	200,000	733.59	2,717,214	1,267,182
Munich Reinsurance, Munich	.....	.....	2,537,349	609,648
National, Connecticut	1,000,000	255.08	6,205,394	1,540,344
National Union, Pennsylvania	750,000	141.61	1,448,669	312,136
New Hampshire, New Hampshire	1,000,000	215.48	3,779,570	1,154,810
Niagara, New York	500,000	320.99	3,608,155	1,104,937
North British and Mercantile, London	.....	.....	5,758,296	2,272,243
North River, New York	350,000	160.08	1,000,833	210,294
Northern Assurance, London	.....	.....	3,423,231	1,424,615
Northwestern National, Wisconsin	600,000	278.37	3,362,099	1,070,213
Norwich Union, Norwich	.....	.....	2,411,475	725,764
Palatine, London	.....	.....	1,797,297	756,229
Orient, Connecticut	500,000	228.82	2,110,912	644,095
Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania	400,000	649.27	5,797,584	2,197,098
Petersburg Savings and Insurance, Virginia	200,000	300.58	2,286,529	401,163
Phenix, New York	1,000,000	275.82	7,329,924	1,758,155
Phœnix, Connecticut	2,000,000	166.90	6,497,812	1,337,923
Phœnix, London	.....	.....	3,063,484	965,338
Providence-Washington, Rhode Island	500,000	179.84	2,359,470	899,178
Queens, New York	500,000	607.11	5,744,341	2,535,553
Reliance, Pennsylvania	300,000	168.11	1,085,672	198,864
Rochester German, New York	200,000	345.54	1,461,994	491,091
Royal, Liverpool	.....	.....	7,797,760	2,446,497
Royal Exchange, London	.....	.....	1,713,747	816,059
Scottish Union and National, Edinburgh	.....	.....	4,589,092	2,381,880
Security, Connecticut	300,000	168.33	1,284,785	189,981
Skandia, Stockholm	.....	.....	1,029,700	408,876
Spring Garden, Pennsylvania	400,000	125.17	1,444,632	100,716
Springfield Fire and Marine, Massachusetts	2,000,000	175.60	6,027,413	1,512,070
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minnesota	500,000	279.16	3,322,902	881,020
Sun, Louisiana	500,000	144.39	1,050,005	220,541
Sun, London	.....	.....	2,902,199	957,711
Thuringia, Erfurt	.....	.....	1,252,216	405,436
Traders, Illinois	500,000	313.72	2,674,813	1,068,610
Union, London	.....	.....	1,554,624	742,525
United Firemen's, Pennsylvania	300,000	155.41	1,745,094	166,248
Westchester, New York	300,000	505.07	3,300,599	1,215,219
Western, Canada	.....	.....	2,297,922	775,903
Williamsburg City, New York	250,000	604.45	2,390,737	1,261,137

*Over both capital and liabilities.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE BY STATES, 1902.

State.	No. of Cos.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Losses.	State.	No. of Cos.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Losses.
Alabama	3	$63,693	$38,527	Nebraska	5	$447,858	$140,869
Arkansas	1	91,335	34,579	New Hampshire	8	2,353,533	1,208,011
California	2	4,661,191	1,996,710	New Jersey	20	3,844,812	1,959,646
Connecticut	13	27,577,053	14,752,158	New York	54	53,317,389	26,612,850
Delaware	8	211,587	107,895	North Carolina	6	256,987	95,270
District of Columbia	14	576,002	202,624	North Dakota	1	128,890	85,706
Georgia	3	655,510	244,748	Ohio	19	2,601,602	1,351,556
Illinois	17	5,963,526	3,084,623	Pennsylvania	61	22,945,059	12,479,966
Indiana	6	580,060	262,490	Rhode Island	21	7,304,162	1,986,200

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE BY STATES, 1902—Continued.

State.	No. of Co's.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Losses.	State.	No. of Co's.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Losses.
Iowa	15	2,225,684	1,003,541	South Carolina	1	77,476	36,102
Kansas	2	330,836	160,794	Tennessee	5	66,408	22,830
Kentucky	9	186,363	88,967	Texas	1	27,548	1,890
Louisiana	10	1,627,066	938,194	Vermont	2	364,704	228,906
Maine	3	261,653	198,823	Virginia	11	1,158,124	688,481
Maryland	20	1,555,538	921,746	West Virginia	3	223,742	113,015
Massachusetts	44	11,981,739	4,432,435	Wisconsin	7	3,525,089	1,589,114
Michigan	4	1,100,169	481,491	Foreign companies	71	61,060,559	32,966,186
Minnesota	6	2,983,260	1,592,978				
Mississippi	3	164,938	93,431	Totals	491	$224,076,129	$113,147,727
Missouri	10	2,138,145	967,213				

MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE COMPANIES* IN 1902.

(Compiled from the Insurance Year Book for 1903.)

Name of Company.†	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Premiums Received.	Payments to Policyholders.	Total Disbursements.	Insurance in Force Jan. 1, 1903.
Accident:								
Ætna Life	1850	$1,750,000	$63,401,214	$789,002	$1,756,621	$690,119	$1,527,689	$199,550,204
American Casualty	1902	100,000	125,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Mutual Liability	1887	.....	423,790	240,204	320,264	252,172	288,069	105,412,750
Central Accident Insurance	1895	150,000	371,251	299,567	352,827	128,501	338,346	75,605,209
Continental Casualty	1897	300,000	1,158,424	1,033,341	1,288,188	644,850	1,301,625	59,369,595
Employers Indemnity	1892	100,000	246,299	162,536	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employers Liability Assurance	1880	250,000	2,078,465	1,426,808	1,950,061	967,448	1,617,621	.....
Fidelity and Casualty	1876	250,000	5,268,681	3,814,810	4,489,536	1,594,327	3,967,417	909,518,867
Frankfort Marine, Accident, etc.	1865	200,000	1,055,157	714,494	1,028,380	631,378	1,064,836	76,648,900
General Accident Assurance	1891	250,000	534,471	223,992	409,115	141,292	325,683	79,506,839
Gener'l Accident of Philadelphia	1899	100,000	178,198	143,098	101,389	30,185	88,136	24,321,050
Great Eastern Casualty	1892	125,000	249,387	216,986	173,577	65,210	172,514	93,163,400
Home Accident	1900	50,000	85,292	71,144	46,838	22,857	32,822	2,487,000
Indemnity Insurance	1902	5,800	10,145	9,686	3,624	470	2,491	.....
London Guarantee and Accident	1869	200,000	1,330,428	910,351	1,116,005	566,517	1,010,187	99,906,000
Maryland Casualty	1898	750,000	2,787,408	2,064,627	1,954,639	886,415	1,788,705	154,383,399
New Amsterdam Casualty	1898	314,400	668,357	608,192	456,161	188,412	410,374	101,292,213
North American Accident	1886	100,000	244,417	186,788	233,266	74,920	220,581	46,879,293
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	1871	250,000	2,095,617	866,945	1,503,389	596,241	1,193,203	111,083,197
Pacific Mutual Life	1885	500,000	5,594,729	231,494	540,410	213,890	505,306	87,741,154
Peninsular Industrial	1903	26,800	26,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Casualty	1899	100,000	160,129	159,872	81,385	52,035	108,653	11,624,650
People's Health and Accident	1902	376	376	48	35	7	99	.....
Philadelphia Casualty	1900	300,000	580,356	444,848	144,552	24,837	112,359	.....
Preferred Accident	1893	200,000	1,064,961	780,282	1,167,377	412,815	1,071,606	425,676,000
Provident Accident	1901	3,325	.....	.....	17,854	8,585	.....	.....
Standard Life and Accident	1884	250,000	1,549,302	1,232,916	1,325,848	595,868	1,195,130	153,232,500
Travellers	1864	1,000,000	7,418,446	4,535,134	4,342,069	1,613,517	3,893,438	480,055,535
Union Accident Stock	1901	100,000	165,371	123,665	95,194	29,573	73,355	8,617,314
Union Casualty and Surety	1892	250,000	528,367	455,292	541,817	262,124	584,573	42,777,253
United States Casualty	1895	300,000	1,478,935	928,935	910,510	346,354	794,794	350,649,523
U. S. Health and Accident	1900	200,000	311,297	244,088	525,652	293,448	501,455	3,724,900
Virginia Accident	1902	.....	2,003	.....	145	.....	211	.....
Burglary:								
Bankers Mutual Casualty	1896	.....	100,420	65,241	73,285	20,460	42,818	11,590,362
Credit Insurance:								
American Credit Indemnity	1893	800,000	1,851,629	1,556,597	1,396,367	635,258	1,258,208	24,998,509
Fidelity:								
Ætna Indemnity	1897	500,000	651,641	630,524	201,730	47,198	206,205	37,072,661
American Bonding	1894	1,000,000	2,155,630	1,823,180	579,188	154,404	602,660	144,417,996
American Central Trust	1901	1,000,000	3,075,755	1,575,755	3,936	.....	73,940	812,656
American Fidelity	1900	100,000	113,445	103,153	6,001	23	6,854	2,458,146
American Surety	1884	2,500,000	5,523,728	3,524,314	1,093,607	265,530	1,252,771	344,821,138
Atlantic Trust and Deposit	1902	78,900	248,968	163,051	1,301	.....	4,492	.....
Bankers Surety	1901	500,000	617,021	528,939	53,229	634	52,638	11,126,591
City Trust and Surety	1886	500,000	3,426,327	3,162,337	223,184	65,644	344,864	69,495,830
Colonial Trust	1902	1,500,000	4,274,557	1,274,557	568	.....	105,761	129,512
Commonwealth Trust	1901	1,920,000	6,995,171	3,695,171	555	.....	301,256	257,841
Empire State Surety	1901	250,000	462,873	51,068	86,059	15,704	81,835	23,423,884
Federal Union Surety	1902	250,000	.....	264,663	19,478	254	16,635	6,649,005
Fidelity and Deposit	1891	2,000,000	5,799,565	2,914,332	1,227,994	454,906	1,401,987	316,557,694
Fidelity Trust	1899	1,000,000	4,130,377	3,730,377	2,881	.....	125,830	145,190
Germania Trust	1902	2,000,000	9,461,862	7,961,862	1,340	.....	414,169	72,350
Guarantee Co. of North America	1851	304,600	1,150,478	454,148	179,248	36,075	169,277	52,766,811
Lawyers Surety	1892	250,000	420,395	310,823	94,088	8,644	236,015	60,103,517
Lincoln Trust	1894	2,000,000	9,461,862	5,961,862	1,340	.....	414,169	3,167,622
Mercantile Trust	1899	3,000,000	22,140,581	12,640,582	260	.....	647,918	165,150
Mississippi Valley Trust	1891	3,000,000	29,177,759	22,677,759	1,328	.....	634,845	7,314,281
Missouri Trust	1900	2,000,000	5,039,914	2,829,417	1,752	.....	62,749	52,000
National Surety	1897	500,000	1,613,727	1,068,154	760,869	217,634	742,483	299,127,108
Nebraska Mutual Bond Ass'n	1902	.....	2,229	400	4,479	2,389	4,479	485,900
Pacific Surety	1885	250,000	380,978	328,292	98,947	21,622	91,945	17,353,076
St. Louis Union Trust	1889	5,000,000	25,986,695	16,986,694	5,506	.....	736,800	3,136,550
Trust Co. of St. Louis County	1902	57,935	249,975	162,565	.....	.....	845	.....
Union Surety and Guarantee	1896	250,000	370,951	326,566	140,833	35,594	138,828	20,113,175
Union Trust	1902	225,000	225,000	.....	10	.....	5,625	2,118,299
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty	1896	1,650,000	2,952,868	3,927,769	1,515,913	526,286	1,565,439	360,385,647
U. S. Guarantee	1890	250,000	532,780	323,990	111,116	36,799	110,854	26,415,717
Virginia Trust	1890	500,000	1,241,596	1,103,059	12,133	.....	65,517	.....
Investment Insurance:								
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	1892	2,000,000	3,278,937	2,069,904	266,630	.....	202,433	.....
Improvement Loan and Trust	1902	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Ins. and Banking	1902	25,400	33,254	29,141	.....	1,699	.....	206,325
Lawyers Mortgage Insurance	1894	1,000,000	1,430,657	1,123,984	40,730	512,373	618,144	.....

MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1902—Continued.

Name of Company.†	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Premiums Received.	Payments to Policyholders.	Total Disbursements.	Insurance in Force Jan. 1, 1903.
Live Stock:								
Hope Live Stock M. Ben. Ass'n..	1899	.....	1,287	47	9,484	2,801	16,849	.....
Indiana and Ohio Live Stock....	1884	50,000	125,431	75,081	48,668	9,681	32,019	573,665
Plate Glass:								
Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance....	1882	250,000	749,405	519,501	423,632	150,091	402,615	17,059,914
Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins....	1874	200,000	579,641	374,503	323,488	100,276	308,797	12,439,907
Mutual Plate Glass Insurance...	1880	.....	4,953	700	8,260	4,619	8,693	608,222
Mutual Plate Glass and Safe Ins.	1895	.....	1,824	1,227	2,451	1,178	2,289	61,364
National Plate Glass.....	1902	.....	414	.....	.....	189	340	.....
New Jersey Plate Glass.....	1868	100,000	231,324	176,636	145,377	50,073	128,397	6,270,307
New York Plate Glass.....	1891	100,000	545,731	345,931	411,395	116,705	352,307	18,714,316
United States Plate Glass.....	1867	100,000	182,841	115,139	24,803	5,812	28,507	1,358,573
Steam Boiler:								
Conn. Mut. S. Boiler Ins. & Ins..	1886	.....	4,344	794	1,617	555	1,734	332,000
Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance.	1866	500,000	3,109,591	2,368,334	1,224,011	108,165	1,227,905	387,437,622
Mutual Boiler Insurance.....	1877	.....	26,697	11,067	22,144	6,664	18,487	4,708,300
Title Insurance:								
Buffalo Title Guaranty.....	1902	11,000	11,089	11,000	.....	.....	101	.....
California Title Ins. and Trust...	1902	.....	.....	.....	74,856	222	.....	11,864,498
Conveyancers Title Insurance....	1889	443,000	552,420	481,000	897	.....	30,707	826,290
District Title Insurance.....	1892	150,000	168,843	155,570	.....	.....	12,239	.....
Integrity Title Ins. and Trust....	1887	500,000	3,697,577	3,172,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky Title Insurance.....	1874	200,000	311,209	246,001	24,054	.....	38,582	.....
Lawyers Title Insurance.....	1887	3,500,000	9,305,074	4,645,780	318,744	9,490	738,697	.....
Louisville Title Insurance.....	1901	157,150	168,443	166,778	10,548	.....	27,800	1,158,462
Minnesota Title Insurance.....	1886	221,850	483,133	268,274	14,015	122	37,885	25,800,791
Potter Title Insurance and Trust.	1902	155,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Title and Guarantee.....	1887	150,000	219,167	152,022	8,710	5,610	20,775	2,603,986
Title Guaranty and Trust.....	1902	750,000	2,222,730	1,941,957	.....	.....	.....	.....
Title Insurance and Guarantee....	1902	.....	.....	.....	9,556	.....	.....	1,186,025
Title Insurance and Trust.....	1901	500,000	582,856	500,000	11,317	.....	130,597	.....
Title Insurance Co. of New York..	1901	1,000,000	1,563,605	1,006,436	106,105	583	148,052	.....
U. S. Title Guaranty and Indem..	1902	468,700	598,823	484,379	.....	.....	6,753	.....
W'chester & Bronx Title & M. G.	1902	58,391	58,391	58,391	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Including mutual companies. †Many companies transact several kinds of insurance business.

ANNUAL FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS—1875-1902.

(From the Chronicle Fire Tables.)

Year.	Aggregate Property Loss.	Aggregate Insurance Loss.	Year.	Aggregate Property Loss.	Aggregate Insurance Loss.
1875.....	$78,102,285	$39,327,400	1890.....	$108,993,792	$65,015,465
1876.....	64,630,600	34,374,500	1891.....	143,764,967	90,576,918
1877.....	68,265,800	37,398,900	1892.....	151,516,098	93,511,936
1878.....	64,315,900	36,575,900	1893.....	167,544,370	105,994,577
1879.....	77,703,700	44,464,700	1894.....	140,006,484	89,574,699
1880.....	74,643,400	42,525,000	1895.....	142,110,233	84,689,030
1881.....	81,280,900	44,641,900	1896.....	118,737,420	73,903,800
1882.....	84,505,024	48,875,131	1897.....	116,354,575	66,722,145
1883.....	100,149,228	54,808,664	1898.....	130,593,905	73,796,080
1884.....	110,008,611	60,679,818	1899.....	153,597,830	92,683,715
1885.....	102,818,796	57,430,709	1900.....	160,929,805	95,403,650
1886.....	104,924,750	60,506,564	1901.....	165,817,810	100,798,645
1887.....	120,283,055	69,659,508	1902.....	161,078,040	94,460,525
1888.....	110,885,665	63,965,724			
1889.....	123,046,833	73,679,465	Totals.....	$3,226,609,871	$1,896,045,063

The Fourth International Congress of Actuaries.

ISRAEL C. PIERSON, Ph. D., Actuary Washington Life Insurance Company.

The principal object of the congresses is to convene actuaries from all parts of the world to consider the vital questions of actuarial science as applied to the economy of life insurance: to confer on subjects of common interest, and to popularize life insurance theories and to disseminate information concerning them. These congresses have brought together representatives of many nationalities, and have made them acquainted, and, notwithstanding the great diversity of languages, have secured a universal medium of communication between actuaries, especially by a uniform notation in the science, and have established a friendly co-operation among those connected with the profession and the vast life insurance interests related thereto.

The first congress was held September 2-6, 1895, in the Palais des Academies, Brussels, under the patronage of the Belgian Government. The Minister of Finance, de Smet de Naeyer, was the honorary president, and Leon Mahillon and Am. Begault were the president and general secretary, respectively, of the congress.

The second congress was held May 16-20, 1898, in Staple Inn Hall, London, under the auspices of and in celebration of the jubilee year of the Institute of Actuaries. Thomas E. Young, president of the institute, was president, and A. F. Burridge and F. B. Wyatt were secretaries of the congress.

The third congress occurred June 25-30, 1900, in the Palais de l'Economie et des Congres de l'Exposition Universelle, Paris, under the patronage of the French Government, the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, being the honorary president. The president of l'Institute des Actuaires Francais, Paul Guieysse, and Leon Marie, secretary, were president and secretary, respectively, of the congress.

The fourth International Congress of Actuaries was held in the hall of the American Fine Arts Society, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, on August 31 to September 5, 1903, under the auspices of the Actuarial Society of America. Each congress is an independent convention, but there exists a permanent committee on actuarial congresses, consisting of representatives of the principal countries. This committee, whose head office is in Brussels, carries on correspondence with actuaries and actuarial societies and arranges for the organization of congresses. M. Omer Lepreux, the president, and M. Am. Begault, the general secretary, were present, and M. Lepreux formally opened the fourth congress in accordance with the rules governing congresses. The Government of the United States extended its patronage and support to the congress, and was represented by several official delegates and by the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Hon. George B. Cortelyou, who was the honorary president of the congress. In addition to the honorary president several foreign government officials, in absentia, were chosen honorary vice-presidents. The effective officers of the congress were Israel C.

Peirson, president; John Tatlock, general secretary (president and secretary respectively of the Actuarial Society of America); eight vice-presidents and eight secretaries.

The membership comprised official delegates sent by foreign governments in response to the invitation of the United States Government, officials of State insurance departments, members of actuarial institutes and societies and actuaries connected with life insurance companies. The subscribing adherents numbered many hundreds, but there were about two hundred in attendance, representing nineteen countries or nationalities.

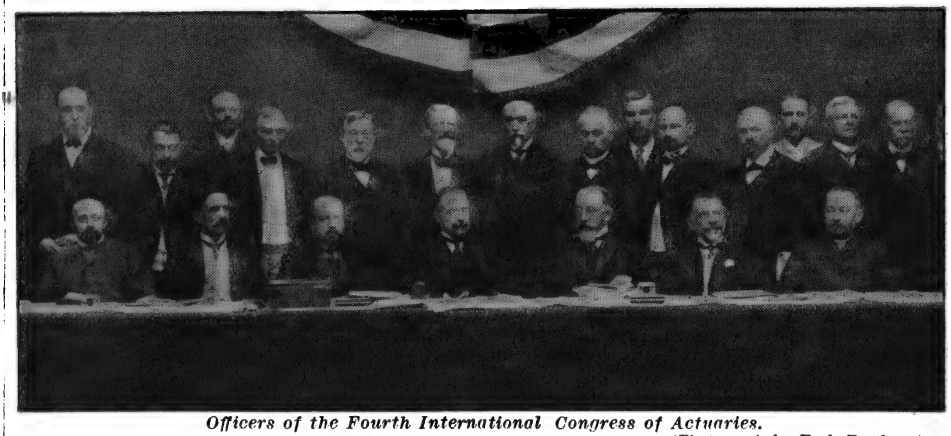
When M. Lepreux had organized the congress the Hon. George B. Cortelyou spoke in behalf of the United States Government, and extended a welcome to the foreign representatives. The president, Mr. Pierson, then took the chair, and, after an address, began the sessions of the congress, which extended from Monday, August 23, to Saturday, September 5, 1903, inclusive, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. daily, excepting Wednesday and Saturday, the time being almost entirely devoted to the discussion of subjects which were presented in seventy-two papers, written by gentlemen from various parts of the life insurance world and printed by the general secretary in advance for the use of the members of the congress. The general division of questions was improvement in longevity, mortality in time of war, among non-Caucasian races and among miners; new British and American mortality experience tables, probable future interest rate, annuities, invalidity, health and accident insurance, pensions, State supervision, protection of wives and children against claims of creditors, technical subjects and university instruction on actuarial subjects. The official language of the congress was English, but each member was privileged to speak in English, French or German, a summary of his remarks being translated by interpreters into the other two languages. The papers and discussions will be published in a large octavo volume. The published proceedings of the first congress constitutes a volume of 492 pages; that of the second congress a volume of 931 pages; that of the third congress 1,169 pages.

The arrangements for the congress were made by the officers and the Council of the Actuarial Society of America, but plans were devised by Emory McClintock (a vice-president of the Permanent Committee), chairman of the Reception Committee, and the multitudinous details were most efficiently executed by John Tatlock (secretary of the society), general secretary of the congress.

On the invitation of the German delegates the next congress will be held at Berlin in 1906.

The social events in connection with the congress were as follows:

August 31, evening, reception to members and friends by Mayor Seth Low and George B. Cortelyou. September 1, dinner at Sherry's, given by Mutual, New York and Equitable life insurance companies. September 2, trip to Coney Island and Manhattan Beach. September 3, reception by officers of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. September 4, dinner at Delmonico's, given by William Hughes, of the Institute of Actuaries, London. September 5, dinner at Delmonico's to members of the congress. September 6, excursion to West Point and Albany; luncheon at Fort Orange Club; return to New York by rail.



Officers of the Fourth International Congress of Actuaries.

(Photograph by Pach Brothers.)

First Row (reading from right to left): 1. D. H. Wells, United States. 2. Omer Lepreux, Belgium. 3. Israel C. Pierson, United States. 4. Hon. Geo. B. Cortelyou, United States. 5. John Tatlock, United States. 6. Ernest Woods, Great Britain. 7. F. Hankar, Belgium.

Second Row (reading from right to left): 8. O. B. Ireland, United States. 9. B. J. Miller, United States. 10. S. N. Ogden, United States. 11. A. Quiquet, France. 12. S. de Savitch, Russia. 13. T. B. Macaulay, Canada. 14. Ferdinand Hahn, Germany. 15. Emory McClintock, United States. 16. William Hughes, England. 17. R. W. Weeks, United States. 18. H. W. St. John, United States. 19. Sven Palme, Sweden. 20. Am. Begault, Belgium. 21. J. G. Van Cise, United States.

Mortality Decrease in the United States.

At the convention of insurance actuaries held in New York in August some interesting figures were given in the course of an address to show the decrease in the death rate in the United States during the period between 1878 and 1901. Thirteen representative cities were taken and a careful computation made. The tables below show the result. In 1881 and 1882 there were epidemics of diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles, which increased the death rate slightly, and an epidemic of influenza in 1890 and 1891 had a like effect.

Year.	Total Population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Year.	Total Population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate Per 1,000.
1878	4,306,347	90,202	20.9	1890	6,367,678	146,167	23.0
1879	4,431,239	92,957	21.0	1891	6,569,315	159,650	24.3
1880	4,560,362	104,140	22.8	1892	6,762,286	162,426	24.0
1881	4,704,110	119,985	25.5	1893	6,961,436	161,261	23.2
1882	4,853,980	121,122	25.0	1894	7,167,080	151,584	21.2
1883	5,010,349	114,337	22.8	1895	7,379,493	157,571	21.4
1884	5,173,589	115,893	22.4	1896	7,602,329	154,528	20.3
1885	5,344,109	119,732	22.4	1897	7,832,535	145,742	18.6
1886	5,530,936	122,251	22.1	1898	8,070,360	151,619	18.8
1887	5,726,240	130,939	22.9	1899	8,316,009	155,612	18.7
1888	5,930,635	133,103	22.4	1900	8,569,142	162,089	18.9
1889	6,144,677	134,359	21.9	1901	8,809,256	161,635	18.3

Statistics of Banking.

Banking was introduced in the United States during the War of the Revolution, a resolution being adopted in Congress on May 26, 1781, approving a plan for a national bank proposed by Robert Morris, of Philadelphia. As a result the Bank of North America was incorporated on December 31 following, with a capital of $400,000, of which $254,000 had been subscribed by the United States Government. This bank, rechartered from time to time, continues in existence in Philadelphia, and is one of the national banks of the present. Another bank, known as the Bank of the United States, was projected by Alexander Hamilton when the Government had been organized under the Constitution. It was duly established, and continued in existence until 1811, when it went out of existence owing to the failure to obtain a renewal of its charter. A second Bank of the United States was incorporated on April 3, 1816, and went into operation January 7, 1817. Meanwhile other banks had been established in various parts of the country, and these, driven to suspension of specie payments by the War of 1812, were aided by the operation of the new bank to an extent which enabled them to resume. This bank itself, however, was driven to the wall in 1840 by legislation which compelled it to resume specie payments, which it had suspended. The present system of national banks was inaugurated in 1864, under exigencies created by the Civil War. The banks in the United States now number 16,983, including State and private banks; their aggregate capital is $1,488,819,167, and the deposits aggregate $10,557,087,725. Savings banks are not included in this summary. In 1832 they numbered 141, and had more than a quarter of a million depositors. At the present time they number about 1,000 and have nearly six and one-half millions of depositors.

BANK EXAMINERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Territory.	Name.	Address.
District of Columbia	Walter F. Albertson	Washington, D. C.
Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas City, Kan	Elmer E. Ames	Norton, Kan.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, East Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.	Lyman D. Baird	Austin, Minn.
Connecticut, Rhode Island	Edwin A. Barrows	Providence, R. I.
Utah, Wyoming	Orando C. Beebe	Salt Lake City.
Eastern Pennsylvania	Chauncey Bingham	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kansas	James T. Bradley	Sedan, Kan.
Alaska	John G. Brady	Sitka, Alaska.
Western Minnesota	Chas. H. Brush	Fergus Falls, Minn.
New Jersey, Southeast New York	Francis N. Buck	Wilmington, Del.
New Jersey, Southeast New York	Wm. H. Bryan	Cranford, N. J.
New Hamoshire	E. H. Carroll	Warner, N. H.
Central Pennsylvania	J. F. Finney	Philadelphia, Pa.
Nebraska	James A. Cline	Minden, Neb.
Illinois, except Chicago	David A. Cook	Ottawa, Ill.
Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas	S. H. L. Cooper	Jonesboro, Tenn.
Eastern Minnesota and Wisconsin	L. H. Parker	Beloit, Wis.
Pittsburg, Pa	John B. Cunningham	Cadiz, Ohio.
Maine	Chas. W. Curtis	Dexter, Me.
Georgia, Florida and Alabama	George R. DeSaussure	Atlanta, Ga.
Northern Ohio	A. J. Duncan	Cleveland, O.
Boston	Alfred Ewer	Roxbury, Mass.
Texas	C. E. Fargo	Dallas, Tex.
Vermont	Frank L. Fish	Vergennes, Vt.
Cleveland	George H. Ford	Cleveland, O.
Indiana and Western Kentucky	Wm. D. Frazer	Warsaw, Ind.
Missouri	Arthur O. Wilsin	St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinnati and Southern Ohio	Elmer E. Galbreath	Cincinnati, O.
Kentucky and Tennessee	Robert D. Garrett	Princeton, Ky.
North Dakota	William A. Gordon	Grand Forks, N. D.
Albany and Northern New York	Edward J. Graham	Albany, N. Y.
New York City and Brooklyn	Charles A. Hanna	New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia and Camden, N. J	Wm. M. Hardt	Philadelphia, Pa.
Maine	W. W. Duffett, Jr.	Portland, Me.
	Francis Heermans	Kingwood, W. Va.
North Carolina and South Carolina	Walter R. Henry	Charlotte, N. C.
Texas	J. W. Hertford	Ft. Worth, Tex.
Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington	Archie J. Johnson	Scio, Ore.
	E. I. Johnson	New Orleans, La.
California, Nevada and Western Oregon	C. E. Knight	San Francisco.
Delaware, Philadelphia	W. A. Lamson	New York City.
Texas	Jos. Morton Logan	Ft. Worth, Tex.
Colorado	James B. Lazear	Denver, Col.
Baltimore and Maryland	W. A. Mason	Springfield, Ill.
Iowa	David B. Miller	Red Oak, Iowa.
Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington	J. W. Maxwell	Tacoma, Wash.
Peoria, Ill	James B. McDougal	Media, Pa.
Indiana and Western Kentucky	J. M. McIntosh	Connersville, Ind.
Michigan	Joseph W. Selden	Niles, Mich.
Massachusetts	Daniel C. Miles	Westminster, Mass.
Northern Ohio	Levi L. Miller	Canton, O.
Western Pennsylvania	Robt. J. Moorhead	Northeast, Pa.
Baltimore and Maryland	John U. Markell	Frederick, Md.
Southern Ohio and West Virginia	S. L. McCune	Athens, Ohio.
Boston	Wm. E. Neal	Lynn, Mass.
Chicago	William C. Oakley	Chicago, Ill.
Northern Pennsylvania	Frank E. Patterson	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Connecticut and Rhode Island	Charles S. Perkins	Meriden, Conn.
New York City and New Jersey	E. Ridgly	New York, N. Y.
West Virginia and Virginia	Chas. W. Robinson	Fairmount, W. Va.
Omaha and Lincoln, Neb	John Rush	Omaha, Neb.
Hawaiian Islands	J. Castle Ridgway	Hilo, Hawaii.
Massachusetts	Irving B. Sayles	Millbury, Mass.
Illinois	J. Mack Sholl	Carthage, Ill.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory	Myron R. Sturtevant	Oklahoma City, O. T.
South Dakota	George A. Silsby	Mitchell, S. D.
Iowa	E. B. Shaw	West Union, Iowa.
Southern New York	Chas. E. Van Brocklin	Cortland, N. Y.
Albany and Northern New York	Josiah Van Vranken	Schenectady, N. Y.
Western Ohio	Edgar J. Vaughan	Cardington, O.
New Mexico, Arizona, N. W. Texas	Miller Weir	El Paso, Tex.
California, Nevada and Western Oregon	John W. Wilson	Redlands, Cal.
Pittsburg	Hugh Young	Pittsburg, Pa.
Kentucky and Tennessee	W. L. Yerkes	Paris, Ky.
Porto Rico	L. D. Harry	San Juan.
	John W. Schofield	Washington, D. C.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from statistics published by the American Bank Reporter.)

State and Territory.	State Banks and Trust Companies.	Private Banks.	Savings Banks.	National Banks.	Total Banks.	Total Capital.	Total Deposits.
Alabama	94	39	..	44	177	$11,615,800	$36,002,000
Alaska	3	2	..	2	7	235,000	550,000
Arizona	27	5	..	12	44	1,434,810	8,485,000
Arkansas	199	14	..	16	229	7,607,112	25,510,000
California	238	30	72	69	409	101,765,591	413,514,000
Colorado	72	80	..	56	208	12,641,000	93,920,000
Connecticut	36	32	91	82	241	28,200,153	275,151,653
Delaware	23	3	3	23	52	4,988,175	19,685,000
District of Columbia	8	6	6	13	33	10,209,450	44,300,000
Florida	39	16	..	22	77	3,672,500	18,405,000
Georgia	243	57	..	50	350	26,954,807	58,219,000
Idaho	41	14	..	21	76	2,617,000	14,850,000
Illinois	289*	631	..	307	1,227	114,851,565*	760,712,000
Indiana	203	295	..	116	664	35,691,310	171,968,000
Indian Territory	80	24	..	98	202	7,044,943	10,557,000
Iowa	663	561	..	258	1,482	53,435,020	264,803,000
Kansas	477	51	..	148	676	18,054,100	87,556,000
Kentucky	329	34	..	104	467	29,403,375	96,203,000
Louisiana	110	5	..	37	152	13,947,640	78,100,000
Maine	40	10	51	85	186	12,568,000	122,118,700
Maryland	52	13*	53	87	205	37,794,919*	186,648,000
Massachusetts	60	16*	186	236	498	92,604,103	1,016,033,000
Michigan	257	281	..	90	628	33,710,662	233,196,500
Minnesota	319	275	..	199	793	32,399,500	169,175,000
Mississippi	177	6	..	22	205	9,359,968	30,381,000
Missouri	692	123	..	88	903	73,287,992	419,421,000
Montana	33	22	..	23	78	5,078,100	31,695,000
Nebraska	476	57	..	140	673	23,339,600	99,645,000
Nevada	9	5	..	1	15	1,727,000	3,830,000
New Hampshire	10	3	54	57	124	6,797,000	73,672,825
New Jersey	95	13	27	130	265	33,323,750	281,731,006
New Mexico	9	5	..	21	35	1,594,200	8,100,000
New York	381	143*	136	371	1,031	287,912,840*	3,411,486,148
North Carolina	143	27	..	42	212	9,316,340	30,060,000
North Dakota	212	7	..	77	296	5,665,000	23,743,000
Ohio	371	320	..	331	1,022	100,515,584	527,824,500
Oklahoma	262	2	..	95	359	5,988,200	22,115,000
Oregon	46	23	..	35	104	15,061,965	33,020,000
Pennsylvania	307	117*	104	636	1,164	209,325,685*	1,164,356,000
Rhode Island	25	3*	25	38	91	17,947,250*	161,566,000
South Carolina	161	19	..	23	203	9,958,550	30,875,000
South Dakota	219	56	..	58	333	5,784,109	32,905,500
Tennessee	100	10	..	62	262	16,158,190	70,263,000
Texas	63	236	..	384	683	39,985,285	109,473,500
Utah	25	9	..	14	48	4,667,950	38,230 000
Vermont	9	2	36	49	96	7,815,300	57,125,000
Virginia	173	34	..	73	280	18,262,065	69,422,200
Washington	96	53	..	35	184	10,776,263	61,960,000
West Virginia	147	9	..	69	225	14,563,345	61,153,500
Wisconsin	298	95	..	108	501	23,529,295	167,602,200
Wyoming	14	9	..	16	39	1,513,000	8,480,000
Total, 1903	8,545	3,902	814	5,223	18.514	$1,652.700,362	$11,246,266,227
Total, 1902	7,417	4,010	760	4,746	16.933	1,488,819,167	10,557,087,725

*Bankers and brokers at Boston, New York City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and Providence not included.

RECORD OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.—1852 TO 1903.

(From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Years.	Number of banks	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Years.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.
1852	141	308,863	$59,467,453	1878	663	2,400,785	$879,897,425
1853	159	365 538	72,313,696	1879	639	2,268,707	802,490,208
1854	190	396,173	77,823,906	1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,073
1855	215	431,602	84,290,076	1881	629	2,528,749	881,961,142
1856	222	487,986	95,598,230	1882	629	2,710,354	966,797,081
1857	231	490,428	98,512,968	1883	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787
1858	245	538.8:0	108,438,287	1884	636	3,015,151	1,073,294,955
1859	259	622,556	128,657,901	1885	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1886	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578
1861	285	694,487	146,729,8s2	1887	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,511
1862	289	787 943	169,434,040	1888	801	3,838,291	1,364,196,550
1863	293	887,096	206,235,202	1889	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349
1864	305	976,025	236 280,401	1890	921	4,258,892	1,524,814,508
1865	317	980 844	242,619,582	1891	1,011	4,523,217	1,623,079,749
1866	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	1892	1,059	4,781 605	1,712,769,026
1867	371	1,188,202	337,009,452	1893	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957
1868	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	1894	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280
1869	476	1,466,684	457,675,050	1895	1,017	4,875,519	1 810,597,023
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,353	1896	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277
1871	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	1897	980	5,201,132	1,939,476,035
1872	647	1 992,925	735,046,805	1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298
1873	669	2,185,832	802,363,609	1899	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954
1874	693	2,293,401	864,55C,902	1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,54(,885
1875	771	2,359,864	924,037,304	1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580
1876	781	2,368,630	941,350,253	1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290
1877	675	2,395,314	866,218,306	1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1870 TO 1903.

(From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ended March 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Net Earnings.	Ratios.		
						Dividends to Capital.	Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Net Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
						Pr.ct.	Pr.ct.	Pr.ct.
1870	1,526	$409,008,896	$84,112,029	$43,246,926	$58,218,118	10.5	8.8	11.8
1871	1,602	427,008,134	93,151,510	43,285,493	54,057,047	10.1	8.3	10.4
1872	1,721	448,346,485	98,858,917	44,985,105	54,817,850	10	8.2	10.2
1873	1,882	473,097,353	109,719,615	48,653,350	62,499,369	10.3	8.4	10.7
1874	1,961	488,805,637	120,791,853	48,353,026	62,666,120	9.9	7-9	10.3
1875	1,989	491,753,557	129,962,338	49,680,122	59,172,818	10.1	7.9	9.5
1876	2,061	501,037,162	134,295,621	49,129,366	51,898,138	9.8	7.8	8.1
1877	2,080	498,566,925	131,561,621	44,367,798	40,133,194	8.9	7	6.3
1878	2,073	480,967,305	123,361,407	41,099,506	32,220,724	8.6	6.8	5.3
1879	2,045	467,322,946	117,715,634	35,500,277	28,337,553	7.6	6.1	4.8
1880	2,045	454,606,073	116,187,926	35,523,140	38,025,984	7.8	6.2	6.7
1881	2,079	455,529,963	121,313,718	37,167,717	48,485,271	8.2	6.4	8.4
1882	2,118	459,644,485	129,265,141	39,415,343	56,254,141	8.6	6.7	9.5
1883	2,232	478,519,528	135,570,518	41,181,655	52,670,569	8.6	6.7	8.6
1884	2,420	501,304,720	143,416,518	41,476,382	55,568,978	8.2	6.4	8.6
1885	2,616	520,752,720	148,246,298	40,609,317	45,969,221	7.8	6.1	6.9
1886	2,686	527,777,898	150,218,207	41,553,907	49,551,961	7.9	6.1	7.3
1887	2,819	542,959,709	160,398,339	43,295,729	59,611,513	7.9	6.1	8.5
1888	2,993	567,840,644	175,325,850	45,092,427	65,409,368	7.9	6.1	8.8
1889	3,120	588,391,497	188,462,245	46,734,024	67,869,081	7.9	6	8.7
1890	3,244	607,428,365	200,837,659	49,575,353	69,756,914	8.1	6.1	8.6
1891	3,477	643,680,165	215,649,940	50,677,892	76,952,998	7.9	5.9	8.9
1892	3,641	671,493,123	230,389,748	50,573,088	69,980,730	7.5	5.6	7.8
1893	3,730	682,975,512	241,738,151	51,328,070	68,386,632	7.5	5.5	7.4
1894	3,764	681,129,704	247,732,601	46,390,245	52,422,069	6.8	5	5.6
1895	3,735	664,712,365	245,606,255	46,252,545	45,560,309	6.9	5	5
1896	3,698	655,960,855	248,203,540	45,551,673	48,566,794	6.9	5	5.4
1897	3,659	647,402,875	249,236,838	43,215,818	48,612,927	6.7	4.8	5.4
1898	3,589	628,885,895	248,113,173	43,815,654	45,568,032	6.9	5	5.2
1899	3,572	610,426,625	244,324,378	44,935,124	49,315,441	7.4	5.4	5.8
1900	3,571	603,396,550	250,543,068	47,433,357	69,981,810	7.9	5.6	8.2
1901	3,765	622,366,095	257,948,290	50,219,115	87,674,175	8.1	5.7	10.0
1902	4,131	659,668,169	285,623,449	64,602,442	99,103,168	9.8	6.8	10.5
1903	4,451	688,817,835	324,462,477	60,123,622	102,743,721	8.7	5.9	10.1

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS, 1872 TO 1903.

(From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances paid in money.	Average daily clearings.	Average daily balances paid in money.	Balances to clearings.
1872	61	$84,420,200	$33,844,369,568	$1,428,582,707	$109,884,317	$4,638,256	4.2
1873	59	83,370,200	35,461,052,826	1,474,508,025	115,885,794	4,818,654	4.1
1874	59	81,635,200	22,855,927,636	1,286,753,176	74,692,574	4,205,076	5.6
1875	59	80,435,200	25,061,237,902	1,408,608,777	81,899,470	4,603,297	5.6
1876	59	81,731,200	21,597,274,247	1,295,042,029	70,349,428	4,218,378	6
1877	58	71,085,200	23,289,243,701	1,373,996,302	76,358,176	4,504,906	5.9
1878	57	63,611,500	22,508,438,442	1,307,843,357	73,785,747	4,274,000	5.8
1879	59	60,300,200	25,178,770,691	1,400,111,063	82,015,540	4,580,622	5.6
1880	59	60,475,200	37,182,128,621	1,516,538,631	121,510,224	4,956,009	4.1
1881	61	61,162,700	48,565,818,212	1,776,018,162	159,232,191	5,823,010	3.6
1882	62	60,962,700	46,552,846,161	1,595,009,245	151,637,935	5,195,440	3.4
1883	64	61,162,700	40,293,165,258	1,568,983,196	132,543,307	5,161,129	3.9
1884	62	60,412,700	34,092,037,338	1,524,930,994	111,048,982	4,967,202	4.5
1885	64	58,612,700	25,250,791,440	1,295,355,252	82,789,480	4,247,069	5.1
1886	64	59,312,700	33,374,682,216	1,519,565,385	109,067,589	4,965,900	4.6
1887	65	60,862,700	34,872,848,786	1,569,626,325	114,337,209	5,146,316	4.5
1888	64	60,762,700	30,863,686,609	1,570,198,528	101,192,415	5,148,192	5.1
1889	64	60,762,700	34,796,465,529	1,757,637,473	114,839,820	5,800,784	5
1890	65	60,812,700	37,660,686,572	1,753,040,145	123,074,139	5,728,889	4.7
1891	64	60,772,700	34,053,698,770	1,584,635,500	111,651,471	5,195,526	4.6
1892	65	60,422,700	36,279,905,236	1,861,500,575	118,561,782	6,083,335	5.1
1893	65	60,922,700	34,421,360,870	1,696,207,176	113,978,082	5,616,580	4.9
1894	66	61,622,700	24,230,145,368	1,585,241,634	79,704,426	5,214,611	6.5
1895	67	62,622,700	28,264,379,126	1,896,574,349	92,670,095	6,218,277	6.71
1896	66	60,622,700	26,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	96,232,442	6,043,571	6.3
1897	66	59,022,700	31,337,760,948	1,908,901,898	103,424,954	6,300,006	6.01
1898	65	59,022,700	39,853,413,947	2,338,529,016	131,529,418	7,717,917	5.87
1899	64	58,922,700	57,368,230,771	3,085,971,371	189,961,029	10,218,448	5.37
1900	84	74,222,700	51,964,588,564	2,730,441,810	170,936,147	8,981,716	5.25
1901	62	81,722,700	77,020,672,494	3,515,037,741	254,193,639	11,600,785	4.56
1902	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,436	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,211	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68

WHAT CONSTITUTES TRAVELLERS' BAGGAGE.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers recently rendered a decision relative to articles imported as travellers' baggage.

Articles not carried by a person for his or her personal use or convenience cannot be considered a part of travellers' baggage. Only such articles "as are in the use of and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons, for the immediate purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience" are exempted from customs. The term "smokers' articles" has been construed to mean any article used by smokers, and to include tables, stands and "smoking sets," as well as cigars, tobacco, pipes, cigarettes and cigarette papers. Articles intended as gifts to other persons may not be admitted free of duty.

United States Treasury Department Statistics.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of January of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on the 1st of July of each year from 1843 to 1903, inclusive.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
Jan. 1, 1791	$75,463,476.52	July 1, 1847	$38,826,534.77
1792	77,227,924.66	1848	47,044,862.23
1793	80,358,634.04	1849	63,061,858.69
1794	78,427,404.77	1850	63,452,773.55
1795	80,747,587.39	1851	68,304,796 02
1796	83,762,172.07	1852	66,199,341 71
1797	82,064,479.33	1853	59,803,117.70
1798	79,228,529.12	1854	42,242,222.42
1799	78,408,669.77	1855	35,586,956 56
1800	82,976,294.35	1856	31,972,537.90
1801	83,038,050.80	1857	28,699,831.85
1802	80,712,632.25	1858	44,911,881.03
1803	77,054,686.40	1859	58,496,837.88
1804	86,427,120.88	1860	64,842,287.88
1805	82,312,150.50	1861	90,580,873.72
1806	75,723,270.66	1862	524,176,412.13
1807	69,218,398.64	1863	1,119,772,138.63
1808	65,196,317.97	1864	1,815,784,370.57
1809	57,023,192.09	1865	2,680,647,869.74
1810	53,173,217.52	1866	2,773,236,173.69
1811	48,005,587.76	1867	2,678,126,103.87
1812	45,209,737.90	1868	2,611,687,851.19
1813	55,962,827.57	1869	2,588,452,213.94
1814	81,487,846.24	1870	2,480,672,427.81
1815	99,833,660.15	1871	2,353,211,332.32
1816	127,334,933.74	1872	2,253,251,328.78
1817	123,491,965.16	1873	*2,234,482,993.20
1818	103,466,633.83	1874	*2,251,690,468.43
1819	95,529,648.28	1875	*2,232,284,531.95
1820	91,015,566.15	1876	*2,180,395,067.15
1821	89,987,427.66	1877	*2,205,301,392.10
1822	93,546,676.98	1878	*2,256,205,892.53
1823	90,875,877.28	1879	*2,245,495,072.04
1824	90,269,777.77	1880	*2,120,415,370.63
1825	83,788,432.71	1881	*2,069,013,569.58
1826	81,054,059.99	1882	*1,918,312,994.03
1827	73,987,357.20	1883	*1,884,171,728.07
1828	67,475,043.87	1884	*1,830,528,923.57
1829	58,421,413.67	1885	†1,876,424,275.14
1830	48,565,406.50	1886	†1,756,445,205.78
1831	39,123,191.68	1887	†1,688,229,591.63
1832	24,322,235.18	1888	†1,705,992,320.58
1833	7,001,698.83	1889	†1,640,673,340.23
1834	4,760,082.08	1890	†1,585,821,048.73
1835	33,733.05	1891	†1,560,472,784.61
1836	37,513.05	1892	†1,628,840,151.63
1837	336,957.83	1893	†1,598,111,156.13
1838	3,308,124.07	1894	†1,668,757,127.68
1839	10,434,221.14	1895	†1,698,676,661.25
1840	3,573,343.82	1896	†1,778,434,491.40
1841	5,250,875.54	1897	†1,811,435,708.90
1842	13,594,480.73	1898	†1,798,066,921.90
1843	20,201,226.27	1899	†1,984,766,107.92
July 1, 1843	32,742,922.00	1900	†2,101,445,225.67
1844	23,461,652.50	1901	†2,094,481,966.89
1845	15,925,303.01	1902	‡2,111,654,973.89
1846	15,550,202.97	1903	‡2,162,639,009.89

*In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June, issued under an act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption, should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

†Exclusive of gold, silver, currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 held in the Treasurer's cash, and including bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads not yet redeemed.

‡Exclusive of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 held in the Treasurer's cash.

COIN AND PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION OCTOBER 1, 1903.

	General Stock of Money in the United States.	†Held in Treas. as Assets of the Government.	Money in Circulation.	
			Oct. 1, 1902.	Oct. 1, 1903.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	$1,277,362,651	$260,714,058	$624,728,060	$622,550,934
*Gold certificates	.....	.....	304,382,054	394,097,659
Standard silver dollars	555,886,980	21,405,281	75,043,719	75,959,483
*Silver certificates	.....	.....	459,571,478	458,522,216
Subsidiary silver	102,825,368	7,958,268	89,906,205	94,867,102
Treasury notes of 1890	17,498,000	162,792	26,741,790	17,335,208
United States notes	346,681,016	10,302,247	342,930,086	336,378,769
National bank notes	420,426,535	15,520,837	352,383,269	404,905,698
Totals	$2,720,680,550	$316,063,481	$2,275,686,651	$2,404,617,069

Population of the United States, October 1, 1903, estimated at 80,831,000; circulation per capita, $29.75.

*For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government. †This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in national bank depositories, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and amounting to $153,264,807.99. For a full statement of assets see Public Debt Statement.

Coin and Paper Circulation of the United States, 1860 to 1903.

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Note.—Specie payments were suspended from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1879. During the greater part of that period gold and silver coins were not in circulation except on the Pacific coast, where, it is estimated, the specie circulation was generally about $25,000,000. This estimated amount is the only coin included in the above statement from 1862 to 1875, inclusive. In 1876 subsidiary silver again came into use, and is included in this statement, beginning with that year. The coinage of standard silver dollars began in 1878, under the act of February 28, 1878. Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879, and all gold and silver coins, as well as gold and silver bullion in the Treasury, are included in this statement from and after that date. For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government. This table represents the circulation of the United States as shown by the revised statements of the Treasury Department for June 30 of each of the years specified.

Year.	Coin, including bullion in Treasury.	United States notes and bank notes.	Total money	Coin, bullion and paper money in Treasury, as assets.	Circulation.	Population.	Circulation per capita.
1860	$235,000,000	$207,102,477	$442,102,477	$6,695,225	$435,407,252	31,443,321	$13.85
1861	250,000,000	202,005,767	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767	32,064,000	13.98
1862	25,000,000	333,452,079	358,452,079	23,754,335	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.23
1863	25,000,000	649,867,283	674,867,283	79,473,245	595,394,038	33,365,000	17.84
1864	25,000,000	680,588,067	705,588,067	35,946,589	669,641,478	34,046,000	19.67
1865	25,000,000	745,129,755	770,129,755	55,426,760	714,702,995	34,748,000	20.57
1866	25,000,000	729,327,254	754,327,254	80,839,010	673,488,244	35,469,000	18.99
1867	25,000,000	703,200,612	728,200,612	66,208,543	661,992,069	36,211,000	18.28
1868	25,000,000	691,553,578	716,553,578	36,449,917	680,103,661	36,973,000	18.39
1869	25,000,000	690,351,180	715,351,180	50,898,289	664,452,891	37,756,000	17.60
1870	25,000,000	697,868,461	722,868,461	47,655,667	675,212,794	38,558,371	17.50
1871	25,000,000	716,812,174	741,812,174	25,923,169	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.10
1872	25,000,000	737,721,565	762,721,565	24,412,016	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.19
1873	25,000,000	749,445,610	774,445,610	22,563,801	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.04
1874	25,000,000	781,024,781	806,024,781	29,941,750	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.13
1875	25,000,000	773,273,509	798,273,509	44,171,562	754,101,947	43,951,000	17.16
1876	52,418,734	738,264,550	790,683,284	63,073,896	727,609,388	45,137,000	16.12
1877	65,837,506	697,216,341	763,053,847	40,738,964	722,314,883	46,353,000	15.58
1878	102,047,907	687,743,069	789,790,976	60,658,342	729,132,634	47,598,000	15.32
1879	357,268,178	676,372,713	1,033,640,891	215,009,098	818,631,793	48,866,000	16.75
1880	494,363,884	691,186,443	1,185,550,327	212,168,099	973,382,228	50,155,783	19.41
1881	647,868,682	701,723,691	1,349,592,373	235,354,254	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	21.71
1882	703,974,839	705,423,050	1,409,397,889	235,107,470	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	22.37
1883	769,740,048	702,754,297	1,472,494,345	242,188,649	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	22.91
1884	801,068,959	686,180,899	1,487,249,838	243,323,869	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	22.65
1885	872,175,823	665,257,727	1,537,433,550	244,864,935	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	23.02
1886	903,027,304	658,380,470	1,561,407,774	308,707,249	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	21.82
1887	1,007,513,901	625,898,804	1,633,412,705	315,873,562	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	22.45
1888	1,092,391,690	599,049,337	1,691,441,027	319,270,157	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	22.88
1889	1,100,612,434	558,059,979	1,658,672,413	278,310,764	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	22.52
1890	1,152,471,638	532,651,791	1,685,123,429	255,872,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	22.82
1891	1,112,356,637	564,837,407	1,677,794,044	180,353,337	1,497,440,707	63,947,000	23.42
1892	1,131,142,260	621,076,937	1,752,219,197	150,872,010	1,601,347,187	65,191,000	24.56
1893	1,066,223,357	672,585,115	1,738,808,472	142,107,227	1,596,701,245	66,456,000	24.03
1894	1,098,958,741	706,120,220	1,805,078,961	144,270,253	1,660,808,708	67,740,000	24.52
1895	1,114,899,106	704,460,451	1,819,359,557	217,391,084	1,601,968,473	69,043,000	23.20
1896	1,097,610,190	702,364,843	1,799,975,033	293,540,067	1,506,434,966	70,365,000	21.41
1897	1,213,780,289	692,216,330	1,905,996,619	265,787,100	1,640,209,519	71,704,000	22.87
1898	1,397,785,969	675,788,473	2,073,574,442	235,714,547	1,837,859,895	73,060,000	25.15
1899	1,508,543,738	681,550,167	2,190,093,905	286,022,024	1,904,071,881	74,433,000	25.58
1900	1,607,352,212	732,348,460	2,339,700,673	284,549,675	2,055,150,998	76,295,220	26.94
1901	1,734,861,774	748,206,203	2,483,067,977	307,760,015	2,175,307,962	77,754,000	27.98
1902	1,829,913,551	733,353,107	2,563,266,658	313,876,107	2,249,390,551	79,117,000	28.43
1903	1,905,116,321	779,594,666	2,684,710,987	317,018,818	2,367,692,169	80,487,000	29.42

Exports of the United States, 1860 to 1903.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year ending June 30.	Agriculture.	Mining.	Forest.	Fisheries.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Exports of Domestic Manufactures.	Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise.
	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.
1860	$256,560,972	$999,465	$10,299,959	$4,156,480	$3,879,655	$275,896,531	$40,345,892	$316,242,423
1870	361,188,483	5,026,111	14,897,963	2,835,508	2,980,512	386,928,577	68,279,764	455,208,341
1880	685,961,091	5,863,232	17,321,268	5,255,402	6,689,345	721,090,338	102,856,015	823,946,353
1881	730,394,943	7,401,282	19,486,051	5,556,439	6,854,013	769,692,728	114,233,219	883,925,947
1882	552,219,819	8,175,692	25,580,264	6,197,752	6,271,859	598,445,386	134,794,346	733,239,732
1883	619,269,449	10,446,719	28,636,199	6,276,375	5,366,807	669,995,549	134,228,083	804,223,632
1884	596,315,318	15,022,255	26,222,959	5,614,111	5,417,322	588,591,965	136,372,887	724,964,852
1885	530,172,966	15,797,885	22,014,839	5,955,122	5,554,607	579,495,419	147,187,527	726,682,946
1886	484,954,595	13,654,286	20,961,708	5,138,806	4,713,156	529,422,551	136,541,978	665,964,529
1887	523,073,798	11,758,662	21,126,273	5,155,775	5,173,310	566,287,818	136,735,105	703,022,923
1888	500,840,086	17,993,895	23,991,092	5,518,552	5,218,392	553,562,017	130,300,087	683,862,104
1889	532,141,490	19,947,518	26,997,127	7,106,388	5,414,579	591,607,102	138,675,507	730,282,609
1890	629,820,808	22,297,755	29,473,084	7,458,385	5,141,420	694,191,452	151,102,376	845,293,828
1891	642,751,344	22,054,970	28,715,713	6,208,577	3,612,364	703,342,968	168,927,315	872,270,283
1892	798,328,282	20,692,885	27,957,423	5,403,587	3,838,947	857,221,074	158,510,937	1,015,732,011
1893	615,882,986	20,020,026	28,127,113	5,541,378	3,936,164	673,007,667	158,023,118	831,030,785
1894	628,383,038	20,449,598	28,000,629	4,261,920	4,400,944	685,476,129	183,728,808	869,204,937
1895	553,216,026	18,509,814	28,576,235	5,328,807	4,171,974	609,796,856	183,595,743	793,392,599
1896	569,879,297	20,045,654	33,718,204	6,850,392	4,135,762	634,629,309	228,571,178	863,200,487
1897	683,471,139	20,804,573	40,489,321	6,477,951	3,479,228	754,722,212	277,285,391	1,032,007,603
1898	853,683,570	19,410,707	37,900,171	5,435,483	3,164,628	919,594,559	290,697,354	1,210,291,913
1899	784,776,142	28,156,174	42,126,889	5,992,999	3,286,872	864,339,076	339,592,146	1,203,931,222
1900	835,858,123	37,843,742	52,218,112	6,326,620	4,665,218	936,911,815	433,851,756	1,370,763,571
1901	943,811,020	37,985,333	54,317,204	7,688,253	4,510,740	1,048,307,740	412,155,066	1,460,462,806
1902	851,466,312	39,075,999	48,163,732	7,655,786	5,205,269	951,591,098	403,890,763	1,355,181,861
1903	873,285,142	38,844,759	37,830,778	7,755,252	6,328,519	984,044,450	408,167,207	1,392,231,657

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1895 TO 1904.

(Reported by the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Appropriated—	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
To supply deficiencies	$9,450,820.26	$8,519,981.15	$13,900,106.31	$8,594,447.64	$347,165,001.82	$46,882,724.75	$13,767,008.75	$13,289,314.99	$24,944,124.77	$19,651,968.25
For legislative, executive and judicial expenses	21,343,976.87	21,885,818.08	21,519,750.71	21,690,766.90	21,625,846.65	23,394,051.86	24,175,652.53	24,594,968.85	25,396,683.20	27,598,653.66
For sundry civil expenses	25,856,431.95	35,096,045.40	29,812,113.19	34,344,970.47	33,997,752.70	39,381,733.80	49,594,309.70	54,574,285.21	54,394,601.63	61,763,709.11
For support of the army	23,592,884.68	23,252,608.09	23,278,402.73	23,129,344.30	23,193,392.00	80,430,204.06	114,220,095.55	115,734,049.10	91,730,136.41	77,888,752.83
For the naval service	25,366,826.72	29,416,077.31	30,562,660.95	33,003,234.19	56,098,783.68	48,099,909.58	61,140,916.67	78,101,791.00	78,856,363.13	81,876,791.43
For the Indian service	10,754,732.61	8,762,751.24	7,390,496.79	7,674,120.89	7,673,854.90	7,504,775.81	8,197,989.24	9,747,471.09	8,986,028.10	8,540,406.77
For rivers and harbors	20,043,180.00	11,452,115.00	15,944,147.00	19,266,412.91	14,492,459.56	25,100,038.94	16,175,605.75	7,046,623.00	32,540,199.50	20,228,150.99
For forts and fortifications	2,427,094.00	1,904,557.50	7,377,888.00	9,517,141.00	9,377,494.00	4,909,902.00	7,383,628.00	7,364,011.00	7,298,955.00	7,188,416.22
For support of military Academy	406,535.08	464,261.66	449,525.6	479,572.83	458,689.28	575,774.47	674,306.67	772,653.68	2,627,324.42	652,748.67
For service of Post Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
For pensions, including deficiencies	151,581,570.00	141,381,570.00	141,328,580.00	141,263,880.00	141,233,880.00	145,233,830.00	145,245,230.00	145,245,230.00	139,842,230.00	139,547,600.00
For consular and diplomatic service	1,569,787.25	1,574,458.76	1,643,558.76	1,695,368.76	1,752,208.76	1,714,533.76	1,771,168.76	1,849,428.76	1,987,483.31	1,968,250.69
For service of Department of Agriculture	3,226,915.00	3,302,750.00	3,255,532.00	3,182,902.06	3,509,202.00	3,726,022.00	4,023,500.00	4,582,420.00	5,208,960.00	5,978,160.00
For expenses of the District of Columbia	5,544,296.93	5,745,443.25	5,900,319.48	6,186,991.06	6,426,880.07	6,834,535.77	7,577,369.31	8,502,269.94	8,544,469.97	8,638,097.00
For miscellaneous	623,858.43	297,667.37	423,304.42	1,150,464.59	6,044,898.26	28,721,653.41	3,205,362.05	7,961,140.93	4,081,747.24	3,025,064.95
Total	$301,788,819.78	$293,057,104.81	$302,786,385 9	$311,179,557.54	$673,050,293.63	$462,509,750.27	$457,152,142.98	$479,365,657.55	$486,439,306.68	$464,846,770.57

Receipts of the United States Government by Fiscal Years from 1842 to 1903.

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at c mmenc ement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.	Gross receipts.
1842..	$28,685,111.08	$18,187,908.76	$495.00	.....	$1,335,797.52	$451,995.97	$34,784,932.89
1843*	30,521,979.44	7,046,843.91	103.25	.....	898,158.18	285,895.92	20,782,410.45
1844..	39,186,284.74	26,183,570.94	1,777.34	.....	2,059,939.80	1,075,419.70	31,198,555.73
1845..	36,742,829.62	27,528,112.70	3,517.12	.....	2,077,022.30	361,453.68	29,970,105.80
1846..	36,194,274.81	26,712,667.87	2,897.26	.....	2,694,452.48	289,950.13	29,699,967.74
1847..	38,261,959.65	23,747,864.66	375.00	.....	2,498,355.20	220,808.30	55,368,168.52
1848..	33,079,276.43	31,757,070.96	375.00	.....	3,328,642.56	612,610.69	56,992,479.21
1849..	29,416,612.45	28,346,738.82	.....	.....	1,688,959.55	685,379.13	59,796,892.98
1850..	32,827,082.69	39,668,686.42	.....	.....	1,859,894.25	2,064,308.21	47,649,388.88
1851..	35,871,753.31	49,017,567.92	.....	.....	2,352,305.30	1,185,166.11	52,762,704.25
1852..	40,158,353.25	47,339,326.62	.....	.....	2,043,239.58	464,249.40	49,893,115.60
1853..	43,328,860.02	58,931,865.52	.....	.....	1,667,084.99	988,081.17	61,603,404.18
1854..	50,261,901.09	64,224,190.27	.....	.....	8,470,798.39	1,105,352.74	73,802,343.07
1855..	48,591,073.41	53,025,794.21	.....	.....	11,497,049.07	827,731.40	65,351,374.68
1856..	47,777,672.13	64,022,863.50	.....	.....	8,917,644.93	1,116,190.81	74,056,899.24
1857..	49,108,229.80	63,875,905.05	.....	.....	3,829,486.64	1,259,920.88	68,969,212.57
1858..	46,802,855.00	41,789,620.96	.....	.....	3,513,715.87	1,352,029.13	70,372,665.96
1859..	35,113,334.22	49,565,824.38	.....	.....	1,756,687.30	1,454,596.24	81,773,965.64
1860..	33,193,248.60	53,187,511.87	.....	.....	1,778,557.71	1,088,530.25	76,841,407.83
1861..	32,979,530.78	39,582,125.64	.....	.....	870,658.54	1,023,515.31	83,371,640.13
1862..	30,963,857.83	49,056,397.62	.....	$1,795,331.73	152,203.77	915,327.97	581,680,121.59
1863..	46,965,304.87	69,059,642.40	37,640,787.95	1,485,103.61	167,617.17	3,741,794.38	889,379,652.52
1864..	36,523,046.13	102,316,152.99	109,741,134.10	475,648.96	588,333.29	30,291,701.86	1,393,461,017.57
1865..	134,433,738.44	84,928,260.60	209,464,215.25	1,200,573.03	996,553.31	25,441,556.00	1,805,939,345.93
1866..	33,933,657.89	179,046,651.58	309,226,813.42	1,974,754.12	665,031.03	29,036,314.23	1,270,884,173.11
1867..	160,817,099.73	176,417,810.88	226,027,537.43	4,200,233.70	1,163,575.76	15,037,522.15	1,131,060,920.56
1868..	198,076,437.09	164,464,599.56	191,087,589.41	1,788,145.85	1,348,715.41	17,745,403 59	1,030,749,516.52
1869..	158,936,082.87	180,048,426.63	158,356,460.86	765,685.61	4,020,344.34	13,997,338.65	609,621,828.27
1870..	183,781,985.76	194,538,374.44	184,899,756.49	229,102.88	3,350,481.76	12,942,118.30	696,729,973.63
1871..	177,604,116.51	206,270,408.05	143,098,153.63	580,355.37	2,388,646.68	22,093,541.21	652,092,468.36
1872..	138,019,122.15	216,370,286.77	130,642,177.72	.....	2,575,714.19	15,106,051.23	679,153,921.56
1873..	134,666,001.85	188,089,522.70	113,729,314.14	*315,254.51	8,882,312.38	17,161,270.05	548,669,221.67
1874..	159,293,673.41	163,103,833.69	102,409,784.90	.....	1,852,428.93	32,575,043.32	744,251,291.52
1875..	178,833,339.54	157,167,722.35	110,007,493.58	.....	1,413,640.17	15,431,915.31	675,971,607.10
1876..	172,804,061.32	148,071,984.61	116,700,732.03	93,798.80	1,129,466.95	24,070,602.31	691,551,673.28
1877..	149,909,377.21	130,956,493.07	118,630,407.83	.....	976,253.68	30,437,487.42	630,278,167.58
1878..	214,887,645.88	130,170,680.20	110,581,624.74	.....	1,079,742.37	15,614,728.09	662,345,079.70
1879..	286,591,453.88	137,250,047.70	113,561,610.58	.....	924,781.06	20,585,697.49	1,066,634,827.46
1880..	386,832,588.65	186,522,064.60	124,009,373.92	30.85	1,016,506.60	21,978,525.01	545,340,713.98
1881..	231,940,064.44	198,159,676.02	135,264,385.51	1,516.89	2,201,863.17	25,154,850.98	474,532,826.57
1882..	280,607,668.37	220,410,730.25	146,497,595.45	160,141.69	4,753,140.37	31,703,642.52	524,470,974.28
1883..	275,450,903.53	214,706,496.93	144,720,368.98	108,156.60	7,955,864.42	30,796,695.02	954,230,145.95
1884..	374,189,081.98	195,067,489.76	121,586,072.51	70,720.75	9,810,705.01	21,984,881.89	555,397,755.92
1885..	424,941,403.07	181,471,939.34	112,498,725.54	.....	5,705,986.44	24,014,055.06	568,887,009.38
1886..	521,794,026.26	192,905,023.44	116,805,936.48	108,239.94	5,630,999.34	20,989,527.86	452,754,577.06
1887..	526,848,755.46	217,286,893.13	118,823,391.22	32,892.05	9,254,286.42	26,005,814.84	525,844,177.66
1888..	512,851,434.36	219,091,173.63	124,296,871.98	1,565.82	11,202,017.23	24,674,446.10	664,282,724.76
1889..	659,449,099.94	223,832,741.69	130,881,513.92	.....	8,038,651.79	24,297,151.44	632,161,408.84
1890..	673,399,118.18	229,668,584.57	142,606,705.81	.....	6,358,272.51	24,447,419.74	648,374,632.63
1891..	691,527,403.76	219,522,205.23	145,686,249.44	.....	4,029,535.41	23,374,457.23	765,821,305.06
1892..	726,222,332.60	177,452,964.15	153,971,072.57	.....	3,261,875.58	20,251,871.94	736,401,296.24
1893..	778,604,339.28	203,355,016.73	161,027,623.93	.....	3,182,089.78	18,254,898.34	732,871,214.78
1894..	738,467,555.07	131,818,530.62	147,111,232.81	.....	1,673,637.30	17,118,618.52	724,006,538.46
1895..	763,565,540.75	152,158,617.45	143,421,672.02	.....	1,103,347.16	16,706,438.48	720,516,625.23
1896..	773,610,008.76	160,021,751.67	146,762,864.74	.....	1,005,523.43	19,186,060.54	820,852,810.29
1897..	846,093,349.62	176,554,126.65	146,688,574.29	.....	864,581.41	23,614,422.81	737,651,925.16
1898..	864,790,237.71	149,575,062.35	170,900,641.49	.....	1,243,129.42	83,602,501.94	738,549,255.20
1899..	775,751,368.11	206,128,481.75	273,437,161.51	.....	1,678,246.81	34,716,730.11	1,038,451,340.18
1900..	867,980,559.46	233,164,871.16	295,327,926.76	.....	2,836,882.98	35,911,170.99	1,077,798,907.89
1901..	1,059,336,349.58	238,585,455.99	307,180,663.77	.....	2,965,119.65	38,954,098.12	806,663,947.53
1902..	1,128,762,603.23	254,444,708.19	271,880,122.10	.....	4,144,122.78	32,009,280.14	651,738,143.21
1903..	1,221,259,599.66	284,479,581.81	230,810,124.17	.....	8,926,311.22	36,180,657.20	707,837,904.40

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1842 TO 1903.

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.	Interest on public debt.	Gross expenditures.
1842..	$6,610,438.02	$8,397,242.95	$1,199,099.68	$1,378,931.33	$6,775,624.61	$773,549.85	$32,936,876.53
1843*	2,908,671.95	3,727,711.53	578,371.00	839,041.12	3,202,713.00	523,583.91	12,118,105.15
1844..	5,218,183.66	6,498,199.11	2,256,532.39	2,032,008.99	5,645,183.86	1,833,452.13	33,642,010.85
1845..	5,746,291.28	6,297,177.89	1,539,351.35	2,400,788.11	5,911,760.98	1,040,458.18	30,490,408.71
1846..	10,413,370.58	6,455,013.92	1,027,693.64	1,811,097.56	6,711,283.89	842,723.27	27,632,282.90
1847..	35,840,030.33	7,900,635.76	1,430,411.30	1,744,883.63	6,885,608.35	1,119,214.72	60,520,851.74
1848..	27,688,334.21	9,408,476.02	1,252,296.81	1,227,496.48	5,650,851.25	2,390,765.88	60,655,143.19
1849..	14,558,473.26	9,786,705.92	1,374,161.55	1,328,867.64	12,885,334.24	3,565,535.78	56,386,422.74
1850..	9,687,024.58	7,904,724.66	1,663,591.47	1,866,886.02	16,043,763.36	3,782,393.03	44,604,718.26
1851..	12,161,965.11	8,880,581.38	2,829,801.77	2,293,377.22	17,888,992.18	3,696,760.75	48,476,104.31
1852..	8,521,506.19	8,918,842.10	3,043,576.04	2,401,858.78	17,504,171.45	4,000,297.80	46,712,608.83
1853..	9,910,498.49	11,067,789.53	3,880,494.12	1,756,306.20	17,463,068.01	3,665,832.74	54,577,061.74
1854..	1,722,282.87	10,790,096.32	1,550,339.55	1,232,665.00	26,672,144.68	3,070,926.69	75,473,170.75
1855..	14,648,074.07	13,327,095.11	2,772,990.78	1,477,612.33	24,090,425.43	2,314,464.99	66,164,775.96
1856..	16,963,160.51	14,074,834.64	2,644,263.97	1,296,229.65	31,794,038.87	1,953,822.37	72,726,341.57
1857..	19,159,150.87	12,651,694.61	4,354,418.87	1,310,380.58	28,565,498.77	1,593,265.23	71,274,587.37
1858..	25,679,121.63	14,053,264.64	4,978,266.18	1,219,768.30	26,400,016.42	1,652,055.67	82,062,186.74
1859..	23,154,720.53	14,690,927.90	3,490,534.53	1,222,222.71	23,797,544.40	2,637,649.70	83,678,642.92
1860..	16,472,202.72	11,514,649.83	2,991,121.54	1,100,802.32	27,977,978.30	3,144,120.94	77,055,125.65

*For the half year from January 1 to June 30, 1843.

EXPENDITURES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1842 TO 1903—Continued.

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous	Interest on public debt.	Gross expenditures.
1861..	$23,001,530.67	$12,387,156.52	$2,865,481.17	$1,034,599.73	$23,327,287.69	$4,034,157.30	$85,387,313.08
1862..	389,173,562.29	42,640,353.09	2,327,948.37	852,170.47	21,385,862.59	13,190,344.84	565,667,503.74
1863..	603,314,411.82	63,261,235.31	3,152,032.70	1,078,513.36	23,198,382.37	24,729,700.62	899,815,911.25
1864..	690,391,048.66	85,704,963.74	2,629,975.97	4,985,473.90	27,572,216.87	53,685,421.69	1,295,541,114.86
1865..	1,030,690,400.06	122,617,434.07	5,059,360.71	16,347,621.34	42,989,383.10	77,395,090.30	1,906,433,331.37
1866..	283,154,676.06	43,285,662.00	3,295,729.32	15,605,549.88	40,613,114.17	133,067,624.91	1,139,344,081.95
1867..	95,224,415.63	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	20,936,551.71	51,110,223.72	143,781,591.91	1,093,079,655.27
1868..	123,246,648.62	25,775,502.72	4,100,682.32	23,782,386.78	53,009,867.67	140,424,045.71	1,069,889,970.74
1869..	78,501,990.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.00	28,476,621.78	56,474,061.53	130,694,242.80	584,777,996.11
1870..	57,655,675.40	21,780,229.87	3,407,938.15	28,340,202.17	53,237,461.56	129,235,498.00	702,907,842.88
1871..	35,799,991.82	19,431,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88	60,481,916.23	125,576,565.93	691,680,858.90
1872..	35,372,157.20	21,249,809.99	7,061,728.82	28,533,402.76	60,984,757.42	117,357,839.72	682,525,270.21
1873..	46,323,138.31	23,526,256.79	7,951,704.88	29,359,426.86	73,328,110.06	104,750,688.44	524,044,597.91
1874..	42,313,927.22	30,932,587.42	6,692,462.09	29,038,414.66	85,141,593.61	107,119,815.21	724,698,933.99
1875..	41,120,645.98	21,497,626.27	8,384,656.82	29,456,216.22	71,070,702.98	103,093,544.57	682,000,885.32
1876..	38,070,888.64	18,963,309.82	5,966,558.17	28,257,395.69	73,599,661.04	100,243,271.23	714,446,357.39
1877..	37,082,735.90	14,959,935.36	5,277,007.22	27,963,752.27	58,926,532.53	97,124,511.58	565,299,898.91
1878..	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	4,629,280.28	27,137,019.08	58,177,703.57	102,500,874.65	590,641,271.70
1879..	40,425,660.73	15,125,126.84	5,206,109.08	35,121,482.39	63,741,555.49	105,327,949.00	966,393,692.69
1880..	38,116,916.22	13,536,984.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44	54,713,529.76	95,757,575.11	700,233,238.19
1881..	40,466,460.55	15,686,671.66	6,514,161.09	50,059,279.62	64,416,324.71	82,508,741.18	425,865,222.64
1882..	43,570,494.19	15,032,046.26	9,736,747.40	61,345,193.95	57,219,750.98	71,077,206.79	529,627,739.12
1883..	48,911,382.93	15,283,437.17	7,362,590.34	66,012,573.64	68,678,022.21	59,160,131.25	855,491,967.50
1884..	39,429,603.36	17,292,601.44	6,475,999.29	55,429,228.06	70,020,433.70	54,578,378.48	504,646,934.83
1885..	42,670,578.47	16,021,079.67	6,552,494.63	56,102,267.49	87,494,258.38	51,386,256.47	471,987,288.54
1886..	34,324,152.74	13,907,887.74	6,099,158.17	63,404,864.03	74,166,929.85	50,580,145.97	447,699,847.86
1887..	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	6,194,522.69	75,029,101.79	85,264,825.59	47,741,577.25	539,833,501.12
1888..	38,522,436.11	16,926,437.65	6,249,307.87	80,288,508.77	72,952,260.80	44,715,007.47	517,685,059.18
1889..	44,435,270.85	21,378,809.31	6,892,207.78	87,624,779.11	80,664,064.26	41,001,484.29	618,211,390.60
1890..	44,582,838.08	22,006,206.24	6,708,046.67	106,936,855.07	81,403,256.49	36,099,284.05	630,247,078.16
1891..	48,720,065.01	26,113,896.46	8,527,469.01	124,415,951.40	110,048,167.49	37,547,135.37	731,126,376.22
1892..	46,895,456.30	29,174,138.98	11,150,577.67	134,583,052.79	99,841,988.61	23,378,116.23	684,019,289.56
1893..	49,641,773.47	30,136,084.43	13,345,347.27	159,357,557.87	103,732,799.27	27,264,392.18	773,007,998.99
1894..	54,567,929.85	31,701,293.79	10,293,481.52	141,177,284.96	101,943,884.07	27,841,405.64	698,908,552.78
1895..	51,804,759.13	28,797,795.73	9,939,754.21	141,395,228.87	93,279,730.14	30,978,030.21	710,472,157.22
1896..	50,830,920.89	27,147,732.38	12,165,528.28	39,434,000.98	87,216,234.62	35,385,028.93	748,369,469.43
1897..	48,950,267.89	34,561,546.29	13,016,802.46	141,053,164.63	90,401,267.82	37,791,110.48	718,955,037.07
1898..	91,992,000.29	58,823,984.80	10,994,667.70	147,452,368.61	96,520,505.17	37,585,056.23	827,588,124.80
1899..	229,841,254.47	63,942,104.25	12,805,711.14	139,394,929.07	119,191,255.90	39,896,925.02	946,222,148.83
1900..	134,774,767.78	55,953,077.72	10,175,107.00	140,877,316.02	105,773,190.16	40,160,333.27	886,443,117.77
1901..	144,615,697.20	60,506,978.47	10,896,073.35	139,323,621.99	122,282,003.10	32,342,979.04	737,237,693.88
1902..	112,272,216.08	67,803,128.24	10,049,584.85	138,488,559.73	113,469,323.91	29,108,044.82	559,241,146.75
1903..	118,619,520.15	82,618,034.18	12,935,168.08	138,425,646.07	124,944,289.74	28,556,348.82	620,575,520.86

Gold and Silver Produced in the United States, 1860 to 1902.

(The estimate for 1860-1872 is by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner, and since 1872 by the Bureau of the Mint.)

Calendar Years.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Com'rcial Value.	Coining Value.
1860	2,225,250	$46,000,000	116,015	$157,000	$150,000
1861	2,080,125	43,000,000	1,546,875	2,062,000	2,000,000
1862	1,896,300	39,200,000	3,480,469	4,685,000	4,500,000
1863	1,935,000	40,000,000	6,574,219	8,842,000	8,500,000
1864	2,230,088	46,100,000	8,507,812	11,443,000	11,000,000
1865	2,574,759	53,225,000	8,701,171	11,642,000	11,250,000
1866	2,588,063	53,500,000	7,734,375	10,356,000	10,000,000
1867	2,502,197	51,725,000	10,441,406	13,866,000	13,500,000
1868	2,322,000	48,000,000	9,281,250	12,307,000	12,000,000
1869	2,394,563	49,500,000	9,281,250	12,298,000	12,000,000
1870	2,418,750	50,000,000	12,375,000	16,734,000	16,000,000
1871	2,104,313	43,500,000	17,789,062	23,578,000	23,000,000
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,328	29,396,000	28,750,000
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,650,000	35,890,000	35,750,000
1874	1,620,563	33,500,000	28,849,000	36,869,000	37,300,000
1875	1,615,725	33,400,000	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000
1876	1,930,162	39,900,000	30,009,000	34,690,000	38,800,000
1877	2,268,788	46,900,000	30,783,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878	2,476,800	51,200,000	34,960,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,550,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,260,000	37,850,000	43,000,000
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,730,000	39,660,000	46,200,000
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,800,000	42,070,000	48,800,000
1885	1,538,325	31,800,000	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886	1,692,125	35,000,000	39,440,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1887	1,596,375	33,000,000	41,260,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888	1,604,841	33,175,000	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889	1,587,000	32,800,000	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,646,000
1890	1,588,880	32,845,000	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1891	1,604,841	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1892	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,101,000
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,000	72,051,000
1896	2,568,152	53,088,000	58,835,000	39,655,000	76,069,000
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000	69,637,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,000	70,384,000
1899	3,437,210	71,053,000	54,764,000	32,859,000	70,806,000
1900	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,000	74,533,000
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400	71,387,800
1902					

Product of Gold and Silver in the World, 1860 to 1902.

(The annual production of 1860 to 1872, compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. Since 1872 the estimates are those of the Bureau of the Mint.)

Calendar Years.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Com'rcial Value.	Coining Value.
1860	6,486,262	$134,083,000	29,095,428	$39,337,000	$37,618,000
1861	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	46,191,000	45,772,000
1862	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,651,000	45,772,000
1863	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	45,772,000
1864	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	45,772,000
1865	5,959,582	122,989,600	35,401,972	47,368,000	45,772,000
1866	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,646,000	55,663,000
1867	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1868	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,086,000	55,663,000
1869	6,270,686	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,043,000	55,663,000
1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1871	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,958,000	81,864,000
1872	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,705,000	81,864,000
1873	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	82,120,800	81,800,000
1874	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	71,500,000
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100	80,500,000
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	87,600,000
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	81,040,700
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	94,882,200
1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	96,172,600
1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600	96,705,000
1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	102,168,400
1882	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	111,802,300
1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	98,984,300	115,297,000
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	105,461,400
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	118,445,200
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	120,626,800
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900	140,706,400
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	155,427,700
1890	5,719,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	163,032,000
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	135,500,200	177,352,300
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400	198,014,400
1893	7,648,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	129,119,000	213,944,400
1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000	212,829,600
1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	109,545,600	216,566,900
1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	105,859,300	203,069,200
1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	96,252,700	207,413,000
1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	99,742,600	218,576,800
1899	14,859,285	307,168,800	167,577,533	100,546,500	216,665,700
1900	12,366,319	255,634,500	172,838,870	107,159,900	223,468,200
1901	12,740,746	263,374,700	174,998,573	104,999,100	226,260,700
1902					

Coinage of Gold and Silver by the Mints of the World, 1873 to 1902.

(From the report of the Director of the Mint.)

Calendar Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
1873	12,462,590	$257,630,802	101,741,421	$131,544,464
1874	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,332
1878	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879	4,390,167	90,762,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
1884	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,844	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888	6,522,346	134,828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893	11,243,542	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,095,183
1895	11,178,855	231,087,438	98,128,832	126,873,642
1896	9,476,639	195,899,517	123,394,239	159,540,027
1897	21,174,350	437,722,992	129,775,082	167,790,006
1898	19,131,244	395,477,905	115,461,020	149,282,936
1899	22,548,101	466,110,614	128,566,167	166,228,064
1900	17,170,053	354,936,497	136,907,643	177,011,9[illegible]
1901	12,001,537	248,093,787	107,439,666	138,911,891
1902				

Incidental Coinage at the Philadelphia Mint.

During the fiscal year of 1901 the mint at Philadelphia coined, in addition to the domestic coinage, 225,000 gold pieces of the value of $349,014.42 for the Government of Costa Rica. Besides this coinage, which was done under contract, the Philadelphia mint produced 1,041 medals of gold, silver and bronze, for various purposes. A number of these were school medals, some were single medals awarded for particular deeds, while the greater part were medals authorized by the Government for presentation in the various departments of Life Saving, the Army and the Navy. The profit on medals and proof coins was $1,628.84.

Coinage of Mints of the United States from Their Organization, 1792 to June 30, 1902.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.		
Double eagles	81,433,432	$1,628,668,640.00
Eagles	36,509,847	365,093,470.00
Half eagles	56,734,065	283,820,325.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles	11,771,301	29,428,252.50
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Total gold	206,517,774	$2,328,134,400 50
Silver.		
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873, and resumed under act of February 28, 1878)	559,229,103	$559,229,103.00
Trade dollars	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir), act of March 3, 1899	50,026	50,026.00
Half dollars	308,090,986	154,045,493.00
Half dollars (Columbian souvenir)	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Quarter dollars	285,083,979	71,270,994.75
Quarter dollars (Columbian souvenir)	40,023	10,005.75
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878)	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dimes	410,471,219	41,047,121.90
Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act February 12, 1873)	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873)	42,736,240	1,282,087 20
Total silver	1,736,628,993	$861,553,027.50
Minor.		
Five-cent pieces, nickel	417,527,054	$20,876,352.70
Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	31,578,316	941,349.48
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act February 12, 1873)	45,601,000	912,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act February 21, 1857)	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act April 22, 1864)	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces, bronze	1,160,301,824	11,603,018.24
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act February 21, 1857)	7,985,222	39,926.11
Total minor	2,019,854,160	$37,943,373.97
Total coinage	3,963,000,927	$3,227,630,701.97

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion by the United States, 1843 to 1902.

(From the report of the Director of the Mint.)

Fiscal Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1843*	$7,066,437	$407,687	$5,253,898	$1,113,104
1844	1,613,304	1,366,521	4,217,125	4,087,693
1845	818,850	3,055,425	3,251,392	5,551,070
1846	910,413	2,053,199	2,867,319	1,852,069
1847	21,574,931	1,037,921	2,546,358	869,103
1848	3,408,755	11,071,197	2,951,529	4,770,419
1849	4,068,647	1,972,233	2,582,593	3,432,415
1850	1,776,706	4,560,627	2,852,086	2,962,367
1851	3,569,090	22,836,913	1,884,413	6,635,839
1852	3,658,059	40,073,979	1,846,985	2,600,156
1853	2,427,356	25,442,858	1,774,026	2,044,017
1854	3,212,719	40,554,464	3,726,623	727,040
1855	1,092,802	55,109,215	2,567,010	1,138,128
1856	990,305	45,000,977	3,217,327	744,508
1857	6,654,636	65,232,653	5,807,163	3,904,269
1858	11,566,068	50,002,804	7,708,428	2,630,343
1859	2,125,397	61,108,053	5,309,392	2,779,358
1860	2,508,786	58,446,039	6,041,349	8,100,200
1861	42,291,930	27,423,973	4,047,681	2,367,107
1862	13,907,011	35,439,903	2,508,041	1,447,737
1863	5,530,538	62,162,838	4,053,567	1,993,773
1864	11,176,769	100,661,634	1,938,843	4,734,907
1865	6,498,222	58,381,033	3,311,844	9,262,193
1866	8,196,261	71,197,309	2,503,831	14,846,762
1867	17,024,866	39,026,627	5,045,609	21,841,745
1868	8,737,443	73,396,344	5,450,925	21,387,758
1869	14,132,568	36,003,498	5,675,308	21,134,882
1870	12,056,950	33,635,962	14,362,229	24,519,704
1871	6,883,561	66,686,208	14,386,463	31,755,780
1872	8,717,458	49,548,760	5,026,231	30,328,774
1873	8,652,447	41,856,715	12,798,490	39,751,859
1874	19,503,137	34,042,420	8,951,769	32,587,985
1875	13,696,793	66,980,977	7,203,924	25,151,165
1876	7,992,709	31,177,050	7,943,972	25,329,252
1877	26,246,234	26,590,374	14,528,180	29,571,863
1878	13,330,215	9,204,455	16,491,099	24,535,670
1879	5,624,948	4,587,614	14,671,052	20,409,827
1880	80,758,396	3,639,025	12,275,914	13,503,894
1881	100,031,259	2,565,132	10,544,238	16,841,715
1882	34,377,054	32,587,880	8,095,336	16,829,599
1883	17,734,149	11,600,888	10,755,242	20,219,445
1884	22,831,317	41,081,957	14,594,945	26,051,426
1885	26,691,696	8,477,892	16,550,627	33,753,633
1886	20,743,349	42,952,191	17,850,307	29,511,219
1887	42,910,601	9,701,187	17,260,191	26,296,504
1888	43,934,317	18,376,234	20,514,232	28,146,510
1889	10,372,145	60,083,246	24,682,380	36,716,783

* For nine months.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION BY THE UNITED STATES, 1843 TO 1902—Continued.

Fiscal Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	$13,097,146	$17,350,193	$27,524,147	$36,069,602
1891	18,516,112	86,462,880	26,278,916	23,533,551
1892	50,162,879	50,305,533	28,764,734	33,800,562
1893	22,069,380	108,966,655	34,293,909	41,947,812
1894	72,989,563	77,162,228	19,965,713	51,007,072
1895	36,384,760	66,502,136	20,211,179	47,842,968
1896	33,507,853	112,412,465	27,314,015	60,576,273
1897	85,021,992	40,412,151	30,588,438	63,225,273
1898	120,402,195	15,533,719	30,929,451	55,751,597
1899	88,978,882	37,549,783	31,120,518	56,655,335
1900	44,573,184	48,266,759	35,256,302	56,712,275
1901	66,051,187	53,185,177	36,386,521	64,285,180
1902	52,021,254	48,568,950	28,232,254	49,732,390

Internal Revenue Statistics.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama	$402,515.47	Montana[7]	$792,657.23
Arkansas	154,093.73	Nebraska	2,859,789.02
California[1]	3,785,926.74	New Hampshire[8]	964,528.68
Colorado[2]	975,429.33	New Jersey	8,035,946.35
Connecticut[3]	3,062,808.61	New Mexico[9]	76,730.18
Florida	611,534.09	New York	38,694,831.27
Georgia	601,806.54	North Carolina	5,618,659.50
Hawaii	70,235.22	North and South Dakota	157,927.57
Illinois	54,029,115.36	Ohio	22,073,559.51
Indiana	25,178,552.61	Oregon[10]	1,092,016.89
Iowa	1,251,166.64	Pennsylvania	22,841,669.22
Kansas[4]	750,476.32	South Carolina	458,075.29
Kentucky	21,969,013.30	Tennessee	1,940,477.37
Louisiana[5]	2,453,925.47	Texas	1,143,982.58
Maryland[6]	7,410,911.17	Virginia	4,097,788.91
Massachusetts	5,956,538.74	West Virginia	1,401,375.66
Michigan	4,550,595.42	Wisconsin	10,029,943.22
Minnesota	2,161,062.84		
Missouri	14,212,323.87	Total	$271,867,990.25

[1]Including the State of Nevada. [2]Including the State of Wyoming. [3]Including the State of Rhode Island. [4]Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma. [5]Including the State of Mississippi. [6]Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. [7]Including the States of Idaho and Utah. [8]Including the States of Maine and Vermont. [9]Including the Territory of Arizona. [10]Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts for each fiscal year from 1863 to 1903, inclusive:

Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year ended June 30.	Revenue.
1863	$37,640,787.95	1877	$118,630,407.83	1891	$145,686,249.44
1864	109,741,134.10	1878	110,581,624.74	1892	153,971,072.57
1865	209,461,215.25	1879	113,561,610.58	1893	161,027,623.93
1866	309,226,813.42	1880	124,009,373.92	1894	147,111,232.81
1867	266,027,537 43	1881	135,264,385.51	1895	143,421,672.02
1868	191,087,589.41	1882	146,497,595.45	1896	146,762,864.74
1869	158,356,460.86	1883	144,720,368.98	1897	146,688,574.29
1870	184,899,756.49	1884	121,586,072.51	1898	170,900,641.49
1871	143,098,153.63	1885	112,498,725.54	1899	273,437,161 51
1872	130,642,177.72	1886	116,805,936.48	1900	295,327,926.76
1873	113,729,314.14	1887	118,823,391.22	1901	306,871,669.42
1874	102,409,784.90	1888	124,296,871.98	1902	271,867,990.25
1875	110,007,493.58	1889	130,881,513 92	1903	230,740,382.57
1876	116,700,732.03	1890	142,606,705.81		

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, 1886 TO 1903.

Fiscal years ended June 30.	Rates of tax at which collections were made	Aggregate collections at each rate.	Aggregate quantities at each rate.	Aggregate collections for each fiscal year.	Aggregate quantities in barrels and their equivalent in gallons for each fiscal year.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Gallons.
1886	1.00	19,157,612.87	20,710,933	19,157,612.87	20,710,933	642,038,923
1887	1.00	21,387,411.79	23,121,526	21,387,411.79	23,121,526	716,767,306
1888	1.00	22,829,202.90	24,680,219	22,829,202.90	24,680,219	765,086,789
1889	1.00	23,235,863.94	25,119,853	23,235,863.94	25,119,853	778,715,443
1890	1.00	25,494,798.50	27,561,944	25,494,798.50	27,561,944	854,420,264
1891	1.00	28,192,327.69	30,478,192	28,192,327.69	30,478,192	944,823,952
1892	1.00	29,431,498.06	31,817,836	29,431,498.06	31,817,836	986,352,916
1893	1.00	31,962,743.15	34,554,317	31,962,743.15	34,554,317	1,071,183,827
1894	1.00	30,834,674.01	33,334,783	30,834,674.01	33,334,783	1,033,378,273
1895	1.00	31,044,304.84	33,561,411	31,044,304.84	33,561,411	1,040,403,741
1896	1.00	33,139,141.10	35,826,098	33,139,141.10	35,826,098	1,110,609,038
1897	1.00	31,941,362.40	34,423,094	31,941,362.40	34,423,094	1,067,115,914
1898	1.00	34,480,524.23	35,112,426	38,885,151.63	37,493,306	1,162,292,486
	2.00	4,404,627.40	2,380,880			
1899	1.00	2,070.31	2,070	67,673,301.31	36,581,114	1,134,014,534
	2.00	67,671,231.00	36,579,044			
1900	2.00	72,762,010.56	39,330,849	72,762,070.56	39,330,849	1,219,256,319
1901	2.00	74,956,593.87	40,517,078	74,956,593.87	40,517,078	1,256,029,418
1902	2.00	4,294.68	2,321	71,166,711.65	44,478,832	1,378,843,792
	1.00	76,162,416.97	44,476,511			
	1.60	4,942.85	3,078			
1903	1.00	47,542,931.23	46,647,652	47,547,856.08	46,650,730	1,469,497,995

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine and filled cheese on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Article Taxed.		Fiscal Years Ended June 30. 1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	Gallons	1,509,271	1,403,204	.....	106,067
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	Gallons	99,267,732	103,401,447	4,133,715	.....
Fermented liquors	Barrels	40,517,078	44,478,832	3,961,754	.....
Cigars, weighing more than 2 lbs. per thousand	Number	5,770,934,369	6,103,567,265	332,632,896	.....
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand	Number	684,504,050	760,932,370	76,428,320	.....
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand	Number	2,271,622,626	2,642,961,944	371,339,318	.....
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand	Number	5,447,192	8,656,853	3,209,661	.....
Snuff	Pounds	16,691,844	17,671,136	979,292	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	Pounds	294,101,715	298,048,339	3,946,624	.....
Oleomargarine	Pounds	101,646,333	123,133,853	21,487,520	.....
Filled cheese	Pounds	1,305,597	.....	.....	1,305,597

The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

MATERIAL USED IN PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS, 1892 TO 1902.

Calendar Year.	Grain used.	Spirits produced from grain.	Molasses used to produce spirits.	Spirits produced from molasses.	Molasses used to produce rum.	Rum produced.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1892	26,489,827	112,812,723	.....	.....	2,550,759	1,956,318
1893	29,030,409	126,545,017	.....	.....	2,775,752	2,108,765
1894	19,716,818	87,340,897	.....	.....	2,598,409	1,846,595
1895	18,057,107	78,172,512	.....	.....	2,219,547	1,777,083
1896	18,630,618	82,456,153	3,507,609	2,642,322	1,891,356	1,490,228
1897	13,131,891	59,154,877	4,441,482	3,310,771	1,711,860	1,294,157
1898	17,260,246	77,443,199	2,591,382	1,978,468	1,772,113	1,340,546
1899	21,580,468	96,295,933	943,355	768,654	1,977,305	1,494,379
1900	23,114,262	103,151,104	888,416	719,082	2,018,229	1,614,514
1901	27,278,847	121,948,299	1,020,746	847,718	2,144,644	1,724,582
1902	27,487,351	123,847,304	9,788,297	2,574,051	2,696,979	2,202,047

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURED.

Calendar year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Calendar year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.
1891	259,855,085	10,674,241	1898	261,532,298	13,607,631
1892	264,412,767	11,426,927	1899	279,911,822	14,723,392
1893	238,587,702	11,952,736	1900	286,901,878	13,805,311
1894	257,050,444	11,582,838	1901	296,378,074	17,513,317
1895	263,404,840	10,887,709	1902	298,048,039	17,671,136
1896	248,708,581	12,708,919	1903	310,654,639	18,840,747
1897	283,320,857	13,768,455			

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED.

Calendar year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Calendar year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
1891	4,422,024,212	3,137,318,596	1898	4,915,663,350	4,385,783,897
1892	4,674,708,260	3,282,001,283	1899	5,531,885,085	3,744,975,403
1893	4,341,240,981	3,660,755,959	1900	6,176,596,421	3,258,716,305
1894	4,163,641,327	3,620,666,804	1901	6,914,639,012	2,728,153,697
1895	4,099,137,855	4,237,754,453	1902	6,864,499,635	2,651,618,797
1896	4,048,463,306	4,967,444,232	1903	7,426,890,403	3,031,563,668
1897	4,431,050,509	4,631,820,620			

LEAF TOBACCO USED BY MANUFACTURERS, 1891 TO 1902.

Year.		Pounds.	Total.	Year.		Pounds.	Total.
1891.	Cigars and Cigarettes	94,551,738	332,511,067	1898.	Cigars (large)	83,460,874	349,877,737
	Tobacco and snuff	237,959,329			Cigars (small)	1,977,100	
1892.	Cigars	90,875,830	339,012,619		Cigarettes	17,081,349	
	Cigarettes	9,907,222			Tobacco and snuff	247,358,414	
	Tobacco and snuff	238,229,567		1899.	Cigars (large)	90,972,441	367,139,310
1893.	Cigars	84,428,797	312,907,679		Cigars (small)	2,774,237	
	Cigarettes	12,497,183			Cigarettes	14,416,947	
	Tobacco and snuff	215,981,699			Tobacco and snuff	258,975,685	
1894.	Cigars	77,359,405	317,640,403	1900.	Cigars (large)	102,561,373	379,162,884
	Cigarettes	12,614,409			Cigars (small)	2,833,816	
	Tobacco and snuff	227,666,589			Cigarettes	13,084,037	
1895.	Cigars	77,499,875	323,656,332		Tobacco and snuff	260,683,658	
	Cigarettes	6,094,338		1901.	Cigars (large)	112,889,751	398,039,646
	Tobacco and snuff	230,062,119			Cigars (small)	3,498,511	
1896.	Cigars	75,938,866	308,398,583		Cigarettes	11,079,704	
	Cigarettes	19,114,190			Tobacco and snuff	270,571,680	
	Tobacco and snuff	213,345,527					
1897.	Cigars (large)	77,452,711	357,171,033				
	Cigars (small)	1,283,360					
	Cigarettes	17,477,402					
	Tobacco and snuff	260,957,560					

The Limits of the Port of New York.

Both banks of the Hudson River and both banks of the East River, as far north as the boundary line of New York City; all the shore of Staten Island; all the Kill von Kull; all the lower bay outside of a line drawn from about Hoffman Island to the ship channel off Sandy Hook Point, and the city of Yonkers New York.

Steamship Companies in the United States.

(Prepared expressly for The American Almanac by W. E. Arnold, General Passenger Agent, Joy Steamship Co.)

LINES TO COASTWISE AND AMERICAN PORTS.

Company.	No. of Boats.	Sailing from	Sailing to	Carries Mail.	Carries Passengers.	Frequency of Sailing.
American-Hawaiian	7	New York	Hawaiian ports	No	No	Monthly.
Boston & Phila. SS	..	Boston	Philadelphia	...	...	Semi-weekly.
Bridgeport B	..	New York	Bridgeport, Conn	...	...	Daily.
Brunswick & Florida S. B.	2	Brunswick, Ga.	Fernandina, Fla	...	Yes	D. except Sunday.
Clyde	5	New York	Jacksonville, Fla	No	Yes	Semi-weekly.
	4	New York	Jacksonville, Fla., via Charleston, S. C.	No	Yes	Weekly.
	2	New York	Georgetown, S. C.	No	Yes	Weekly.
	3	New York	Philadelphia, Pa	No	No	D. except Sunday.
		Boston	Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate ports	No	Yes	Semi-weekly.
		Providence, R. I	Georgetown, S. C., and intermediate ports	No	No	Weekly.
Eastern Steamship	..	Boston, Mass.	Bangor, Portland and Maine ports to St. John, N. B.	No	Yes	About semi-weekly.
Hartford & N. Y. Trans	2	New York	Hartford, Conn., and intermediate ports	No	Yes	D. except Sunday.
Joy Steamship	2	New York	Boston, Mass.	No	Yes	Weekly.
	2	New York	Providence, R. I.	No	Yes	D. except Sunday.
Maine Steamship	2	New York	Portland, Me.	No	Yes	Tri-weekly.
Mallory	7	New York	Galveston, Tex., via Key West	No	Yes	Semi-weekly.
	8	New York	Mobile, Ala., via Brunswick, Ga.	No	Yes	Weekly.
Merchants & Miners' Trans.	17[1]	Boston, Mass.	Baltimore, Md., and intermediate ports	No	Yes	Almost daily.
		Baltimore, Md.	Savannah, Ga.	No	Yes	Tri-weekly.
		Providence, R. I	Baltimore, Md., and intermediate ports	No	Yes	Almost daily.
		Philadelphia, Pa	Savannah, Ga.	No	Yes	Semi-weekly.
Metropolitan	3	New York	Boston, Mass.	No	No	D. except Sunday.
Montauk Steamboat	..	New York	New London, Conn., via Sag Harbor.	No	Yes	[2]
Morgan Line[3]	9	New York	Galveston, Tex.	No	Yes	Semi-weekly.
	4	New York	New Orleans, La.	No	Yes	Semi-weekly.
North Am. Trans. & Trading	7	Seattle, Wash.	Alaskan ports	Yes	Yes	Often as possible in season.
N. Y., N. H. & H. Marine Dist.	9	New York	Fall River, Mass.: Providence, R. I., and Stonington, New London and New Haven, Conn.	No	Yes	Daily.[4]
N. Y. & Porto Rico	7	New York	Porto Rico ports	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
Old Dominion	7	New York	Norfolk, Va., via Old Point Comfort.	No	Yes	Daily.
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	..	Portland, Ore.	San Francisco, Cal.	No	Yes	Every five days.
Pacific Packing & Nav	16	Seattle, Wash.	Alaskan ports	Yes	Yes	About tri-monthly.
Plant	4	Boston, Mass.	Nova Scotian, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island ports	No	Yes	Weekly.
Red Cross	2	New York	St. Johns, N. F., via Halifax	No	Yes	Weekly.
Savannah	7	New York	Savannah, Ga.	No	Yes	Tri-weekly.
	1	New York	Boston, Mass.	No	No	Semi-weekly.

[1] Represents entire fleet. [2] Summer season only. [3] Southern Pacific Line. [4] Fall River Line. Other boats, week days only.

LAKE AND RIVER LINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared expressly for The American Almanac by W. E. Arnold, General Passenger Agent, the Joy Steamship Co.)

Company.	Sailing from	Sailing to	Carries Passengers.	Frequency of Sailing.
Alaska Steamship	Seattle and Tacoma	Alaskan Ports	Yes.	Whenever possible.
Albemarle Steam Nav	Franklin, Va	Harrellsville, N. C. and Intermediate Ports	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Androscoggin Lake Trans.	Lake Ports	Lake Ports	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Arkansas River Packet	Memphis, Tenn	Vicksburg, Miss., and Pine Bluff, Ark.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.
Arnold Transit	Cheboygan, Mich	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	Yes.	Daily.[1]
Bainbridge Nav.	Bainbridge, Ga.	Georgia and Florida Ports	Yes.	Weekly.[2]
Baltimore & Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa	Baltimore, Md.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Baltimore Steam Packet	Baltimore, Md.	Norfolk, Old Point Comfort and Portsmouth	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Barry Transportation	Chicago, Ill.	Green Bay, Wis., Muskegon, Ill, and Other Lake Ports	Yes.	Daily.
Beach & Miller	Jacksonville, Fla.	St. John's River Ports to Crescent City	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Beaufort & Savannah	Beaufort, S. C.	Savannah, Ga.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Benton Transit	Chicago, Ill.	Benton Harbor, Mich.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.[3]
Block Island Steamboat	Providence, R. I.	Block Island, R. I.	Yes.	Daily.[1]
Canada Atlantic Transit	Chicago, Ill.	Depot Harbor, Ont., and Lake Ports	Yes.	.....
Casco Bay Steamboat	Portland, Me.	Bay Ports	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Catskill Evening Line	New York	Catskill, N. Y.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Chattanooga & Tennessee River Packet	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Tennessee River Landings	Yes.	.....
Chautauqua Steamboat	Jamestown, N. Y.	Mayville, N. Y.	Yes.	Daily.[1]
Chesapeake Steamship	Baltimore, Md.	Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, West Point and Richmond	Yes.	Daily.[4]
Chester	St. Louis, Mo.	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Cincinnati & Pomeroy Packet	Cincinnati, O.	Maysville, Ky.; Portsmouth, O.; Pomeroy, O.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Citizens (Troy Line)	New York	Troy, N. Y.	Yes.	D. Ex. Saturday.
Cleveland & Buffalo Transit	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cleveland and Toledo, O.	Yes.	Daily.[1]
Cleveland & Georgian Bay.	Cleveland, O.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Yes.	Weekly.

LAKE AND RIVER LINES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Company.	Sailing from	Sailing to	Carries Passengers	Frequency of Sailing.
Columbia River & Puget Sound Nav.	Portland, Ore.	Astoria, The Dalles, Etc.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Crosby Transportation	Milwaukee, Wis.	Grand Haven, Mich.	Yes.	Daily.
Day Line	New York	Albany, N. Y.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.[1]
De Bary (Clyde Line)	Jacksonville, Fla.	Sanford, Fla., and Intermediate Landings.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Deseronto Nav.	Gananoque, Ont.	Clayton, N. Y.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Detroit & Buffalo Steamboat	Buffalo, N. Y.	Detroit, Mich., and Lake Ports	Yes.	Daily.[1]
Detroit & Cleveland Nav.	Cleveland, O.	Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, O.	Yes.	Daily.
Diamond Joe	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Paul, Minn.	Yes.	.....
Erie & Western Trans.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Duluth, Minn.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.[1]
Fayetteville & Wilmington Steamboat	Wilmington, Del.	Fayetteville, N. C.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Fulton Navigation	Old Forge, N. Y.	Arrow Head, N. Y.	Yes.	Daily.[1]
Georgia & Ala. Steamboat	Rome, Ga.	Greensport, Ala.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.
Goodrich Transportation	Chicago, Ill.	Green Bay, Wis., Muskegon, Mich., Mackinac Island, Etc.	Yes.	Daily.
Graham & Morton Transportation	Chicago, Ill.	Benton Harbor, Holland, Etc.	Yes.	Daily.
Gulf & Mississippi Transportation	.....	Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi Ports	No.	.....
Independent	Tampa, Fla.	Ellenton, Fla.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Inman-Decker Packet	Newport, Ark.	Cherokee Bay	Yes.	Weekly.
Kilgore Transportation	.....	Ohio, Miss., Tenn., Cumberland and Obion Rivers Landings	Yes.	.....
Lake George Steamboat	Burlington, Vt.	Gordon's	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Lake Keuka Navigation	Penn Yan, N. Y.	Hammondsport, N. Y.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation	Chicago, Ill.	Duluth, Minn.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.
Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte	Summerville, N. Y.	Gananoque, Ont.	Yes.	Weekly.
Lake Ontario & St. Lawrence River	Rochester, N. Y.	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.	Yes.	.....[1]
Lee Line	Memphis, Tenn.	Tenn., Ill., Mo., Miss. and Ohio Ports.	Yes.	Daily.
Louisville & Cincinnati Packet	Cincinnati, O.	Louisville, Ky., and Madison	Yes.	Daily.
Louisville & Evansville Packet	Louisville, Ky.	Evansville, Ind.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Mackinac Transportation	Mackinac C'y, Mich.	St. Ignace, Mich.	Yes.	Daily.
Maniste, Ludington & Mil. Transportation	Milwaukee, Wis.	Ludington and Manistee, Mich.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Miami & Erie Canal Transportation	Cincinnati, O.	Great Miami Landings	Yes.	Daily.
Michigan & Ohio Trans.	Detroit, Mich.	Lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie Ports	No.	.....
Michigan, Ind. & Illinois	Chicago, Ill.	Manistee and Ludington, Mich.	No.	Tri-weekly.[1]
Nashville & Evansville Packet	Nashville, Tenn.	Cairo, Ill., Paducah, Ky. and Evansville, Ind.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Natchez & Bayou Sara Packet	Natchez, Miss.	Bayou Sara, La.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Natchez & Vicksburg Pkt.	Natchez, Miss.	Vicksburg, Miss.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Newark Bay Short Line	Elizabeth, N. J.	New York City	No.	D. Ex. Sunday.
New York & Albany Day Line	New York City	Albany, N. Y.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.[1]
Niagara Navigation	Toronto, Can.	Lewiston, N. Y.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.[1]
Norfolk & Washington Steamboat	Norfolk, Va.	Washington, D. C.	Yes.	Daily.
North. Michigan Transportation	Chicago, Ill.	Cheboygan, Mich., and Other Lake Ports	Yes.	Semi-weekly.
Northern Steamship	Buffalo, N. Y.	Duluth, Minn.	Yes.	.....[1]
Ocklawaha & St. John Navigation	Palatka, Fla.	Ocala, Fla.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Ohio & Big Kanawha	Pittsburg, Pa.	Charleston, W. Va.	Yes.	Weekly.
Ohio River Transit	Cincinnati, O.	Madison, Ind.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	Portland, Ore., and Riparia, Ore.	Astoria and Dayton, Ore., and Lewiston, Id.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Penobscot Bay Service	Rockland, Me.	Castine, Me.	Yes.	Daily.
People's (Alabama)	Mobile, Ala.	Selma and Montgomery, Ala.	Yes.	Weekly.
People's (Hudson River)	New York City	Albany, N. Y.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Pittsburg & Cincinnati Packet	Pittsburg, Pa.	Cincinnati, O.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Pittsburg & Elizabeth Packet	Pittsburg, Pa.	Elizabeth, Pa.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Pittsburg & Morgantown Packet	Pittsburg, Pa.	Morgantown, W. Va.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Pittsburg, Marietta & Zanesville Packet	Pittsburg, Pa.	Zanesville, O.	Yes.	Weekly.
Planters Line	Savannah, Ga.	Augusta, Ga.	Yes.	Weekly.
Portland, Mt. Desert & Machias	Portland, Me.	Jonesport, Me.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.
Richmond, Norfolk & Charleston	Richmond, Va.	Charleston, S. C.	No.	Weekly.
St. John & Ocklawaha River	Jacksonville, Fla.	Mayport, Fla.	Yes.	D. Ex. Sunday.
Do	Savannah, Ga.	Bluffton, S. C.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
St. Louis & Tenn. River Packet	St. Louis, Mo.	Cairo, Ill.; Paducah, Ky., and Florence, Ala.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.
Seneca Lake Steam Nav.	Watkins, N. Y.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Yes.	Daily.[1]
Southern Transportation	Savannah, Ga.	Augusta, Ga.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.
South Haven Steamers	Chicago, Ill.	South Haven, Mich.	Yes.	Daily.
Star-Cole Lines	Charlotte, N. Y.	Alexandria Bay, N. Y.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.[1]
Tenn. River Nav.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Decatur, Ala. and Hiawassee River Landings.	Yes.	Weekly.
Thomson Line	Detroit, Mich.	Rogers City, Mich.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.[1]
U. S. & Dominion Transportation	Duluth, Minn.	Isle Royale, Mich., and Hancock, Minn.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.[1]

LAKE AND RIVER LINES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Company.	Sailing from	Sailing to	Carries Passengers.	Frequency of Sailing.
U. S. & Dominion Transportation	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	Michipicoten Island, Ont., and Munsing, Mich.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.[1]
Vicksburg & Greenville Packet	Vicksburg, Miss.	Greenville, Miss	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Do	New Orleans, La.	Vicksburg, Miss	Yes.	Weekly.
Virginia Navigation	Richmond, Va.	Norfolk, Va.	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Waccamaw Line	Conway, S. C.	Georgetown, S. C.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.
White Star Line (Lake)	Toledo, O.	Detroit, Mich.	Yes.	Daily.
Do	Detroit, Mich.	Port Huron, Mich.	Yes.	Daily.
Windsor, Detroit & Soo	Cleveland, O.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Yes.	Semi-weekly.[1]
Yazoo City Trans	Vicksburg, Miss.	Yazoo, Miss.	Yes.	Weekly.
Do	Yazoo, Miss.	Campbellsville	Yes.	Tri-weekly.
Do	New Orleans, La.	Bayou des Glaizes	Yes.	Weekly.

[1]Runs in season only. [2]Operates on Chattahoochee, Flint, Chipola and Apalachicola rivers. [3]During fruit season only; otherwise, tri-weekly. [4]Operates both Chesapeake and York River lines.

STEAMERS PLYING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PORTS.

(Prepared from the special report of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics.)

Lines.	Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	Sailing From—	Foreign Terminus.	Carries Mail.	Carries Passengers. Cabin.	Carries Passengers. Steerage.	Frequency of Sailing.
Agency Antwerp Naval Stores Co.	Be	2	Savannah, Ga.	London, Hamburg, Antwerp.	No	No	No	Monthly.
Alaska Steamship	A	4	Alaska	Vancouver	Yes	Yes	...	Two weekly.
Allan	B	3	Boston, Mass.	Glasgow	No	No	...	Semi-monthly.
	B	3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Glasgow	No	No	...	Semi-monthly.
Allan-State	B	3	New York City	Glasgow	No	Yes	Yes	About two m'thly.
American	A	4	New York City	Southampton, Eng	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	B	5	Philadelphia, Pa.	Liverpool	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
American and African	B	5	New York City	Delagoa Bay	No	Yes	No	Two monthly.
American and Asiatic	B	2	New York City	China, Japan, etc	No	No	No	Monthly.
American and Australian	R	2	New York City	Brisbane	No	Yes	No	Monthly.
	B	..	New York City	New Zealand ports	No	Yes	No	Monthly.
American-Hawaiian	A	7	New York City	Hawaiian ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
American and Indian (Bucknell)	..	..	Boston, Mass.	Calcutta	No	No	No	Irregular.
	..	2	New York City	British India	No	No	No	Monthly.
American Oriental	B	2	New York City	Chinese and Japanese ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
American Petroleum	D	2	Baltimore, Md.	Antwerp	No	No	No	Irregular.
Amsinck	P	1	New York City	Oporto	No	Yes	Yes	Irregular.
Anchor	B	12	New York City	Glasgow and Genoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
Antwerp and Havre	B	7	Pensacola, Fla.	Antwerp and Havre	No	No	No	Irregular.
Argo	G	5	New Orleans, La.	Belgian and German ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
Arrow	B	2	New York City	Dundee	No	No	No	Monthly.
Atl. and Mexican Gulf	N & B	5	Galveston, Tex., and Mobile, Ala	Mexican ports	No	Yes	No	Semi-monthly.
Atlantic and S. African	B	2	Pensacola, Fla.	Delagoa Bay	No	No	No	Monthly.
Atlantic Transport	B	7	New York City	London	No	Yes	No	Weekly.
	A	3	Baltimore, Md.	London	No	No	No	Every two weeks.
	B	3	Philadelphia, Pa.	London	No	No	No	Every two weeks.
Austro-American	Au	14	New York City	Trieste	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
	Au	6	Galveston, Tex.	Barcelona, Genoa, Venice and Trieste	No	No	No	Monthly.
	Au	5	New Orleans, La.	Adriatic and Mediterranean ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
	Au	20	Pensacola, Fla.	Trieste	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Aznar	S	3	New Orleans, La.	European ports	No	No	No	Every two months
Bahamas	B	1	New York City	Nassau	Yes	Yes	No	Monthly.
Barber	..	1	New York City	Dunkirk	No	No	No	Every two weeks.
	B	5	New York City	China and Japan ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
Barcelona	S	6	New Orleans, La.	Mediterranean ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
Benemelis S. S.	N	1	Mobile, Ala.	Tampico, Vera Cruz	No	No	No	Irregular.
Bermudez	..	..	New York City	Guanaco	No	No	No	Irregular.
Bluefields S. S.	N	1	Mobile, Ala.	Bluefields	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
	A & N	3	New Orleans, La.	Central American ports	No	Yes	No	Twice monthly.
Booth	B	18	New York City	Northern Brazil ports	Yes	Yes	No	About monthly.
	B	25	New York City	Liverpool	No	No	No	Monthly.
Boston	A	5	Port Townsend, Wash.	China and Japan ports	No	Yes	No	Monthly.
Bristol City	B	9	New York City	Bristol	No	No	No	Weekly.
British Yukon	B	1	Alaska	Dawson	Yes	Yes	..	Many as possible.
Camors-McConnell	N	2	Mobile, Ala.	Bocas del Toro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
Canadian-Australian	B	3	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, N. S. W	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every two mths.
Canadian-Pacific	B	2	Alaskan ports	Vancouver, B. C	Yes	Yes	..	Twice monthly.
Castle	B	7	Galveston, Tex.	Antwerp	No	No	No	Monthly.
Central American S. S.	N	2	Mobile, Ala.	Puerto Cortez	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
Chesapeake & Ohio	B	7	Newport News, Va	Liverpool and London	No	No	No	Monthly
China Commercial	B	4	San Francisco, Cal.	Hongkong	No	Yes	Yes	Monthly.
Clyde's West India	A	2	New York City	Dominican ports	Yes	Yes	No	Twice monthly.
Compania de Navigazione Olazarri	S	3	New Orleans, La.	Mediterranean ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
Compania de Vapores de A. Folch y Cia	S	6	Porto Rico	Barcelona	No	No	No	Irregular.
Compania de Vapores de Larrinaga & Co.	B & S	..	Porto Rico	Liverpool and Cuba	No	No	No	Irregular.
Compania General Trans-Atlantica Espanola	S	6	Porto Rico	Genoa via Cuban and South American ports	Yes	Yes	Yes	Monthly.

STEAMERS PLYING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PORTS.—Continued.

Lines.	Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	Sailing From—	Foreign Terminus.	Carries Mail.	Carries Passengers. Cabin.	Carries Passengers. Steerage.	Frequency of Sailing.
Compania Trans-Atlantica de Vapores de Pinillos Yzierdo y Cia	S	5	Porto Rico	Barcelona, Cuba, Gulf ports.	No	No	No	Irregular.
Compagnie des Chargeurs Reunis	F	4	New Orleans, La.	French ports	No	No	No	Every two mths.
Compagnie Trans-Atlantique du Paquelot Francais	F	6	Porto Rico	Havre	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Cosmopolitan	D & B	5	Philadelphia, Pa.	Rotterdam or Leith	No	No	No	About weekly.
Creole	I	6	New York City	Genoa	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
	I	12	Galveston, Tex.	Genoa and Naples	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
	I	6	New Orleans, La.	Mediterranean ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
Cuban	B	5	New Orleans, La.	Belgian, French, West Indies, Cuban, Mexican p'ts	No	No	No	Monthly.
Cunard	B	6	New York City	Liverpool	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	B	3	Boston, Mass.	Liverpool	Yes	Yes	Yes	Three monthly.
Compania Trans-Atlantica	S	5	New York City	Genoa	No	Yes	Yes	Monthly.
Dania	D	5	Galveston, Tex.	Copenhagen, Aarhus	No	No	No	Monthly.
Deutsch-Am. Petroleum	G	2	Baltimore, Md.	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, etc.	No	No	No	Irregular.
Di Giorgio Imp	N	6	Baltimore, Md.	Port Antonio, Baracao, etc.	No	Yes	No	Semi-weekly.
	N	1	Mobile, Ala	Bocas del Toro	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Dollar	B	2	San Francisco, Cal	Hongkong	No	No	No	Irregular.
Dominion	B	3	Boston, Mass.	Liverpool	Yes	Yes	Yes	Three monthly.
	B	2	Boston, Mass.	Genoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Dominion-Atlantic Ry	B	3	Boston, Mass.	Yarmouth, N. S.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Almost daily.
Donaldson	B	3	Baltimore, Md.	Glasgow	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
	B	2	Newport News, Va	Glasgow	No	No	No	Irregular.
Dunsmuir	B & N	3	San Francisco, Cal.	Comox and Ladysmith, B.C.	No	No	No	Three monthly.
Dyea & White Horse Nav.	B & A	2	Alaskan ports	Dawson, Alaska	No	Yes	..	Irregular.
Earn	B	8	Baltimore, Md.	Daiquiri and Santiago de Cuba	Yes	No	No	Irregular.
	B	..	Philadelphia, Pa.	West Indian ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
Eastern S. S.	A	3	Boston, Mass.	St. John, N. B.	No	Yes	No	Several trips wky.
	A	2	Passamaquoddy, Maine	St. John, N. B.	No	Yes	No	Six trips mthly.
Eastport, Campobello and Deer Is	B	1	Passamaquoddy, Maine	Deer Island, N. B.	No	Yes	No	Eight trips mthly.
Elder	B	4	Baltimore, Md.	Various routes	No	No	No	Irregular.
Elder-Dempster	B	25	Galveston, Tex.	European ports	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
	B	17	Mobile, Ala	European ports	No	No	No	Weekly.
	B	4	New Orleans, La.	European ports	No	No	No	Fifty a year.
Fabre	F	7	New York City	Marseilles and Naples	No	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
French	F	8	New York City	Havre	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
Genoa	I	2	Pensacola, Fla	Genoa	No	No	No	Every two mths.
Glasgow	B	6	New Orleans, La.	European ports	No	No	No	About monthly.
Globe Navigation	A	1	Humboldt, Cal	Topolobampo, Mex	No	No	No	Monthly.
Glynn	S	3	New Orleans, La.	Liverpool via West Indian, Cuban and Mexican ports.	No	No	No	Twice annually.
Grand Manan	B	1	Passamaquoddy, Maine	Grand Manan, N. B.	Yes	Yes	No	Eight trips mthly.
Gulf Transportation	B	9	Galveston, Tex.	Liverpool, Havre, Bremen	No	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Hamburg-American	G	9	New York City	Hamburg and intermediate ports	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	G	5	New York City	Hamburg direct	No	No	Yes	Weekly.
(Atlas Service)	G	4	New York City	Greytown	Yes	Yes	No	Weekly.
(Atlas Service)	G	4	New York City	Haitian ports	Yes	Yes	No	Weekly.
	G	4	Philadelphia, Pa.	Hamburg	No	No	No	Every ten days.
	G	6	Baltimore, Md.	Hamburg via Boston, Mass.	No	No	No	Every two weeks.
	G	5	Porto Rico	Hamburg via S. Am. ports	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
	G	9	Galveston, Tex.	Hamburg	No	No	No	Monthly.
	G	5	New Orleans, La.	French, German and Belgian ports	No	No	No	Twenty trips an'ly
Hamburg-Bremen	B & G	5	Pensacola, Fla	Hamburg and Bremen	No	No	No	Irregular.
Hansa	B	2	New York City	South African ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
	G	4	Boston, Mass.	South African ports via Calcutta	No	No	No	Monthly.
Harrison	B	34	Galveston, Tex.	Liverpool via Spanish Main	No	No	No	Monthly.
	B	18	New Orleans, La.	English ports	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Head	B	10	Galveston, Tex.	Belfast, Dublin, Swansea	No	Yes	Yes	Monthly.
	B	..	New Orleans, La.	Belfast, Dublin, Cardiff	No	No	No	Monthly.
Herrara	C	2	Porto Rico	Havana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Hogan	B	9	Galveston, Tex.	Havre, Rotterdam	No	No	No	Three trips mthly.
Holland-America	D	6	New York City	Rotterdam, Boulogne-sur-mer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
(Royal Dutch Mail)	D	9	New York City	Amsterdam via Havre and West Indies	Yes	Yes	No	Twice monthly.
	D	3	Newport News, Va	Rotterdam, Amsterdam	No	No	No	Monthly.
Holland and Boston	B & D	2	Boston, Mass.	Rotterdam	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Houston	..	..	New York City	Buenos Ayres	Yes	No	No	Monthly.
Houston Steamship	B	8	Galveston, Tex.	Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Hudson Bay	B	1	Alaska	Glenora	Yes	Yes	...	Irregular.
Independent	A & B	2	Alaska	Dawson, Alaska	No	Yes	...	Irregular.
	B	1	Alaska	Vancouver	Yes	Yes	No	Twice monthly.
(Bacon Line)	B	..	New York City	Cuban and Mexican Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
Italian-American	I	2	New Orleans, La.	Mediterranean Ports	No	Yes	No	Irregular.
Italian Fruit Importing	R	1	Baltimore, Md.	Port Maria	Yes	Yes	No	Every two weeks.
J. E. Kerr & Co	N & G	3	New York City	Jamaican Ports	No	Yes	No	Weekly.
John B. Cifalu Co	N	1	New Orleans, La.	Puerto Cortez	No	Yes	No	Twice monthly.
Johnson	B	6	Baltimore, Md.	Liverpool	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
Kosmos	G	13	Port Townsend, Wash	Hamburg	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
	G	18	San Francisco, Cal	Hamburg	No	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.

STEAMERS PLYING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PORTS.—Continued.

Lines.	Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	Sailing From—	Foreign Terminus.	Carries Mail.	Carries Passengers. Cabin.	Carries Passengers. Steerage.	Frequency of Sailing.
Lamport & Holt	B & Be	27	New York City	Manchester	No	No	No	Every two weeks.
	B & Be	4	New York City	Rio Janeiro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
	B & Be	5	New York City	Rosario	Yes	No	No	Twice monthly.
	B	5	New Orleans.	European, S. Amer. Ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
Larrinaga	B & S	6	New York City	Santander	No	No	No	Monthly.
	B & S	6	New York City	Cuban Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
	B & S	12	Galveston, Tex	Manchester	No	No	No	Three trips mthly.
	B	2	New Orleans, La.	Liverpool via Cuba, Mex. and W. I.	No	No	No	Twice annually.
La Veloce Nav. (West Indian)	I	3	New York City	Genoa, Naples	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
	I	2	New York City	Surinam, D. G.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Leyland	B	23	Galveston, Tex	Liverpool	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	B	15	New Orleans, La.	English Ports	No	Yes	No	Monthly.
Lord	B	6	Baltimore, Md	Dublin, Cardiff, Belfast	No	No	No	Every two weeks.
Manchester	B	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	Manchester	No	No	No	Every three weeks.
	B	2	Pensacola, Fla	Manchester via New Orleans, La.	No	No	No	Irregular.
McClay & Prentiss S. S.	B	38	Galveston, Tex	Glasgow	No	No	No	About monthly.
Mediterranean & N. Y.	B	7	New York City	Trieste	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Merchants'	B	6	New York City	Guayaquil	No	Yes	No	Monthly.
Mexican-American	N	2	New Orleans, La.	Mexican Ports	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Mogul	B	3	New York City	China and Japan Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
Morgan	A	1	New Orleans, La.	Havana	No	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Munson	C	2	New York City	North Side Cuban Ports	Yes	Yes	No	Twice monthly.
	N & B	..	Philadelphia	West Indian Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
	C & N	4	Mobile, Ala	Havana, North and South Side Cuban Ports	No	Yes	No	Weekly.
Navigazione Gen. Italiana	I	6	New York City	Genoa via Naples	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fortnightly.
Neptune	B	7	Baltimore, Md	Rotterdam	No	No	No	Weekly.
New York & Demerara	N	2	New York City	Demerara	Yes	Yes	No	Monthly.
N. Am. Trans. & Trading	A	7	Alaska	Dawson, Alaska	Yes	Yes	No	Irregular.
Northern Commercial	A	14	Alaska	Dawson, Alaska	Yes	Yes	No	Irregular.
Northern Pacific S. S.	A	3	Port Townsend, Wash.	Hongkong	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every three weeks.
North German Lloyd	G	3	New York City	Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Three trips mthly.
	G	6	New York City	Bremen via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	G	7	New York City	Genoa via Naples, Gibraltar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	G	7	New York City	Bremen via Baltimore, Md	No	Yes	Yes	Irregular.
	G	9	Baltimore, Md	Bremen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	G	11	Galveston, Tex	Bremen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Norton	B	4	New York City	Rosario	No	Yes	No	Monthly.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	J	6	Port Townsend, Wash.	Hongkong	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Occidental & Oriental	B	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	Hongkong	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every two mths.
Ocean S. S.	B	49	Port Townsend, Wash.	Liverpool	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every three weeks.
Oceanic S. S.	A	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	Sydney, N. S. W.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every two mths.
Orinoco Laubenheimer	N	1	Mobile, Ala	Belize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Pacific Coast S. S.	A	4	Alaska	Vancouver, B. C.	Yes	Yes	No	Three trips mthly.
	A	5	Port Townsend, Wash.	Vancouver, B. C.	No	Yes	No	Several trips m'ly.
	A	3	San Francisco, Cal.	Victoria, B. C.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every five days.
	A	1	San Francisco, Cal	Guaymas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Monthly.
Pacific Cold Storage	A	1	Alaska	Dawson, Alaska	No	Yes	No	Irregular.
Pacific Mail	A	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	Hongkong via Manila	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every two mths.
	A	4	San Francisco, Ca.	Hongkong	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every 24 days.
	A	10	San Francisco, Cal	Panama via Mexican, Cent. A. and Colombian ports	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
Panama R. R.	A	4	New York City	Colon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
Peninsular & Occidental	A	4	Key West, Fla	Havana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Daily.
	A	3	Tampa, Fla	Havana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Daily.
Philad'phia Trans-Atlantic	B	6	Philadelphia, Pa.	London	No	No	No	Weekly.
	B	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	Avonmouth	No	No	No	Every three weeks.
Phœnix	B	6	New York City	Antwerp	No	No	No	Weekly.
	B	2	Newport News, Va	Antwerp via Deptford	No	No	No	Irregular.
Pinillos	S	5	New Orleans, La.	Spanish Mediterranean Ports	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Plant	B & A	2	Boston, Mass	Halifax, Charlottetown and Hawkesbury	Yes	Yes	No	Weekly.
Portland & Asiatic S. S.	B	3	Portland, Ore	Hongkong	No	Yes	Yes	Each stmer makes rnd trip in 3 mths.
Portuguese S. S.	P	2	New York City	Oporto via Azores, Madeira, Lisbon	No	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Prince	B	3	New York City	Leghorn via Naples, Palermo, Genoa	No	No	Yes	Twice monthly.
Prince-Houston	B	5	New York City	South African Ports	No	Yes	No	Twice monthly.
Puget Sound Nav	A	2	Port Townsend, Wash.	Victoria	Yes	Yes	No	Forty trips mthly.
Puritan	B	4	Baltimore, Md	Antwerp	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Quebec	B	2	New York City	Bermuda	Yes	Yes	No	Weekly.
	B	5	New York City	Demerara	Yes	Yes	No	Three trips mthly.
Red "D"	A	2	New York City	Puerto Cabello	Yes	Yes	No	Fortnightly.
	A	2	New York City	Maracaibo	Yes	Yes	No	Fortnightly.
	A	2	Porto Rico	La Guaira, Curacao	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
Red Star	A & B	4	New York City	Antwerp	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	Be	4	Philadelphia, Pa.	Antwerp	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fortnightly.
Scandinavian-American	Da	7	New York City	Copenhagen	No	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	Da	3	New York City	Stettin	No	No	No	Every ten days.
	Da	4	Boston, Mass	Copenhagen	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
	Da	2	New Orleans, La.	German and Holland Ports	No	No	No	Every two mths.
Serra	S	5	Pensacola, Fla	Liverpool via Cuban Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
Sloman	G	4	New York City	Hamburg	No	No	..	Every ten days.
	G	5	New York City	Brazilian Ports	Yes	Yes	No	Monthly.
Southern S. S.	A	2	New Orleans, La.	Bluefields	No	Yes	No	About weekly.

STEAMERS PLYING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PORTS.—Continued.

Lines.	Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	Sailing From—	Foreign Terminus.	Carries Mail.	Carries Passengers. Cabin.	Carries Passengers. Steerage.	Frequency of Sailing.
Southern Pacific	A	2	New Orleans, La.	Havana	No	Yes	Yes	Twice mthly.
Standard Oil:								
Angio-American Oil	B	12	New York City	United Kingdom Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum	G	17	New York City	German and Holland ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
American Petroleum Co. of Antwerp	D	5	New York City	Antwerp	No	No	No	Irregular.
American Petroleum Co. of Rotterdam	D	4	New York City	Holland Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
Actiengesellschaft Atlantic	G	3	New York City	Italian Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
Tampico	B	1	Pensacola, Fla	Tampico	No	No	No	Three trips mthly.
Thacker Bros. & Co	N	3	Mobile, Ala	Puerto Cortez, La Ceiba	No	Yes	No	Three trips mthly.
Thebaud	N	3	New York City	Progreso and Campeachy	No	Yes	No	Twice monthly.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha S. S.	J	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	Hongkong	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every two mths.
	J	3	San Francisco, Ca	Hongkong via Yokohama, etc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Every 24 days.
Trinidad	B	3	New York City	Trinidad, Grenada	Yes	Yes	No	Three trips mthly.
Tyser	B	6	New York City	Australian and New Zealand Ports	No	Yes	No	Monthly.
Union	G	4	Newport News, Va	Hamburg	No	No	No	Twice monthly.
Union Clan	B	..	New York City	South African Ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
United Fruit Co	N	..	New York City	Jamaican Ports	No	Yes	No	Irregular.
	N	..	New York City	Cuban Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
	B & N	6	Baltimore, Md	Port Antonio, Etc	Yes	Yes	No	Four trips weekly.
	A N B	7	Boston, Mass	Port Antonio	Yes	Yes	No	Three trips weekly
	A & N	2	Boston, Mass	Puerto Plata	Yes	Yes	No	Four trips mthly.
	G & N	3	Boston, Mass	Costa Rican Ports	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice monthly.
	N	6	Mobile, Ala	Bocas del Toro, Port Limon, La Ceiba	Yes	Yes	No	Weekly.
	N & B	11	New Orleans, La.	Central American Ports	No	Yes	No	Three trips weekly
U. S.-China-Japan	B	5	New York City	China and Japan Ports	No	No	No	Monthly.
Vaccaro Bros. & Co	B & N	2	New Orleans, La.	German and French Ports	No	Yes	No	Twice monthly.
Vancouver	A	1	Port Townsend, Wash	Vancouver	No	Yes	No	Fourteen trps mly
Vogemann	G	..	New York City	Hamburg, Rotterdam	No	No	No	Monthly.
Ward	A	2	New York City	Havana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	A	4	New York City	Vera Cruz via Havana, Progreso	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	A	4	New York City	Tampico via Havana and Matanzas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly.
	A & C	4	New York City	South Side Cuban Ports	Yes	Yes	No	Monthly.
Warren	B	5	Boston, Mass	Liverpool	No	No	No	Four trips mthly.
	B	5	Galveston, Tex	Liverpool	No	Yes	Yes	Irregular.
Warwick	B	2	New York City	China and Japan Ports	No	No	No	Irregular.
West Coast	B	..	New York City	Guayaquil	No	No	No	Monthly.
Western Fuel	N & B	2	San Francisco, Cal	Nanaimo, B. C	No	No	No	Monthly.
West India Fruit Co	N	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	Port Antonio	No	Yes	No	Tem'ly withdrawn
Wilson	B	8	New York City	Hull	No	No	No	Weekly.
	B	3	Boston, Mass	Hull	No	No	No	Twice monthly.

Abbreviations: A, American; B, British; Be, Belgian; C, Cuban; D, Dutch; Da, Danish; F, French; G, German; I, Italian; J, Japanese; N, Norwegian; P, Portuguese; R, Russian; S, Spanish.

Atlantic Ocean Records.

The record for fast trips across the Atlantic has been steadily lowered from year to year. It is only a comparatively short time since six days was considered remarkably fast time, while now there are about a dozen steamers which have made the trip in less time than that. The fastest time from Queenstown to New York was made by the steamship Lucania, of the Cunard line, which sailed it in 5 days, 7 hours and 23 minutes in 1894. This distance is about 2,800 miles, which shows that the steamer made nearly 23 miles an hour for the whole distance. The time of the Kaiser Wilhelm, Cherbourg to New York, 3,184 miles, in 5 days and 16 hours, was even faster than this, being a little over 23 miles an hour, and was made in 1901.

The best record for sailing vessels was made by the square-rigged ship Atlas, which made the trip from Hong Kong to Hog Island, off the Virginia coast, in 90 days, coming through the Indian seas and the Atlantic Ocean. The best previous authentic time for a like voyage was 97 days, though there is a tradition that the American ship Rainbow made the trip in 87 days about fifty years ago.

RECORD TRIPS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Steamer.	Line.	Route.	D.	H.	M.	Date.
Lucania	Cunard	Queenstown to N. Y	5	7	23	Oct. 21-26, 1894.
Lucania	Cunard	New York to Queenstown	5	8	38	Sept. 8-14, 1894.
Deutschland	Hamburg-American	Cherbourg to New York	5	11	54	Sept. 2-8, 1903.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N. German Lloyd	Southampton to N. Y	5	17	38	Oct. 22-29, 1899.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N. German Lloyd	N. Y. to Southampton	5	15	10	Nov. 23-29, 1897.
La Savoie	French	Havre to N. Y	6	9	35	March 22-28, 1902.
La Lorraine	French	N. Y. to Havre	6	9	47	Sept. 3-10, 1903.
Deutschland	Hamburg-American	Plymouth to N. Y	5	12	29	Jan. 4-10, 1900.
Deutschland	Hamburg-American	N. Y. to Plymouth	5	7	38	Sept. 5-10, 1900.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N. German Lloyd	N. Y. to Cherbourg	5	16	..	Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1901.

FAST TRIPS OF VARIOUS LINES.

Steamer.	Line.	Route.	D.	H.	M.	Date.
Paris	American	Queenstown to N. Y	5	14	24	Oct. 14-19, 1892.
St. Paul	American	Southampton to N. Y	6	..	31	Aug. 8-14, 1896.
Kronprinz Wilhelm	N. German Lloyd	N. Y. to Plymouth	5	18	18	Oct., 1901.
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg-American	N. Y. to Southampton	6	10	15	Oct. 20-27, 1898.
Alaska	Guion	N. Y. to Queenstown	6	18	37	Sept. 12-19, 1882.
Alaska	Guion	Queenstown to N. Y	6	21	40	Sept. 16-22, 1883.
Kronprinz Wilhelm	N. German Lloyd	Cherbourg to N. Y	5	11	57	Sept. 10-16, 1903.
La Savoie	French	Havre to N. Y	6	9	35	March 22-28, 1902.
St. Louis	American Line	Southampton to N. Y	6	2	24	Aug. 1, 1896.
Friesland	Red Star	N. Y. to Antwerp	8	22	18	Aug., 1894.

Fastest day's run made by Deutschland, July-August, 1901, 601 knots, or 24.19 knots per hour.

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES.

Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Queenstown (Daunt's Rock)	2,800 Miles
Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Plymouth	2,978 Miles
Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Southampton (The Needles)	3,100 Miles
Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Havre	3,170 Miles
Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Cherbourg	3,184 Knots

HOW THE RECORD HAS BEEN REDUCED.

The following is a list of steamships which have broken the records between New York and Queenstown since 1852. Before that time the Acadia, of the Cunard line, held the blue ribbon, the Acadia being the first ship to make the trip in less than ten days.

Vessel.	Line.	Year.	D.	H.	M.	Vessel.	Line.	Year.	D.	H.	M.
Baltic	Collins	1852	9	13	42	Oregon	Cunard	1884	6	9	42
Persia	Cunard	1856	9	1	45	Etruria	Cunard	1885	6	5	31
Scotia	Cunard	1863	8	2	48	Umbria	Cunard	1887	6	4	42
City of Brussels	Inman	1869	7	22	3	Etruria	Cunard	1888	6	1	55
Baltic	White Star	1873	7	20	9	City of Paris	Inman	1889	5	23	38
City of Berlin	Inman	1875	7	18	2	City of Paris	Inman	1889	5	18	18
Britannic	White Star	1876	7	13	11	Teutonic	White Star	1891	5	16	31
Britannic	White Star	1877	7	10	53	City of Paris	Inman	1892	5	14	21
Arizona	Guion	1879	7	8	11	Campania	Cunard	1893	5	12	7
Alaska	Guion	1882	6	22	. .	Lucania	Cunard	1894	5	7	23
America	National Line	1884	6	14	8						

Disasters to American Shipping, 1885-1903.

ATLANTIC, GULF AND PACIFIC COASTS.

(Corrected to date by Sumner I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the United States Life-Saving Service.)

Year.	No. Vessels.	Wrecks, Total Loss.	Wrecks, Partial Loss.	Loss to Vessels.	Loss to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1885	588	162	426	$2,103,330	$551,125	7,625	6,158	29
1886	777	227	550	2,336,390	779,445	7,261	7,488	123
1887	677	181	496	2,077,450	638,940	4,650	6,351	86
1888	703	189	574	2,128,095	558,340	4,956	6,070	120
1889	712	205	507	3,457,415	616,510	4,883	7,123	159
1890	696	192	504	2,592,280	709,765	9,069	7,269	188
1891	683	172	511	2,099,225	740,080	12,703	7,452	66
1892	689	180	509	2,187,605	432,415	3,939	6,233	77
1893	677	192	485	3,138,310	596,905	8,084	6,642	67
1894	750	204	546	2,848,940	532,150	9,342	6,979	228
1895	679	214	465	1,820,545	390,520	7,197	5,782	101
1896	552	158	395	1,786,665	434,015	5,924	5,876	61
1897	545	138	407	2,720,860	651,185	4,407	5,031	90
1898	633	201	432	2,138,145	549,345	10,427	6,647	183
1899	884	297	587	3,805,400	957,160	8,604	8,299	349
1900	635	193	442	3,514,965	543,240	7,582	7,888	231
1901	636	219	417	2,942,605	895,210	9,519	6,849	179
1902	688	213	475	3,429,770	631,915	8,420	7,016	80
1903	585	168	417	3,050,515	669,295	8,790	7,331	100

THE GREAT LAKES.

Year.	No. Vessels.	Wrecks, Total Loss.	Wrecks, Partial Loss.	Loss to Vessels.	Loss to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1885	232	35	197	$1,807,345	$209,190	179	2,214	18
1886	214	49	165	593,345	127,615	173	1,893	29
1887	330	62	268	1,037,650	358,815	1,069	3,103	100
1888	308	72	236	1,046,575	397,150	446	2,883	83
1889	252	47	205	1,204,425	147,995	65	2,638	18
1890	296	39	257	1,432,055	262,585	1,149	3,296	8
1891	328	61	267	1,332,805	238,690	1,007	3,531	51
1892	365	68	297	1,740,825	544,425	164	3,887	38
1893	318	50	268	1,751,820	437,220	361	3,322	102
1894	325	77	248	1,960,820	481,240	696	3,504	110
1895	259	39	220	1,777,975	357,515	801	3,034	76
1896	356	65	291	1,579,695	442,905	1,359	4,046	31
1897	234	34	200	1,096,505	195,475	1,020	3,074	18
1898	207	33	174	998,895	217,010	636	2,602	27
1899	302	65	237	2,013,620	668,330	1,383	3,796	57
1900	253	37	216	800,395	125,045	570	3,103	15
1901	280	42	238	1,546,705	200,460	1,117	3,424	74
1902	308	58	250	1,913,110	317,590	2,380	4,122	61
1903	230	42	188	1,268,565	323,545	1,633	3,242	62

RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	No. Vessels.	Wrecks, Total Loss.	Wrecks, Partial Loss.	Loss to Vessels.	Loss to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1885	190	65	125	$908,280	$254,935	4,974	2,882	42
1886	191	51	140	798,820	313,775	1,811	2,708	36
1887	184	55	129	1,023,815	416,670	1,139	2,725	89
1888	172	52	120	634,265	473,890	2,146	2,330	17
1889	169	47	122	678,280	431,290	1,790	3,001	78
1890	158	57	101	735,085	191,405	2,079	2,484	63
1891	166	46	120	569,465	400,585	1,873	2,696	129
1892	174	54	120	550,710	209,305	2,830	2,725	50
1893	175	63	112	1,043,335	132,810	1,634	2,301	34
1894	214	75	139	834,470	115,375	3,461	3,214	29
1895	201	64	137	747,435	149,510	2,162	2,951	15
1896	195	58	137	1,130,195	71,335	2,023	2,728	50
1897	159	59	100	653,775	127,380	1,271	2,535	7
1898	169	63	106	858,695	101,215	1,529	2,692	25
1899	172	70	102	614,305	153,800	1,535	2,464	39
1900	150	43	107	465,545	256,990	906	2,105	18
1901	144	39	105	459,235	165,925	2,215	2,633	19
1902	136	48	88	935,130	86,845	1,883	2,073	157
1903	151	50	101	750,700	163,440	1,576	2,107	35

AT SEA AND IN FOREIGN WATERS.

Year.	No. Vessels.	Wrecks, Total Loss.	Wrecks, Partial Loss.	Loss to Vessels.	Loss to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1885	324	115	209	$3,239,140	$1,349,685	1,263	4,019	228
1886	372	142	230	2,543,050	1,574,135	535	4,069	310
1887	308	103	205	1,764,390	629,295	273	3,570	251
1888	288	98	190	2,744,370	1,684,800	841	3,546	309
1889	321	121	200	3,995,100	855,195	1,063	4,817	396
1890	249	99	150	2,909,950	705,425	389	3,046	283
1891	228	79	149	1,406,940	916,245	646	3,160	104
1892	269	100	169	2,567,335	1,321,075	921	3,464	449
1893	253	88	165	1,541,830	728,610	1,149	3,417	198
1894	300	120	180	2,424,205	787,375	1,782	4,504	406
1895	297	122	175	2,611,185	916,675	1,379	4,261	503
1896	247	96	151	1,655,740	894,615	838	3,381	223
1897	215	78	137	1,424,475	593,990	731	3,165	179
1898	206	96	110	6,932,325	858,830	911	3,515	529
1899	215	110	105	3,267,745	911,645	1,642	4,456	281
1900	185	68	117	1,889,280	552,890	2,218	3,125	125
1901	192	60	132	1,587,100	498,450	2,851	4,382	172
1902	178	75	103	1,925,710	752,650	1,681	2,742	191
1903	145	53	92	1,522,910	378,140	582	2,346	136

Statistics of American and Foreign Shipping.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES—1868 TO 1903.

(From the latest report of the Commissioners of Navigation.)

Year.	Sailing vessels.						Steam vessels.					Canal boats.		Barges.		Grand total.	
	Ships and barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Number.	Gross tons.	Sidewheel.	Sternwheel.	Propeller.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.
1868	80	48	590	192	910	142,742	88	62	86	236	63,940	414	35,585	242	43,037	1,802	285,304
1869	91	36	502	245	874	149,029	69	76	134	279	65,066	382	33,118	191	26,022	1,726	275,230
1870	73	27	519	197	816	146,340	96	90	104	290	70,621	350	30,256	162	29,736	1,618	276,953
1871	40	14	498	204	756	97,176	78	128	96	302	87,842	468	41,386	229	46,822	1,755	273,226
1872	15	10	426	194	645	76,291	154	24	114	292	62,210	538	46,017	168	24,534	1,643	209,052
1873	28	9	511	156	804	144,629	57	96	249	402	88,010	835	78,288	230	48,318	2,271	359,245
1874	71	22	655	213	961	216,316	63	106	235	404	101,930	473	48,403	309	66,076	2,147	432,725
1875	114	22	502	160	798	206,884	43	95	185	323	62,460	62	6,515	118	21,779	1,301	297,638
1876	76	5	424	193	698	118,672	53	98	187	338	69,252	28	3,110	48	12,551	1,112	203,585
1877	71	4	337	169	581	106,331	45	107	113	265	47,514	29	3,022	154	19,724	1,029	176,591
1878	81	7	279	165	532	106,066	58	112	164	334	81,860	19	1,908	373	45,669	1,258	235,503
1879	37	10	256	165	468	66,867	57	121	157	335	86,361	36	4,069	293	35,733	1,132	193,030
1880	23	2	286	149	460	59,057	71	95	182	348	78,053	17	1,887	77	17,612	902	157,409
1881	29	3	318	143	493	81,209	55	105	284	444	118,070	57	10,190	114	70,989	1,108	280,458
1882	31	2	473	160	666	118,798	61	126	315	502	121,843	68	7,882	135	33,746	1,371	282,269
1883	33	2	567	119	721	137,046	46	90	303	439	107,229	42	4,711	66	16,443	1,268	265,429
1884	24	2	533	147	706	120,621	32	103	275	410	91,328	33	3,456	41	10,109	1,190	225,514
1885	11	0	379	143	533	65,362	39	86	213	338	84,332	21	2,283	28	7,079	920	159,056
1886	8	1	276	120	405	41,237	18	80	142	240	44,467	23	2,979	47	6,770	715	95,453
1887	7	1	258	181	447	34,633	24	69	206	299	100,074	36	4,180	62	11,563	844	150,450
1888	4	0	275	144	423	48,590	33	84	313	430	142,006	40	4,263	121	23,227	1,014	218,086
1889	1	0	296	192	489	50,570	28	87	325	440	159,318	88	9,452	60	11,794	1,077	231,134
1890	10	0	347	148	505	102,873	26	99	285	410	159,045	40	4,346	96	27,858	1,051	294,122
1891	13	1	447	272	733	144,290	28	111	349	488	185,037	57	7,059	106	32,916	1,384	369,302
1892	8	0	423	415	846	83,217	26	105	307	438	92,531	37	4,580	74	19,305	1,395	199,033
1893	8	1	303	181	493	49,348	19	93	268	380	134,308	28	3,791	55	24,132	956	211,630
1894	3	0	253	221	477	37,827	26	61	206	293	83,720	14	1,522	54	8,126	838	131,195
1895	1	0	188	208	397	34,900	17	70	161	248	69,754	11	1,225	38	5,723	694	111,602
1896	2	0	215	152	369	65,230	25	84	177	286	138,028	13	1,495	55	22,337	723	227,096
1897	1	0	160	177	338	64,308	20	88	180	288	106,153	70	10,216	195	51,555	891	232,232
1898	1	0	159	199	359	34,416	15	170	209	394	105,838	20	2,386	179	37,818	952	180,458
1899	3	0	223	194	420	98,073	14	182	243	439	151,068	13	1,411	401	49,496	1,273	300,038
1900	4	0	281	219	504	116,460	19	117	286	422	202,528	38	4,492	483	70,310	1,447	393,790
1901	6	0	259	261	526	126,165	21	131	354	506	273,591	79	9,078	469	74,655	1,580	483,489
1902	9	0	316	256	581	97,698	27	137	415	579	308,178	44	4,539	287	58,416	1,491	468,331
1903	3	0	298	169	470	89,979	28	131	392	551	271,781	19	2,215	271	72,177	1,311	436,152

TONNAGE ADDED TO THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

(American reported gross tonnage; others net.)

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	Holland.	France.	Italy.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Norway.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
1850	272,218	133,695	.....	18,572	44,032	.....	.....	.....	11,115
1860	214,798	301,535	.....	11,866	43,823	.....	.....	.....	20,884
1870	276,953	391,831	.....	19,406	63,372	106,162	.....	25,434	69,514
1880	157,410	411,736	80,827	14,690	46,830	31,863	12,273	13,152	71,427
1890	294,123	657,046	194,742	32,564	74,534	40,449	26,855	18,689	165,379
1898	180,458	709,870	181,343	44,607	67,642	.....	54,099	70,442	144,789
1899	300,038	729,307	184,591	38,514	106,163	.....	47,531	74,480	109,203
1900	393,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	483,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	468,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	436,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VESSELS BUILT IN THE WORLD (OVER 100 TONS).

(According to Lloyd's.)

Year.	Total vessels.		Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Gross tons	No.	Net tons.
1890	1,362	1,646,809	880	1,328,541	482	318,268
1895	794	1,211,615	629	1,114,019	165	97,596
1896	977	1,478,375	794	1,345,417	183	132,958
1897	891	1,286,503	725	1,176,773	166	109,730
1898	1,233	1,791,485	986	1,671,476	247	120,009
1899	1,189	2,005,734	928	1,840,747	261	164,987
1900	1,285	2,268,938	966	2,046,339	319	222,599
1901	1,321	2,435,892	885	2,191,634	436	244,258

MOTIVE POWER OF THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

(According to Lloyd's.)

Year.	Total vessels.		Steam.			Sail.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Gross tons.	Net tons.	No.	Net tons.
1890	32,298	22,151,651	11,108	12,985,372	8,295,514	21,190	9,166,279
1892	32,066	23,694,508	12,193	14,562,003	9,220,974	19,873	9,132,505
1893	32,010	24,258,375	12,558	15,264,418	9,622,610	19,452	8,993,957
1894	30,721	24,569,496	12,907	16,066,202	10,111,769	17,814	8,503,294
1895	30,368	25,107,632	13,256	16,887,971	10,573,642	17,112	8,219,661
1896	29,880	25,614,089	13,652	17,737,825	11,027,603	16,228	7,876,264
1897	28,351	25,907,451	14,183	18,606,612	11,531,829	14,168	7,300,839
1898	28,052	26,561,250	14,701	19,511,292	12,073,074	13,351	7,049,958
1899	28,180	27,673,528	15,324	20,877,746	12,935,994	12,856	6,795,782
1900	28,422	29,043,728	15,898	22,369,358	13,856,513	12,524	6,674,370
1901	29,091	30,600,510	16,528	24,008,883	14,374,253	12,563	6,591,627
1902	29,628	32,437 762	17,156	25,859,987	16,026,372	12,472	6,577,776
1903	29,943	33,643,131	17,761	27,183,365	16,822,466	12,182	6,459,766

THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

(From the Repertoire Generale of the Bureau Veritas for 1901-1902.)

Flag.	Steamers of 100 Tons Net and Upward.			Sailing Vessels of 50 Tons Net and Upward.		Total.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	5,621	12,457,111	7,817,375	7,134	2,352,378	12,755	14,809,489
German	1,115	2,430,206	1,548,996	966	536,744	2,081	2,966,950
American	747	1,369,410	913,055	3,726	1,397,865	4,473	2,767,275
French	560	1,079,683	535,358	1,406	401,353	1,966	1,481,036
Norwegian	758	779,398	499,952	2,002	883,934	2,760	1,663,332
Spanish	428	736,011	455,790	602	100,889	1,030	836,900
Italian	329	671,804	434,022	1,533	510,887	1,862	1,182,601
Russian	570	550,250	342,548	2,693	502,480	3,263	1,052,730
Japanese	366	518,893	326,233	1,502	170,790	1,868	689,683
Dutch	269	505,790	326,969	681	121,597	950	627,387
Austrian	210	468,944	292,917	119	27,752	329	496,696
Danish	329	433,779	253,826	739	125,031	1,068	558,810
Swedish	562	425,365	306,755	1,542	288,546	2,104	713,911
Greek	137	219,287	128,644	925	181,473	1,062	400,760
Belgian	85	168,623	118,463	9	2,445	94	171,068
Brazilian	208	141,583	90,432	343	76,992	551	218,570
Turkish	89	96,947	57,848	916	176,883	1,005	273,830
Chilian	41	62,789	38,710	93	43,654	134	106,443
Argentine	75	59,770	37,353	151	38,071	226	97,841
Portuguese	25	44,980	28,499	238	56,588	263	101,568
Cuban	34	31,287	20,227	129	12,094	163	43,381
Chinese	20	29,420	17,452	13	1,753	33	31,173
Roumanian	14	23,355	14,149	24	4,354	38	27,709
Uruguayan	23	13,146	9,904	62	19,983	85	33,129
Mexican	23	13,016	7,902	48	8,761	71	21,744
Peruvian	5	6,377	4,253	55	23,129	60	29,506
Egyptian	6	5,023	3,323	6	1,481	12	6,504
Venezuelan	6	3,142	1,818	17	2,590	23	5,732
Zanzibari	2	2,478	1,656	....	....	2	2,478
Hatien	5	2,122	893	12	1,948	17	4,070
Bulgarian	2	1,977	1,295	2	182	4	2,159
Honduran	1	1,657	1,070	2	199	3	1,856
Korean	3	1,545	1,168	....	....	3	1,545
Siamese	4	1,260	697	12	4,088	16	5,348
Costa Rican	3	1,120	686	2	551	5	1,671
Colombian	1	881	457	5	1,118	6	1,999
Persian	1	838	579	1	608	2	1,446
Nicaraguan	2	783	420	18	10,032	20	10,815
Sarawakan	2	700	439	1	347	3	1,047
Borneo	1	363	235	....	....	1	363
Paraguayan	1	284	232	....	....	1	282
Servian	1	264	112	....	....	1	264
Montenegrin	....	....	....	16	3,647	16	3,647
Tunisian	....	....	....	3	565	3	565
Arabian	....	....	....	5	4,281	5	4,281
Guatemalan	....	....	....	13	2,330	13	2,330
Hawaiian	....	....	....	9	2,049	9	2,049
Bolivian	....	....	....	2	1,527	2	1,527
Santo Domingan	....	....	....	9	1,479	9	1,479
Liberian	....	....	....	3	916	3	916
San Salvadoran	....	....	....	3	514	3	514
Coloradan	....	....	....	1	354	1	354
Ecuadoran	....	....	....	1	257	1	257
Unknown	18	18,067	11,408	60	11,632	78	29,699
Totals	12,702	23,379,726	14,663,120	27,854	8,119,121	40,556	31,498,847

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES—1877 TO 1903.

(Reported by the Commissioner of Immigration.)

Year Ending June 30.	Boston and Charlestown, Mass.			New York, N. Y.			Philadelphia, Pa.			Baltimore, Md.		
	U. S. Citizens Returning.	Non-Immigrant Aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Returning.	Non-Immigrant Aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Returning.	Non-Immigrant Aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Returning.	Non-Immigrant Aliens.	Immigrants.
1877	2,129	1,720	7,887	24,299	5,618	72,942	2,158	71	6,154	628	121	3,923
1878	2,196	1,438	8,756	25,706	5,193	72,163	2,297	21	5,289	608	96	3,612
1879	2,383	992	10,364	36,458	6,249	99,224	2,691	637	8,266	602	151	4,713
1880	2,552	1,130	34,062	31,313	6,842	263,726	1,692	39	21,727	540	113	17,394
1881	2,621	1,899	41,018	31,173	8,235	400,871	1,750	13	34,865	593	218	40,017
1882	2,169	1,969	58,186	34,197	8,529	502,171	1,900	7	36,284	525	156	41,739
1883	5,710	3,442	48,188	44,295	19,503	406,697	1,960	44	24,808	443	138	35,690
1884	9,572	3,283	35,036	47,860	22,700	354,702	1,368	44	18,981	870	121	35,507
1885	6,603	2,367	25,660	51,514	22,974	287,223	2,309	46	22,482	659	153	15,928
1886	7,565	270	25,046	50,412	15,267	266,370	2,917	41	20,822	862	61	13,500
1887	4,267	323	36,209	56,261	14,671	376,005	3,033	56	31,048	1,264	70	36,098
1888	3,756	515	44,873	57,759	14,845	418,423	1,928	91	37,325	1,123	105	33,297
1889	3,630	274	35,198	61,000	15,094	338,784	1,280	77	28,100	1,096	104	29,704
1890	4,540	221	29,813	73,727	12,581	364,086	1,541	85	22,658	1,284	63	27,178
1891	4,913	285	30,951	72,694	12,067	448,403	1,806	162	26,152	1,172	129	40,694
1892	4,586	142	32,343	76,200	15,165	489,810	1,506	146	31,102	1,326	164	55,820
1893	3,361	.....	29,583	76,384	33,070	404,337	1,863	878	28,906	942	95	26,183
1894	2,687	.....	17,558	54,714	27,452	253,586	1,626	257	19,861	807	79	13,425
1895	4,025	197	20,472	83,737	16,944	219,006	4,144	397	25,862	1,038	67	7,081
1896*	.....	.....	21,846	.....	.....	263,709	.....	.....	24,977	.....	.....	13,374
1897*	.....	.....	13,333	.....	.....	180,556	.....	.....	10,930	.....	.....	6,215
1898	4,791	264	12,271	76,470	15,060	178,748	2,207	330	8,360	941	88	10,735
1899	7,443	397	19,227	79,880	19,016	242,573	1,614	234	9,971	800	42	14,652
1900	8,821	246	15,754	95,537	21,745	341,712	2,665	322	16,134	1,045	81	27,564
1901	11,723	96	25,616	127,044	22,933	388,931	3,279	209	13,236	866	89	17,216
1902	12,173	1,460	39,465	110,636	22,287	493,262	4,003	449	17,175	1,185	158	39,679
1903	....	....	62,838	....	....	631,885	....	....	27,760	....	....	55,802

Arrivals from British North America and Mexico are not included after July 1, 1885. *No data as to United States and non-immigrant aliens returning.

Year Ending June 30.	San Francisco, Cal.			All other ports.			Total United States.			
	U. S. Citizens Returning.	Non-Immigrant Aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Returning.	Non-Immigrant Aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Returning.	Non-Immigrant Aliens.	Immigrants.	Total Passengers Arrived.
1877	3,182	730	11,255	8,893	14,598	38,733	41,484	23,162	141,857	206,503
1878	2,589	623	8,542	8,030	11,510	39,487	41,671	19,307	138,469	199,447
1879	3,573	794	9,253	9,144	10,563	45,186	55,256	20,128	177,826	253,210
1880	2,865	914	7,153	10,773	17,037	112,199	50,269	26,939	457,257	534,465
1881	4,043	764	12,432	7,665	14,041	138,787	48,549	25,732	669,431	743,712
1882	4,347	1,024	32,668	9,178	15,431	116,933	52,872	27,280	788,992	869,144
1883	4,841	4,048	8,191	9,121	14,170	79,058	67,283	41,910	603,322	712,515
1884	10,164	5,067	1,735	18,030	9,959	70,602	88,925	41,971	518,592	649,491
1885	11,112	7,936	1,118	24,078	7,646	40,546	97,251	42,412	395,346	535,009
1886	*11,654	4,704	1,428	11,329	2,241	4,610	86,880	23,720	334,203	444,303
1887	†13,343	4,020	7,726	11,838	1,852	4,427	92,347	22,5[illegible]	490,109	605,385
1888	‡14,851	2,775	2,935	14,691	1,701	5,600	95,529	20,621	546,889	663,039
1889	§11,319	3,033	3,127	1,088	1,383	4,969	81,241	20,845	444,427	546,513
1890	3,128	1,449	3,606	1,234	944	5,479	88,017	21,123	455,302	564,442
1891	3,163	1,620	5,332	1,389	575	5,486	89,220	18,697	560,319	668,236
1892	2,988	1,505	6,425	1,270	1,551	6,446	92,307	21,269	623,084	736,660
1893	2,890	1,821	5,383	1,268	2,642	5,932	90,678	40,750	502,917	634,354
1894	2,294	1,355	5,743	1,912	1,084	3,058	66,663	32,940	314,467	414,070
1895	2,540	1,871	1,840	1,895	835	3,037	100,673	21,201	279,948	401,822
1896**	.....	.....	1,411	.....	.....	11,160	.....	.....	343,287	.....
1897**	.....	.....	1,629	.....	.....	13,979	.....	.....	230,332	.....
1898	3,461	1,793	2,274	5,732	3,527	16,911	93,602	21,062	229,299	343,897
1899	4,196	1,841	4,766	8,263	1,355	20,526	95,196	22,885	311,715	429,796
1900	4,240	1,170	5,165	8,169	1,865	42,243	120,477	25,429	448,572	594,478
1901	2,147	1,102	3,655	11,991	5,628	39,264	157,050	30,057	487,918	675,025
1902	1,986	1,512	5,271	12,075	4,236	53,891	142,058	30,092	648,743	.....
1903	....	....	7,256	....	....	71,505	....	....	....	857,046

*Includes 7,704 Chinese returning. †Includes 11,162 Chinese returning. ‡Includes 12,816 Chinese returning. §Includes 9,062 Chinese returning. **No data as to United States citizens and non-immigrant aliens returning.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS DEPARTING FROM PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES—1877 TO 1903.

(From the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year Ending June 30.	Cabin Passengers.						Passengers Other Than Cabin.						Total Passengers Departed.
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			
	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	
1877	33,879	13,916	47,795	2,764	2,034	4,798	49,659	17,536	67,195	4,985	3,683	8,668	128,456
1878	35,228	14,371	49,599	3,188	2,390	5,578	40,813	13,547	54,360	3,835	2,805	6,640	116,177
1879	33,257	13,284	46,541	2,737	2,162	4,899	33,947	10,528	44,475	3,597	2,576	6,173	102,088
1880	34,612	14,483	49,095	3,430	2,309	5,739	28,805	8,337	37,142	2,334	1,753	4,087	96,063
1881	34,417	15,819	50,236	3,149	2,643	5,792	33,860	10,063	43,923	2,390	1,761	4,151	104,102

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

Year Ending June 30.	Cabin Passengers.						Passengers Other Than Cabin.						Total Passengers Departed.
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			
	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	
1882	42,455	18,318	60,773	4,882	3,201	8,083	45,458	11,808	57,266	3,684	1,993	5,677	131,799
1883	47,688	21,583	69,271	5,084	3,891	8,975	53,662	15,998	69,660	5,126	3,172	8,298	156,204
1884	53,620	22,699	76,319	4,879	3,525	8,404	68,882	21,063	89,945	6,988	4,109	11,097	185,765
1885	56,314	22,941	79,255	4,792	3,801	8,593	103,962	33,574	137,536	9,188	6,742	15,930	241,314
1886	58,888	21,675	80,563	4,625	3,490	8,115	78,468	23,682	102,150	6,735	3,730	10,465	201,293
1887	57,652	24,912	82,564	4,757	4,130	8,887	67,146	24,914	92,060	6,677	4,709	10,386	193,897
1888	62,036	26,807	88,843	5,045	3,090	8,135	77,755	26,788	104,543	6,221	3,470	9,691	211,212
1889	63,437	27,628	91,065	4,945	3,892	8,837	95,723	31,016	126,739	7,479	5,437	12,916	239,557
1890	66,130	30,359	96,489	5,297	4,099	9,396	83,110	32,914	116,024	8,698	7,532	16,230	238,139
1891	65,056	32,692	97,748	5,604	3,756	9,360	89,084	35,092	124,126	9,288	6,004	15,272	246,506
1892	61,763	33,966	95,729	5,717	3,706	9,423	96,834	38,602	135,436	9,999	5,969	15,968	256,556
1893	57,904	27,995	85,899	5,503	3,727	9,230	88,315	33,384	121,699	8,352	5,444	13,796	230,664
1894	70,864	38,611	109,475	7,622	4,834	12,456	112,941	52,794	165,735	15,798	9,307	25,105	312,771
1895	64,887	38,366	103,253	5,828	3,812	9,640	123,845	64,951	188,796	17,257	10,612	27,869	329,558
1898	54,533	31,180	85,663	5,111	3,780	8,891	78,621	36,446	115,067	10,001	5,789	15,790	225,411
1899	76,106	41,099	117,205	6,418	4,624	11,042	78,061	34,417	112,478	8,836	6,447	15,283	256,008
1900	87,041	51,096	138,137	10,315	7,433	17,758	78,230	36,268	114,498	13,906	9,095	23,001	293,404
1901	84,847	49,736	134,583	7,646	6,326	13,972	96,795	42,350	139,145	10,968	8,042	19,010	306,710
1902	91,308	53,770	145,078	7,757	5,277	13,034	99,966	48,359	148,325	12,067	8,256	20,323	326,760
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VALUE OF THE CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS, 1877 TO 1903.

TOTAL UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(From the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year Ending June 30.	By Sea.				By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Per Cent in American Vessels.		
1877	$316,660,281	$859,920,536	$1,176,580,817	26.9	$17,464,810	$1,194,045,627
1878	313,050,906	876,991,129	1,190,042,035	26.3	20,477,364	1,210,519,399
1879	272,015,692	911,269,232	1,183,284,924	23	19,423,685	1,202,708,609
1880	258,346,577	1,224,265,434	1,482,612,011	17.4	20,981,393	1,503,593,404
1881	250,586,470	1,269,002,983	1,519,589,453	16.5	25,452,521	1,545,041,974
1882	227,229,745	1,212,978,769	1,440,208,514	15.8	34,973,317	1,475,181,831
1883	240,420,500	1,258,506,924	1,498,927,424	16	48,092,892	1,547,020,316
1884	233,699,035	1,127,798,199	1,361,497,234	17.2	46,714,068	1,408,211,302
1885	194,865,743	1,079,518,566	1,274,384,309	15.3	45,332,775	1,319,717,084
1886	197,349,503	1,073,911,113	1,271,260,616	15.5	43,700,350	1,314,960,966
1887	194,356,746	1,165,194,508	1,359,551,254	14.3	48,951,725	1,408,502,979
1888	190,857,473	1,174,697,321	1,365,554,794	14	54,356,827	1,419,911,621
1889	203,805,108	1,217,063,541	1,420,868,649	14.3	66,664,378	1,487,533,027
1890	202,451,086	1,371,116,744	1,573,567,830	12.9	73,571,263	1,647,139,093
1891	206,459,725	1,450,081,087	1,656,540,812	12.5	72,856,194	1,729,397,006
1892	220,173,735	1,564,559,651	1,784,733,386	12.3	72,947,224	1,857,680,610
1893	197,765,507	1,428,316,568	1,626,082,075	12.2	87,984,041	1,714,066,116
1894	195,268,216	1,273,022,456	1,468,290,672	13.3	78,844,522	1,547,135,194
1895	170,507,196	1,285,896,192	1,456,403,388	11.7	83,104,742	1,539,508,130
1896	187,691,887	1,377,973,521	1,565,665,408	12	96,666,204	1,662,331,612
1897	189,075,277	1,525,753,766	1,714,829,043	11	100,894,925	1,815,723,968
1898	161,328,017	1,582,492,479	1,743,820,496	9.3	103,711,488	1,847,531,984
1899	160,612,206	1,646,263,557	1,806,876,063	8.9	117,295,728	1,924,171,791
1900	1[illegible],084,192	1,894,444,424	2,089,528,616	9.3	154,895,650	2,244,424,266
1901	177,398,615	1,974,536,796	2,151,935,411	8.2	159,001,745	2,310,937,156
1902	185,819,987	1,919,029,214	2,104,849,301	8.8	180,191,048	2,285,040,349
1903	214,695,032	2,026,106,388	2,240,801,420	9.1	205,059,496	2,445,860,916

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1903, shows an improvement in the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws. Attention has been paid chiefly to the Canadian and Mexican borders, where more opportunity is found to smuggle Chinese into the United States. A school for coaching Chinamen in the answers to be given in case of arrest on crossing the border has been practically broken up through the efforts of the Government, assisted by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The following table gives the figures for three years for arrests of Chinese persons crossing the land borders of the United States, and the disposition of their cases by United States commissioners and courts:

	1901.			1902.			1903.		
	Deported.	Discharged.	Total.	Deported.	Discharged.	Total.	Deported.	Discharged.	Total.
Canadian border:									
East of Ohio	171	358	529	258	417	675	333	485	818
West of Ohio	87	18	105	80	61	141	220	105	325
All other districts	182	81	263	181	131	312	151	126	277
Totals	440	457	897	519	609	1,128	704	716	1,420

The following gives a summary of the business transacted at the port of San Francisco, the principal port of entry for Chinese:

Quarter.	Miscellaneous.		Merchants.		Merchants' Wives.		Merchants' Sons.		Merchants' Daughters.		Natives.	
	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.
1902—July-September	7	4	148	17	2	..	23	..	..	..	57	45
October-December	16	9	132	22	8	1	38	2	2	..	53	107
1903—January-March	66[1]	1	65	6	5	1	44	6	2	1	30	56
April-June	53[2]	3	107	18	1	1	47	14	1	..	79	123
Totals	142	17	452	63	16	3	152	22	5	1	220	331

[1] Minister's party. [2] Including 38 for St. Louis Exposition.

United States Immigration Statistics.

NATIONALITY AND SEX OF IMMIGRANTS—YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Country.	Six Months Ending Dec. 31, 1902. Sex of Immigrants. Male.	Female.	Total.	Other Alien Passengers.	Six Months Ending June 30, 1903. Sex of Immigrants. Under Europe (Three Not Specified). Male.	Under Europe (Two Not Specified). Female	Under Europe (Five Not Specified). Total.	Other Alien Passengers.	Total Immigrants.	Other Aliens—Total.	Grand Total.
Austria-Hungary	48,171	25,104	73,275	2,560	99,813	32,923	132,736	722	206,011	3,282	209,293
Belgium	828	496	1,324	491	1,480	646	2,126	112	3,450	603	4,053
Denmark	1,449	1,136	2,585	551	3,105	1,468	4,573	103	7,158	654	7,812
France, including Corsica	1,250	711	1,961	3,093	2,263	1,354	3,617	1,150	5,578	4,243	9,821
German Empire	10,059	6,381	16,440	9,474	14,802	8,844	23,646	1,462	40,086	10,936	51,022
Greece	4,664	198	4,862	116	8,970	258	9,228	115	14,090	231	14,321
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	55,619	22,226	77,845	2,735	131,347	21,430	152,777	2,195	230,622	4,930	235,552
Netherlands	535	326	861	617	1,964	1,173	3,137	98	3,998	715	4,713
Norway	4,564	3,462	8,026	474	11,685	4,750	16,435	172	24,461	646	25,107
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	2,270	1,633	3,903	129	3,559	1,855	5,414	25	9,317	154	9,471
Roumania	3,144	2,437	5,581	151	2,169	1,560	3,729	50	9,310	201	9,511
Russia, including Finland	30,083	22,106	57,189	1,388	57,852	21,052	78,904	849	136,093	2,237	138,330
Servia, Bulgaria and M'tenegro	398	34	432	22	1,301	28	1,329	11	1,761	33	1,794
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	583	162	745	820	1,150	185	1,335	319	2,080	1,139	3,219
Sweden	11,023	8,855	19,878	898	18,785	7,365	26,150	408	46,028	1,306	47,334
Switzerland	852	432	1,284	914	1,944	755	2,699	125	3,983	1,039	5,022
Turkey in Europe	414	34	448	77	1,039	42	1,081	31	479	108	587
United Kingdom:											
England	5,693	4,325	10,018	12,542	9,900	6,301	16,201	3,891	26,219	16,433	42,652
Ireland	5,451	8,847	14,298	2,820	10,515	10,497	21,012	345	35,310	3,165	38,475
Scotland	922	618	1,540	2,575	3,031	1,572	4,603	599	6,143	3,174	9,317
Wales	374	222	596	176	461	218	679	65	1,275	241	1,516
Total Europe	193,346	109,745	303,091	42,623	387,138	124,278	511,416	12,847	814,507	55,470	869,977
China	1,211	26	1,237	92	956	16	972	16	2,209	108	2,317
Japan	7,312	2,729	10,041	140	8,597	1,330	9,927	55	19,968	195	20,163
India	17	4	21	90	62	11	73	5	94	95	189
Turkey in Asia	3,516	1,462	4,978	290	1,598	542	2,140	97	7,118	387	7,505
Other Asia	12	7	19	.....	495	63	558	2	577	2	579
Total Asia	12,068	4,228	16,296	612	11,708	1,962	13,670	175	29,966	787	30,753
Africa	29	9	38	167	92	46	138	30	176	197	373
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	270	104	374	226	526	250	776	179	1,150	405	1,555
Philippine Islands	79	6	85	2	44	3	47	2	132	4	136
Pacific Islands	45	6	51	7	13	3	16	2	67	9	76
British North America	343	172	515	1,553	385	158	543	817	1,058	2,370	3,428
British Honduras	10	10	20	6	44	17	61	92	81	98	179
Other Central America	150	67	217	315	273	107	380	82	597	397	994
Mexico	123	51	174	319	293	61	354	157	528	476	1,004
South America	128	49	177	428	277	135	412	190	589	618	1,207
West Indies	1,754	831	2,585	3,034	3,989	1,596	5,585	402	8,170	8,619	16,789
Other countries	14	4	18	.....	5	2	7	2	25	2	27
Total	2,945	1,309	4,254	6,057	5,941	2,378	8,319	1,955	12,573	8,012	20,585
Grand total	208,359	115,282	323,641	49,292	404,787	128,618	533,405	14,977	857,046	64,269	921,315

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS, BY PORTS, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902 AND 1903.

Ports.	1902. Males.	Females.	Total.	1903. Males.	Females.	Total.
New York, N. Y.	355,414	137,848	493,262	451,404	180,481	631,885
Boston, Mass.	24,295	15,170	39,465	39,598	23,240	62,838
Philadelphia, Pa.	11,360	5,815	17,175	19,676	8,084	27,760
Baltimore, Md.	32,193	7,486	39,679	44,328	11,474	55,802
San Francisco, Cal.	4,389	882	5,271	6,097	1,159	7,256
San Juan, Porto Rico	568	224	792	1,481	639	2,120
Key West, Fla.	2,938	1,131	4,069	3,112	1,442	4,554
Galveston, Tex.	3,158	1,253	4,411	3,755	1,338	5,093
New Orleans, La.	610	481	1,091	1,268	862	2,130
Port Townsend, Wash.	2,145	86	2,231	2,587	210	2,797
Portland, Me.	1,001	633	1,634	38	31	69
Honolulu, H. I.	6,139	3,731	9,870	10,835	3,715	14,550
Portland, Ore.	76	2	78	378	35	413
New Bedford, Mass.	266	60	326	2,133	1,206	3,339
Providence, R. I.	38	19	57	193	78	271
Miami and Tampa, Fla.	69	13	82	121	87	208
Newport News, Va.	5	2	7	8	1	9
New London, Conn.	30	14	44	.....	.....	.....
Bangor, Me.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gloucester, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Shieldsboro, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Fernandina, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Wilmington, Del.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15
Beaufort, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total, United States	444,694	174,850	619,544	587,037	234,089	821,126
Through Canada via:						
Quebec, Point Levis, St. John and Halifax	19,010	7,399	26,409	23,346	9,597	32,943
Vancouver and Victoria	2,665	125	2,790	2,763	214	2,977
Total, Canada	21,675	7,524	29,199	26,109	9,811	35,920
Grand total	466,369	182,374	648,743	613,146	243,900	857,046

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the countries in groups from which the steerage immigrants came during the years ending June 30, 1902 and 1903:

Countries of Northern and Western Europe.	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Countries of Northern and Western Europe.	1902.	1903.	Increase.
German Empire	28,304	40,086	11,782	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	46,036	68,947	22,911
Switzerland	2,344	3,983	1,639	Norway	17,484	24,461	6,977
France	3,117	5,578	2,461	Sweden	30,894	46,028	15,134
Belgium	2,577	3,450	873				
Netherlands	2,284	3,998	1,714				
Denmark	5,660	7,158	1,498	Totals	138,700	203,689	64,989

Ratio of increase, 47 per cent.

Countries of Eastern and Southern Europe.	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Countries of Eastern and Southern Europe.	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Austria-Hungary	171,989	206,011	34,022	Portugal	5,307	9,317	4,010
Italy	178,375	230,622	52,247	Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro	851	1,761	910
Greece	8,104	14,090	5,986	Turkey	187	1,529	1,342
Roumania	7,196	9,310	2,114				
Russian Empire and Finland	107,347	136,093	28,746				
Spain	975	2,080	1,105	Totals	480,331	610,813	130,482

Ratio of increase, 27 per cent.

Asia.	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Asia.	1902.	1903.	Increase.
China	1,649	2,209	560	Other Asia	36	577	541
Japan	14,270	19,968	5,698				
India	93	94	1	Totals	22,271	29,966	7,695
Turkey in Asia	6,223	7,118	895				

Ratio of increase, 34 per cent.

Africa, Etc.	1902.	1903.	Increase.	Africa, Etc.	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Africa	37	176	139	Other Central America	254	597	343
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	384	1,150	766	Mexico	709	528	...
Philippine Islands	126	132	6	South America	337	589	252
Pacific isl'nds, not specified	56	67	11	West Indies	4,711	8,170	3,459
British North America	636	1,058	422	All other countries	103	25	...
British Honduras	51	81	30	Totals	7,404	12,573	5,428

Ratio of increase, 74 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS BY MONTHS, 1902-1903.

Month.	1902.			1903.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	22,060	12,959	35,019	33,254	17,528	50,782
August	20,392	12,011	32,403	28,770	16,779	45,549
September	26,350	16,671	43,021	34,826	23,402	58,228
October	24,657	17,147	41,804	40,519	23,095	63,614
November	28,247	15,053	43,300	36,654	18,523	55,177
December	25,721	11,827	37,548	34,336	15,955	50,291
January	17,135	6,094	23,229	23,543	8,308	31,851
February	28,898	7,865	36,763	37,620	9,647	47,267
March	64,850	12,638	77,488	75,457	16,209	91,666
April	75,070	20,537	95,607	100,265	26,021	126,286
May	80,131	26,870	107,001	99,840	37,674	137,514
June	52,858	22,702	75,560	68,062	30,759	98,821
Totals	466,369	182,374	648,743	613,146	243,900	857,046

IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION AT SEAPORTS, 1892 TO 1903.

Year	Immigrants.	Debarred.										Returned in One Year After Landing.
		Idiots.	Insane Persons.	Paupers, or Likely to Become a Public Charge.	Loathsome or Dangerous Contagious Diseases.	Convicts.	Polygamists.	Assisted Immigrants.	Women for Immoral Purposes.	Contract Laborers.	Total Debarred.	
1892	579,663	4	17	1,002	80	26	..	23	80	932	2,164	637
1893	439,730	3	8	431	81	12	..	..	..	518	1,053	577
1894	285,631	4	5	802	15	8	..	..	2	553	1,389	417
1895	258,536	6	..	1,714	..	4	..	1	..	694	2,419	177
1896	343,267	1	10	2,010	2	..	..	..	..	776	2,799	238
1897	230,832	1	6	1,277	1	1	..	3	..	328	1,617	263
1898	229,299	1	12	2,261	258	2	..	79	..	417	3,030	199
1899	311,715	1	19	2,599	348	8	..	82	..	741	3,798	265
1900	448,572	1	32	2,974	393	4	..	2	7	833	4,246	356
1901	487,918	6	16	2,798	309	7	..	50	3	327	3,516	363
1902	648,743	7	27	3,944	709	9	..	..	3	275	4,974	465
1903	857,046	1	23	5,812	1,773	51	1	9	13	1,086	8,769	547
Totals	5,120,952	36	175	27,624	3,969	132	1	249	108	7,480	39,774	4,502

IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Port.	Debarred.							
	Idiots.	Insane Persons.	Paupers, or Likely to Become Public Charges.	Loathsome or Dangerous Contagious Diseases.	Women for Immoral Purposes.	Contract Laborers.	Without Certificates.	Total Debarred.
Eastport, Me.	1	1	79	1	3	12	52	149
St. Stephens, New Brunswick	....	....	1	....	....	....	35	36
Vanceboro, Me.	....	....	214	1	2	39	223	479
Megantic, Quebec	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	34
North Stratford, N. H.	1	....	58	....	....	33	8	100
Newport, Vt.	2	....	67	....	....	19	66	154
Montreal, Quebec	....	....	441	380	....	34	22	877
Cornwall, Ontario	....	....	4	....	....	3	34	41
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	....	1	19	....	....	3	28	51
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	....	1	78	71	....	16	9	175
Black Rock, Ontario	....	....	58	37	2	27	....	124
Windsor, Ontario	....	4	34	15	....	72	2	127
Port Huron, Mich.	....	1	10	23	3	22	....	59
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	....	6	125	577	2	58	....	768
Winnipeg, Manitoba	....	1	113	177	....	45	....	336
Emerson, Manitoba	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	56
Gretna, Manitoba	....	1	3	19	....	....	197	220
Pembina, N. D.	....	....	36	2	....	9	18	65
Estevan, Northwest Territory	....	....	16	17	....	....	73	106
Huntingdon, British Columbia	....	....	9	6	....	6	41	62
Other Canadian border ports	....	1	176	113	2	33	198	523
Total Canadian border	4	17	1,575	1,439	14	431	1,062	4,542
Laredo, Tex.	....	....	111	19	....	57	....	187
Brownsville, Tex.	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Eagle Pass, Tex.	4	4	370	54	15	174	....	621
El Paso, Tex.	....	1	4,409	2	3	61	....	4,476
Nogales, Ariz.	....	....	2	....	....	7	....	9
Del Rio, Tex.	....	....	25	2	....	2	....	29
Piedras Negras, Mexico	....	....	38	....	....	....	....	38
Naco, Ariz.	....	....	6	....	7	4	....	17
Total Mexican border	4	5	4,964	77	25	305	....	5,380
Total border rejections	8	22	6,539	1,516	39	736	1,062	9,922

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1820 TO 1903.

Period.	Immigrants Ar'ved.	Period.	Immigrants Ar'ved.	Period.	Immigrants Ar'ved.
Year ending September 30—		1847	234,968	1874	313,339
1820	8,385	1848	226,527	1875	227,498
1821	9,127	1849	297,024	1876	169,986
1822	6,911	1850	310,004	1877	141,857
1823	6,354	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1878	138,469
1824	7,912	Year ending December 31—		1879	177,826
1825	10,199	1851	379,466	1880	457,257
1826	10,837	1852	371,603	1881	669,431
1827	18,875	1853	368,645	1882	788,992
1828	27,382	1854	427,833	1883	603,322
1829	22,520	1855	200,877	1884	518,592
1830	23,322	1856	195,857	1885	395,346
1831	22,633	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1886	334,203
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482	Year ending June 30—		1887	490,109
Year ending December 31—		1858	191,942	1888	546,889
1833	58,640	1859	129,571	1889	444,427
1834	65,365	1860	133,143	1890	455,302
1835	45,374	1861	142,877	1891	560,319
1836	76,242	1862	72,183	1892	579 663
1837	79,340	1863	132,925	1893	439.730
1838	38,914	1864	191,114	1894	285.631
1839	68,069	1865	180,339	1895	258,536
1840	84,066	1866	332,577	1896	3 3,267
1841	80,289	1867	303,104	1897	230,832
1842	104,565	1868	282,189	1898	229,299
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1869	352,768	1899	311,715
Year ending September 30—		1870	387,203	1900	448,572
1844	78,615	1871	321,350	1901	487,918
1845	114,371	1872	404,806	1902	648,743
1846	154,416	1873	459,803	1903	857,046

United States Steamboat Inspection.

The annual report of the Supervising Inspector General, George Uhler, gives the following interesting data concerning the work of the steamboat inspection service for the fiscal year 1903:

Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, sail and motor vessels	8,966	Gross tonnage of domestic vessels inspected	3,870,149
		Gross tonnage of foreign steam vessels inspected	1,666.654
		A grand total of (tons)	5,536,803
Number of certificates to foreign passenger steamers	360	An increase over 1902 of (tons)	243.277
		Number of officers' licenses issued	20,052
Total number of annual certificates of inspection—domestic and foreign	9,326	Number of officers' licenses issued for year ending June 30, 1902	20,108
Increase in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year	72		
Decrease in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year	7	Decrease from previous year	46
Total increase in number of certificates to domestic and foreign vessels from previous year	65	Total number of persons now holding licenses (about)	40,000

Steamboat Accidents in the United States During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1903.

Cause.	No. of Accidents.	No. of Lives Lost.	Cause.	No. of Accidents.	No. of Lives Lost.
Fire	1	1	Accidental drownings	..	145
Collision	23	49	Miscellaneous causes	..	11
Breaking of steam pipes, mud drums, etc.	3	14			
Explosions	4	23	Total	49	292
Snags, wrecks and sinking	15	49			
Accidents to machinery	3	..	Decrease over 1902	6	153

United States Postal Statistics.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORT.

(Prepared from the latest reports of the Postmaster-General and from special information supplied by the Department.)

At the close of the fiscal year 1903 there were 1,400 lines of travelling post offices, covering 189,298 miles in length. The number of clerks employed was 10,555; annual travel by them in cars, 235,114,604 miles. To accomplish this 4,039 cars and compartments were used on the steam roads, besides 20 cars on the electric lines under the supervision of the railway mail service, and 87 apartments on steamboats. These clerks handled 8,654,147,680 pieces of first-class mail matter, and 7,345,654,950 of other classes, making a total of 15,999,802,630 pieces of mail, exclusive of the registered mail, which consisted of 29,897,063 packages and cases. The errors by clerks in handling the mail, as reported, indicated but one error made for every 11,530 pieces correctly distributed.

There were 373 casualties to mail cars last year in which either mail was damaged or clerks injured. Eighteen regular clerks, one substitute and three weighers were killed; 78 clerks seriously and 398 slightly injured.

The postal receipts from the principal post offices in the country for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, were as follows:

Office.	Amount.	Office.	Amount.	Office.	Amount.
New York, N. Y.	$13,012,777.91	Indianapolis, Ind.	$633,874.93	New Haven, Conn.	$318,707.18
Chicago, Ill.	9,211,557.64	Rochester, N. Y.	619,785.95	Albany, N. Y.	312,710.91
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,385,358.91	Louisville, Ky.	618,801.54	Seattle, Wash.	310,357.47
Boston, Mass.	3,883,438.21	New Orleans, La.	606,099.59	Portland, Ore.	301,439.77
St. Louis, Mo.	2,975,810.60	Denver, Colo.	604,301.55	Nashville, Tenn.	298,440.06
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,889,662.75	Newark, N. J.	577,771.51	Grand Rapids, Mich.	297,339.79
Cincinnati, O.	1,606,603.48	Columbus, O.	524,950.57	Jersey City, N. J.	297,322.89
Baltimore, Md.	1,439,220.62	Omaha, Neb.	490,208.16	Worcester, Mass.	286,471.91
Pittsburg, Pa.	1,407,109.63	Providence, R. I.	485,175.06	Springfield, Mass.	276,580.03
San Francisco, Cal.	1,368,425.22	Atlanta, Ga.	477,047.45	Dallas, Tex.	270,790.63
Cleveland, O.	1,256,329.36	Toledo, O.	462,359.29	Scranton, Pa.	262,735.80
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,118,321.08	Los Angeles, Cal.	448,726.94	Allegheny, Pa.	234,952.21
Kansas City, Mo.	1,101,837.91	Des Moines, Ia.	440,650.20	Racine, Wis.	226,785.56
Detroit, Mich.	1,083,550.18	Richmond, Va.	348,337.29	Portland, Me.	208,248.21
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,026,195.95	Syracuse, N. Y.	339,375.37	St. Joseph, Mo.	203,158.52
Milwaukee, Wis.	894,528.01	Hartford, Conn.	323,498.02	Peoria, Ill.	202,245.81
Washington, D. C.	869,681.29	Dayton, O.	322,599.41		
St. Paul, Minn.	703,988.27	Memphis, Tenn.	319,263.24		

GROWTH OF RURAL FREE DELIVERY—1894 TO 1903.

Fiscal Year.	Appropriation.	Services in Operation.	Fiscal Year.	Appropriation.	Services in Operation.
1894	$10,000	(1)	1899	$150,000	391
1895	10,000	(1)	1900	450,000	1,276
1896	10,000	(1)	1901	1,750,000	4,301
1897	40,000	44	1902	3,995,740	8,466
1898	50,000	148	1903	7,529,400	15,125

[1]Not used.

POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES—1790 TO 1903.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1790	75	1813	.....	1836	11,091	1859	28,539	1882	46,231
1791	89	1814	2,670	1837	11,767	1860	28,498	1883	46,820
1792	195	1815	3,000	1838	12,519	1861	28,586	1884	48,434
1793	209	1816	3,260	1839	12,780	1862	28,875	1885	51,252
1794	450	1817	3,459	1840	13,468	1863	29,047	1886	53,614
1795	453	1818	3,618	1841	13,778	1864	28,878	1887	55,157
1796	468	1819	4,000	1842	13,733	1865	20,550	1888	57,376
1797	554	1820	4,500	1843	13,814	1866	23,828	1889	58,999
1798	639	1821	4,650	1844	14,103	1867	25,163	1890	62,401
1799	677	1822	4,709	1845	14,183	1868	26,481	1891	64,329
1800	903	1823	4,043	1846	14,601	1869	27,106	1892	67,119
1801	1,025	1824	5,182	1847	15,146	1870	28,492	1893	68,403
1802	1,114	1825	5,677	1848	16,159	1871	30,045	1894	69,805
1803	1,258	1826	6,150	1849	16,749	1872	31,863	1895	70,064
1804	1,405	1827	7,300	1850	18,417	1873	33,244	1896	70,360
1805	1,558	1828	7,530	1851	19,796	1874	34,294	1897	71,022
1806	1,710	1829	8,004	1852	20,901	1875	35,547	1898	73,570
1807	1,848	1830	8,450	1853	22,320	1876	36,383	1899	75,000
1808	1,944	1831	8,686	1854	23,548	1877	37,345	1900	76,688
1809	2,012	1832	9,205	1855	24,410	1878	38,253	1901	76,945
1810	2,300	1833	10,127	1856	25,565	1879	40,588	1902	75,924
1811	2,403	1834	10,693	1857	26,586	1880	42,989	1903	74,169
1812	2,610	1835	10,770	1858	27,977	1881	44,512		

FREE DELIVERY IN THE UNITED STATES—1863 TO 1903.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Increase.	Number of Carriers	Increase.	Gross Receipts.	Increase.	Cost of Service.	Increase.	Cost to Gross Receipts	Ratio of Cost Per Carrier.
				Per ct.		Per ct.		Per ct.	Per ct.	
1863-64	66	.....	685	.....	.....	.....	$317,063.20	.....	.....	$462.86
1864-65	45	.....	757	.....	.....	.....	448,664.51	.....	.....	592.68
1865-66	46	.....	863	.....	.....	.....	589,286.41	.....	.....	682.77
1866-67	47	.....	943	.....	.....	.....	699,934.34	.....	.....	742.24
1867-68	48	.....	1,198	.....	.....	.....	995,934.59	.....	.....	831.33
1868-69	48	.....	1,246	.....	.....	.....	1,183,915.31	.....	.....	950.17
1869-70	51	.....	1,362	.....	.....	.....	1,230,079.85	.....	.....	903.14
1870-71	52	.....	1,419	.....	.....	.....	1,353,923.23	.....	.....	954.14
1871-72	52	.....	1,443	.....	.....	.....	1,385,965.76	.....	.....	970.43
1872-73	52	.....	1,498	.....	.....	.....	1,422,495.48	.....	.....	949.59
1873-74	87	35	2,049	.....	.....	.....	1,802,696.41	.....	.....	879.79
1874-75	87	.....	2,195	.....	.....	.....	1,880,041.99	.....	.....	856.51
1875-76	87	.....	2,269	.....	.....	.....	1,981,186.51	.....	.....	873.15
1876-77	87	.....	2,265	.....	.....	.....	1,893,619.85	.....	.....	836.03
1877-78	87	.....	2,275	0.4	$12,117,820.24	.....	1,824,166.96	.....	15.05	801.84
1878-79	88	1	2,359	3.6	13,066,470.76	7.8	1,947,706.61	6	14.90	825.69
1879-80	104	16	2,628	13.9	15,082,166.65	15.4	2,363,693.14	21.4	15.66	879.31
1880-81	109	5	2,861	6.4	16,887,086.23	11.9	2,499,911.54	5.7	13.61	873.78
1881-82	112	3	3,115	8.8	19,414,772.80	14.9	2,623,262.74	4.9	13.51	842.45
1882-83	154	42	3,680	18.1	22,317,499.94	14.9	3,173,336.51	20.9	14.21	862.31
1883-84	159	5	3,890	5.7	21,596,020.08	3.2	3,504,206.52	10.4	16.22	891.82
1884-85	178	19	4,358	12	21,940,169.42	1.6	3,985,952.55	13.4	18.15	914.62
1885-86	181	3	4,841	11	22,629,826.66	3.1	4,312,306.70	9	19.05	890.58
1886-87	189	8	5,310	9.6	25,014,385.30	10.5	4,618,692.07	6.7	18.46	869.82
1887-88	358	169	6,346	19.3	29,459,943.33	13.7	5,422,356.36	17.4	18.40	854.45
1888-89	401	43	8,257	30.1	32,206,493.72	9.3	6,957,941.90	28.3	21.60	842.67
1889-90	454	53	9,066	9.7	36,648,000.49	13.8	7,976,202.72	14.6	21.21	879.79
1800-91	519	65	10,130	11.7	40,405,386.28	10.2	9,072,160.31	13.7	22.47	895.57
1891-92	568	49	10,737	5.8	44,031,728.77	9	9,966,892.67	9.9	22.63	928.27
1892-93	610	42	11,625	8.2	48,444,363.83	10	10,683,575.26	7	22.05	919.01
1893-94	610	.....	11,736	0.9	45,801,210.16	5.45[1]	11,229,436.78	5.1	24.51	956 83
1894-95	604	.....	12,714	8.2	49,128,621.42	7.2	12,135,544.93	8	24.70	954.50
1895-96	627	23	12,834	0.94	52,567,624.42	7.7	12,713,861.41	4.7	24.18	970 59
1896-97	629	2	12,931	0.75	52,741,470.37	0.33	12,827,396.69	0.88	24.32	991.98
1897-98	688	59	13,696	5.9	56,681,804.68	7.47	13,387,506.10	4.4	23.62	977.47
1898-99	735	47	14,256	4	61,807,916.82	9.04	13,905,800.00	3.9	22.50	975.43
1899-1900	796	61	15,322	7.48	66,775,903.86	8	14,512,190.04	4.4	21.73	979 78
1900-1901	866	71	16,389	6.96	74,295,394.67	11.26	15,752,600.00	8.55	21.20	961 17
1901-1902	933	67	17,785	8.5	83,330,812.37	12.16	17,123,310.90	8.7	20.55	962.80
1902-1903	1,032	99	19,540	8.98	93,466,623.13	10.84	19,337,986.00	11.45	20.69	989.66

[1]Decrease.

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 1903.

State and Territory.	Domestic. Amount.	International. Amount.	State and Territory.	Domestic. Amount.	International. Amount.
Alabama	$4,742,329.97	$90,531.77	New Hampshire	$2,044,355.16	$100,175.58
Alaska	1,184,440.55	111,895.06	New Jersey	6,095,942.01	1,354,772.52
Arizona	2,382,039.98	141,320.59	New Mexico	1,236,207.32	33,577.93
Arkansas	4,597,308.11	39,707.10	New York	29,778,552.83	6,101,016.78
California	20,321,717.13	2,049,444.18	North Carolina	2,731,049.82	27,795.40
Colorado	7,165,767.01	937,509.16	North Dakota	3,525,000.32	77,222.10
Connecticut	5,115,965.58	899,389.02	Ohio	18,510,231.63	1,407,568.98
Delaware	477,070.10	39,038.91	Oklahoma	3,170,808.61	9,611.90
District of Columbia	1,774,174.22	140,186.75	Oregon	5,176,142.87	450,261.57
Florida	2,835,465.11	106,165.40	Pennsylvania	30,314,158.65	3,627,373.37
Georgia	4,705,441.01	67,692.34	Porto Rico	1,681,860.29	43,969.55
Hawaii	2,668,242.53	204,337.71	Rhode Island	1,776,843.28	362,207.48
Idaho	3,136,057.19	102,501.14	South Carolina	2,117,637.28	38,224.29
Illinois	21,799,909.17	3,176,489.88	South Dakota	3,354,807.14	93,867.44
Indiana	11,372,927.72	317,172.98	Tennessee	3,225,945.52	59,380.17
Indian Territory	2,180,557.85	50,794.52	Texas	14,627,853.56	255,236.12
Iowa	11,199,447.93	215,712.67	Utah	2,333,567.99	284,151.77
Kansas	8,970,389.35	137,383.41	Vermont	1,948,424.28	115,246.83
Kentucky	3,000,481.77	65,628.52	Virginia	3,704,116.37	121,465.82
Louisiana	4,455,562.55	192,633.40	Washington	9,709,918.84	1,015,794.68
Maine	3,864,000.29	132,145.19	West Virginia	3,517,402.74	112,709.89
Maryland	2,469,666.28	240,807.37	Wisconsin	10,580,867.22	609,271.74
Massachusetts	12,492,203.92	2,464,577.56	Wyoming	1,403,291.29	111,981.39
Michigan	15,086,257.62	767,541.34	Tutuila	22,094.23	.....
Minnesota	9,913,883.70	668,337.50	U. S. Postal Agency. Shanghai	24,318.18	.....
Mississippi	4,122,406.67	32,749.74	Supt. Money Order System	157,992.71	.....
Missouri	11,022,966.96	557,343.94	Guam	14,640.79	.....
Montana	3,051,564.98	491,858.00			
Nebraska	7,027,909.13	115,823.29			
Nevada	1,322,273.01	45,483.60	Totals (dollars)	357,851,458.32	31,014,125.14

The number of domestic orders issued during the year was 46,229,354; the number of international orders, 1,626,476.

GENERAL POST OFFICE STATISTICS, 1870-1903.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Accounts Paid For	
					Salaries of Postmasters.	Transportation of the Mail.
1870	28,492	231,232	$19,772,221	$23,998,837	$4,673,466	$10,884,653
1875	35,547	277,873	26,791,360	33,611,309	7,049,936	18,777,201
1876	36,383	281,798	27,895,908	33,263,488	7,397,397	18,361,048
1877	37,345	292,820	27,468,323	33,486,322	7,295,251	18,529,238
1878	39,258	301,966	29,277,517	34,165,084	7,977,852	19,262,421
1879	40,855	316,711	30,041,983	33,449,899	7,185,540	20,012,872
1880	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	36,542,804	7,701,418	22,255,984
1881	44,512	344,006	36,785,398	39,251,726	8,298,743	23,196,032

GENERAL POST OFFICE STATISTICS, 1870-1903—Continued.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Accounts Paid For	
					Salaries of Postmasters.	Transportation of the Mail.
1882	46,231	343,618	$41,876,410	$40,039,635	$8,964,677	$22,846,112
1883	47,863	353,166	45,508,693	42,816,700	10,319,441	23,067,323
1884	50,017	359,530	43,338,127	46,404,960	11,283,831	25,359,816
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,844	49,533,150	11,431,305	27,765,124
1886	53,614	366,667	43,948,423	50,839,435	11,348,178	27,553,239
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,610	52,391,678	11,929,481	28,135,769
1888	57,281	403,977	52,695,176	55,795,358	12,600,186	29,154,168
1889	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	61,376,847	13,171,382	31,893,359
1890	62,401	427,991	60,882,097	65,930,717	13,753,096	33,885,978
1891	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	71,662,463	14,527,000	36,805,621
1892	67,119	447,591	70,930,475	76,323,762	15,249,565	38,837,236
1893	68,403	453,832	75,896,933	81,074,104	15,862,621	41,179,054
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	84,324,414	15,899,709	45,375,359
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	86,790,172	16,079,568	46,336,326
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	90,626,296	16,576,674	47,993,067
1897	71,022	470,032	82,665,462	94,077,242	16,917,621	49,862,074
1898	73,570	480,462	89,012,618	98,033,523	17,460,621	51,780,283
1899	75,000	496,948	95,021,384	101,632,160	18,223,506	53,331,557
1900	76,688	500,982	102,354,579	107,740,268	19,112,097	55,772,881
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	115,554,920	19,949,514	58,610,975
1902	75,924	507,540	121,848,047	124,785,697	20,784,115	61,162,775
1903	74,031	506,268	134,244,433	138,784,488	21,631,751	65,507,48[illegible]

Of the whole number of post offices at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1903, 5,045 were Presidential, showing an increase over the previous year of 314; 68,986 were fourth-class, showing a decrease of 2,207, due to the extension of rural free delivery.

In the year 1790 there were 75 post offices in operation. At that time the population of the thirteen States which then constituted the Union was, in round numbers, 3,930,000 people, served by 75 post offices, an average of 1 office to 52,400 people. Since that time the offices have been multiplied over 1,000 times, while the population has multiplied over 20 times.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND MILEAGE—1875 TO 1903.

Year Ending June 30.	Receipts and Expenditures.				Mileage.			
	Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Railroads Upon Which Mail Was Carried.	Annual Transportation of Mail by Railroads.	Annual Cost of Railroad Transportation.	Annual Cost of Railroad Mail Service.
	Number.	Miles.			Miles.	Miles.		
1875	35,547	277,873	$26,791,361	$33,611,309	70,083	75,154,910	$9,216,518	$2,410,490
1876	36,383	281,798	28,644,198	33,263,488	72,348	77,714,172	9,543,134	2,504,140
1877	37,345	292,820	27,531,585	33,486,322	74,546	85,358,710	8,853,936	2,484,846
1878	39,258	301,966	29,277,517	34,165,084	77,120	92,120,385	9,566,595	2,579,013
1879	40,853	316,711	30,041,983	33,419,899	79,991	93,092,992	9,792,580	2,624,890
1880	42,989	343,588	33,315,479	36,542,804	85,320	96,497,463	10,648,986	2,850,980
1881	44,512	344,006	36,785,398	39,59[illegible],666	91,569	103,521,229	11,963,117	3,108,801
1882	46,231	343,618	41,876,410	40,482,021	100,563	113,995,318	13,127,715	3,486,779
1883	47,858	353,166	45,508,693	43,282,044	110,208	129,198,641	13,887,800	3,972,071
1884	50,017	359,530	43,335,958	47,224,560	117,160	142,541,392	15,012,603	3,688,032
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,843	50,046,235	121,032	151,910,845	16,627,983	4,246,210
1886	53,614	368,660	43,948,423	51,004,744	123,933	165,699,389	17,336,512	4,467,717
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,610	53,006,194	130,949	169,689,866	18,056,272	4,694,562
1888	57,376	403,977	52,695,177	56,468,315	143,713	185,485,783	19,524,959	4,981,366
1889	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	61,376,847	150,381	204,192,489	21,639,613	5,250,838
1890	62,401	427,990	60,882,097	65,930,717	154,779	215,715,680	23,395,232	5,562,844
1891	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	71,662,463	159,518	228,719,900	25,183,714	5,904,381
1892	67,119	447,591	70,930,476	76,323,762	162,576	239,731,509	27,126,529	6,480,684
1893	68,403	453,833	75,896,933	81,074,104	166,952	252,750,574	28,910,195	6,733,410
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	84,324,414	169,768	264,717,595	30,358,190	6,989,449
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	86,790,173	171,212	267,117,737	31,205,342	7,194,220
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	90,626,297	172,794	268,806,324	32,405,797	7,594,377
1897	71,022	470,032	82,665,463	94,077,242	173,475	273,190,356	33,876,521	7,782,547
1898	73,570	480,461	89,012,619	98,033,524	174,777	281,585,612	34,703,847	8,222,504
1899	75,000	496,949	95,021,384	101,632,161	176,727	287,591,269	36,117,875	8,610,732
1900	76,688	500,990	102,354,579	107,740,267	179,982	297,256,303	37,793,982	8,946,424
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	115,554,920	183,359	302,613,325	38,519,624	9,679,037
1902	75,924	507,541	121,848,047	124,809,217	187,130	312,521,479	39,953,608	10,264,588
1903	74,031	506,268	134,224,443	138,784,488	192,852	333,491,684	36,210,980	11,232,184

United States Land Office Statistics.

(The report for 1903 prepared for The American Almanac by the United States Land Office, May 20, 1862, to June 30, 1903.)

The receipts of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, were:

Property Sold.	Amount.	Property Sold.	Amount.
From disposal of public lands	$10,557,618.66	For furnishing copies of records and plats	$30,118.48
From disposal of Indian lands	308,939.14		
From depredations on public lands	95,251.31	Total	$11,024,743.65
From sales of timber under acts of 1891 and 1897	31,966.24	This is an increase of cash receipts over 1902 of	4,762,816.47
From sales of Government property (old office furniture, etc)	849.82		

HOMESTEADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Table showing the number and area of final homestead entries made to June 30, 1903.)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Number.	Acres	Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Number.	Acres
1881	177,314	21,193,368.82	1887	19,866	2,749,037.48
1882	17,174	2,219,427.10	1888	22,413	3,175,400.64
1883	18,998	2,504,414.51	1889	25,549	3,681,708.80
1884	21,843	2,945,574.73	1890	28,080	4,060,502.77
1885	22,066	3,032,679.11	1891	27,686	3,954,587.77
1886	19,356	2,663,531.83	1892	22,822	3,259,897.07

HOMESTEADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Number.	Acres.
1893	24,204	3,477,231.63	1900	25,286	3,477,812.41
1894	20,544	2,029,947.41	1901	37,968	5,241,120.76
1895	20,922	2,980,809.30	1902	31,627	4,342,747.70
1896	20,099	2,790,242.55	1903	26,373	3,576,964.14
1897	20,115	2,778,404.20			
1898	22,281	3,095,017.75	Totals	694,998	93,264,668.22
1899	22,812	3,134,149.44			

AREA OF PUBLIC LANDS UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED, SUBJECT TO ENTRY AND SETTLEMENT IN STATES AN DTERRITORIES, JULY 1, 1902.

State or Territory.	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved.			Area Reserved.	Area Appropriated.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Alabama	258,420	.....	258,420	52,020	32,347,480
Alaska	*	367,983,506	367,983,506	†120,174	*
Arizona	11,691,038	35,312,783	47,003,821	20,159,837	5,628,662
Arkansas	2,759,553	.....	2,759,553	2,560	30,781,567
California	29,456,676	7,508,854	36,965,530	19,718,027	43,286,363
Colorado	33,638,530	4,288,086	37,926,616	5,486,643	22,934,901
Florida	1,179,197	160,070	1,339,267	19,259	33,714,114
Idaho	12,376,285	29,409,495	41,785,780	1,334,031	10,173,629
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,646,080
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	19,658,880	.....
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,950,400
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,842,560
Kansas	1,047,831	.....	1,047,831	987,875	50,347,014
Louisiana	169,964	65,018	174,982	1,468,434	27,411,944
Michigan	365,065	.....	365,065	120,695	36,333,440
Minnesota	3,498,127	1,670,558	5,168,685	2,686,355	43,343,040
Mississippi	112,720	.....	112,720	.....	29,572,400
Missouri	227,158	.....	227,158	.....	43,568,682
Montana	18,244,326	39,641,337	57,885,663	17,384,134	18,323,803
Nebraska	8,848,906	.....	8,848,906	606,611	39,681,763
Nevada	30,792,220	30,485,688	61,277,908	5,983,409	3,075,523
New Mexico	39,336,648	14,435,711	53,772,359	6,606,759	18,049,682
North Dakota	8,749,864	4,447,475	13,197,339	3,325,490	28,387,251
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,062,720
Oklahoma	3,091,333	.....	3,091,333	3,762,462	17,920,605
Oregon	17,182,749	5,923,067	23,105,816	12,801,800	25,693,824
South Dakota	10,522,553	382,601	10,905,154	12,722,374	25,578,872
Utah	11,526,008	29,843,553	41,369,561	6,187,645	4,984,234
Washington	4,464,185	5,021,007	9,485,192	11,865,205	21,396,483
Wisconsin	113,001	.....	113,001	432,524	34,729,395
Wyoming	34,543,998	2,574,871	37,118,869	15,790,840	9,523,571
Grand total	284,136,355	579,153,680	863,290,035	169,284,043	776,965,802

*The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated. †So far as estimated.

THE UNSURVEYED LANDS.

The following table shows the total area of public and Indian lands remaining unsurveyed, including the area of private land claims surveyed up to the close of the last fiscal year:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Alaska	368,100,311	New Mexico	27,330,207
Arizona	51,290,003	North Dakota	6,333,934
California	23,191,932	Oklahoma	79,208
Colorado	4,143,462	Oregon	14,424,922
Florida	4,234,032	South Dakota	3,690,286
Idaho	32,774,724	Utah	32,662,882
Louisiana	1,880,148	Washington	14,943,900
Minnesota	3,190,060	Wyoming	7,664,616
Montana	57,763,504		
*Nebraska	49,421	Total	†689,629,384
Nevada	32,881,879		

*There were 91,212 acres resurveyed in Cheyenne and Cherry counties, Neb., not counted in this column.
†This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposal volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp lands and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

TABLE SHOWING THE LAND AND WATER AREA OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

State or Territory.	Land Surface.		Water Surface.		Total Areas.	
	Square Miles.	Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.
Alabama	51,028	32,657,920	728	465,920	51,756	33,123,840
Alaska	575,162	368,103,680	24,284	15,541,760	599,446	383,645,440
Arizona	113,738	72,792,320	132	84,480	113,870	72,876,800
Arkansas	52,412	33,543,680	816	522,240	53,228	34,065,920
California	156,203	99,969,920	2,030	1,299,200	158,233	101,269,120
Colorado	103,669	66,348,160	300	192,000	103,969	66,540,160
Connecticut	4,794	3,068,160	818	523,520	5,612	3,591,680
Delaware	1,969	1,260,160	411	263,040	2,380	1,523,200

TABLE SHOWING THE LAND AND WATER AREA OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Land Surface.		Water Surface.		Total Area.	
	Square. Miles.	Acres.	Square. Miles.	Acres.	Square. Miles.	Acres.
District of Columbia	59	37,760	10	6,400	69	44,160
Florida	54,801	35,072,640	4,183	2,677,120	58,984	37,749,760
Georgia	58,850	37,664,000	586	375,040	59,436	38,039,040
Idaho	83,271	53,293,440	557	356,480	83,828	53,649,920
Illinois	56,004	35,842,560	2,350	1,504,000	(a)58,354	37,346,560
Indiana	35,860	22,950,400	727	465,280	(b)36,587	23,415,680
Indian Territory	30,717	19,658,880	437	279,680	31,154	19,938,560
Iowa	55,697	35,646,080	573	366,720	56,270	36,112,800
Kansas	81,848	52,382,720	388	248,320	82,236	52,631,040
Kentucky	39,898	25,534,720	434	277,760	40,332	25,812,480
Louisiana	45,399	29,055,360	4,227	2,705,280	49,626	31,760,640
Maine	29,894	19,132,160	3,145	2,012,800	33,039	21,144,960
Maryland	9,875	6,320,000	2,422	1,550,080	12,297	7,870,080
Massachusetts	8,038	5,144,320	508	325,120	8,546	5,469,440
Michigan	57,530	36,819,200	40,460	25,894,400	(c)97,990	62,713,600
Minnesota	79,997	51,198,080	6,338	4,056,320	(d)85,335	55,254,400
Mississippi	46,383	29,685,120	536	343,040	46,919	30,028,160
Missouri	68,431	43,795,840	706	451,840	69,137	44,247,680
Montana	146,240	93,593,600	821	525,440	147,061	94,119,040
Nebraska	76,777	49,137,280	754	482,560	77,531	49,619,840
Nevada	109,901	70,336,640	778	497,920	110,679	70,834,560
New Hampshire	9,056	5,795,840	321	205,440	9,377	6,001,280
New Jersey	7,454	4,770,560	719	460,160	8,173	5,230,720
New Mexico	122,543	78,428,800	142	90,880	122,687	78,519,680
New York	47,687	30,519,680	6,032	3,860,480	(e)53,719	34,380,160
North Carolina	48,972	31,342,080	3,702	2,369,280	52,674	33,711,360
North Dakota	70,172	44,910,080	707	452,480	70,879	45,362,560
Ohio	40,723	26,062,720	3,741	2,394,240	(f)44,464	28,456,960
Oklahoma	38,710	24,774,400	248	158,720	38,958	24,933,120
Oregon	95,746	61,277,440	1,092	698,880	96,838	61,976,320
Pennsylvania	44,679	28,594,560	1,249	799,360	(g)45,928	29,393,920
Rhode Island	1,081	691,840	166	106,240	1,247	798,080
South Carolina	30,460	19,494,400	588	376,320	31,048	19,870,720
South Dakota	76,885	49,206,400	693	444,800	77,580	49,651,200
Tennessee	41,686	26,679,040	370	236,800	42,056	26,915,840
Texas	262,506	168,003,840	3,505	2,243,200	266,011	170,247,040
Utah	82,096	52,541,440	2,832	1,812,480	84,928	54,353,920
Vermont	9,114	5,832,960	449	287,360	9,563	6,120,320
Virginia	39,925	25,552,000	2,405	1,539,200	42,330	27,091,200
Washington	66,792	42,746,880	3,782	2,420,480	70,574	45,167,360
West Virginia	24,343	15,579,520	161	103,040	24,504	15,682,560
Wisconsin	55,117	35,274,880	10,688	6,840,320	(h)65,805	42,115,200
Wyoming	97,552	62,433,280	326	208,640	97,878	62,641,920
Totals	3,547,746	2,270,557,440	144,379	92,402,560	3,692,125	2,362,960,000

(a) 674 square miles of Lake Michigan included. (b) 230 square miles of Lake Michigan included. (c) 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,292 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes Erie and St. Clair included. (d) 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior included. (e) 3,140 square miles of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie included. (f) 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie included. (g) 891 square miles of Lake Erie included. (h) 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan included.

The area of Lake Michigan is included in the table, and so much of the areas of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario as is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

For the States bordering the oceans the general shore line is taken as boundary, thus including the areas of bays, inlets, etc.

NEW ACQUISITIONS (APPROXIMATED).

Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,000	91,520,000
Hawaiian Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,740	4,313,600
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600	2,304,000
Isle of Pines, W. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	882	564,480
Guam Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	112,000
Tutuila Group of the Samoan Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	46,720
Total new acquisitions	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,470	98,860,800
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,846,595	2,461,820,800

LAND OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICES OF U. S. SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

State or Territory.	Land Office.	State or Territory.	Land Office.	State or Territory.	Land Office.
Alaska	Sitka.	Louisiana	New Orleans.	Oregon	Portland.
Arizona	Phoenix.	Minnesota	St. Paul.	South Dakota	Huron.
California	San Francisco.	Montana	Helena.	Utah	Salt Lake City.
Colorado	Denver.	Nevada	Reno.	Washington	Olympia.
Florida	Tallahassee.	New Mexico	Santa Fe.	Wyoming	Cheyenne.
Idaho	Boise.	North Dakota	Bismarck.		

LOCAL LAND OFFICES.

State or Territory.	Land Office	State or Territory.	Land Office	State or Territory.	Land Office
Alabama	Huntsville.	California.—Cont.	Redding.	Colorado.—Cont.	Lamar.
	Montgomery.		Sacramento.		Leadville.
Alaska	Juneau.		San Francisco.		Montrose.
Arizona	Prescott.		Stockton.		Pueblo.
	Tucson.		Susanville.		Sterling.
Arkansas	Camden.		Visalia.	Florida	Gainesville.
	Dardanelle.	Colorado	Akron.	Idaho	Blackfoot.
	Harrison.		Del Norte.		Boise.
	Little Rock.		Denver.		Coeur d'Alene.
California	Eureka.		Durango.		Hailey.
	Independence.		Glenwood Springs		Lewiston.
	Los Angeles.		Gunnison.	Iowa	Des Moines.
	Marysville.		Hugo.	Kansas	Colby.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES.—Continued.

State or Territory	Land Office	State or Territory.	Land Office	State or Territory.	Land Office
Kansas.—Cont.	Dodge City.	Nebraska.—Cont.	O'Neill.	Oregon.—Cont.	The Dalles.
	Topeka.		Sidney.	South Dakota....	Aberdeen.
	Wa-Keeney.		Valentine.		Chambertain.
Louisiana.....	Natchitoches.	Nevada.....	Carson City.		Huron.
	New Orleans.	New Mexico.....	Clayton.		Mitchell.
Michigan.....	Marquette.		Las Cruces.		Pierre.
Minnesota.....	Cass Lake.		Roswell.		Rapid City.
	Crookston.		Santa Fe.		Watertown.
	Duluth.	North Dakota....	Bismarck.	Utah.....	Salt Lake City.
	St. Cloud.		Devils Lake.	Washington.....	North Yakima.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.		Fargo.		Olympia.
Missouri.....	Boonville.		Grand Forks.		Seattle.
	Ironton.		Minot.		Spokane.
	Springfield.	Oklahoma.....	Alva.		Vancouver.
Montana.....	Bozeman.		Elreno.		Walla Walla.
	Great Falls.		Guthrie.		Waterville.
	Helena.		Kingfisher.	Wisconsin.....	Ashland.
	Kalispell.		Lawton.		Eau Claire.
	Lewistown.		Mangum.		Wausau.
	Miles City.		Oklahoma.	Wyoming.....	Buffalo.
	Missoula.		Woodward.		Cheyenne.
Nebraska.....	Alliance.	Oregon.....	Burns.		Douglas.
	Broken Bow.		La Grande.		Evanston.
	Lincoln.		Lakeview.		Lander.
	McCook.		Oregon City.		Sundance.
	North Platte.		Roseburg.		

The American Indian.

The annual report of the agents of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1902 showed that the Indian population, exclusive of Alaska, was 270,238, distributed in the several States as follows:

Arizona	42,287	Kansas	1,238	New York	5,272	Utah	2,175
California	15,098	Michigan	6,255	North Carolina...	1,491	Washington	9,868
Colorado	955	Minnesota	8,865	North Dakota ...	8,204	Wisconsin	10,297
Florida	358	Montana	9,904	Oklahoma	13,371	Wyoming	1,628
Idaho	3,660	Nebraska	3,869	Oregon	3,888	Miscellaneous	653
Indian Territory..	86,085	Nevada	5,224	South Dakota ...	19,102		
Iowa	338	New Mexico	9,583	Texas	470	Total.....	270,238

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, was $12,935,168. The expenditures from 1789 to 1903, inclusive, have been $402,217,528.

The five civilized tribes, Indians and colored:—Cherokees, 31,000; Chickasaws, 6,000; Choctaws, 16,000; Creeks, 10,000; Seminoles, 2,757; total, 65,757; total colored Indian citizens and claimants, 18,750; grand total	84,507
Pueblos of New Mexico	7,985
Six Nations, Saint Regis and other Indians of New York	5,232
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	1,395

INDIAN AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS.

The following table contains a list of the Indian agencies and schools, with the name and address of the agent or superintendent in charge:

Agency or School.	State or Territory.	Character of Station.	Agent or Superintendent.	Address.
Albuquerque.....	N. Mex...	Training school...	James K. Allen.....	Albuquerque, N. M.
Blackfeet.....	Mont.....	Agency.....	James H. Monteath.....	Browning, Mont.
Cantonment.....	Okla.....	Training school...	B. E. White.....	Cantonment, Okla.
Carlisle.....	Pa.....	Training school...	Lt.-Col. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.....	Carlisle, Pa.
Carson.....	Nev.....	Training school...	Calvin H. Asbury.....	Carson City, Nev.
Chamberlain.....	S. D....	Training school...	John Flinn.....	Chamberlain, S. D.
Cherokee.....	N. C....	School agency....	Henry W. Spray.....	Cherokee, N. C.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe..	S. D....	Agency.....	Maj. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A...	Darlington, Okla.
Cheyenne River.....	S. D....	Agency.....	Ira A. Hatch.....	Gettysburg, S. D.
Chilocco.....	Okla.....	Training school...	Samuel M. McCowan.....	Chilocco, Okla.
Colorado River.....	Ariz.....	Agency.....	Jesse C Moore	Parker, Ariz.
Coolville.....	Wash....	Agency.....	Albert M. Anderson	Miles, Wash.
Crow.....	Mont....	Agency.....	Samuel G. Reynolds.....	Crow Agency, Mont.
Crowcreek.....	S. D....	Agency.....	H. D. Chamberlain	Crowcreek, S. D.
Devil's Lake.....	N. D....	Agency.....	Fred. O. Getchell	Fort Totten, N. D.
Flathead.....	Mont.....	Agency.....	W. H. Smead	Jocko, Mont.
Fort Apache.....	Ariz.....	Agency.....	C. W. Orouse	White River, Ariz.
Fort Belknap.....	Mont....	Agency.....	William R. Logan.....	Harlem, Mont.
Fort Berthold.....	N. D....	Agency.....	A. W. Thomas.....	Elbowoods, N. D.
Fort Bidwell.....	Cal.....	Training school...	Chas. D. Rakestraw.....	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho....	Agency.....	A. F. Caldwell	Rossfork, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai.....	Idaho....	Training school...	Earl T. McArthur.....	Lapwai, Idaho.
Fort Lewis.....	Col.....	Training school...	Thomas H. Breen	Breen, Col.
Fort Mohave.....	Ariz.....	Training school...	D. D. McArthur.....	Mohave City, Ariz.
Fort Peck.....	Mont....	Agency.....	C. R. A. Scobey	Poplar, Mont.
Fort Shaw.....	Mont....	Training school...	F. C. Campbell	Sun River, Mont.
Fort Totten.....	N. D....	Training school...	Charles L. Davis	Fort Totten, N. D.
Fort Yuma.....	Ariz.....	Training school...	John S. Spear	Yuma, Ariz.
Genoa.....	Neb.....	Training school...	William H. Winslow	Genoa, Neb.
Grand Junction.....	Col.....	Training school...	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Col.
Grande Ronde.....	Ore.....	School agency....	Dr. Andrew Kershaw	Grande Ronde, Ore.
Green Bay.....	Wis.....	Agency.....	Shepard Freeman.....	Keshena, Wis.
Greenville.....	Cal.....	Training school...	Charles E. Shell	Greenville, Cal.
Haskell Institute.....	Kan.....	Training school...	H. B. Peairs.....	Lawrence, Kan.
Hoopa Valley.....	Cal.....	School agency....	Frank Kyselka	Hooper, Cal.
Jicarilla.....	N. Mex...	Agency.....	H. H. Johnson.....	Dulce, N. M.
Kickapoo.....	Kan.....	Training school...	O. C. Edwards.....	Germantown, Kan.
Kiowa.....	Okla.....	Agency.....	Colonel J. F. Randlett, U. S. A..	Anadarko, Okla.
Klamath.....	Ore.....	Agency.....	O. C. Applegate	Klamath Agency, Ore.
La Pointe.....	Wis.....	Agency.....	S. W. Campbell	Ashland, Wis.
Leech Lake.....	Minn.....	Agency.....	Major George L. Scott, U. S. A...	Onigum, Minn.
Lemhi.....	Idaho....	Agency.....	E. M. Yearian	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.
Lower Brule.....	S. D.....	Agency.....	R. H. Somers	Lower Brule, S. D.
Mescalero.....	N. Mex..	School agency.....	James A. Carroll	Mescalero, N. M.
Mission Tule River	Cal.....	Agency.....	Lucius A. Wright.....	San Jacinto, Cal.

INDIAN AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS.—Continued.

Agency or School.	State or Territory.	Character of Station.	Agent or Superintendent.	Address.
Moqui	Ariz.	Training school	C. E. Burton	Keams Canon, Ariz.
Morris	Minn.	Training school	J. B. Brown	Morris, Minn.
Mt. Pleasant	Mich.	Training school	E. C. Nardin	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Navajo	N. Mex.	Agency	G. W. Hayzlett	Fort Defiance, Ariz.
Neah Bay	Wash.	Agency	Claude C. Covey	Neah Bay, Wash.
Nevada	Nev.	School agency	F. B. Spriggs	Wadsworth, Nev.
New York	N. Y.	Agency	B. B. Weber	Salamanca, N. Y.
Omaha and Winnebago	Neb.	Agency	Vacant	Winnebago, Neb.
Oneida	Wis.	Training school	Joseph C. Hart	Oneida, Wis.
Osage	Okla.	Agency	O. A. Mitscher	Pawhuska, Okla.
Pawnee	Okla.	School agency	George I. Harvey	Pawnee, Okla.
Phoenix	Ariz.	Training school	C. W. Goodman	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pierre	S. D.	Training school	W. H. Cox	Pierre, S. D.
Pima	Ariz.	Agency	J. B. Alexander	Sacaton, Ariz.
Pine Ridge	S. D.	Agency	J. R. Brennan	Pine Ridge, S. D.
Pipestone	Minn.	Training school	De Witt S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn.
Ponca, Otoe and Oakland	Okla.	Agency	Hugh M. Noble	White Eagle, Okla.
Pottawatomie and Great Nehama	Kan.	Agency	George L. Williams	Nadlau, Kan.
Puyallup	Wash.	School agency	Frank Terry	Tacoma, Wash.
Quapaw	Ind. T.	School agency	H. B. Durant	Wyandotte, Ind. T.
Rapid City	S. D.	Training school	S. B. Davis	Rapid City, S. D.
Rice Station	Ariz.	Training school	R. A. Cochran	Talklai, Ariz.
Riggs Institute	S. D.	Training school	C. F. Pierce	Flandreau, S. D.
Riverside	Cal.	Training school	Harwood Hall	Riverside Cal.
Rosebud	S. D.	Agency	C. E. McChesney	Rosebud, S. D.
Round Valley	Cal.	School agency	H. F. Liston	Covelo, Cal.
Sac and Fox	Iowa.	Agency	W. G. Malin	Toledo, Iowa.
Sac and Fox	Okla.	Agency	Ross Guffin	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.
Salem	Ore.	Training school	T. W. Potter	Chemawa, Ore.
San Carlos	Ariz.	Agency	S. L. Taggart	San Carlos, Ariz.
Santa Fe	N. Mex.	Training school	C. J. Crandall	Santa Fe, N. M.
Santee	Neb.	Agency	W. E. Meagley	Santee Agency, Neb.
Shawnee	Okla.	Training school	F. A. Thackeray	Shawnee, Okla.
Seger	Okla.	Training school	J. H. Segar	Colony, Okla.
Shebit	Utah.	Training school	Laura B. Work	St. George, Utah.
Shoshone	Wyo.	Agency	H. E. Wadsworth	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.
Siletz	Ore.	School agency	John J. McKoin	Siletz, Ore.
Sisseton	S. D.	School agency	Caleb B. Jackson	Sisseton Agency, S. D.
Southern Ute	Col.	Agency	J. O. Smith	Ignacio, Col.
Springfield	S. D.	Training school	W. J. Wicke	Springfield, S. Dak.
Standing Rock	N. D.	Agency	J. M. Carignan	Fort Yates, N. D.
Tomah	Wis.	Training school	L. M. Compton	Tomah, Wis.
Tongue River	Mont.	Agency	J. C. Clifford	Lamedeer, Mont.
Truxton Canon	Ariz.	Training school	J. S. Perkins	Truxton, Ariz.
Tulalip	Wash.	School agency	Dr. C. M. Buchanan	Tulalip, Wash.
Uintah and Ouray	Utah.	Agency	Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A.	White Rocks, Utah.
Umatilla	Ore.	Agency	Charles Wilkins	Pendleton, Ore.
Union	Ind. T.	Agency	J. B. Shoenfelt	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Vermilion Lake	Minn.	Training school	O. H. Gates	Towes, Minn.
Warm Spring	Ore.	School agency	J. E. Kirk	Warm Spring, Ore.
Western Navajo	Ariz.	Training school	M. J. Needham	Algert, Ariz.
Western Shoshone	Nev.	School agency	H. H. Miller	Owykee, Nev.
White Earth	Minn.	Agency	Simon Michelet	White Earth, Minn.
Wittenberg	Wis.	Training school	Axel Jacobson	Wittenberg, Wis.
Yakima	Wash.	Agency	Jay Lynch	Fort Simcoe, Wash.
Yankton	S. D.	Agency	James Staley	Greenwood, S. D.
Zuni	N. Mex.	Training school	D. D. Graham	Zuni, N. Mex.

Industrial Trusts in the United States.

Name of Company and State of Incorporation.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Location of Main Office.
Alabama & Georgia Iron, N. J.	$650,000	$650,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
Alabama Cons. Coal & Iron, N. J.	2,500,000	2,500,000 (7)	$490,000	Baltimore, Md.
Allis-Chalmers, N. J.	20,000,000	16,250,000 (7)	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Amalgamated Copper, N. J.	155,000,000 (2)	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Agricultural Chemical, Conn.	17,215,600	18,153,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Am. Alkali, N. J.	24,000,000	6,000,000 (8)	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Am. Automatic Weighing Mach., N. Y	675,000	675,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Am. Axe & Tool, Pa.	2,000,000	.....	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Am. Beet Sugar, N. J.	15,000,000	4,000,000	.....	New York City.
Am. Bicycle, N. J.	17,701,500	9,294,900 (7)	9,500,000	New York City.
Am. Book, N. J.	5,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Brake, Stove & Foundry, N. J.	1,500,000 (1)	3,000,000 (7)	1,000,000 (5)	New York City.
Am. Brass, Conn.	10,000,000	.....	.....	Waterbury, Conn.
Am. Can, N. J.	41,233,300	41,233,300 (7)	.....	New York City.
Am. Car & Foundry, N. J.	30,000,000 (2)	30,000,000 (7)	.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Am. Caramel, Pa.	1,000,000 (6)	1,000,000 (8)	550,000 (6)	York, Pa.
Am. Cement, N. J.	2,000,000 (6)	.....	895,000 (5)	Philadelphia, Pa.
Am. Cereal, Ohio.	3,400,000 (12)	.....	1,187,300 (6)	Akron, Ohio.
Am. Chicle, N. J.	6,000,000 (12)	3,000,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Am. Cigar, N. J.	9,965,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Colorotype, N. J.	3,000,000	900,000 (8)	.....	New York City.
Am. Coal, Md.	1,500,000 (10)	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Cotton, N. J.	4,000,000 (12)	3,000,000 (8)	2,000,000	New York City.
Am. Cotton Oil, N. J.	20,237,100 (4)	10,198,600 (6)	3,000,000 (4½)	New York City.
Am. Felt, N. J.	1,625,000	1,625,000 (6)	500,000 (5)	New York City.
Am. Fire Engine, N. Y.	500,000	.....	319,000 (6)	New York City.
Am. Fork & Hoe, N. J.	1,661,200 (7)	1,928,800 (7)	800,000 (6)	Cleveland, Ohio.
Am. Fruit Product, N. Y.	750,000 (10)	1,000,000 (7)	.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Am. Ginning, N. J.	5,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Glue, N. J.	800,000 (4)	1,600,000 (8)	.....	Boston, Mass.
Am. Graphophone, W. Va.	1,200,000	1,191,600 (7)	785,000 (5)	Washington, D. C.
Am. Grass Twine, Del.	13,083,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Hardware, Conn.	5,000,000	.....	.....	New Britain, Conn.
Am. Hide & Leather, N. J.	11,500,000	13,000,000 (7)	8,525,000 (6)	New York City.
Am. Hominy, N. J.	2,500,000	1,250,000 (6)	775,000 (5)	Chicago, Ill.
Am. Ice, N. J.	22,937,100	13,407,100 (6)	.....	New York City.
Am. Iron & Steel Mfg., Pa.	17,000,000	3,000,000 (5)	.....	Lebanon, Pa.

INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Name of Company and State of Incorporation.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Location of Main Office.
Am. Linseed, N. J.	$16,750,000	$16,750,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
Am. Lithographic, N. Y.	2,670,110	.....	$3,100,000 (6)	New York City.
Am. Locomotive, N. Y.	25,000,000	24,100,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
Am. Malting, N. J.	14,500,000	14,440,000	3,893,000 (6)	New York City.
Am. Nickel Steel, Del.	1,500,000	.....	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Am. Pastry & Mfg., N. J.	1,300,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Patent Kid, N. J.	300,000	50,000	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Am. Pipe Mfg., N. J.	2,000,000 (12)	.....	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Am. Pneumatic Service, Del.	5,000,000	4,150,000 (6)	.....	Boston, Mass.
Am. Radiator, N. J.	4,893,000	3,000,000 (7)	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Am. Rice, La.	650,000	350,000 (8)	.....	New York City.
Am. Sash & Door, N. J.	3,500,000	2,500,000 (7)	500,000 (6)	Chicago, Ill.
Am. School Furniture, N. J.	4,883,800	4,046,300 (7)	1,500,000 (6)	New York City.
Am. Screw, R. I.	3,250,000 (2)	.....	.....	Providence, R. I.
Am. Sewer Pipe, N. J.	7,805,700	.....	1,638,500 (6)	Pittsburg, Pa.
Am. Shipbuilding, N. J.	7,600,000 (4)	7,900,000 (7)	.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Am. Shot & Lead, Ill.	2,059,500	.....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Am. Smelting & Refining, N. J.	50,000,000	50,000,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
Am. Snuff, N. J.	11,001,700 (2½)	12,000,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Am. Soda Fountain, N. J.	1,250,000	*2,500,000	.....	Boston, Mass.
Am. Steel Castings, N. J.	2,211,100	1,195,700	471,000 (5)	New York City.
Am. Steel Foundries, N. J.	20,000,000	20,000,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Am. Stopper, N. Y.	1,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Stove, N. J.	5,000,000	.....	750,000 (5)	St. Louis, Mo.
Am. Stove Board, W. Va.	80,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Sugar Refining, N. J.	45,000,000 (7)	45,000,000 (7)	.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Am. Thread, N. J.	6,000,000	4,890,475 (5)	6,000,000 (4)	New York City.
Am. Tube & Stamping, Conn.	2,800,000	.....	1,000,000 (5)	Bridgeport, Conn.
Am. Type Bar Machine, W. Va.	5,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Am. Type Founders, N. J.	4,000,000 (4)	2,000,000 (7)	930,800 (6)	New York City.
Am. Vulcanized Fibre, Del.	1,715,000	509,000 (7)	424,000 (6)	Wilmington, Del.
Am. Warp Drawing Machine, Me.	2,300,000	700,000 (8)	.....	Boston, Mass.
Am. Window Glass, Pa.	13,000,000 (3)	4,000,000 (7)	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Am. Wood Working Machinery, Pa.	1,500,000	.....	130,000	New York City.
Am. Woollen, N. J.	29,501,100	20,000,000 (7)	.....	Boston, Mass.
Am. Wringer, R. I.	1,650,000 (4)	850,000 (7)	.....	Providence, R. I.
Am. Writing Paper, N. J.	11,500,000	12,500,000 (7)	17,000,000 (5)	Springfield, Mass.
Ames Shovel & Tool, N. J.	2,000,000	3,000,000 (7)	.....	Boston, Mass.
Associated Merchants, Conn.	5,000,000 (1¾)	†10,000,000	.....	New York City.
Atlantic Rubber Shoe, N. J.	2,500,000	7,500,000 (6)	.....	Trenton, N. J.
Atlas Portland Cement, Pa.	6,000,000	1,500,000 (8)	.....	New York City.
Automatic Weighing Machine, N. Y.	3,000,000	600,000	.....	New York City.
Automobile & Cycle Parts, N. J.	3,377,500	.....	.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Baltimore Brick Co., Del.	1,500,000	1,500,000 (5)	1,000,000 (5)	Baltimore, Md.
Bigelow Carpet, Mass.	4,030,000 (5)	.....	.....	Boston, Mass.
Booth, A. & Co., Ill.	3,000,000 (3)	2,500,000 (8)	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Borden's Condensed Milk, N. J.	17,500,000	7,500,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Brunswick-Balke-Collender, Ohio.	1,500,000	.....	540,000 (5)	Cincinnati, Ohio.
California Fruit Canners' Asso., Cal.	‡2,891,600	.....	.....	San Francisco, Cal.
California Wine Asso., Cal.	‡4,337,200	.....	.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Cambria Steel, Pa.	‖45,000,000	.....	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Carter Steel & Iron of E. Tenn., N. J.	5,000,000	.....	.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Casein Co. of America, N. J.	5,500,000	1,000,000 (8)	.....	Bellows Falls, Vt.
Castner Electrolytic Alkali, Va.	2,000,000	.....	1,000,000 (5)	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Celluloid, N. J.	5,925,000 (10)	.....	.....	New York City.
Central Coal & Coke, Mo.	5,125,000 (6)	1,875,000 (5)	.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Central Fireworks, N. J.	1,406,150 (1)	1,267,200 (7)	.....	New York City.
Central Foundry, N. J.	7,000,000	7,000,000 (7)	3,863,000 (6)	Boston, Mass.
Chicago Breweries.	2,000,000 (3)	.....	1,941,000 (6)	London, Eng.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool, N. J.	6,031,000 (8)	.....	2,300,000 (5)	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Ry. Terminal & Elevator, N. Y.	1,330,850	1,402,920 (6½)	1,365,500 (6)	Chicago, Ill.
City of Chicago Brewing & Malting.	3,043,750	3,043,750 (8)	3,168,000 (5)	London, Eng.
Clarksburg Fuel, W. Va.	3,000,000	.....	2,500,000 (6)	Fairmont, W. Va.
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing, Ohio.	2,386,500	2,386,500 (6)	5,773,000 (6)	Cleveland, Ohio.
Colonial Sugar, N. J.	2,780,000	.....	2,150,000 (5)	New York City.
Colorado Fuel & Iron, Col.	23,000,000	2,000,000 (8)	19,368,000 (5–6)	Denver, Col.
Compressed Air, N. Y.	6,401,300	755,000	300,000	New York City.
Consolidated Car Heating, W. Va.	1,250,000	.....	.....	Albany, N. Y.
Consolidated Lake Superior, Conn.	72,286,200	27,400,200	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Consolidated Lime, N. J.	1,250,000	1,250,000	.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Con. Ry., Elec. Ltg. & Equip., N. Y.	17,500,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Consolidated Rosendale Cement, N. Y.	500,000	1,000,000 (7)	1,100,000 (5)	New York City.
Consolidated Rubber Tire, N. J.	4,000,000	1,000,000	.....	New York City.
Consolidated Tobacco, N. J.	30,000,000 (20)	.....	156,593,400 (4)	New York City.
Consolidated Wagon & Machine, Utah.	298,860	925,000 (7)	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Consumers' Brewing.	1,600,000	.....	1,600,000 (4)	Philadelphia, Pa.
Continental Coal, W. Va.	3,499,500	.....	3,500,000 (5)	Cleveland, Ohio.
Continental Cotton Oil, N. J.	1,758,674	1,567,012 (7)	.....	New York City.
Continental Gin, Del.	3,000,000	.....	701,000	Dover, Del.
Copper Range Consolidated, N. J.	28,500,000	.....	.....	Boston, Mass.
Corn Products, N. J.	50,000,000	30,000,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
Coxe Bros & Co., Pa.	3,230,250 (4)	.....	.....	New York City.
Crucible Steel Co. of America, N. J.	25,000,000	25,000,000 (7)	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Denver United Breweries, Eng.	1,000,000	1,000,000 (8)	.....	London, Eng.
Development Co. of America, Del.	3,000,000	850,000	.....	New York City.
Diamond Match, Ill.	15,000,000 (10)	.....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Diamond State Steel, Del.	2,000,000	2,250,000 (7)	1,000,000 (4)	Wilmington, Del.
Distillers' Securities Corporat'n, N. J.	32,500,000	.....	16,000,000 (5)	New York City.
Dominion Securities, N. J.	1,500,000	.....	.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Eastman Kodak, N. J.	18,797,500 (10)	6,186,300 (6)	.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Edison Portland Cement, N. J.	9,000,000	1,500,000 (8)	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Electric Boat, N. J.	4,996,000	5,000,000 (8)	.....	New York City.
Electric Storage Battery, N. J.	11,750,000	4,500,000 (1)	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Electric Vehicle, N. J.	9,400,000	7,400,000 (8)	1,675,000 (6)	Hartford, Conn.
Empire Steel & Iron, N. J.	2,281,400	2,500,000 (6)	.....	Catasauqua, Pa.
Fairmont Coal, W. Va.	12,000,000	.....	6,000,000 (5)	Fairmont, W. Va.
Federal Sugar Refining, N. J.	3,800,000	2,000,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Fireproofing, N. J.	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	New York City.
Fisheries, N. J.	532,767	2,000,000 (7)	500,000 (6)	New York City.
General Electric, N. Y.	43,937,400 (8)	.....	2,049,400 (3½)	Schenectady, N. Y.
General Chemical, N. J.	7,410,300 (4)	9,416,000 (6)	.....	Highlands, N. Y.
Great Lakes Towing, N. J.	1,675,000	1,952,850 (7)	.....	Cleveland, Ohio.

INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Name of Company and State of Incorporation.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Location of Main Office.
Great Western Cereal, N. J.	$2,500,000	.....	$1,350,000 (6)	Chicago, Ill.
Hall Signal, Me.	1,900,000 (4)	$100,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Harbison-Walker Refractories, Pa.	18,000,000 (5)	9,600,000 (6)	3,500,000 (6)	Pittsburg, Pa.
Havana Tobacco, N. J.	30,000,000	5,000,000 (5)	7,500,000 (5)	New York City.
Hawaiian Com'l & Sugar, Cal.	10,000,000	.....	2,356,328 (5–5½)	San Francisco, Cal.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling, N. J.	2,000,000	2,000,000 (8)	2,500,000 (6)	New York City.
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe, N. J.	1,650,000	1,650,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield, N. J.	2,000,000	4,000,000 (6)	.....	Gardner, Mass.
Hydraulic-Press Brick, Mo.	3,000,000	.....	.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Illinois Brick, Ill.	4,350,500	3,550,500 (6)	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Indiana Portland Cement, N. J.	5,000,000	.....	2,000,000 (5½)	Indianapolis, Ind.
Indianapolis Breweries, Eng.	675,000	675,000 (8)	800,000 (6)	Indianapolis, Ind.
International Elevating, N. J.	2,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
International Emery & Corundum, N. J	400,000	.....	.....	Jersey City, N. J.
International Fire Engine, N. J.	5,000,000	4,000,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
International Harvester, N. J.	120,000,000	.....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
International Mercantile Marine, N. J.	60,000,000	60,000,000 (6)	75,000,000 (4½)	New York City.
International Nickel, N. J.	12,000,000	12,000,000 (6)	10,000,000	New York City.
International Paper, N. Y.	17,442,800	22,406,700	9,866,000 (6)	Corinth, N. Y.
International Pulp, N. Y.	3,000,000	2,000,000 (8)	.....	New York City.
International Salt, N. J.	18,750,000	.....	7,500,000 (5)	Scranton, Pa.
International Silver, N. J.	9,944,700	6,607,500	6,861,343 (6)	Meriden, Conn.
International Steam Pump, N. J.	12,262,500 (4)	8,850,000 (6)	2,500,000 (6)	New York City.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron, Pa.	1,500,000	1,500,000 (5)	2,652,000 (5)	New York City.
Johns (H. W.)-Manville, N. Y.	3,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Jones (Frank) Brewing.	2,000,000	2,000,000 (7½)	2,500,000	Boston, Mass.
Jones & Laughlin Steel, Pa.	30,000,000	.....	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Kanawha & Hock. Coal & Coke, W. Va	3,500,000	.....	2,750,000 (5)	Columbus, Ohio.
Keystone Watch Case, Pa.	2,200,000 (3)	2,200,000 (5)	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kirby Lumber, Texas.	5,000,000	5,000,000 (1¾)	6,485,000 (6)	Houston, Texas.
Knickerbocker Ice, Ill.	4,000,000	3,000,000 (6)	1,962,000 (5)	Chicago, Ill.
Lackawanna Steel, N. Y.	35,000,000	.....	15,000,000 (5)	West Seneca, N. Y.
Locomobile Co. of America, W. Va.	5,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Macbeth-Evans Glass, Pa.	2,000,000 (8)	.....	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Magnus Metal, N. J.	1,500,000	1,500,000 (8)	.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Malta-Vita Pure Food, N. J.	5,000,000	.....	.....	Battle Creek, Mich.
Manville, N. J.	4,000,000	2,000,000	.....	Providence, R. I.
Marsden, N. J.	30,782,200	1,500,000 (6)	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Massachusetts Breweries, Va.	6,500,000	.....	1,200,000 (5)	Boston, Mass.
Medina Quarry, N. Y.	2,000,000	.....	1,140,500 (5)	Albion, N. Y.
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries.	3,774,250	3,774,250 (8)	3,500,000 (5)	London, Eng.
Mississippi Wire Glass, N. J.	1,900,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Monongahela R. Con. Coal & Coke, Pa	20,000,000 (7)	10,000,000 (7)	9,468,000 (6)	Pittsburg, Pa.
National Asphalt, N. J.	17,000,000	14,000,000 (5)	35,420,675 (5)	New York City.
National Biscuit, N. J.	29,236,000 (4)	23,825,100 (7)	879,000 (6)	Chicago, Ill.
National Bread, N. J.	2,000,000	1,000,000 (8)	.....	New York City.
National Candy, N. J.	5,200,000	2,200,000 (7)	.....	St. Louis, Mo.
National Carbon, N. J.	5,500,000	4,500,000 (7)	.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
National Cash Register, N. J.	4,000,000	1,000,000 (7)	.....	Dayton, Ohio.
National Casket, N. Y.	6,000,000	.....	.....	Oneida, N. Y.
National Enamelling & St'ping, N. J.	15,441,800 (4)	8,396,600 (7)	.....	New York City.
National Fireproofing, Pa.	4,500,000	8,000,000 (7)	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
National Glass, Pa.	1,550,000	1,550,000 (7)	2,000,000 (6)	Pittsburg, Pa.
National Lead, N. J.	14,905,400	14,904,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
National Rice Milling, N. J.	335,220	669,500 (8)	.....	New Orleans, La.
National Roofing & Corrug't'g, W. Va.	5,000,000	.....	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.
National Sugar, N. J.	10,000,000	10,000,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
New England Brick, N. J.	1,250,000 (6)	1,850,000 (7)	850,000 (6)	Boston, Mass.
New England Cons. Ice, N. J.	11,000,000	3,000,000 (6)	.....	Boston, Mass.
New England Cotton Yarn, N. J.	5,000,000	5,000,000 (7)	5,523,000 (5)	New Bedford, Mass.
New Jersey Zinc, N. J.	10,000,000 (12)	.....	10,000,000 (4)	New York City.
New York Air Brake, N. J.	8,012,500 (8)	.....	.....	New York City.
New York & Kentucky, N. Y.	1,000,000	1,000,000 (7)	.....	Rochester, N. Y.
New York Breweries.	1,500,000	1,500,000 (8)	1,500,000 (6)	London, Eng.
New York Dock, N. Y.	7,000,000	10,000,000 (5)	11,580,000 (4)	New York City.
Nicholson File, R. I.	2,500,000 (10)	.....	.....	Providence, R. I.
Niles-Bement-Pond, N. J.	5,000,000 (6)	2,000,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Norfolk Ref., Storage & Ice, Va.	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000 (5)	Norfolk, Va.
North American, N. J.	17,000,000 (4)	.....	.....	New York City.
Northern Commercial, N. J.	1,622,800	.....	2,370,000 (5)	San Francisco, Cal.
Northern Securities, N. J.	400,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Otis Elevator, N. J.	6,350,000 (2)	5,590,000 (6)	.....	New York City.
Pacific Coast Biscuit, N. J.	1,237,500	.....	925,000 (6)	Portland, Ore.
Pacific Coast, N. J.	7,000,000 (5)	5,525,000 (5)	4,446,000 (5)	New York City.
Pacific Hardware & Steel, N. J.	7,000,000	3,000,000 (6)	.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Pacific Packing & Navigation, N. J.	6,150,000	7,100,000 (7)	1,500,000	New York City.
Penna. Central Brewing, Pa.	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,760,000 (5)	Scranton, Pa.
Penna. Furnace.	2,100,000	.....	.....	Boston, Mass.
Penna Salt Mfg., Pa.	3,000,000 (12)	.....	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Penna. Steel Co. of New Jersey, N. J.	10,750,000	16,500,000 (3½)	7,500,000 (5–6)	Camden, N. J.
People's Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J.	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	Trenton, N. J.
Pepperell Mfg., Me.	2,556,000 (6)	.....	.....	Boston, Mass.
Pittsburg Brewing, Pa.	6,500,000 (5)	6,500,000 (7)	6,500,000 (6)	Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsburg Coal, N. J.	32,000,000	32,000,000 (7)	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsburg Plate Glass, Pa.	9,850,000	150,000 (12)	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsburg Stove & Range, Pa.	1,000,000	1,000,000 (7)	.....	Alleghany, Pa.
Pitts. Valve, F'dry & Construction, Pa	1,150,000	.....	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Planters' Compress, Me.	6,750,000	3,250,000	.....	Boston, Mass.
Pneumatic Signal, N. Y.	3,000,000	.....	.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Pressed Steel Car, N. J.	12,500,000 (5)	12,500,000 (7)	3,500,000 (5)	Jersey City, N. J.
Pullman.	74,000,000 (8)	.....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Pure Oil, N. J.	8,000,000	2,000,000 (6)	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Quaker Oats, N. J.	4,000,000	7,500,000 (7)	.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Railroad Securities, N. J.	4,750,000 (4)	2,575,000 (4)	8,000,000 (3½)	New York City.
Railway Steel Spring, N. J.	13,500,000	13,500,000 (7)	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Railways Co. General, N. J.	1,200,000	.....	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Reece Buttonhole Machine, Me.	1,000,000 (12)	.....	.....	Boston, Mass.
Republic Iron & Steel, N. J.	27,352,000	20,852,000 (7)	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Rochester Optical & Camera, N. Y.	1,250,000	1,350,000 (7)	.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, N. J.	67,855,200	47,497,800 (4)	.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Rogers, William A. (Ltd.), Can. §	750,000	600,000 (7)	.....	Toronto, Can.
Royal Baking Powder, N. J.	10,000,000	10,000,000 (6)	.....	New York City.

INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Name of Company and State of Incorporation.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Location of Main Office.
Rubber Goods Mfg., N. J.	$16,941,700	$8,051,400 (7)	.....	New Brunswick, N. J.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting, N. J.	4,849,000 (12)	.....	.....	New York City.
St. Louis Brewing Assn., Mo.	5,088,624	.....	$4,961,000	St. Louis, Mo.
San Francisco Breweries, Eng.	420,000	630,000 (8)	2,500,000	San Francisco, Cal.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron, N. J.	7,500,000	6,700,000 (7)	4,000,000 (4½–6)	Birmingham, Ala.
Somerset Coal, Pa.	4,000,000	4,000,000 (5)	.....	New York City.
Southern Car & Foundry, N. J.	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	Birmingham, Ala.
Southern Cotton Oil, N. J.	10,000,000 (8)	.....	.....	New York City.
Springfield Breweries, W. Va.	1,150,000	1,150,000 (8)	1,030,000 (6)	Springfield, Mass.
Squire, John P. & Co., N. J.	6,000,000	1,500,000 (6)	.....	Boston, Mass.
Standard Chain, N. J.	1,277,200	1,031,400	568,000 (6)	Pittsburg, Pa.
Standard Milling, N. J.	4,600,000	6,900,000 (5)	5,750,000 (5)	New York City.
Standard Oil, N. J.	97,500,000 (45)	.....	.....	New York City.
Standard Quarrying & Cons., N. J.	500,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Standard Rope & Twine, N. J.	12,000,000	.....	9,590,330 (5–6)	New York City.
Standard Sanitary Mfg., N. J.	2,068,500	1,904,500 (7)	1,757,000 (6)	Pittsburg, Pa.
Standard Screw, N. J.	900,000	600,000	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Standard Shoe Machinery, N. J.	2,500,000	1,500,000	.....	New York City.
Standard Table Oilcloth, N. J.	4,000,000	4,000,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile, N. J.	1,012,000	.....	300,000 (6)	New York City.
Stirling Co.	625,000	1,250,000 (8)	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Street's Western Stable Car Line, Ill.	3,834,800 (8)	776,000 (7)	250,000 (5)	Chicago, Ill.
Susquehanna Iron & Steel, Pa.	1,500,000	.....	300,000 (6)	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tacoma, Wash.	2,600,000	.....	.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R., Tenn.	22,553,060	248,000 (8)	4,000,000 (4½–6)	Birmingham, Ala.
Thomas Iron, Pa.	2,500,000	.....	.....	Easton, Pa.
Tidewater Steel, Pa.	1,500,000	600,000 (6)	.....	Chester, Pa.
Trenton Potteries, N. J.	1,750,000	1,250,000 (8)	.....	Trenton, N. J.
Tubular Despatch, N. Y.	1,500,000	.....	600,000 (5)	New York City.
Union Bag & Paper, N. J.	16,000,000	11,000,000 (7)	.....	New York City.
Union Carbide, Va.	6,000,000 (4)	.....	500,000 (6)	New York City.
Union Iron & Steel, Del.	335,100	766,800 (7)	.....	New York City.
Union Switch & Signal, Pa.	997,950 (6)	497,600 (9)	500,000 (5)	Swissdale, Pa.
Union Typewriter, N. J.	10,000,000 (6)	10,000,000 (7–8)	.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Union Waxed & Parchm't Paper, N. J.	1,000,000	800,000 (7)	600,000 (6)	New York City.
United Boxboard & Paper, N. J.	14,018,500	14,948,900	2,000,000 (5)	New York City.
United Breweries, N. J.	5,463,000	.....	3,413,000 (6)	Chicago, Ill.
United Button, Del.	799,900	1,007,700 (8)	525,000 (6)	Boston, Mass.
United Copper, N. J.	45,000,000	5,000,000 (6)	.....	Hoboken, N. J.
United Engineering & Foundry, Pa.	3,000,000	2,500,000 (7)	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
United Fruit, N. J.	12,369,500 (6)	.....	4,000,000 (5)	Boston, Mass.
United Mattress Machinery, W. Va.	400,000	200,000 (8)	.....	Boston, Mass.
United Shoe Machinery, N. J.	10,720,300 (8)	9,936,450 (6)	.....	Boston, Mass.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle, N. J.	1,001,000 (6)	650,000 (7)	120,000 (6)	Providence, R. I.
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry, N. J.	12,500,000	12,500,000 (4)	.....	New York City.
U. S. Cigar Co., Del.	2,470,000	1,405,000 (7)	985,000 (6)	Pittsburg, Pa.
U. S. Cotton Duck Corp'n, N. J.	10,000,000	3,100,000 (6)	13,000,000 (5)	Baltimore, Md.
U. S. Envelope, Me.	750,000	3,750,000 (6)	2,000,000 (6)	Springfield, Mass.
U. S. Finishing, N. J.	1,000,000	2,000,000 (7)	1,750,000 (5)	New York City.
U. S. Glass, Pa.	3,458,100	690,000 (8)	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
U. S. Gypsum, N. J.	3,000,000	4,500,000 (7)	1,000,000 (5)	Chicago, Ill.
U. S. Leather, N. J.	62,882,300	62,282,300	5,280,000 (6)	New York City.
U. S. Paving, N. J.	2,000,000	.....	.....	Boston, Mass.
U. S. Playing Card, N. J.	3,012,000 (6)	.....	.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
U. S. Printing, Ohio	3,376,300	.....	.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
U. S. Realty & Construction, N. J.	33,198,000	27,011,110 (6)	.....	New York City.
U. S. Reduction & Refining, N. J.	5,885,000 (4)	3,923,300 (6)	.....	Colorado Springs, Col.
U. S. Rubber, N. J.	23,660,000	23,525,500 (8)	12,000,000 (5)	New York City.
U. S. Shipbuilding, N. J.	25,000,000	20,000,000	24,500,000 (5)	New York City.
U. S. Steel Corporation, N. J.	508,495,200 (2)	510,314,100 (7)	553,450,000 (5)	New York City.
U. S. Voting Machine, N. Y.	1,000,000	.....	.....	Rochester, N. Y.
United Wire & Supply, R. I.	500,000	500,000 (7)	.....	Providence, R. I.
Universal Tobacco, N. J.	10,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Utah Fuel, N. J.	10,000,000	.....	750,000 (5)	New York City.
Utica St. & M'f'k Val. Cot. Mills, N. Y.	2,000,000 (6)	.....	.....	Utica, N. Y.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical, N. J.	27,984,400 (5)	12,000,000 (8)	.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke, Va.	8,641,600	.....	9,000,000 (5)	Bristol, Va.
Vulcan Detinning, N. J.	2,000,000	1,500,000 (7)	.....	Sewaren, N. J.
Washburn Wire, Me.	1,250,000	2,500,000 (7)	.....	Phillipsdale, R. I.
Western Consolidated Granite, Ill.	300,000	300,000 (6)	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Western Stone, Ill.	2,250,000	.....	272,000 (5)	Chicago, Ill.
Westinghouse Air Brake, Pa.	10,976,950 (24)	.....	.....	Wilmerding, Pa.
Westinghouse Automatic Air & Steam Coupler, Mo.	5,000,000	.....	.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg., Pa.	14,030,576 (7)	3,998,700 (7)	3,050,000 (5)	Pittsburg, Pa.
Wheeling Cons. Coal, W. Va.	5,000,000	.....	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.
White Mountain Paper, N. J.	10,000,000	5,000,000 (7)	10,000,000 (5)	Portsmouth, N. H.
Wisconsin Lime & Cement, N. J.	5,000,000	.....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Yellow Pine, N. J.	1,141,300	704,400	.....	New York City.

* $1,250,000 pays 6 per cent; $1,250,000 pays 8 per cent. † $5,000,000 pays 5 per cent; $5,000,000 pays 6 per cent. ‡ 60 cents per share per month. ‖ 75 cents per share per annum. § Factories in the United States.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL AND "NATURAL" MONOPOLIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name of Company and State of Incorporation.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Location of Main Office.
Adams Express.	$12,000,000 (6)	.....	$12,000,000 (4)	New York City.
American District Telegraph, N. Y.	3,844,400 (2)	.....	.....	New York City.
American Express.	18,000,000 (8)	.....	.....	New York City.
American Light & Traction, N. J.	4,444,400	$8,570,800 (6)	.....	New York City.
American Railways, N. J.	3,902,000 (6)	.....	2,500,000 (5)	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Telephone & Telegraph, N. Y.	136,833,500	.....	38,000,000 (4)	Boston, Mass.
Bay State Gas, Del.	100,000,000	.....	11,159,500 (5)	Wilmington, Del.
Birmingham Ry., Light & Power, Ala.	3,500,000	1,500,000 (6)	5,561,000 (5)	Birmingham, Ala.
Boston Electric Light, Mass.	3,000,000 (9)	.....	293,000 (6)	Boston, Mass.
Boston Elevated Railway, Mass.	10,000,000 (6)	.....	.....	Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn Ferry.	7,500,000	.....	8,050,000 (5–6)	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit, N. Y.	45,000,000	.....	.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Union Gas, N. Y.	15,000,000 (8)	.....	14,524,000 (5)	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo Gas, N. Y.	7,000,000	1,710,000 (6)	5,900,000 (5)	Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL AND "NATURAL" MONOPOLIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Name of Company and State of Incorporation.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Location of Main Office.
California Gas & Electric Corp'n, Cal.	$8,900,000	.....	$7,550,000 (5)	San Francisco, Cal.
Central Union Telephone	5,039,774	.....	6,000,000 (5)	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago City Railway, Ill.	18,000,000 (6)	.....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Edison, Ill.	9,866,000 (8)	.....	5,508,000 (5–6)	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Telephone, Ill.	12,000,000 (10)	.....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Union Traction, Ill.	20,000,000	$12,000,000	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Gas & Electric, Ohio	29,000,000 (4)	.....	.....	Cincinnati, O.
Cin., Newp't & Cov'g'n Lt. & Trac., N.J.	3,800,000	5,000,000 (4½)	3,100,000 (5)	Covington, Ky.
Cincinnati Street Railway, Ohio	18,011,450 (5¾)	.....	.....	Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Electric Railway	13,000,000	.....	4,350,000 (5–6)	Cleveland, O.
Columbus Gaslight & Heating, W. Va.	1,700,000	3,600,000 (6)	.....	Columbus, O.
Commercial Cable, N. Y.	15,000,000 (9)	.....	20,000,000 (4)	New York City.
Commonwealth Electric, Ill.	5,000,000	.....	4,167,000 (5)	Chicago, Ill.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting, Conn.	11,000,000	4,000,000 (5)	8,482,000 (4½)	Bridgeport, Conn.
Cons. Gas of Baltimore, Md.	10,770,968	.....	4,584,500 (4½–6)	Baltimore, Md.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, N. Y	72,916,500 (8)	.....	1,461,000 (5)	New York City.
Cumberland Telephone & Teleg'ph, Ky.	9,106,200 (7)	.....	1,133,000 (5)	Nashville, Tenn.
Detroit United Railway, Mich.	12,500,000 (4)	.....	25,000,000 (4½)	Detroit, Mich.
Edison Elec. Illuminat'g (Boston), Mass.	8,635,500 (8)	.....	.....	Boston, Mass.
Georgia Railway & Electric, Ga.	5,000,000	1,800,000 (5)	4,000,000 (5)	Atlanta, Ga.
Hudson County Gas, N. J.	10,500,000	.....	9,160,000 (5)	Jersey City, N. J.
Indianapolis Street Railroad, Ind.	5,000,000	.....	6,000,000 (4)	Indianapolis, Ind.
Interborough Rapid Transit, N. Y.	35,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
International Power, N. J.	6,400,000	600,000	200,000 (4)	New York City.
International Traction (Buffalo), N. Y.	10,000,000	5,000,000 (4)	30,000,000 (4)	Buffalo, N. Y.
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	20,000,000	.....	10,904,000 (4)	Hoboken, N. J.
Kansas City Gas., Mo.	5,000,000	.....	4,087,000 (5)	Kansas City, Mo.
Keystone Telephone, N. J.	5,000,000	2,000,000 (6)	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kings Co. Electric Light & Power, N.Y.	3,500,000 (6)	.....	7,676,000 (5–6)	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Laclede Gaslight, Mo.	8,500,000	2,500,000 (5)	10,850,000 (5)	St. Louis, Mo.
Lake Shore Electric Railway, Ohio	4,500,000	1,500,000	4,000,000 (5)	Toledo, O.
Lake St. Elevated R.R. (Chicago), Ill.	10,000,000	.....	5,860,000 (5)	Chicago, Ill.
Lehigh Valley Traction, Pa.	2,500,000	500,000	3,000,000 (4)	Allentown, Pa.
Louisville Railway, Ky.	3,500,000 (4)	2,500,000 (5)	5,987,000 (4½–5)	Louisville, Ky.
Manhattan Railway, N. Y.	55,200,000 (6)	.....	40,000,000 (4)	New York City.
Manhattan Transit, N. Y.	6,000,000	.....	600,000 (4)	New York City.
Marconi Wireless Tel. of Am., N. J.	6,150,000	.....	.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Massachusetts Electric Co.'s	17,432,400	15,057,400 (4)	2,700,000 (4½)	Boston, Mass.
Massachusetts Gas Companies	25,000,000	25,000,000 (4)	.....	Boston, Mass.
Mergenthaler Linotype, N. Y.	10,000,000 (20)	.....	.....	New York City.
Metropol'n Securities (New York), N. Y.	30,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Metropol'n Street Ry. (Kansas City)	5,636,800 (5)	.....	8,044,000 (5)	Kansas City, Mo.
Met. Street Ry. (New York), N. Y.	52,000,000 (7)	.....	12,780,000 (4)	New York City.
Met. West Side Elev. Ry. (Ch'go), Ill.	7,500,000	8,708,100 (3)	12,808,000 (4)	Chicago, Ill.
Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light, Wis.	7,000,000	4,500,000 (6)	6,500,000 (5)	Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis General Electric, N. J.	1,500,000	750,000 (6)	1,969,000 (5–6)	Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri Edison Electric, Mo.	2,000,000	2,000,000 (5)	4,000,000 (5–6)	St. Louis, Mo.
Nashville Railway, Tenn.	5,470,000	.....	2,384,000 (5)	Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans Railways, N. J.	40,000,000	.....	40,000,000	New Orleans, La.
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, N. Y.	5,000,000	3,500,000 (6)	4,500,000 (5)	New York City.
N. Y. Telephone, N. Y.	30,000,000 (6)	.....	.....	New York City.
Niagara Falls Power, N. Y.	3,331,000	.....	12,496,000 (5–6)	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Portsmouth & N'p't News, Va.	4,000,000	.....	5,000,000 (5)	Norfolk, Va.
North Jersey Street Ry., N. J.	15,000,000	.....	7,500,000 (4)	Jersey City, N. J.
Northern Ohio Traction & Light, Ohio.	6,500,000	.....	1,750,000 (4)	Akron, O.
Northwestern Elevated R. R., Ill.	5,000,000	5,000,000 (5)	14,000,000 (4)	Chicago, Ill.
Oakland Transit Cons., Cal.	6,900,000	.....	4,433,000 (5)	Oakland, Cal.
Ohio & Ind. Cons. Nat. & Ill. Gas, N. J.	9,000,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Old Colony Street Railway	5,777,700 (5)	.....	.....	Boston, Mass.
Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Ry.	5,000,000	4,000,000	.....	Omaha, Neb.
Pacific Light & Power	10,000,000	.....	2,011,000 (5)	Los Angeles, Cal.
Paterson & Passaic Gas & Elec., N. J.	5,000,000	.....	3,802,000 (5)	Paterson, N. J.
People's Gaslight & Coke (Chicago), Ill.	32,969,100 (6)	.....	12,000,000 (5–6)	Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.	28,952,550 (5)	5,744,600 (5)	17,412,850 (5)	Pittsburg, Pa.
Philadelphia Electric, N. J.	25,000,000	.....	26,313,000 (4–5)	Philadelphia, Pa.
Postum Cereal (Limited), Mich.	4,000,000 (20)	1,000,000 (4)	.....	Battle Creek, Mich.
Rhode Island Securities, N. J.	12,000,000	.....	3,500,000 (4)	Providence, R. I.
Rochester Railway, N. Y.	2,500,000	2,500,000 (5)	4,382,000 (5–6)	Rochester, N. Y.
St. Louis & Suburban, Mo.	7,500,000	.....	5,400,000 (5)	St. Louis, Mo.
San Francisco Gas & Electric, Cal.	13,030,166	.....	623,000 (6)	San Francisco, Cal.
Savannah Electric, Ga.	2,500,000	1,000,000 (6)	1,500,000 (5)	Boston, Mass.
Scott-Janney Electric, N. J.	15,000,000	15,000,000 (7)	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Scranton Railway, Pa.	3,000,000	.....	1,400,000 (5)	Philadelphia, Pa.
Seattle Electric, Wash.	4,600,000	3,000,000 (6)	4,518,000 (5)	Seattle, Wash.
So. Jersey Gas, Elec. & Trac., N. J.	5,889,000	.....	6,000,000 (5)	Camden, N. J.
South Side Elevated R. R., Ill.	10,323,800 (4)	.....	750,000 (4½)	Chicago, Ill.
Syracuse Lighting, N. Y.	3,000,000	1,000,000 (5)	2,000,000 (5)	Syracuse, N. Y.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Ry., N. Y.	2,750,000	1,250,000 (6)	3,086,000 (5)	Syracuse, N. Y.
Teleph., Tel. & Cable Co. of Am., N. J.	7,500,000	.....	.....	New York City.
Temple Iron, Pa.	2,500,000 (6)	.....	3,284,000 (4)	Reading, Pa.
Toledo Railways & Light, Ohio	12,000,000	.....	4,000,000 (4)	Toledo, O.
Twin City Rapid Transit, N. J.	16,511,000 (5)	3,000,000 (7)	.....	N. Minneapolis, Minn.
Union Electric Light & Power, Mo.	8,000,000	2,000,000 (5)	2,448,000 (5)	St. Louis, Mo.
Union Traction, Pa.	30,000,000 (3)	.....	29,730,114 (4)	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union Traction of Indiana, Ind.	4,000,000	1,000,000 (5)	4,272,000 (5)	Anderson, Ind.
United Electric Co. of N. J., N. J.	20,000,000	.....	16,110,000 (4)	Newark, N. J.
United Gas Improvement, Pa.	28,250,000 (8)	.....	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
United Lighting & Heating, N. J.	6,000,000	5,794,800 (6)	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
United Railways of St. Louis, Mo.	17,261,300	16,755,400 (5)	28,292,000 (4)	St. Louis, Mo.
United Rys. & Elec. of Baltimore, Md.	15,000,000	65,305 (4)	39,165,695 (4)	Baltimore, Md.
Un. Rys. Investment of San Fran., N. J.	10,000,000	15,000,000 (5)	.....	San Francisco, Cal.
U. S. Express	10,000,000 (4)	.....	.....	New York City.
United Traction (Albany)	4,999,950 (5)	.....	567,000 (4½)	Albany, N. Y.
Virginia Passenger & Power, Va.	10,000,000	4,000,000 (6)	7,180,000 (5)	New York City.
Washington Ry. & Electric	6,500,000	8,500,000 (5)	8,391,350 (4)	Washington, D. C.
Wells-Fargo Co., Col.	8,000,000 (8)	.....	.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Westchester Lighting, N. Y.	10,000,000	2,500,000 (5)	4,260,000 (5)	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Western Gas (Milwaukee), N. Y.	4,000,000	.....	6,000,000 (4)	New York City.
Western Telephone & Telegraph, N. J.	16,000,000	16,000,000 (4)	9,835,966 (5)	Boston, Mass.
Western Union Telegraph, N. Y.	97,370,000 (5)	.....	21,504,000 (4½–5)	New York City.
Wilkesbarre & Wyo. Valley Trac., Pa.	5,000,000	.....	1,850,000 (5)	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & Light, N. J.	2,500,000	.....	2,968,000 (5)	Youngstown, O.

Income of Universities and Colleges, 1901-1902.

(Prepared for The American Almanac by the United States Bureau of Education.)

State or Territory.	Income in 1901-1902. From Tuition Fees.	From Productive Funds.	From U.S.Gov't, State, or Municipal Appropriations.	Total Income.	Libraries Bound Volumes.	Value of Scientific Apparatus.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Productive Funds.	Benefactions.
U. S.	$9,311,572	$7,322,254	$6,095,744	$25,112,169	8,784,307	$17,269,534	$154,529,288	$164,298,786	$14,840,629
N. At. Div	4,363,716	3,396,771	702,121	9,382,226	3,981,318	8,297,469	64,519,320	79,129,996	6,386,315
S. At. Div.	717,368	495,877	717,417	2,115,295	949,103	969,255	16,352,083	9,165,361	737,210
S. Cen. Div	744,035	531,282	585,986	2,172,238	601,419	1,287,307	12,205,092	8,661,561	542,009
N. Cen. Div	3,107,067	1,857,487	3,141,433	8,944,906	2,779,249	5,463,856	50,705,024	41,674,865	6,787,354
West. Div.	379,386	1,040,837	948,787	2,497,504	473,218	1,251,647	10,747,769	25,667,003	387,741
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Maine	77,024	72,428	55,000	223,841	157,088	136,304	1,587,819	1,908,106	114,495
N. H.	71,885	93,419	15,000	187,122	87,000	200,800	1,150,000	2,429,594	50,240
Vermont	21,556	38,189	55,600	132,943	96,366	113,000	835,000	895,500	52,500
Mass.	1,000,040	895,578	....	2,025,274	856,077	1,946,500	9,973,271	20,022,157	1,308,683
R. I.	88,834	85,138	....	180,246	125,000	100,000	1,200,000	2,225,621	395,307
Conn.	512,371	358,585	....	936,860	456,130	602,500	7,231,700	8,193,754	696,355
New York.	1,542,198	1,219,569	305,618	3,633,951	1,201,044	2,401,593	23,326,637	28,529,403	2,023,628
New Jersey	131,867	143,669	40,000	315,959	256,120	680,600	4,046,500	3,000,000	79,447
Pa.	917,941	490,196	230,903	1,746,030	746,493	2,116,172	15,168,393	11,925,861	1,665,654
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Delaware	60	4,980	55,500	68,697	12,400	31,800	149,000	83,000	....
Maryland	128,242	122,361	108,200	372,996	221,600	200,794	2,341,127	2,588,943	40,500
D. of Col.	204,030	75,653	107,100	435,571	177,557	260,025	4,807,607	1,371,349	57,037
Virginia	155,337	109,202	75,000	372,287	182,650	110,200	2,950,000	1,968,203	168,000
W. Va.	14,303	8,543	191,550	227,124	25,000	35,000	840,000	179,370	15,250
N. Car.	114,834	64,489	39,100	238,940	132,000	103,650	2,100,000	1,090,459	198,226
S. Carolina	29,488	30,380	32,550	113,513	85,025	95,450	1,034,500	557,150	25,717
Georgia	46,560	50,137	29,667	145,296	88,621	45,350	1,553,000	899,587	161,602
Florida	24,514	30,132	78,750	140,871	24,250	86,986	576,849	427,300	70,878
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Kentucky.	61,570	90,527	91,453	277,860	98,800	126,170	1,562,615	1,871,853	137,777
Tennessee.	249,022	146,991	60,000	581,892	197,055	507,962	3,745,477	2,851,879	76,862
Alabama	47,200	26,500	10,600	133,650	62,250	116,125	988,000	350,000	15,000
Mississippi	30,545	54,000	3,500	95,045	30,238	106,150	515,000	954,000	55,000
Louisiana.	107,259	110,819	48,651	284,623	72,130	167,600	2,453,000	1,678,813	36,650
Texas.	184,108	89,645	165,000	498,755	101,000	150,900	2,130,000	759,016	152,120
Arkansas.	55,161	12,800	86,782	167,843	29,746	74,700	576,000	195,000	56,700
Oklahoma.	1,500	....	120,000	121,500	7,000	35,000	150,000	....	....
Ind. Ter.	5,670	....	....	11,070	3,200	2,700	85,000	1,000	11,900
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Ohio.	438,986	383,145	435,982	1,431,206	628,467	798,467	10,356,266	7,868,196	1,237,276
Indiana.	173,297	208,499	100,000	504,956	222,790	378,180	4,140,970	2,286,256	354,450
Illinois.	1,074,455	516,371	564,561	2,329,436	622,687	1,152,560	11,777,926	14,029,149	3,238,098
Michigan.	262,244	1206,17	403,525	914,091	271,947	948,231	2,740,657	1,950,530	90,332
Wisconsin.	110,253	87,279	329,000	610,740	157,571	355,561	2,674,842	2,324,986	411,628
Minnesota.	175,513	79,825	446,181	758,524	148,200	312,000	2,772,215	1,884,142	83,491
Iowa.	270,528	100,703	188,775	640,437	210,810	407,317	3,118,498	2,206,038	720,604
Missouri.	280,191	236,344	203,650	765,646	233,690	403,324	4,827,000	7,524,439	404,177
N. Dak.	10,091	7,000	50,000	73,280	14,425	25,925	2,582,000	65,000	14,500
S. Dak.	28,150	6,600	40,000	83,531	23,500	54,000	426,650	121,090	39,000
Nebraska.	115,750	82,524	159,950	369,916	91,208	346,291	1,917,100	888,903	88,369
Kansas.	167,609	28,580	220,000	463,143	153,954	282,000	3,370,900	526,136	105,429
WESTERN DIVISION.									
Montana.	....	15,000	35,765	50,765	6,150	50,000	125,000	500,000	250
Wyoming.	474	....	63,855	65,711	15,000	90,000	250,000	21,451	....
Colorado.	94,252	38,394	80,000	249,938	73,000	69,297	1,402,300	574,444	43,717
N. Mexico.	350	....	13,200	13,350	6,000	2,000	75,000	....	200
Arizona.	1,491	....	60,877	64,828	5,828	32,877	123,434	....	....
Utah.	19,090	23,513	66,436	129,221	24,500	69,891	420,477	409,061	594
Nevada.	....	5,160	68,340	74,098	8,425	47,782	197,961	129,000	....
Idaho.	300	....	51,000	52,266	4,500	50,000	200,000	....	150
Wash.	69,185	13,000	75,000	176,861	54,276	75,400	1,485,000	250,000	71,500
Oregon.	30,397	24,480	47,760	109,077	39,589	32,300	569,000	437,500	37,804
California.	163,847	921,290	386,754	1,511,389	235,950	732,100	5,899,597	23,345,547	233,526

PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES FOR MEN AND FOR BOTH SEXES—1901-1902.

State or Territory, 1901-1902.	Number of Institutions.	Professors and Instructors. Total Number.		Students. Preparatory Department.		Collegiate Department.		Graduate Department.		Professional Department.		Total Number.	
		Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
U. S.	464	13,951	1,994	32,094	14,508	62,430	21,051	4,504	1,610	4,622	87	103,650	37,256
N. At. Div.	85	4,559	179	6,408	960	22,903	2,629	1,920	484	1,559	15	32,790	4,088
S. At. Div.	73	1,499	172	3,465	1,532	6,629	1,081	492	38	449	3	11,035	2,654
S. Cen. Div.	77	1,422	309	5,761	3,026	6,467	2,472	217	92	544	4	12,989	5,594
N. Cen. Div.	190	5,284	1,149	13,871	7,188	21,993	12,043	1,639	785	1,701	64	39,204	20,080
West. Div.	39	1,187	185	2,589	1,802	4,438	2,826	236	211	369	1	7,632	4,840
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.													
Maine	4	122	2	....	....	859	226	9	4	34	....	902	230
N. H.	2	89	....	86	....	690	....	23	....	18	....	799	....
Vermont	3	87	....	....	....	374	98	3	....	31	....	408	98
Mass.	9	920	18	466	25	4,055	433	409	35	401	8	5,331	501
R. I.	1	76	1	....	....	650	176	57	37	....	....	707	213
Conn.	3	360	....	....	....	2,305	42	314	43	92	....	2,711	85
New York.	23	1,682	72	3,724	241	6,279	1,005	675	298	620	7	11,298	1,551
New Jersey	5	173	5	252	48	1,582	....	124	....	5	....	1,963	48
Pa.	35	1,050	81	1,898	646	6,109	649	306	67	358	....	8,671	1,362

PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS, STUDENTS, ETC.—Continued.

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

State or Territory, 1901-1902.	Number of Institutions.	Professors and Instructors. Total Number.		Students. Preparatory Department.		Collegiate Department.		Graduate Department.		Professional Department.		Total Number.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
Delaware	2	23	2	25	20	131	7	4	....	....	....	160	27
Maryland	11	292	18	658	79	766	129	174	....	68	1	1,666	209
D. of Col	7	462	15	515	35	553	187	147	16	241	1	1,456	239
Virginia	11	173	10	306	114	1,318	107	48	....	45	....	1,717	221
W. Virginia	3	52	11	222	71	328	107	26	3	4	....	580	181
N. Carolina	14	234	29	658	314	1,446	178	42	2	62	....	2,208	494
S. Carolina	9	90	12	380	287	848	87	30	3	5	....	1,263	377
Georgia	11	109	41	394	270	1,086	204	21	12	17	....	1,518	486
Florida	5	64	34	307	342	153	75	....	2	7	1	467	420
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.													
Kentucky	11	264	53	1,333	654	987	309	22	9	117	....	2,459	972
Tennessee	24	497	106	1,711	994	1,718	791	102	23	245	....	3,776	1,808
Alabama	6	96	3	112	85	618	73	6	1	31	....	767	159
Mississippi	4	54	2	172	18	499	23	23	3	5	....	699	44
Louisiana	8	166	43	545	265	881	266	38	32	54	2	1,518	563
Texas	14	214	55	1,089	516	1,218	567	20	23	50	2	2,377	1,108
Arkansas	7	102	28	554	315	402	398	3	1	37	....	1,086	714
Oklahoma	1	21	2	133	89	44	32	3	....	5	....	185	121
Ind. Ter	2	8	17	112	92	10	13	....	....	....	....	122	105
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.													
Ohio	34	1,017	195	2,253	1,237	3,848	1,962	113	50	322	3	6,536	3,252
Indiana	13	244	38	851	261	2,014	897	74	53	21	....	2,960	1,191
Illinois	31	1,190	249	2,442	1,310	4,025	2,695	811	389	458	42	7,136	4,436
Michigan	9	335	57	433	174	1,728	959	95	44	137	3	2,393	1,180
Wisconsin	9	276	36	618	80	2,284	680	100	41	51	1	3,053	802
Minnesota	9	419	56	1,121	288	1,624	925	134	52	221	6	3,100	1,271
Iowa	25	480	179	1,435	1,088	1,837	1,363	112	57	168	5	3,552	2,513
Missouri	22	495	107	2,141	1,122	1,959	799	62	25	133	....	4,295	1,946
N. Dak	3	48	11	189	192	101	57	9	2	10	....	309	251
S. Dak	5	54	30	359	314	142	100	2	....	2	....	505	414
Nebraska	10	342	83	843	445	1,103	818	60	50	69	....	2,075	1,313
Kansas	20	384	108	1,186	677	1,328	788	67	42	109	4	2,690	1,511
WESTERN DIVISION.													
Montana	1	8	5	86	90	32	28	....	3	....	....	118	121
Wyoming	1	15	3	58	35	37	40	3	1	....	....	98	76
Colorado	4	265	32	400	315	514	409	57	24	151	1	1,122	749
N. Mexico	1	8	2	45	38	7	3	....	....	....	....	52	41
Arizona	1	11	5	82	60	48	21	2	2	....	....	132	83
Utah	2	56	5	520	467	148	119	2	....	....	....	670	586
Nevada	1	17	6	63	65	112	91	3	....	....	....	178	156
Idaho	1	15	6	76	58	77	69	1	2	....	....	154	129
Wash.	7	96	29	368	173	572	192	5	8	8	....	953	373
Oregon	8	151	39	223	168	343	213	3	....	56	....	625	381
California	12	545	53	668	333	2,548	1,641	160	171	154	....	3,530	2,145

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1901-1902—POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS.

State or Territory.	Estimated Total Population in 1902.	Pupils Enrolled in the Elementary and Secondary Common Schools.	Per Cent of the Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Teachers. Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	78,544,816	15,925,887	20.28	10,999,273	122,393	317,204	439,596
North Atlantic Division	21,802,750	3,733,683	17.12	2,741,360	18,069	90,003	108,072
South Atlantic Division	10,696,435	2,279,290	21.31	1,445,794	19,567	31,818	51,385
South Central Division	14,715,700	3,156,590	21.45	2,097,819	30,625	34,848	65,500
North Central Division	26,912,400	5,866,396	21.80	4,101,022	48,152	139,691	187,843
Western Division	4,417,531	889,928	20.15	613,275	5,952	20,844	26,796
North Atlantic Division.							
Maine	700,750	133,537	19.06	98,918	943	5,691	6,634
New Hampshire	419,000	67,250	16.05	49,280	207	2,169	2,376
Vermont	345,900	65,008	18.79	49,220	458	3,448	3,906
Massachusetts (1900-1901)	2,856,000	468,188	16.39	371,048	1,214	12,408	13,622
Rhode Island	451,000	69,357	15.38	50,519	172	1,830	2,002
Connecticut	955,600	161,545	16.91	118,056	389	3,929	4,318
New York	7,553,500	1,268,625	16.80	908,401	5,060	31,576	36,636
New Jersey	1,986,000	336,664	16.95	223,960	1,041	6,897	7,938
Pennsylvania	6,535,000	1,163,509	17.80	871,958	8,585	22,055	30,640
South Atlantic Division.							
Delaware (1899-1900)	184,735	36,895	19.98	25,300	210	621	831
Maryland (1900-1901)	1,204,000	224,004	18.60	135,515	1,071	3,965	5,036
District of Columbia	289,500	48,432	16.73	37,996	171	1,152	1,323
Virginia (1900-1901)	1,883,000	381,561	20.26	225,912	2,701	6,307	9,008
West Virginia	979,900	236,015	24.09	152,174	3,972	3,334	7,306
North Carolina	1,956,000	464,669	23.76	269,003	3,976	4,755	8,731
South Carolina	1,382,000	272,443	19.71	208,378	2,537	3,295	5,832
Georgia	2,256,000	502,887	22.29	315,355	4,030	6,489	10,519
Florida	561,300	112,384	20.02	76,164	899	1,900	2,799
South Central Division.							
Kentucky	2,210,000	498,989	22.58	315,545	4,638	4,863	9,501
Tennessee	2,044,000	499,010	24.41	338,091	4,896	4,588	9,484
Alabama	1,919,000	365,171	19.03	240,000	3,103	3,200	6,303
Mississippi	1,580,000	387,488	24.52	227,995	3,779	4,736	8,515
Louisiana	1,441,000	198,896	13.80	140,242	1,346	2,925	4,271
Texas	3,191,000	712,629	22.33	524,400	7,051	9,119	16,170
Arkansas	1,353,000	340,695	25.18	214,981	4,386	3,337	7,723
Oklahoma	519,700	131,591	25.32	83,039	1,212	1,703	2,915
Indian Territory	458,000	22,121	4.83	13,526	241	377	618

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1901-1902.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Estimated Total Population in 1902.	Pupils Enrolled in the Elementary and Secondary Common Schools.	Per Cent of the Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Teachers.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
North Central Division.							
Ohio	4,238,000	832,044	19.63	610,622	9,913	16,497	26,410
Indiana	2,528,000	560,224	22.16	423,078	7,006	9,033	16,039
Illinois	4,940,000	971,841	19.67	765,057	6,800	20,386	27,186
Michigan	2,445,500	510,031	20.86	331,500	3,040	13,014	16,054
Wisconsin	2,103,000	446,247	21.22	278,803	2,243	10,913	13,156
Minnesota	1,858,000	414,671	22.32	264,275	1,974	10,631	12,605
Iowa	2,233,000	560,173	25.09	374,103	4,161	24,912	29,073
Missouri	3,200,000	703,057	21.97	472,799	5,562	10,785	16,347
North Dakota	371,800	83,677	22.51	48,987	1,198	3,385	4,583
South Dakota	428,100	105,691	24.69	72,846	1,007	4,045	5,052
Nebraska	1,080,000	289,368	26.80	185,755	1,862	7,767	9,629
Kansas	1,487,000	389,272	26.18	273,197	3,386	8,323	11,709
Western Division.							
Montana	261,600	42,400	16.21	25,900	191	1,030	1,221
Wyoming	92,531	14,512	15.68	9,650	89	481	570
Colorado	611,000	130,369	21.34	82,696	761	3,186	3,947
New Mexico	219,600	40,184	18.30	27,314	385	325	710
Arizona	139,500	19,203	13.77	11,514	118	339	457
Utah	286,100	74,578	26.07	53,688	556	1,037	1,593
Nevada	43,000	6,952	16.17	5,014	38	281	319
Idaho	180,600	46,117	25.54	30,022	359	879	1,238
Washington	618,000	136,624	22.11	91,333	1,039	3,120	4,159
Oregon	425,600	100,659	23.65	66,779	1,141	3,369	4,510
California	1,540,000	278,330	18.07	209,365	1,275	6,797	8,072

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Theological Schools.			Law Schools.			Medical Schools.*					
							Regular.			Homeopathic.		
	Number	Te'ch'rs.	Pupils.	N'ber.	Teachers	Pupils	Number	Teachers.	Pupils.	N'ber.	Te'ch'rs	Pupils
1892-93	142	862	7,836	62	587	6,776	94	2,494	16,130	16	390	1,445
1893-94	147	963	7,658	67	621	7,311	109	3,077	17,601	19	478	1,666
1894-95	149	906	8,050	72	604	8,950	113	2,738	18,660	20	476	1,875
1895-96	144	869	8,017	73	658	9,780	116	2,902	19,999	20	493	1,956
1896-97	157	980	8,173	77	744	10,449	118	3,142	21,438	21	582	2,088
1897-98	155	958	8,371	83	845	11,615	122	3,423	21,002	21	629	1,786
1898-99	163	996	8,261	96	966	11,874	122	3,562	21,401	21	636	1,802
1899-1900	154	994	8,009	96	1,004	12,516	121	3,545	22,752	22	735	1,909
1900-1901	150	988	7,567	100	1,106	13,642	123	3,876	24,199	21	639	1,812
1901-1902												

Year.	Dental Schools.			Schools of Pharmacy.			Nurse Training Schools.			Veterinary Schools.		
1892-93	29	513	2,852	31	264	3,394	47	556	2,338	7	114	564
1893-94	35	794	4,152	35	283	3,658	66	...	2,710	8	118	554
1894-95	45	968	5,347	39	317	3,859	131	...	3,985	9	132	474
1895-96	46	854	6,399	44	354	3,873	177	...	5,094	10	139	382
1896-97	48	826	6,460	43	362	3,426	298	...	7,263	12	153	364
1897-98	50	961	6,774	45	401	3,538	377	...	8,805	14	173	326
1898-99	50	948	7,354	51	442	3,551	393	...	10,018	13	153	316
1899-1900	54	1,118	7,928	53	493	4,042	432	...	11,164	18	124	362
1900-1901	57	1,184	8,308	58	522	4,429	448	...	11,599	12	189	461
1901-1902												

*There were also in 1900-1901 ten eclectic schools and physiomedical schools, with 237 instructors and 746 students.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE POPULATION IN 1901-1902.

Grade.	Number of Pupils.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary (primary and grammar)	15,375,276	1,103,901	16,479,177
Secondary (high schools and academies)	566,124	168,636	734,760
City evening schools	207,162	....	207,162
Universities and colleges	39,487	80,009	119,496
Professional schools	10,726	50,773	61,499
Normal schools	49,403	15,665	65,068
Business schools	....	137,247	137,247
Reform schools	35,247	....	35,247
Schools for deaf	11,459	479	11,938
Schools for blind	4,315	....	4,315
Schools for feeble-minded	12,079	495	12,574
Government Indian schools	24,120	....	24,120
Indian schools (five civilized tribes)	13,864	....	13,864
Schools in Alaska (supported by Government)	1,741	....	1,741
Schools in Alaska (supported by incorporated municipalities)	1,700	....	1,700
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions	....	15,000	15,000
Private kindergartens	....	105,932	105,932
Miscellaneous (art, music, etc.)	....	50,000	50,000
Total for United States	16,352,703	1,728,137	18,080,840

Practical Education in Rural Schools.

The idea of furnishing practical education in rural schools became a developed plan in Illinois in 1902, when the Farmer Boys' Experiment Club was organized as an adjunct to the county school system of Winnebago County. The first meetings of the club were devoted to hearing talks on practical farming by professors from the State Agricultural College, in order to arouse sufficient interest in the subject. Excursions were then made to the agricultural college and experimental farm. After that the boys were given actual farm work to do, in experiments and observation.

The experimental and observation work has consisted in testing the vitality of various seeds, planting corn and noting growth, testing for smut in oats, experimenting with sugar beets and, in a way, becoming an adjunct to the experimental stations in the State. It has been the plan to incorporate arithmetic, the simplest of agricultural chemistry, elementary biology and some farm economics into observation of growing crops and the planting of new seeds. By arrangement with the experiment stations the members of this club were furnished a supply of sugar beet seed, to see if sugar beets could be grown with profit in northern Illinois. The young farmers were required to keep a record of the cost of labor, the rent of ground, etc., to determine the first cost of raising beets. Prizes are offered for the best crop raised by members of the club, who are encouraged to exhibit the results of their labor at the

farmers' institutes held in different parts of the State. Experimental school gardens have been in use in rural communities in many parts of the United States for several years, and the idea was adopted in Illinois as a factor in agricultural work in the common schools in 1903. Several school districts have been consolidated, and at the consolidated school especial care was taken to arrange for school gardens of the most practical sort. Three and one-half acres of the best farm land obtainable were purchased, and the grounds laid out under the direction of the chief of the horticultural department of the State Agricultural College. Farm plots for all of the pupils were planned, as well as extensive playgrounds and athletic fields.

The central idea of experimental farm work in the schools seemed to be to interest and educate the child in out-of-doors things, rather than to make him a farmer, and to bring into practical use the subjects he studies under other names.

Cost of Higher Education in Various Countries.

The figures given in the tables of the cost of higher education in various countries are from the report of the Commissioner of Education and are intended to give an idea of the approximate amounts paid for higher education in the principal countries of the world. Educational systems differ greatly in different countries, and it is possible to make fair comparisons of cost only where it is possible to make fair comparisons of the systems employed. In Germany a great deal of such work as is done in higher educational institutions in this country is carried on in the secondary schools, or gymnasia.

In a number of countries which might have place in these tables it was impossible to obtain data, according to the Commissioner's report, and no safe figures can be given. In other cases census figures had to be used, though dating back several years previous to the time of the report. The data for Greece was obtained shortly after the war with Turkey, and are much lower than might be expected.

Country.	Expenditure for Higher Education.	Per Capita (Cents).	Country.	Expenditure for Higher Education.	Per Capita (Cents).	Country.	Expenditure for Higher Education.	Per Capita (Cents).
Algeria	$128,535	2.9	Germany	$7,450,366	14.3	Portugal	$253,268	5.0
Argentine	250,000	6.0	Great Britain and Ireland	8,353,655	21.7	Roumania	426,324	7.3
Australia	614,140	15.2	Greece	103,636	4.3	Russia (and Siberia)	4,740,709	3.7
Austria	2,692,370	11.3	Hungary	1,240,246	7.1	Serria	63,690	2.8
Belgium	748,267	11.4	Italy	2,198,833	7.0	Spain	487,899	2.5
Bulgaria	75,498	2.3	Liberia	102,434	1.8	Sweden	653,209	13.0
Canada	1,014,254	19.5	Netherlands	767,229	15.3	Switzerland	672,505	21.8
Denmark	299,686	13.7	Norway	166,717	8.3	*United States	20,836,488	3.3
France	4,391,012	11.4						

*The cost of higher education in the United States can be approximated only, as the expenses are met by so many different methods. For the same reason only an approximation of the per capita cost can be given. The Government expended $985,009 toward higher education in 1900.

State School Officers.

(Corrected to date by the United States Bureau of Education.)

Name.	Address.	Official Designation.
I. W. Long	Montgomery, Ala	State superintendent of education.
Sheldon Jackson	Sitka, Alaska	General agent of education.
N. G. Layton	Phoenix, Ariz	Territorial superintendent of public instruction.
John H. Hinemon	Little Rock, Ark	State superintendent of public instruction.
Thomas J. Kirk	Sacramento, Cal	do
Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell	Denver, Colo	do
Charles D. Hine	Hartford, Conn	Secretary of State Board of Education.
P. B. Norman, Jr	Dover, Del	do
A. T. Stuart	Washington, D. C	Superintendent of district schools.
W. N. Sheats	Tallahassee, Fla	State superintendent of public instruction.
W. B. Merritt	Atlanta, Ga	State school commissioner.
A. T. Atkinson	Honolulu, Hawaii	Superintendent of public instruction.
Miss Permeal French	Boise, Idaho	State superintendent of public instruction.
Alfred Bayliss	Springfield, Ill	do
John D. Benedict	Muscogee, Ind. T	Territorial superintendent of schools.
Frank L. Jones	Indianapolis, Ind	State superintendent of public instruction.
R. C. Barrett	Des Moines, Iowa	do
I. L. Dayhoff	Topeka, Kans	do
H. V. McChesney	Frankfort, Ky	do
J. V. Calhoun	Baton Rouge, La	State superintendent of public education.
W. W. Stetson	Augusta, Me	State superintendent of public schools.
M. Bates Stephens	Baltimore, Md	State superintendent of public instruction.
Frank A. Hill	Boston, Mass	Secretary of State Board of Education.
Delos Fall	Lansing, Mich	State superintendent of public instruction.
J. W. Olsen	St. Paul, Minn	do
Henry L. Whitfield	Jackson, Miss	State superintendent of public education.
W. T. Carrington	Jefferson City, Mo	State superintendent of public schools.
W. W. Welch	Helena, Mont	State superintendent of public instruction.
W. K. Fowler	Lincoln, Neb	do
Orvis Ring	Carson, Nev	do
Channing Folsom	Concord, N. H	do
Chas. J. Baxter	Trenton, N. J	do
J. Franco Chavez	Santa Fe, N. M	Territorial superintendent of public instruction.
Charles R. Skinner	Albany, N. Y	State superintendent of public instruction.
J. Y. Joyner	Raleigh, N. C	do
W. L. Stockwell	Bismarck, N. D	do
Lewis D. Bonebrake	Columbus, O	State commissioner of common schools.
L. W. Baxter	Guthrie, Okla	Territorial superintendent of public instruction.
J. H. Ackerman	Salem, Ore	State superintendent of public instruction.
Nathan C. Schaeffer	Harrisburg, Pa	do
Elmer B. Bryan	Manila, P. I	General superintendent of public instruction.
Samuel M. Lindsay	San Juan, P. R	Commissioner of education.
Thomas B. Stockwell	Providence, R. I	Commissioner of public schools.
O. B. Martin	Columbia, S. C	State superintendent of education.
G. W. Nash	Pierre, S. D	State superintendent of public instruction.
Seymour A. Mynders	Nashville, Tenn	do
Arthur Lefevre	Austin, Tex	do
A. C. Nelson	Salt Lake City, Utah	do
Walter E. Ranger	Montpelier, Vt	State superintendent of education.
Joseph W. Southall	Richmond, Va	State superintendent of public instruction.
R. B. Bryan	Olympia, Wash	do
Thomas C. Miller	Charleston, W. Va	State superintendent of free schools.
C. P. Cary	Madison, Wis	State superintendent of public schools.
Thomas T. Tynan	Cheyenne, Wyo	State superintendent of public instruction.

Educational Institutions in the United States.

(Prepared from information obtained from the presidents of the various universities and colleges.)

The following is a list of the most prominent colleges and universities in the United States, with the latest information obtainable regarding the financial and educational standing of each institution:

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Year of Organization.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students	Commencement Day, 1904.	Graduates Since Organization.	Cost of Tuition.	Living Expenses.	Other Expenses.	Receipts From Benefactions During 1903.	Total Income, 1903.
Adelphi College	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	C. H. Levermore, B.A., Ph.D.	1896	34	425	June 14	60	$180	$200			
Adrian College	Adrian, Mich.	Methodist Prot.	T. H. Lewis, D. D.	1859	14	150	Sept. 28	400	30	126		$10,000	$17,397
Ag. & Mechan. Col. of Ky.	Lexington, Ky.	Non-sectarian	Jas. K. Patterson	1865	43	601	June 2		25	192- 201			120,000
Ag. & Mechanical Col.	Ag College, Miss.	Non-sectarian	J. C. Hardy, A. M., LL. B.	1880	40	655	May 30	326	Free	75	$50	250	115 510
Alabama Poly. Inst.	Auburn, Ala.	Non-sectarian	Chas. C. Thoch, A. M.	1872	31	436	June 10	9,050	Free	90- 135			70,000
Albion College	Albion, Mich.	Methodist	Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	1861	26	425	June 16	1,000	24	130			36,000
Albright College	Myerstown, Pa.	United Evangelical	J. D. Woodring, A. M., D. D.	1881	19	151	June 16	124	38	132- 146			16,000
Alfred University	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	B. C. Davis, Ph. D.	1836	26	275	June 24	800	40	150- 250	25- 100	17,000	43,000
Allegheny University	Meadville, Pa.	Methodist	W. H Crawford, D.D., LL.D.	1815	16	223	June 16	1,274	45	200- 300		20,000	30,000
Alma College	Alma, Mich.	Presbyterian	August F. Bruske	1886	23	260	June 18	160	16- 32	100- 150	None	10,000	40,000
Am. Univ. of Harriman.	Harriman, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	J. F. Spence, LL. D.	1903	21	300	May 20	350	40	90- 110	20	5,000	10,000
American University	Washington, D. C.	Methodist	Rt. Rev. C. C. McCabe, D. D.										
Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	Non-sectarian	George Harris	1821	35	400	June 29	4,334	110	283- 425	75- 250	175,000	110,000
Amity College	College Springs, Ia.	Non-sectarian	Rev. B. P. Smith	1854	10	217	June 9		30	80			
Andover Theol. Sem.	Andover, Mass.	Congregational	Charles O. Day, D. D.	1807	9	16	June 10	2,150	Free	175			
Antioch College	Yellow Springs, O.	Non-sectarian	Stephen F. Weston, Ph. D.	1852	9	60	June 22	246	37	100	15	600	6,000
Arkadelphia Meth. Col.	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Methodist (South)	G. C. Jones, M. A., LL. D.	1890	15	250	June 1		50	120			
Arkansas College	Batesville, Ark.	Presbyterian	Eugene R. Long	1872	6	105	June 9	141	30- 50	98- 120	35- 50		
Armour Inst. of Tech'y.	Chicago, Ill.	Non-sectarian	F. W Gunsaulus, D. D.	1893	45	1,350	June 17	162	120				
Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-sectarian	Rev. Horace Bumstead, D.D.	1869	18	280	June 1	429	12- 16	80	32	24,000	40,000
Auburn Theol. Sem.	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyterian	George B. Stewart	1819	8	59	May 5	1,554	Free	150		20,000	49,500
Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn.	Lutheran	Georg Sverdrup	1869	9	159		435	25	45	25	10,500	13,000
Augustana College	Rock Island, Ill.	Lutheran	Gustav Andreen	1860	40	700	May 26	575	36	175			
Austin College	Effingham, Ill.	Non-sectarian	W. E. Lugenbeel, Ph. D.	1891	10	150	June	150	40- 50	120- 200			6,000
Baird College	Clinton, Mo.	Cum. Presb.	Rev. H. L. Walker	1885	14	119	May 25	142	45	175	25		5,000
Baker University	Baldwin, Kan.	Methodist	L. H. Murlin, A. M., S. T. D.	1858	45	907	June 3	1,200	35	100- 200	10- 50	110,000	30,000
Baldwin University	Berea, Ohio	Meth. Episcopal	E. O. Buxton	1856	31	378	June 10	500	36	80- 115	20- 50	5,000	17,000
Barnard College	New York City	Non-sectarian	Laura D. Gill, A. M. (dean)	1889	57	448	June 8	244	150		5		
Bates College	Lewiston, Me.	Free Baptist	Geo. C. Chase, D. D., LL. D.	1863	24	346	June 30	998	50	115- 150	25- 40	41,800	36,000
Baylor University	Waco, Tex.	Baptist	Samuel P. Brooks, A. M.	1845	40	841	June 8	525	50- 60	100- 150	20- 40		50,000
Bellevue College	Bellevue, Neb.	Presbyterian	David R. Kerr, D. D.	1880	25	181	June 10	72	50	150	40	32,000	60,000
Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.	Cong. and Presb.	E. D. Eaton	1846	26	250	June 16	700	36	100- 200	50- 75	85,000	58,000
Berea College	Berea, Mad. Co., Ky.	Non-sectarian	Wm. G. Frost, Ph. D., D. D.	1855	40	974	June 8			100			
Bethany College	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran	Carl Swensson	1881	50	875	May 28	601	32- 50	100- 150	15		50,000
Bethel College	Russellville, Ky.	Baptist	W. B. Wilson, M. S.	1854	7	109	June 9	276	55	110	10		8,000
Biddle University	Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian	D. J. Sanders, D. D.	1867	14	203	June 8	604		110	40		
Blackburn College	Carlinville, Ill.	Presbyterian	Walter H. Bradley	1859	13	130	June 9	275	40	150	10	2,000	9,000
Boston College	Boston, Mass.	Roman Catholic	Rev. W. G. R. Mullan, S. J.	1863	19	142	June 24	502	60		5		16,000
Boston College High Sc.	Boston, Mass.	Roman Catholic	Rev. W. G. R. Mullan, S. J.	1863	14	260	June 24	502	60		5		16,000
Boston University	Boston, Mass.	Methodist	W. F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D.	1869	136	1,361	June 2	4,000	100- 150			200,000	156,376
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	Non-sectarian	W. D. Hyde	1794	36	391	June 23	5,192	75	150	25	300,000	64,101
Bridgewater College	Bridgewater, Va.	Brethren	W. B. Yount	1881	12	344	June 5	600	45	110	15	150	4,500
Brigham Young College	Logan, Utah	Latter-Day Saints	J. H. Linford, B. S., D. D.	1877	31	700	June 5	134	11	125- 150	50- 75		29,000
Brown University	Providence, R. I.	Baptist	W. H. P. Faunce, A.M., D.D.	1764	80	940	June	5,609	150	100- 300	10- 75		
Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Non-sectarian	M. C. Thomas, Ph D., LL. D.	1885	43	447	June 2	517	125- 150	275- 300	5- 20		
Buchtel College	Akron, Ohio	Universalist	A. B. Church, D. D.	1870	19	290	June 22	301	40	120- 200		23,000	
Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Pa.	Baptist	John H. Harris	1846	45	633	June 22	930	50	150	50		
Burritt College	Spencer, Tenn.	Christian	W N. Billingsley	1848	10	225	May 20	253	10- 40	60- 80	5- 20		5,000
Butler Col., Un. of Ind's	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-sectarian	Scot Butler	1855	18	301	June 23	400	45- 54	135- 160	15	40,000	25,000
Carleton College	Northfield, Minn.	Congregational	Wm. H Sallmon	1866	23	340	June 15	453	40	150- 200		15,500	31,750
Carson & Newman Col.	Jefferson City, Tenn.	Baptist	J. T. Henderson, A. M.	1851	13	332	May 29	215	30	70- 120	15	5,000	10,000
Carthage College	Carthage, Ill.	Lutheran	Frederick L. Sigmund	1870	13	240	May 26	208	30	100- 125	25- 75		

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Year of Organization.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Commencement Day, 1904.	Graduates Since Organization.	Cost of Tuition.	Living Expenses.	Other Expenses.	Receipts From Benefactions During 1903.	Total Income, 1903.
Case Sch. Ap. Science	Cleveland, O.	Non-sectarian	Charles S. Howe	1881	27	439	June 9	355	$100	$175	$60	.....	.....
Catholic Univ America.	Washington, D. C.	Roman Catholic	Rt. Rev. D J. O'Connell	1889	24	158	June 8	248	75	250	.....	$88,536	$155,975
Cedarville College	Cedarville, O.	Ref. Presb.	Rev. David McKinney, D. D.	1894	11	98	June 10	41	26	108	5	2,000	3,500
Central College	Fayette, Mo.	Methodist	T. Berry Smith, A. M.	1857	10	130	June 8	212	40- 50	100- 150	25- 50	.....	15,000
Central Univ. of Iowa	Pella, Iowa	Baptist	L. H. Garrison	1853	13	235	June 17	200	40- 50	150- 225	.....	27,000	7,000
Central Univ. of Ky.	Danville, Ky.	Presbyterian	C. W. Roberts, D.D., LL. D.	1819	99	1,223	June 10	2,500	50	140- 180	25	.....	.....
Central Wesleyan Col'ge.	Warrenton, Mo.	Methodist	George B. Addicks	1864	18	300	June 9	200	30- 40	125- 150	10- 25	.....	10,000
Charles City College	Charles City, Ia.	Methodist	J. F. Hirsch	1891	12	212	June 10	.....	35	100	40	25,000	5,700
Charleston College	Charleston, S. C.	Non-sectarian	H Randolph, M. A., LL. D.	1785	8	59	June 15	457	40	105	15	.....	16,600
Christian University	Canton, Mo.	Christian (Dis.)	Carl Johann, A. M., LL. D.	1851	14	139	June 16	430	36	120	.....	19,000	.....
Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C.	Methodist	L. M. Dunton, D. D.	1869	38	700	May 4	600	14	42	20	8,000	30,000
Clark University	Worcester, Mass.	Non-sectarian	G. Stanley Hall	1889	13	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark University	Atlanta, Ga.	Methodist	Chas. M. Mclalen, Ph. D.	1869	23	603	May 19	225	Free	90	.....	.....	.....
Clemson Ag. College	Clemson Col., S. C.	State	P. H. Mell, Ph. D.	1893	45	500	June 7	192	40	102	5- 25	351	128,220
Clinton Female College.	Clinton, Mo.	Non-sectarian	C. R. Wakeland	1885	11	130	May 27	260	50	175	25	.....	.....
Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Presbyterian	S. B. McCormick, D.D.,LL.D.	1851	25	307	June 9	145	40	150	10	5,000	21,000
Colby College	Waterville, Me.	Baptist	Chas. L. White, D. D.	1813	16	190	June 25	.....	60	90	100	20,000	32,000
Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y.	Baptist	G. E. Merrill, D.D., LL. D.	1817	32	350	June 21	2,500	60	50- 120	.....	135,000	180,000
College City of New York	New York City	Non-sectarian	John H. Finley, LL. D.	1847	115	2,285	June ..	2,728	Free	.....	.....	.....	301,092
College Immaculate Con.	New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic	Rev. H. S. Maring, S. J.	1847	24	475	June 24	330	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado College	Colorado Sp'gs, Col.	Non-sectarian	W. F. Slocum, D. D., LL. D	1874	36	450	June 8	200	35	40- 80	25	166,000	38,000
Columbia University	New York City	Non-sectarian	Nicholas M. Butler, Ph. D.	1754	420	4,507	June 8	17,000	150- 200	300	150	.....	1,051,887
Columbian University	Washington, D. C.	Baptist	C. W. Needham, LL. D.	1821	168	1,311	June 1	4,608	100	160- 240	20	13,000	102,225
Concordia College	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Lutheran	Joseph Schmidt	1839	8	155	June 26	857	40	72	10	.....	.....
Cornell College	Mt. Vernon, Ia.	Meth. Episcopal	Wm. F. King, LL. D.	1853	38	743	June 16	1,023	44	150- 260	25	26,526	44,876
Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	J. G. Schurman, A. M.	1865	421	8,017	June 16	6,582	100- 150	300- 500	25- 75	.....	993,898
Cotner University	Bethany, Neb.	Dis. of Christ	W. F. Aylseverth, LL. D.	1889	44	325	June 11	.....	29	125	25	.....	.....
Creighton University	Omaha, Neb.	Roman Catholic	M. P. Dowling	1878	51	402	June 19	213	75	140	.....	10,000	20,000
Cumberland University	Lebanon, Tenn.	Cum. Presb.	David Earle Mitchell	1842	53	600	June 8	4,000	70	125	25	50,000	75,000
Dakota University	Mitchell, S. Dak.	Meth. Episcopal	Rev. Thos. Nicholson, D. D.	1885	14	400	June ..	325	30	120	25	15,000	30 000
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	Non-sectarian	W. J. Tucker, D. D., LL. D.	1769	72	789	June 29	8,672	125	200- 300	50- 100	.....	160,000
Davidson College	Davidson, N. C.	Presbyterian	Henry L. Smith	1837	16	221	May 25	2,100	60	125	47	5,000	18,000
Defiance College	Defiance, O.	Christian	P. W. McReynolds	1884	10	150	June 11	.....	30	70- 125	.....	30,000	5,000
Delaware College	Newark, Del.	Non-sectarian	G. A. Harter, M. A., Ph. D.	1833	19	114	June 15	420	60	150- 200	25- 100	15,000	48,000
Denison University	Granville, O.	Baptist	Emory W. Hunt	1831	35	430	June 10	800	39	100	.....	30,000	35,000
Denver University	Denver, Col.	Meth. Episcopal	H A. Buchtel, A. M., LL D.	1864	172	1,310	June 8	1,020	30	150	.....	100,000	100,000
De Pauw University	Greencastle, Ind.	Methodist	Rev. H. A. Gobin,D.D.,LL.D.	1837	28	620	June 15	2,121	45	180	40- 100	25,000	47,000
Des Moines College	Des Moines, Ia.	Baptist	J. P. Stephenson, Ph. D.	1865	21	350	June 8	.....	45	105	105	39,836	46,850
Detroit College	Detroit, Mich.	Roman Catholic	L. Kellinger, S. J.	1877	15	217	June 22	171	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.	Methodist	George E. Reed, LL. D.	1783	33	500	June 8	4,251	Free	250	.....	10,000	62,000
Doane College	Crete, Neb.	Congregational	David B. Perry	1872	14	193	June 29	200	27	140	30	12,476	28,991
Drake University	Des Moines, Ia.	Ch. of Christ	Hill M. Bell	1881	102	1,820	June 16	2,000	50	125	50	45,000	75,000
Drew Theol. Seminary	Madison, N. J.	Methodist	H. A. Butz, D.D., LL. D.	1866	7	181	May 19	1,048	Free	105	35	.....	25,000
Drury College	Springfield, Mo.	Congregational	Homer T. Fuller	1873	20	343	June 9	228	50	90- 170	12- 20	5,000	21,000
Earlham College	Richmond, Ind.	Friends	Robert L. Kelly	1847	20	315	June 8	600	77	138	.....	.....	.....
Elmira College	Elmira, N. Y.	Presbyterian	A. C. MacKenzie, D. D.	1855	20	200	June 8	500	100	200	50	1,000	28,000
Emerson College	Campbell, Tex.	Non-sectarian	B F Holcomb	1891	10	253	June 12	125	36- 45	90	20	.....	8,000
Emory & Henry College.	Emory, Va.	Methodist	R. G. Waterhouse	1836	10	130	June 9	1,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emory College	Oxford, Ga.	Methodist	James E. Dickey	1836	13	254	....	1,351	60	140	.....	40,000	.....
Emporia College	Emporia, Kan.	Presbyterian	John C. Miller	1882	14	197	....	134	30	200	.....	.....	8,000
Erskine College	Duewest, S. C.	Assoc. Ref. Presb.	Rev. F. Y. Pressley, D. D.	1839	8	115	June 10	700	35	100	.....	.....	10,000
Eureka College	Eureka, Ill.	Christian (Dis.)	Robert E. Hieronymus	1855	14	250	June 16	500	45	120- 200	.....	.....	.....
Ewing College	Ewing, Ill.	Baptist	J. A. Leavitt	1867	14	210	June 3	.....	30	75	25	.....	.....
Fairmont College	Wichita, Kan.	Congregational	N. J. Morrison	1895	21	236	June 1	68	36	150- 325	.....	12,000	15,000
Fargo College	Fargo, N. D.	Congregational	John H. Morley, LL. D.	1888	12	180	June 16	21	30	120- 200	50	100,000	12,000
Findlay College	Findlay, O.	Ch. of God	Rev. Chas. Manchester, D. D.	1882	14	209	June 16	64	32	120- 150	12	.....	6,000

Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn	Non-sectarian	Rev. J. G. Merrill, D. D.	1865	34	517	June	15	480	9-	15	90		6			
Florida Ag. College	Lake City, Fla	Non-sectarian	Thomas H. Taliafarro	1884	20	200	June	15	74		Free	100-	115	15-	25	20,000	101,315
Florida State College	Tallahassee, Fla	State	A. A. Murphree	1857	14	319	June	4	500		Free		100		50	75,000	18,000
Fort Worth University	Ft. Worth, Tex	Meth. Episcopal	George MacAdam	1881	52	824	May	26	172	27-	48		144		14	108	31,124
Franklin & Marshall	Lancaster, Pa	Reformed Ch	Rev. J. Stahr, Ph. D., D. D.	1787	26	373	June	9	1,273		65	120-	160			20,000	27,500
Franklin College	Franklin, Ind	Baptist	W. T. Stott, D. D., LL. D.	1834	11	182	June	10	340		42	150-	250	20-	40		15,800
Franklin College	New Athens, O	Non-sectarian	Rev. N. B. Kelley, D. D.	1825	12	100	June	25	800		40		100		35		
Furman University	Greenville, S. C	Baptist	E. L. Patiate	1851	10	230	June	11	240		50		125		15		
Gale College	Galesville, Wis	Lutheran	Lars M. Gimmestad	1854	6	80					40		80			600	2,200
General Theol. Sem	New York City	Prot. Episcopal	Rev. W. L. Robbins, D. D.	1817	13	127	May	18	1,562				225			107,835	96,922
Geneva College	Beaver Falls, Pa	Ref. Presb	Wm. Pollock Johnston	1849	15	240	May	26			45		125		125		20,000
Georgetown College	Georgetown, Ky	Baptist	B. D. Gray	1829	20	366	June	9	600		45	125-	160			6,000	23,000
Georgetown University	Washington, D. C	Roman Catholic	Rev. Jerome Daugherty, S. J.	1789	125	725	June	10	4,099		100		325		25		
Girard College	Philadelphia, Pa	Non-sectarian	A. H. Fetterolf, Ph.D.,LL.D.	1848	67	1,677			5,131		Free		Free		None	None	842,625
Grant University	Athens, Tenn	Meth. Episcopal	Rev. J. H. Race, A.M., D.D.	1867	63	889	May	18	923	30-	150		125		25	19,953	49,639
Greensboro Female Col.	Greensboro, N. C	Meth. Episcopal	Mrs. Lucy H. Robertson	1838	12	100	May	23-25	722		50		130				
Greer College	Hoopeston, Ill	Non-sectarian	J. M. Clary, A. B., LL. B.	1891	10	250	July	30	150		30		96				
Grove City College	Grove City, Pa	Non-sectarian	I. C. Ketler, Ph. D., D. D.	1876	18	605	June	16	750	45-	60		200		50	80,000	25,000
Guilford College	Guilford P. O., N. C.	Friends	L. L. Hobbs	1888	12	218	May	31	116		60		99		10	3,000	24,000
Gustav. Adolphus College	St. Peter, Minn	Lutheran	Rev. M. Wahlstrom, Ph. D.	1862	21	357	May	26	399	30-	75	75-	150		25	9,000	20,000
Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y	Non-sectarian	M. W. Stryker, D.D., LL. D.	1812	20	190	June	30	2,645		75		450			35,000	35,000
Hamlin Univ. of Minn	St. Paul, Minn	Meth. Episcopal	G. H. Bridgman, D.D.,LL.D.	1854	67	446	June	5	597		40		150		25		29,766
Hampden Sidney College	Hampden Sidney, Va.	Presbyterian	Richard M. McIlwaine	1776	9	92	June	9			50	100-	150		30		15,000
Hampton N. & Agr. Inst	Hampton, Va	Non-sectarian	Hollis B. Frissell, LL. D.	1868	74	74			1,190		Free						
Hanover College	Hanover, Ind	Presbyterian	D. W. Fisher, D.D., LL.D.	1828	12	15	June	8	856		Free	125-	175	25-	50	25,000	
Hartford Theol. Sem	Hartford, Conn	Congregational	Rev. C. D. Hartranft, D. D.	1834	13	83	May	25	557		Free		150			120,000	
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass	Non-sectarian	Charles W. Eliot	1636	534	4,261	June	29	25,812	150-	200						
Haverford College	Haverford, Pa	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, Sc.D., LL.D.	1830	20	118	June	11	833		150		350		40	60,000	85,000
Heidelberg University	Tiffin, O	Ref. Church	Charles E. Miller, D. D.	1850	30	346	June	16	544		50		90				15,000
Hendrix College	Conway, Ark	Meth. Episcopal	Stonewall Anderson	1884	10	158	June	16	93		60		90		9	5,000	10,000
Henry Kendall College	Muscogee, Ind. Ter	Presbyterian	Rev. A. Grant Evans	1894	14	200	June	16	20		22		90	20-	30	6,000	12,000
Highland University	Highland, Kan	Presbyterian	Rev. A. Davis, A. M.	1857	8	52	June	4			25		108		3	42	2,700
Hillsdale College	Hillsdale, Mich	Free Baptist	Joseph W. Mauck	1855	18	363	June	16	1,000		27		140			4,617	11,485
Hiram College	Hiram, Ohio	Dis. of Christ	E. B. Wakefield	1850	20	330	June	23	500		48		80			20,000	25,000
Hiwassee College	Hiwassee, Tenn	Methodist	J. E. Willis	1849	5	120	May	25	245	30-	40	75-	100		25	2,000	
Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y	Episcopal	Rev. L. C. Stewardson, A. M.	1825	14	105	June	15	1,448		80		140		45	1,100	33,336
Holy Cross College	Worcester, Mass	Roman Catholic	Rev. J. F. Hanselman, S. J.	1843	28	395	June	24	874		60		250		35		
Hope College	Holland, Mich	Ref. Church	G. J. Kollen, LL. D.	1866	14	224	June	15	300		18	120-	175			1,700	21,000
Howard College	Birmingham, Ala	Baptist	A. P. Montague	1841	10	137	May	20			60		100		15	6,500	8,000
Howard Payne College	Brownwood, Tex	Baptist	James H. Grove	1889	10	250	May	27	27		50		3			2,000	6,000
Howard University	Washington, D. C	Non-sectarian	Rev. T. S. Hamlin, D. D.	1867	90	939	May	26	2,000		Free	90-	100	15-	25		70,000
Illinois College	Jacksonville, Ill	Presbyterian	C. W. Barnes	1829	17	275	June	8	687		50		100		20	200,000	
Indiana University	Bloomington, Ind	State	Wm. L. Bryan, Ph. D.	1820	70	1,500	June	24	2,600		Free	175-	275			60,000	130,000
Iowa College	Grinnell, Ia	Non-sectarian	D. F. Bradley	1847	39	488	June	10	980		55		200			70,000	52,000
Iowa State College	Ames, Ia	Non-sectarian	E. W. Stanton	1868	82	1,300	June	8			Free		200				280,000
Iowa Wesleyan Univ	Mt. Pleasant, Ia	Methodist	John W. Hancher	1844	28	515	June	11	750		41	100-	150		20		16,000
Jacob Tome Institute	Port Deposit, Md	Non-sectarian	Abram W. Harris, LL. D.	1880	40	574	June	8	77		100		400				
Jefferson College	Convent P. O., La	Roman Catholic	Rev. M. Thouvenin	1865	18	170	June	18	200		250		22				
John B. Stetson Univ	De Land, Fla	Baptist	J. F. Forbes, A. M., Ph. D.	1887	40	449	May	24	182		66		156			10,996	38,369
Johns Hopkins Univ	Baltimore, Md	Non-sectarian	Ira Remsen, Ph. D., LL. D.	1876	147	695	June	14	1,426	150-	200		200		25	None	
Kansas Agric. College	Manhattan, Kan	State	E. R. Nichols	1863	65	1,535	June	16	922		Free		100		6		111,780
Kansas Wesleyan Univ	Salina, Kan	Methodist	W. F. Hoyt	1886	20	985	June	2			35	70-	100	10-	20	1,500	15,500
Kentucky University	Lexington, Ky	Christian Church	Burris A. Jenkins	1799	24	423	June	9			30		200		230	35,000	30,000
Kentucky Wesleyan Col.	Winchester, Ky	Methodist	J. L. Weber, D. D., Lit. D.	1868	13	185	May	26	238		40	100-	200	50-	100	10,000	
Kenyon College	Gambier, O	Episcopal	Rev. Wm. F. Pierce	1824	25	200	June	23	800		100		300				25,000
Keuka College	Keuka Park, N. Y	Free Baptist	Geo. H. Ball, A. M., D. D.	1892	14	150	June	23	6		36		114		20	3,000	12,000
Knox College	Galesburg, Ill	Non-sectarian	Thos. McClelland, D. D.	1837	30	636	June	11	1,445		60	125-	180	25-	75		32,000
Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tenn	United. Presb	R. W. McGranahan, D. D.	1875	26	407	June	17	244		5		58		20	10,000	15,000
Lafayette College	Easton, Pa	Presbyterian	E. D. Warfield, D. D., LL.D.	1832	30	435	June	22			100		315		50		52,000
La Grange College	La Grange, Mo	Baptist	Jere T. Muir	1858	12	170	June	5	224		40		150			1,500	5,000
Lake Forest University	Lake Forest, Ill	Presbyterian	Rev. R. D. Harlan, D. D.	1857	18	120	June	23	326		40	180-	360				
Lane Theol. Seminary	Cincinnati, Ohio	Presbyterian	Sam'l T. Wilson, D. D.	1829	4	21	May	12	650		18		80		135		22,087
La Salle College	Philadelphia, Pa	Roman Catholic	Brother Wolfred	1863	24	287	June	16		80-	125				20	3,500	
Lawrence University	Appleton, Wis	Non-sectarian	Sam l Plantz, Ph. D., D. D.	1847	31	567	June	23	598		6	125-	150	40-	50	4,500	33,250
Lebanon Valley College	Annville, Pa	United Brethren	Rev. H. U Roop, A.M.,Ph.D.	1866	29	460	June	17	400		50		135		5	50,000	23,000
Lehigh University	So. Bethlehem, Pa	Non-sectarian	Thos. M. Drown, LL. D.	1866	52	581	June	15	1,248	60-	150	175-	320	25-	50		110,000
Leland Stanford, Jr	Palo Alto, Cal	Non-sectarian	David S. Jordan, LL. D.	1891	120	1,489	May	27	1,600		Free	150-	300				

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Year of Organization.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students	Commencement Day, 1904.	Graduates Since Organization.	Cost of Tuition.	Living Expenses.	Other Expenses.	Receipts From Benefactions During 1903.	Total Income, 1903.
Lenoir College	Hickory, N. C.	Lutheran	Rev. R. L. Fritz, A. M.	1891	10	243	May 18	60	$38	$100	$10	$6,000	$9,000
Lenox College	Hopkinton, Ia.	Presbyterian	Rev. F. W. Grossman	1856	15	150	June 10	.....	32- 39	150- 200	.....	6,000	12,000
Liberty College	Glasgow, Ky.	Baptist	George J. Burnett	1875	10	145	June 6	101	30- 50	150	.....	.....	.....
Lima College	Lima, O.	Lutheran	Rev. C. H. Eckhardt	1893	10	300	.....	54	25- 40	110- 150	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln College	Lincoln, Ill.	Cum. Presb.	J. L. Goodknight, D. D.	1865	11	200	June 9	360	25	100- 150	25	.....	9,000
Livingstone College	Salisbury, N. C.	A. M. E.	Rev. W. H. Goler, A.M., D.D.	1882	23	408	April 27	289	8	48	30	.....	27,456
Lombard College	Galesburg, Ill.	Universalist	C. Elwood Nash	1851	24	201	June 2	390	50	100- 160	15	20,000	21,000
Louisiana State Univ.	Baton Rouge, La.	State	T. D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D.	1860	26	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macalester College	St. Paul, Minn.	Presbyterian	James Wallace	1885	15	190	June 9	114	40	200	.....	15,000	17,000
Manhattan College	New York City.	Roman Catholic	Rev. Brother Jerome	1853	22	280	June 23	747	100	250	.....	.....	.....
Marietta College	Marietta, O.	Non-sectarian	Alfred T. Perry, A. M., D. D.	1835	26	298	June 8	849	50	100- 175	50- 75	10,000	22,000
Maryville College	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.	1819	22	431	June 1	400	18	70	.....	2,390	27,750
Mass. Agricultural Col.	Amhurst, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Henry Hill Goodel	1867	24	184	June 15	611	Free	200- 300	.....	.....	.....
Mass. Inst. Techn'gy.	Boston, Mass.	Non-sectarian	H. S. Pritchett, Ph.D., LL.D	1861	183	1,608	June 7	2,710	250	200- 300	25- 35	39,936	403,137
McCormick Theol. Sem.	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian	Rev. G. L. Robinson, Ph. D.	1829	10	120	May 6	1,650	Free	150	.....	5,000	50,000
McKendree College	Lebanon, Ill.	Methodist	M. H. Chamberlin, LL. D.	1828	14	213	June 12	820	36	150- 250	25- 100	10,000	.....
McMinnville College	McMinnville, Ore.	Baptist	H. L. Boardman	1858	9	180	June 23	140	30- 40	100- 150	.....	.....	.....
Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	Baptist	P. D. Pollock	1838	17	220	June 9	800	55	100	20	20,000	23,000
Miami University	Oxford, O.	State	G. P. Benton, A.M., D.D.	1809	26	250	June 10	1,250	Free	175	30	.....	65,000
Michigan Agric. College	Lansing, Mich.	State	J. L. Snyder, Ph. D.	1857	62	850	June 24	.....	Free	150- 250	.....	.....	225,000
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.	Non-sectarian	Ezra Brainard	1880	12	119	June 29	1,594	80	200	20	2,109	25,500
Midland College	Atchison, Kan.	Lutheran	Rev. J. A. Clutz, D. D.	1887	15	175	June 9	79	40	150- 200	.....	.....	14,000
Milligan College	Johnson City, Tenn.	Christian	H. R. Garett	1882	9	200	May 24	150	36	90	.....	.....	4,000
Mills College	Seminary Park, Cal.	Non-sectarian	Mrs. C. T. Mills	1871	36	227	May 19	600	250	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Millsaps College	Jackson, Miss.	Methodist	W. B. Murrah	1892	13	260	June 2	200	30	100- 150	25	40,000	12,000
Milton College	Milton, Wis.	Seventh Day Bapt.	William C. Daland	1867	13	85	June 30	292	30	150	10- 20	.....	10,000
Mississippi College	Clinton, Miss.	Baptist	Rev. W. T. Laurey, A. M.	1826	9	300	May 31	369	35	100- 150	10- 50	14,000	12,000
Missouri Valley College	Marshall, Mo.	Cum. Presb.	Wm. H. Black, D. D.	1889	13	313	.....	400	36- 45	100- 150	20- 35	15,000	18,000
Monmouth College	Monmouth, Ill.	United Presb.	John N. Swan	1856	18	350	June 8	1,160	47	100- 175	50- 75	8,000	25,000
Moores Hill College	Moores Hill, Ind.	Methodist	Chas. W. Lewis, D. D.	1856	10	186	.....	300	37	100- 150	10- 25	2,000	5,000
Morningside College	Sioux City, Ia.	Methodist Epis.	W. S. Lewis	1894	29	568	June 9	60	36	100	40- 120	50,000	30,000
Morris Brown College	Atlanta, Ga.	A. M. E.	Jas. M. Henderson	1890	18	512	June 3	67	9	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Mt. Angel College	Mt. Angel, Ore.	Roman Catholic	Father Dominic	1887	23	193	June 21	110	30	170	20	.....	.....
Mt. Holyoke College	South Hadley, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Mary E. Woolley, L. H. D.	1837	76	671	June 23	885	125	175	.....	47,500	168,684
Mt. St. Mary's College	Emmetsburg, Md.	Roman Catholic	Rev. W. L. O'Hara, LL. D.	1808	35	224	.....	502	150	150	14	.....	.....
Mt. Union College	Alliance, Ohio.	Meth. Episcopal	Albert B. Riker	1858	25	499	June 23	2,500	48	150	25	25,000	21,508
Muhlenberg College	Allentown, Pa.	Lutheran	Rev. Theo. L. Seip, D. D.	1867	13	150	June 23	560	50- 75	117- 156	15- 25	.....	.....
Muskingum College	New Concord, O.	United Presb.	C. J. Marshall	1837	13	274	June 16	474	41	100	50	3,000	10,000
Nebraska Wesleyan Univ	University Place, Neb.	Methodist	D. W. C. Huntington, D. D.	1886	40	675	June 2	300	25	100	25	10,000	39,000
Nevada State Univ.	Reno, Nev.	Non-sectarian	J. E. Stubbs, D. D., LL. D.	1886	26	300	June 1	177	.....	135	30	.....	46,200
Newberry College	Newberry, S. C.	Lutheran	George B. Cromer	1856	8	165	June 8	290	40	60- 100	10- 30	.....	7,000
New Orleans University	New Orleans, La.	Methodist	F. H. Knight, Ph. D.	1873	30	580	May 24	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	15,000
Newton Theol. Institute	Newton Centre, Mass.	Baptist	Rev. N. E. Wood, D. D.	1825	8	61	June 9	1,500	Free	200	.....	.....	36,000
New York University	New York City.	Non-sectarian	Henry M. MacCracken, D. D.	1830	212	2,101	June 9	.....	150	225- 400	100	40,177	292,303
Niagara University	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Roman Catholic	Rev. W. F. Likly, C. M.	1856	20	200	June 18	300	220	100	50	.....	50,000
No. Carolina A. & M. A.	West Raleigh, N. C.	Non-sectarian	G. T. Winston, A.M., LL.D.	1889	35	507	May 25	162	20	100	25	2,240	53,000
Northern Illinois College	Fulton, Ill.	Non-sectarian	J. E. Bittinger	1861	6	125	June 9	.....	40	150	20	.....	3,500
Northwestern College	Naperville, Ill.	Evangel. Ass'n	H. J. Kiekhoefer	1861	20	417	June 16	542	48- 54	125- 200	10- 25	3,690	27,800
Norwegian Luth. Col.	Decorah, Ia.	Lutheran	Rev. C. K. Preus	1861	12	175	June 15	398	.....	105	.....	330	.....
Oberlin College	Oberlin, O.	Non-sectarian	Henry C. King, D. D.	1833	84	1,475	June 22	3,700	75	180	50	.....	.....
Ogden College	Bowling Green, Ky.	Non-sectarian	W. A. Obenchain, A. M.	1877	5	80	June 11	56	35	120- 150	15- 25	.....	8,077
Ohio State University	Columbus, O.	Non-sectarian	Wm. O. Thompson, LL. D.	1870	130	1,712	June 22	1,350	Free	.....	20- 40	5,000	425,000
Ohio University	Athens, O.	Non-sectarian	Alston Ellis Ph. D., LL. D.	1804	39	500	June 16	566	Free	125- 200	25- 40	.....	85,000
Ohio Wesleyan Univ.	Delaware, O.	Methodist	Jas. W. Bashford, Ph. D.	1844	111	1,483	June 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Agric College	Corvallis, Ore.	Non-sectarian	Thomas M. Gatch	1885	30	543	June 15	455	Free	90	3	.....	89,000
Ottawa University	Ottawa, Kan.	Baptist	Rev. J. D. S. Riggs, Ph. D.	1865	24	630	June 8	226	30	140	65	.....	18,000

Otterbein University	Westerville, O.	United Brethren	George Scott	1847	30	357	June	15	412		40		250			80,000	100,000
Ouachita College	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Baptist	John W. Conger	1886	25	420	June	3	260	30-	50	85-	160				
Pacific College	Newberg, Ore.	Friends	Henry E. McGrew	1891	7	125	June	23	50		38		100		10	3,000	4,000
Pacific University	Forest Grove, Ore.	Congregational	William N. Ferrin	1849	17	241	June	15	162		50	125-	200	25-	50		21,000
Palmer University	Muncie, Ind	Non-sectarian	John R. H. Latchaw	1902	16	142	June	23	3	40-	80	120-	150	Moderate.		4 000	6,000
Park College	Parkville, Mo.	Presbyterian	Lowell M. McAfee	1875	21	397	June	23	493	15-	30	75-	250			30,000	27,000
Parsons College	Fairfield, Ia.	Presbyterian	F. W. Hinitt, Ph. D., D. D.	1875	20	255	June	9	289		41	200-	250			50,000	15,000
Peabody Nor. College	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	Jas. D. Porter, LL. D.	1874	31	565	May	27	2,500	12-	37		200				70,000
Penn College	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Friends	A. Rosenberger, A.B., LL.B.	1873	15	366	June	16	287		40	80-	150		50		13,000
Pennsylvania College	Gettysburg, Pa.	Lutheran	H. W. McKnight, D.D., LL.D.	1832	15	264	June	15	1,257		56		190				
Pennsylvania College	Pittsburg, Pa.	Presbyterian	Rev. Chalmers Martin, D. D.	1869	26	175	June	6	241		100	230-	300	25-	50		30,000
Pennsylvania Milit'y Col	Chester, Pa.	Non-sectarian	Charles E. Hyatt, C. E.	1859	14	138	June	18	435		500						
Penn. State College	State College, Pa.	Non-sectarian	Geo. W. Atherton, LL. D.	1859	56	654	June	15	656				300			50,000	129,220
Philander Smith Col.	Little Rock, Ark.	Meth. Episcopal	Rev. J. M. Cox, D. D.	1877	16	521	May	5	109		12		75		8		5,700
Pittsburg College	Pittsburg, Pa.	Roman Catholic	Very Rev. M. A. Hehir	1878	25	305	June	18	250		60		200		40		9,000
Polytechnic Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	Henry S. Snow, LL. D.	1854	50	650	June	15			200						
Pomona College	Claremont, Cal.	Congregational	Geo. A. Gates, D. D., LL. D.	1888	22	287	June	22	104		60	160-	250			125,000	28,000
Pratt Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	Charles M. Pratt	1887	129	3,183	June	16	2,485	6-	75	200-	300				
Presbyterian Col of S. C.	Clinton, S. C.	Presbyterian	A. E. Spencer	1880	6	71	June	9	78		45		60		20	2,000	5,000
Princeton Theol. Sem.	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyterian	F. L. Patton, D.D., LL. D.	1812	15	172	May	10					175			37,700	107,066
Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	Non-sectarian	W. Wilson, LL. D., Lit. D.	1746	108	1,383	June	15	8,623		150	180-	500				
Pritchett College	Glasgow, Mo.	Non-sectarian	Rev. C. C Hemingway, Ph.D.	1866	10	95	June	3	141	40-	50	150-	180				7,600
Proseminar College	Elmhurst, Ill.	Ger. Evang	Rev. D. Iron, D. D.	1871	7	98	June	22	600		150					2,263	21,314
Purdue University	Lafayette, Ind.	State	W. E. Stone, Ph. D.	1874	89	1,336	June	8	1,669	27-	60	250-	350	31-	36	5,400	150,000
Radcliffe College	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Mrs. E. C. Agassiz	1894	114	414	June	23	494		200						
Randolph-Macon College	Ashland, Va.	Methodist	Robert E. Blackwell	1830	10	127	June	9	600		75		250		25	10,000	20,000
Randolph-Macon College	Lynchburg, Va.	Methodist	W. W. Smith, A.M., LL.D.	1891	25	262	June	14	82		90		160				87,500
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	Palmer C. Ricketts	1824	23	314	June	15	1,301		200	190-	370		30		
Richmond College	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	F. W. Boatwright, LL. D.	1832	16	220	June	15	1,250		70	125-	175	25-	75	20,000	35,000
Rio Grande College	Rio Grande, Ohio	Free Baptist	J. N. Davis	1876	8	110	June	16	80		28		100		40	250	5,800
Ripon College	Ripon, Wis.	Non-sectarian	R. C. Hughes, A.M., D.D.	1853	15	141	June	19	260		21	150-	250			20,000	20,000
Roanoke College	Salem, Va.	Evan. Lutheran	Julius D. Dreher, Ph. D.	1853	11	150	June	15	520		60	100-	150			10,000	14,000
Rock Hill College	Ellicott City, Md.	Roman Catholic	Rev. Bro. Abraham, A. D.	1857	15	170	June	18	125		260				40		20,000
Roger Williams Univ.	Nashville, Tenn.	Baptist	Rev. P. B. Guernsey, A. M.	1864	14	218	May	19	466		8		100				
Rollins College	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-sectarian	Wm. F. Blackman, Ph. D.	1885	18	175	May	26			34		138		34	18,000	30,000
Rose Poly. Institute	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-sectarian	Dr. C. L. Mees	1883	20	200	June	9	300		100		250		25		50,000
Ruskin University	Glenellyn, Ill.	Non-sectarian	J. J. Tobias, LL. D., Ph. D.	1903	250	2,500	June	30			40	120-	150	20-	50		
Rutgers College	New Brunswick, N. J.	Non-sectarian	Austin Scott, Ph. D.	1766	28	226	June	22	2,126		75		200		50		
Rutherford College	Burke Co., N. C.	Methodist	Charles C. Weaver	1853	6	195	May	27			30		90			600	
San Fran. Theol. Sem.	San Anselmo, Cal.	Presbyterian	Rev. W. H. Landow, D. D.	1871	6	12	April	28	121				150		50	1,800	11,000
Santa Clara College	Santa Clara, Cal.	Roman Catholic	Rev. R. E. Kenna, S. J.	1851	28	273			412		350						
Scio College	Scio, O.	Methodist	J. H. Beal, Sc. D., Ph. D.	1857	21	342			2,000		36	80-	100				
Scotia Seminary	Concord, N. C.	Presbyterian	D. J. Satterfield, D. D.	1870	17	291	June	1	572		15		45			11,000	18,000
Seton Hall College	So. Orange, N. J.	Roman Catholic	Mgr. John A. Stafford	1856	25	175	June	16	491		350						
Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Chas. F. Mearve, LL. D.	1865	33	490	May	12	455	8-	60	40-	56			19,482	45,000
Shurtleff College	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist	Rev. S. A. McKay, D. D.	1826	18	175	June	5			60		90		45	8,500	25,9 5
Simmons College	Boston, Mass.	Non-sectarian	H. Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	1899	28	250	June	8			100	225-	325		20		120,000
Simpson College	Indianola, Iowa	Meth. Episcopal	C. E. Shelton, A. M., LL. D.	1867	39	772	June	9	340	39-	50		91			12,412	7 645
Smith College	Northampton, Mass.	Non-sectarian	L. C. Seelye, D. D., LL. D.	1875	90	1,015	June	21	2,381		100		300			219,326	209,000
South Carolina College	Columbia, S. C.	Non-sectarian	Benjamin Sloan	1804	16	216	June	11	2,347		48		135		8		35,000
So. Bapt. Theol. Sem.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	E. Y. Mullins, D.D., LL. D.	1859	8	250	May	31	1,000		Free		110		20	10,000	25,000
Southern University	Greensboro, Ala.	Methodist	Rev. S. M. Hosmer, D. D.	1859	10	124	June	10	381		50	100-	125	10-	30		16,389
Southwest Kansas Col.	Winfield, Kan.	Methodist	Frederic C. Demorest	1886	14	287	June	5		30-	36		125		50		4,500
Southwestern Bapt. Univ	Jackson, Tenn.	Baptist	G. M. Savage, A.M., LL. D.	1845	20	301	June	9	309	50-	60		100		20	2,000	
Southwestern University	Georgetown, Tex.	Methodist Epis.	R. S. Hyer, LL. D.	1873	25	420	June	8	460		60		135		65	2,500	26,500
Spring Hill College	Mobile, Ala.	Roman Catholic	W. J. Tyrrell, S. J.	1830	27	187	June	22			300						45,000
State College of Ky.	Lexington, Ky.	State	J. K. Patterson, Ph.D., LL.D.	1865			June	4									
State Univ. of Iowa	Iowa City, Ia.	Non-sectarian	Geo. E. MacLean, LL. D.	1847	165	1,442	June	15	6,130	25-	100	150-	300				235,000
State Univ of Ky.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	Chas. L. Purce, D. D.	1873	12	190	May	14	500		17		75		35		8,000
St. Anselm's College	Manchester, N. H.	Roman Catholic	Rt. Rev. Albert Hilary	1889	21	105	June	21	46		50		150				
St. Benedict's College	Atchison, Kan.	Roman Catholic	Rev. I. Wolf, O. S. B.	1858	23	145	June	16			60		140				
St. Bonaventure's Col.	Alleghany, N. Y.	Roman Catholic	Jos. F. Butler, O. F. M.	1859	22	175	June	17	485		40		160			1,950	32,500
St. Charles College	Ellicott City, Md.	Roman Catholic	Chas. B. Schrantz, S. S.	1848	17	235											
St. Francis Xavier Col.	New York, City	Roman Catholic	David W. Hearn, S. J.	1847	32	690	June	21	884	80-	100						
Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-sectarian	A. C. Humphreys, M.E., Sc.D.	1870	21	290	June	16	1,037	150-	225		250		50	148,438	
St. Ignatius's Col.	San Francisco, Cal.	Roman Catholic	Rev. J. P. Frieden, S. J.	1855	24	282	June	2		45-	72		200		20		
St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	Non-sectarian	Thos. Fell, Ph. D, LL. D.	1784	11	160	June	15	649		75		200		25	1,500	23,000

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Year of Organization.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Commencement Day, 1904.	Graduates Since Organization.	Cost of Tuition.	Living Expenses.	Other Expenses.	Receipts From Benefactions During 1903.	Total Income, 1903.
St. John's College	New York City	Roman Catholic	Rev. Geo. A. Pettit, S. J.	1841	43	442	June 22	793	$100	$300	$25	$6,250	$225,000
St. John's College	Washington, D. C.	Roman Catholic	Brother Abdas	1870	11	161	June 22	.....	60- 100	.....	10- 15	.....	12,000
St. John's University	Collegeville, Minn.	Roman Catholic	Peter Engel, Ph. D.	1857	24	325	June 20	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence University	Canton, N. Y.	Universalist	A. Gunnison, D.D., LL.D.	1858	14	175	June 25	900	50	300	.....	21,000	25,000
St. Louis University	St. Louis, Mo.	Roman Catholic	Rev. W. B. Rogers, S. J.	1828	109	870	June 21	1,135	50- 100	150- 350	10- 40	40,500	20,622
St. Mary's College	Belmont, N. C.	Roman Catholic	Rt. Rev. Leo. Haid, O. S.	1875	12	120	June 15	130	50	150	10- 25	.....	.....
St. Mary's College	St. Mary's, Kan.	Roman Catholic	Rev. Jas. McCabe, S. J.	1848	26	310	June 24	360	60	250- 300	50	.....	.....
St. Mary's College	St. Mary's, Ky.	Roman Catholic	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C. R.	1821	10	102	June 21	.....	30	140	15- 20	.....	14,000
St. Olaf College	Northfield, Minn.	.....	John N. Kildahl	1874	17	341	June 7	105	15	92	.....	10,200	36,300
St. Stephens College	Annandale, N. Y.	Episcopal	Rev. L. T. Cole, Ph. D.	1860	8	45	June 9	334	.....	225	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas's College	Villanover, Pa.	Roman Catholic	Rev. L. A. Delury, A. M.,	1842	22	226	June 15	.....	50	225	.....	.....	.....
St. Viatuer's College	Bourbonnais, Ill.	Roman Catholic	Rev. M. J. Marsill	1868	85	250	June 20	200	200	.....	.....	.....	50,000
St. Vincent's College	Los Angeles, Cal.	Roman Catholic	Rev. J. S. Glass, C.M., D.D	1865	17	225	June 23	150	50	200	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna University	Selinsgrove, Pa.	Lutheran	Rev. G. W. Enders, D. D.	1858	22	200	.....	1,500	45	125	.....	.....	.....
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Pa.	Friends	Joseph Swain	1869	24	210	June 9	625	150	250	25- 50	.....	.....
Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y.	Methodist	Rev. J. R. Day, S.T.D., LL.D.	1870	174	2,200	June 9	4,351	75- 125	200- 400	.....	149,944	347,446
Tabor College	Tabor, Ia.	Congregational	Rev. John Gordon, D. D.	1857	16	158	June 15	203	42	120	50	.....	.....
Talladega College	Talladega, Ala.	Congregational	Rev. G. W. Andrews, D. D.	1867	28	550	June 9	228	9	70	10	28,000	54,279
Taylor University	Upland, Ind.	Methodist	J. U. Shilling	1892	16	300	June 5	200	30	80	20	16,000	15,000
Texas Chris. Univ.	Waco, Tex.	Disciples	E. V. Zollars, A.M., LL.D.	1873	25	400	June 2	250	50	125	10	.....	.....
Thiel College	Greenville, Pa.	Lutheran	Theophilus B. Roth	1870	10	148	June 18	300	50	120	.....	.....	.....
Throop Poly. Inst.	Pasadena, Cal.	Non-sectarian	Walter A. Edwards, LL. D.	1891	30	435	June 9	.....	75	220	.....	1,860	44,066
Trinity College	Hartford, Conn.	Non-sectarian	Rev. G. W. Smith, D. D.	1823	14	150	June ..	1,357	100	225- 400	.....	.....	.....
Trinity College	Durham, N. C.	Methodist	John C. Kilgo, A. M., D. D.	1853	23	203	.....	555	50	168- 231	.....	2,000	40,000
Tufts College	Tufts College, Mass.	Universalist	Elmer H. Capen, D.D., LL.D.	1854	165	960	June 16	1,750	110- 125	160- 250	25- 90	18,000	160,000
Tulane University	New Orleans, La.	Non-sectarian	Edwin A. Alderman, LL. D.	1834	91	1,384	May 26	5,432	85	160	15- 30	800,000	129,000
Tuskegee Institute	Tuskegee, Ala.	Non-sectarian	Booker T. Washington, A.M.	1881	112	1,495	May 26	585	50	75	15	.....	.....
Union Christian Col.	Merom, Ind.	Christian	L. J. Aldrich	1859	13	210	June 10	285	33	100	15- 20	50,000	8,560
Union College	Barbourville, Ky.	Methodist	James P. Faulkner	1887	7	200	June 3	27	36	80- 120	.....	.....	3,000
Union College	College View, Neb.	7th Day Advent.	L. A. Hoops	1891	22	426	.....	174	36	100	.....	.....	25,285
Union Theol. Seminary	New York City	Presbyterian	Rev. Chas. C. Hall, D. D.	1836	17	120	May 17	1,981	Free	160- 240	35	.....	.....
Univ. of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Non-sectarian	John W. Abercrombie	1831	44	374	June 2	1,878	Free	75- 150	25- 50	.....	50,000
Univ. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	Non-sectarian	Frank Yale Adams	1891	22	215	June 3	35	Free	145- 200	50	5,000	64,000
Univ. of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Ark.	State	Henry S. Hartzog, LL. D.	1871	44	420	June 18	350	Free	145- 235	.....	.....	120,000
Univ. of California	Berkeley, Cal.	State	B. I. Wheeler, Ph.D., LL.D.	1860	300	4,700	May 18	4,936	Free	200- 250	20- 100	.....	575,000
Univ. of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Non-sectarian	William R. Harper	1891	315	2,496	June 14	2,200	140	150- 400	25- 85	.....	991,372
Univ. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, O.	Non-sectarian	Howard Ayers	1819	172	1,300	June 18	597	Free	200- 300	25- 125	.....	153,724
Univ. of Colorado	Boulder, Col.	State	Jas. H. Baker, M. A., LL. D.	1877	105	894	June 9	526	Free	150	.....	.....	160,000
Univ. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	Non-sectarian	W. B. Hill	1785	23	359	June 17	2,562	50	150	.....	3,000	196,000
Univ. of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	Non-sectarian	Jas. A. MacLean, Ph. D.	1890	30	350	June 11	100	Free	140	.....	.....	110,000
Univ. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	Non-sectarian	Andrew S. Draper, LL. D.	1867	315	3,290	June 8	3,077	Free	180- 240	164- 232	.....	778,789
Univ. of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan.	Non-sectarian	Frank Strong, Ph. D.	1864	82	1,300	June 8	2,119	20- 50	120- 600	.....	75,000	142,000
Univ. of Maine	Orono, Me.	Non-sectarian	Geo. E. Fellows, Ph. D.	1865	56	482	.....	793	30	150- 170	53	200	72,000
Univ. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	State	Jas. B. Angell, LL. D.	1837	230	3,760	June 19	19,516	30- 45	250	.....	23,300	700,000
Univ. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	Non-sectarian	Cyrus Northrup, LL. D.	1868	280	3,785	June 3	4,592	100	150- 200	75- 100	5,500	534,000
Univ. of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.	Non-sectarian	Richard H. Jesse	1840	100	1,600	June 1	2,869	Free	200- 300	50	.....	57,610
Univ. of Montana	Missoula, Mont.	State	Oscar J. Craig, Ph. D.	1895	17	347	June 10	41	Free	200- 300	50	.....	57,610
Univ. of Nashville	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	Jas. W. Porter, LL. D.	1785	66	1,178	.....	9,000	25- 100	180- 360	.....	.....	100,000
Univ. of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	Non-sectarian	E. B. Andrews, LL. D.	1869	220	2,415	June 9	1,642	Free	225- 300	50	.....	14,000
Univ. of New Mexico	Albuquerque, N. M.	Non-sectarian	W. G. Tight	1889	12	140	May 27	37	Free	180	.....	.....	20,000
Univ. of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Non-sectarian	Francis P. Venable	1789	66	694	June 2	2,563	60	90- 200	40	.....	80,000
Univ. of North Dakota	Grand Forks, N. D.	Non-sectarian	Webster Merrifield	1884	36	500	June 18	200	Free	130	.....	.....	80,000
Univ. of Notre Dame	Notre Dame, Ind.	Roman Catholic	Rev. A. Morrissey, C. S. C.	1842	70	835	June 17	.....	100	250	.....	.....	.....
Univ. of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	Non-sectarian	David R. Boyd, Ph. D.	1892	30	462	June 6	76	Free	200- 250	.....	.....	40,000
Univ. of Oregon	Eugene, Ore.	Non-sectarian	Prince L. Campbell	1876	85	470	June 17	800	Free	150- 300	.....	.....	.....
Univ. of the Pacific	San Jose, Cal.	Meth. Episcopal	Eli McClish	1851	23	272	May 19	500	50	300- 500	100- 300	.....	22,000

Univ. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa	Non-sectarian	C. C. Harrison, LL. D.	1740	290	2,550	June	15	20,519		200						765,899	1,284,703
Univ. of Rochester	Rochester, N. Y.	Baptist	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	1850	20	246	June	15	1,397		96	125-	175					51,009
Univ. of South California	Los Angeles, Cal.	Methodist	Geo. F. Bovard, A.M., D.D.	1880	93	578	June	9	477		62		220		50		6,000	9,000
Univ. of South Dakota	Vermilion, S. D.	Non-sectarian	Garrett Droppers	1882	34	450	June	15	283		12	125-	175		25			78,000
Univ. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	Prot. Episcopal	B. Lawton Wiggins, LL. D.	1868	47	548	June	23	827		100		200					31,959
Univ. of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	C. W. Dabney, Ph.D., LL D.	1794	88	753	June	21			60	140-	230	36-	100		9,051	86,848
Univ. of Texas	Austin, Tex.	Non-sectarian	W. L. Prather, LL. D.	1883	109	1,300	June	1			Free		125		25		50,000	300,000
Univ. of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah	Non-sectarian	Jos. T. Kingsbury	1850	30	747	June	1	900		10	150-	250	40-	80			80,000
Univ. of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	Non-sectarian	M. H. Breckham, LL. D.	1791	64	561	June	24	3,938		80	150-	250		40		10,000	70,463
Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.	Non-sectarian	Dr. J. M. Page	1819	55	615	June	15	75		200							153,800
Univ. of Washington	Seattle, Wash.	Non-sectarian	Thomas F. Kane, Ph. D.	1861	40	631	June	15	459				150					109,000
Univ. of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	Non-sectarian	E. A. Birge, Ph. D., D. D.	1848	184	2,870	June	23	4,783	20-	75	160-	240	10-	25			529,279
Univ. of Wooster	Wooster, O.	Presbyterian	L. E. Holden, D. D., LL. D.	1870	30	450	June	16	1,100		45		250		6		40,000	22,000
Univ. Training School	Granbury, Tex.	Methodist	J. M. Fletcher	1902	4	60					45		110		20			
Univ. of Wyoming	Laramie, Wyo.	Non-sectarian	Elmer E. Smiley, D. D.	1887	20	200	June	23	103			150-	225		25			75,000
Upper Iowa University	Fayette, Ia.	Methodist	T. J. Bassett, A. M., Ph. D.	1857	27	475	June	17	400		38	120-	180		12		4,800	17,500
Urbana University	Urbana, O.	Swedenborgian	J. H. Williams, B. S., A. M.	1850	9	52	June	16	77		36		150		40			5,000
Ursinus College	Collegeville, Pa.	Ref. Church	Henry P. Spangler, D. D.	1869	22	176	June	8	362		100		150		50		14,648	45,450
U. S Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.	U. S Gov't	Col. Albert L. Mills (Sup't)	1802	78	443	June	12	4,121		Free		Free		Free			652,748
U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.	U. S Gov't	Capt. W. H. Brownson (Sup't)	1845	67	350												
Utah Agric. College	Logan, Utah	Non-sectarian	Wm. J. Kerr, D. Sc.	1890	47	545	June	8	95		5		140	15-	20			219,789
Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist	J. H. Kirkland	1872	100	700	June	16	3,900		100		125	75-	175		25,000	120,000
Vassar College	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	J. M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D.	1861	78	865	June	8	2,017	100-	115		300				18,000	500,000
Vincennes University	Vincennes, Ind.	Non-sectarian	Jas. E. Manchester, D. Sc.	1806	10	200	June	11		21-	50	125-	175					8,000
Va. Christian College	Lynchburg, Va.	Disciples	Josephus Hopwood	1903	10	110	May	25			40		100					
Virginia Military Inst.	Lexington, Va.	State	Gen. Scott Shipp, LL. D.	1839	19	75	June	25	1,823		75		200		90			55,059
Virginia Poly. Institute	Blacksburg, Va.	Non-sectarian	J. N. McBryde, Ph.D., LL D.	1871	40	627	June	15			Free		100		60			
Wabash College	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Non-sectarian	Wm. P. Kane, D. D., LL. D.	1832	16	200	June	18	1,200		50		250					
Wake Forest College	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist	C. E. Taylor	1833	15	312	May	26	600		60	75-	200	25-	40			35,000
Walden University	Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist	J. B. Hamilton	1868	34	1,000	May	15	634	25-	40	80-	120					38,640
Washburn College	Topeka, Kan.	Congregational	Norman Plass	1865	25	350	June	10	242		40	160-	200				56,084	28,000
Washington Agric. Col.	Pullman, Wash.	State	E. A. Bryan	1892	52	609	June	18	116		Free	150-	200		50			100,000
Washington College	Chestertown, Md.	Non-sectarian	Chas. W. Reid, Ph. D.	1783	9	120	June	15			50		105		10			10,000
Washington College	Wash. College, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	Rev. Jas. T. Cooter, D. D.	1795	9	141	May	13			30		65		5		6,500	8,000
Wash. & Jefferson Col.	Washington, Pa.	Presbyterian	Rev. J. D. Moffat, D.D., LL.D.	1802	24	363	June	23	4,000		96		200				400,000	32,000
Wash. & Lee University	Lexington, Va.	Non-sectarian	G. H. Denny, Ph.D., LL.D.	1749	32	280	June	15	3,200		50	90-	200	25-	50		50,000	50,000
Washington University	St. Louis, Mo.	Non-sectarian	Winfield S. Chaplin, LL. D.	1853	133	2,267	June	16	5,115	80-	150	225-	350					250,000
Waynesburg College	Waynesburg, Pa.	Cum. Presb.	A. E. Turner, A. M.	1850	15	374	June	23	600		30		200		25		5,000	12,000
Wellesley College	Wellesley, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Caroline Hazard	1875	86	889	June	28	2,126		175		225					
Wells College	Aurora, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	Jasper W. Freley, M. S	1868	21	116	June	8	212		100		300	30-	100			
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	Meth. Episcopal	Rev. B. P. Raymond	1831	36	322	June	24	2,333		75	110-	200	50-	150		98,600	96,815
Western College	Toledo, Ia.	United Brethren	Lewis Bookwalter, D. D.	1856	12	278	June	15	247		36		110		20		10,000	18,000
West. Maryland College	Westminster, Md.	Meth. Protestant	Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D.	1867	24	235	June	15	563		45		200					
Western Reserve Univ.	Cleveland, Ohio	Non-sectarian	Charles Thwing	1826	150	815	June	17			100							
West. Univ. of Pa.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Non-sectarian	Dr. J. A. Brashear	1787	116	990	June	17	2,800		100		200		30			
Westfield College	Westfield, Ill.	United Brethren	John A. Hawkins, D. D.	1865	11	240	June	12	193		30		90		45			
Westminster College	Fulton, Mo.	Presbyterian	J. H. MacCracken, Ph. D.	1853	10	131	June	9	292		50	110-	150	15-	25		20,000	11,500
Westminster College	New Wilmington, Pa.	United Presb.	Rev. Robert G. Ferguson	1852	13		June	16			42		150					
West Tennessee College	Dyer, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	H. A. Scomp, Ph. D., LL. D.	1897	10	300	April	25					115					
West Virginia Univ.	Morgantown, W. Va.	State	D. B. Purinton, Ph. D., LL. D.	1867	70	950	June	16	1,000	25-	36	150-	200				1,600	200,000
Wheaton College	Wheaton, Ill.	Congregational	Chas A. Blanchard	1860	20	262	June	25	400		45		200					
Whitman College	Walla-Walla, Wash.	Congregational	S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.	1859	22	320	June	8	128		50	125-	175		25		67,000	277,000
Wiley University	Marshall, Tex.	Meth. Episcopal	M. W. Dogan, Ph. D.	1873	18	50	May	13	80		10		84		15		400	16,000
William & Mary Col.	Williamsburg, Va.	Non-sectarian	L. G. Tyler, LL. D.	1693	13	165	June	24	10,000		35		108					23,000
Williamette Univ.	Salem, Ore.	Meth. Episcopal	John H. Coleman, D. D.	1844	41	450	June	23	586		45		125				38,000	46,100
William Jewell College	Liberty, Mo.	Baptist	J. P. Greene	1849	21	345	June	8	524		40	100-	200		25		100,000	24,000
Williams College	Williamstown, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Rev. H. Hopkins, D.D., LL.D.	1793	31	423	June	24	3,996		105	149-	254	18-	112			110,130
Wilmington College	Wilmington, O.	Friends	James B. Unthank	1871	8	120	June	19	130		39	120-	200				2,000	6,000
Wilson College	Chambersburg, Pa.	Presbyterian	S. A. Martin, D. D.	1871	31	290	June	10			60		190		20		20,000	100,000
Wittenberg College	Springfield, Ohio	Lutheran	Charles G. Heckert	1845	24	297	June	9	826		50		125		70		5,000	32,000
Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	Methodist	H. N. Snyder	1854	11	297	June	14	571		40		110		15		15,000	17,000
Woman's College	Baltimore, Md.	Methodist	John F. Goucher	1888	25	365	June	2	395		125		275				39,000	65,559
Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Edmund A. Engler	1865	31	248	June	9	969		150		400					
Yale University	New Haven, Conn.	Non-sectarian	Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D.	1701	317	2,816	June	29	20,800									
Yankton College	Yankton, S. D.	Congregational	Rev. H. K. Warren, LL. D.	1881	10	275	June	8	76		30		117		50		21,000	8,000
York College	York, Neb.	United Brethren	Wm. E. Schell, A. M., D. D.	1890	11	301	June	10	200	26-	75		90	10-	12		6,000	10,000

The Produce Market.

PRICES OF WHEAT FOR 34 YEARS.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices for No. 2 Spring Wheat in the Chicago market for the past 34 years, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the Lowest Prices Were Reached.	Range for the Entire Year.		Months the Highest Prices Were Reached.
1869	December	$0.76½	$2.47	August.
1870	April	.73¼	1.31½	July.
1871	August	.99½	1 32	Feb., April, Sept
1872	November	1.01	1.61	August.
1873	September	.89	1.46	July.
1874	October	.81½	1.28	April.
1875	February	.83¼	1.30½	August.
1876	July	.83	1.26¾	December.
1877	August	1.01½	1 76½	May.
1878	October	.77	1.14	April.
1879	January	.81⅝	1.33½	December.
1880	August	.86½	1.32	January.
1881	January	.95⅜	1.43¼	October.
1882	December	.91⅛	1.40	April and May.
1883	October	.90	1.13½	June.
1884	December	.69½	.96	February.
1885	March	.73⅜	.91¾	April.
1886	October	$0.69⅜	$0.84¾	January.
1887	August	.66⅝	.94¾	June.
1888	April	.71⅛	2 00	September.
1889	June	.75	1.08¾	February.
1890	February	.74¼	1.08¼	August.
1891	July	.85	1.16	April.
1892	October	.69⅛	.91¾	February.
1893	July	.54	.88	April.
1894	September	.50	.65¼	April.
1895	January	.48¾	.85⅝	May.
1896	August	.53	.94⅜	November.
1897	April	.64⅛	1.09	December.
1898	October	.62	1.85	May.
1899	December	.64	.79½	May.
1900	January	.61½	.87½	June.
1901	July	.63⅛	.88⅜	December.
1902	October	.67½	.95	September.

PRICES OF CORN FOR 34 YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest prices for No. 2 Corn in the Chicago market for the past 34 years, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the Lowest Prices Were Reached.	Range for the Entire Year.		Months the Highest Prices Were Reached.
1869	January	$0.44	$0.97½	August.
1870	December	.45	.94½	May.
1871	December	.39½	.56½	March and May.
1872	October	.29½	.48⅝	May.
1873	June	.27	.54¼	December.
1874	January	.49	.86	September.
1875	December	.45½	.76½	May and July.
1876	February	.38⅜	.49	May.
1877	March	.37⅝	.58	April.
1878	December	.29⅞	.43⅝	March.
1879	January	.29⅜	.49	October.
1880	April	.31½	.43¾	November.
1881	February	.35¾	.76⅜	October.
1882	December	.49¼	.81½	July.
1883	October	.46	.70	January.
1884	December	.34½	.87	September.
1885	January	.34¼	.49	April and May.
1886	October	$0.33⅛	$0.45	July.
1887	February	.33	.51⅜	December.
1888	December	.33½	.60	May.
1889	December	.29¼	.61	November.
1890	February	.27½	.53⅞	November.
1891	December	.39⅜	.75½	April.
1892	March	.36½	1.00	May.
1893	December	.34½	.44¾	January.
1894	Jan. and Feb.	.34	.59½	August.
1895	December	.25	.55½	May.
1896	September	.19½	.30⅝	April.
1897	January	.21¼	.32⅝	August.
1898	January	.26	.38	December.
1899	December	.30	.38⅛	January.
1900	January	.30½	.44¾	July.
1901	February	.38⅝	.69¼	December.
1902	December	.43¾	.88	July.

PRICES OF OATS FOR 34 YEARS

The following table shows the lowest and highest prices for Oats for the past 34 years, and the months in which the extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the Lowest Prices Were Reached.	Range for the Entire Year.		Months the Highest Prices Were Reached.
1869	October	$0.35½	$0.71	July.
1870	September	.32½	.53½	May.
1871	August	.27	.51½	March and April
1872	Oct. and Nov.	.20¼	.43¼	June.
1873	April	.23¾	.40⅝	December.
1874	August	.37¼	.71	July.
1875	December	.29½	.64½	May.
1876	July	.27	.35	September.
1877	August	.22	.45¾	May.
1878	October	.18	.27½	July.
1879	January	.19½	.36¾	December.
1880	August	.22½	.35	Jan. and May.
1881	February	.29½	.47¾	October.
1882	September	.30½	.62	July.
1883	September	.25	.43½	March.
1884	December	.23	.34¼	April.
1885	September	.24¼	.36½	April.
1886	October	$0.22⅞	$0.35	January.
1887	March and April	.23½	.31½	December.
1888	September	.23¼	.37¾	May.
1889	October	.17¾	.26⅜	February.
1890	February	.19¼	.45	November.
1891	October	.26¼	.57¾	April.
1892	March	.27	.35½	June.
1893	August	.22	.32	Jan., Feb., May.
1894	January	.27	.50	June.
1895	December	.16⅞	.31½	June.
1896	September	.14¾	.20¼	February.
1897	February	.15⅝	.23⅞	December.
1898	July	.19	.30⅝	April.
1899	August	.19¼	.28⅛	February.
1900	August	.21	.26¼	June.
1901	February	.21⅜	.46¾	December.
1902	August	.25	.56	July.

PRICES OF MESS PORK FOR 34 YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for Mess Pork in the Chicago market for the past 34 years, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the Lowest Prices Were Reached.	Range for the Entire Year.		Months the Highest Prices Were Reached.
1869	January	$27.00	$34.00	June and Aug.
1870	December	18.00	30.50	July.
1871	August	12.00	23.00	January.
1872	March	11.05	16.00	July
1873	November	11.00	18.00	April and May.
1874	Jan. Feb. March	13.75	24.75	August.
1875	January	17.70	23.50	October.
1876	October	15.20	22.75	April.
1877	December	11.40	17.95	January.
1878	December	6 02½	11.35	January.
1879	January	7.27½	13.75	December.
1880	April	9.37½	19.00	October.
1881	January	12.40	20.00	September.
1882	March	16.00	24.75	October.
1883	Sept. and Oct.	10.20	20.15	May
1884	December	10.55	19.50	May, June, July.
1885	Oct. and Nov.	8.00	13.25	February.
1886	May	$8.20	$12.20	December.
1887	January	11.60	24.00	May.
1888	December	12.99	16.00	October.
1889	December	8 35	13.37½	January.
1890	December	7.50	13.62½	April.
1891	December	7.45	13.00	May.
1892	April	9.25	15.05	December.
1893	August	10.25	21.80	May.
1894	March	10.67½	14.57½	September.
1895	December	7.50	12.87½	May
1896	August	5.50	10.85	January.
1897	December	7.15	9.00	September.
1898	December	7.75	12.70	May.
1899	May and Oct.	7.85	10.45	January.
1900	February	10 10	16.00	October.
1901	July	13.60	17.35	December.
1902	Feb. and March	15.00	18.70	July.

PRICES OF LARD FOR 34 YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for prime steamed Lard in the Chicago market for the past 34 years, and the month in which the extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the Lowest Prices Were Reached.	Range for the Entire Year.		Months the Highest Prices Were Reached	Years.	Months the Lowest Prices Were Reached.	Range for the Entire Year.		Months the Highest Prices Were Reached.
1869	Octo. and Nov...	$16.25	$20.75	February.	1886	May.....	$5.82½	$7.50	September.
1870	December.....	11.00	17.25	January.	1887	June and Oct...	6.20	7.92½	December.
1871	Nov. and Dec...	8.37½	13.00	February.	1888	January.....	7.25	11.20	October.
1872	December.....	7.00	11 00	July.	1889	December.....	5.75	7.55	January.
1873	November.....	6.50	9.37	April.	1890	December.....	5.50	6.52½	April.
1874	January.....	8.20	15.50	October.	1891	February.....	5.47½	7.05	September.
1875	November.....	11.80	15.75	April and May.	1892	January.....	6 05	10.60	December.
1876	September.....	9.55	13.85	March and April	1893	August.....	6.00	13.20	March.
1877	December.....	7.55	11.55	January.	1894	March.....	6.45	9.05	September.
1878	December.....	5.32½	7.80	August.	1895	December.....	5.15	7.17½	March.
1879	August.....	5.30	7.75	December.	1896	July.....	3.05	5.85	January.
1880	June.....	6.35	7.85	November.	1897	June.....	3.42½	4.90	September.
1881	February.....	9.20	13.00	July	1898	January.....	4.50	7.00	May
1882	March.....	10.05	13.10	October.	1899	May and June...	4.90	5.77½	January.
1883	October.....	7.15	12.10	May.	1900	February.....	5.65	7.40	October.
1884	December.....	6.45	10.10	February.	1901	March.....	7.37	9.95	December.
1885	October.....	5.82½	7.10	Feb. and April.	1902	February.....	9.07½	11.60	September.

ACREAGE AND CHICAGO CASH PRICE OF WHEAT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1866-1902.

Year.	Acreage.	Chicago Cash Price Per Bushel.				Year.	Acreage.	Chicago Cash Price Per Bushel.			
		December.		May of Following Year.				December.		May of Following Year.	
		Low.	High.	Low.	High.			Low.	High.	Low.	High
	Acres.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Acres.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1866	15,424,496	129	145	185	211	1885	34,189,246	82⅞	89	72⅛	79
1867	18,321,561	126	140	134	161	1886	36,806,184	75⅛	79½	80¾	88¾
1868	18,460,132	80	88	87	96	1887	37,641,783	75⅛	79¼	81¼	89⅛
1869	19,181,004	63	76	79	92	1888	37,336,138	96⅝	105½	77¼	95½
1870	18,992,591	91	98	113	120	1889	38,123,859	76¾	80½	89¾	100
1871	19,943,893	107	111	120	143	1890	36,087,154	87½	92¾	98⅞	108
1872	20,858,359	97	108	112	122	1891	39,916,897	89⅝	93¼	80	85¾
1873	22,171,676	96	106	105	114	1892	38,554,430	69½	73	68¼	76¼
1874	24,987,027	78	83	78	94	1893	34,629,418	59⅛	64½	52⅛	60½
1875	26,381,512	82	91	89	100	1894	34,882,436	52¾	63⅝	60¾	85⅝
1876	27,627,021	104	117	130	172	1895	34,047,332	53¾	64¾	57⅛	67⅝
1877	26,277,546	103	108	98	113	1896	34,618,646	74⅝	93⅛	68¾	97⅞
1878	32,108,560	81	84	91	102	1897	39,465,066	92	109	117	185
1879	32,545,950	122	133½	112½	119	1898	44,055,278	62¾	70	68⅜	79½
1880	37,986,717	93½	109¾	101	112⅝	1899	44,592,516	64	69½	63⅝	67½
1881	37,709,020	124¾	129	123	140	1900	42,495,385	69¼	75⅝	70	75⅛
1882	37,067,194	91⅛	94¾	108	113⅜	1901	49,895,514	73	79½	72¾	76¼
1883	36,455,593	94⅝	94¼	85	94¾	1902	46,202,424	71⅞	77¾	74¾	80⅝
1884	39,475,885	69½	76⅜	85⅝	90¾	1903	.....	....	....	....	....

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From Department of Agriculture Statistics, 1866-1902.)

Year.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1866	867,946,295	151,999,906	268,141,078	11,283,807	20,864,944	22,791,839
1867	768,320,000	212,441,400	278,698,000	25,727,000	23,184,000	21,359,000
1868	906,527,000	224,036,600	254,960,800	22,896,100	22,504,800	19,863,700
1869	874,320,000	260,146,900	288,334,000	28,652,200	22,527,900	17,431,100
1870	1,094,255,000	235,884,700	247,277,400	26,295,400	15,473,600	9,841,500
1871	991,898,000	230,722,400	255,743,000	26,718,500	15,365,500	8,328,700
1872	1,092,719,000	249,997,100	271,747,000	26,846,400	14,888,600	8,133,500
1873	932,274,000	281,254,700	270,340,000	32,044,491	15,142,000	7,837,700
1874	850,148,500	308,102,700	240,369,000	32,552,500	14,990,900	8,016,600
1875	1,321,069,000	292,136,000	354,317,500	36,908,600	17,722,100	10,082,100
1876	1,283,827,500	289,356,500	320,884,000	38,710,500	20,374,800	9,668,800
1877	1,342,558,000	364,194,146	406,394,000	34,441,400	21,170,100	10,177,000
1878	1,388,218,750	420,122,400	413,578,560	42,245,630	25,842,790	12,246,820
1879	1,547,901,790	448,756,630	363,761,320	40,283,100	23,639,460	13,140,000
1880	1,717,434,543	498,549,868	417,885,380	45,165,346	24,540,829	14,617,535
1881	1,194,916,000	383,280,090	416,481,000	41,161,330	20,704,950	9,486,200
1882	1,617,025,100	504,185,470	488,250,610	48,953,926	29,960,037	11,019,353
1883	1,551,066,895	421,086,160	571,302,400	50,136,097	28,058,582	7,668,954
1884	1,795,528,000	512,765,000	583,628,000	61,203,000	28,640,000	11,116,000
1885	1,936,176,000	357,112,000	629,409,000	58,360,000	21,756,000	12,626,000
1886	1,665,441,000	457,218,000	624,134,000	59,428,000	24,489,000	11,869,000
1887	1,456,161,000	456,329,000	659,618,000	56,812,000	20,693,000	10,844,000
1888	1,987,790,000	415,868,000	701,735,000	63,884,000	28,415,000	12,050 000
1889	2,112,892,000	490,560,000	751,515,000	78,332,976	28,420,299	12,110,329
1890	1,489,970,000	399,262,000	523,621,000	67,168,344	25,807,472	12,432,831
1891	2,060,154,000	611,780,000	738,394,000	86,839,153	31,751,868	12,760,932
1892	1,628,464,000	515,949,000	661,035,000	80,096,762	27,978,824	12,143,185
1893	1,619,496,131	396,131,725	638,854,850	69,869,495	26,555,446	12,132,311
1894	1,212,770,052	460,267,416	662,036,928	61,400,465	26,727,615	12,668,200
1895	2,151,138,580	467,102,947	824,443,537	87,072,744	27,210,070	15,341,309
1896	2,283,875,165	427,684,346	707,346,404	69,695,223	24,369,047	14,089,783
1897	1,902,967,933	530,149,168	698,767,809	66,685,127	27,363,324	14,997,451
1898	1,924,184,060	675,148,705	730,906,643	55,792,257	25,657,522	11,721,927
1899	2,078,143,933	547,303,846	796,177,713	73,381,563	23,961,741	11,004,476
1900	2,105,102,516	522,229,505	809,125,989	58,925,833	23,995,927	9,566,966
1901	1,522,519,891	748,460,218	736,808,724	109,932,924	30,344,830	15,125,939
1902	2,523,648,312	670,063,008	987,842,712	134,954,023	33,630,592	14,529,770

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1897-1902—IN BUSHELS.

(From the Agriculture Department Annual Year Book.)

Country.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
United States	530,149,000	675,149,000	547,304,000	522,230,000	748,460,000	670,063,000
Total Canada	56,102,000	68,154,000	59,960,000	51,701,000	90,288,000	98,654,000
Mexico	9,700,000	8,789,000	9,287,000	15,000,000	9,000,000	12,403,000
Chili	10,500,000	14,000,000	13,000,000	12,000,000	9,000,000	12,000,000
Argentina	31,600,000	53,389,000	104,977,000	101,655,000	74,753,000	56,380,000
Uruguay	3,600,000	6,000,000	7,164,000	6,891,000	3,664,000	7,604,000
United Kingdom	58,027,000	77,186,000	69,380,000	55,981,000	55,581,000	60,065,000
Norway	300,000	300,000	260,000	300,000	300,000	260,000
Sweden	4,678,000	4,542,000	4,430,000	5,249,000	4,310,000	4,649,000
Denmark	3,474,000	2,991,000	3,654,000	3,604,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Netherlands	4,290,000	5,406,000	5,096,000	5,000,000	4,300,000	5,400,000
Belgium	11,592,000	13,211,000	11,319,000	13,788,000	12,920,000	14,228,000
France	246,596,000	363,498,000	364,414,000	326,083,000	304,210,000	352,716,000
Spain	93,194,000	123,865,000	100,752,000	92,424,000	108,000,000	123,440,000
Portugal	8,200,000	7,800,000	6,400,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	10,400,000
Italy	86,919,000	137,345,000	137,912,000	127,696,000	147,560,000	131,102,000
Switzerland	4,300,000	4,500,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,400,000	4,200,000
Germany	119,903,000	132,557,000	141,369,000	141,139,000	91,817,000	143,315,000
Austria-Hungary	123,196,000	188,822,000	202,508,000	194,935,000	184,216,000	234,554,000
Roumania	36,448,000	58,457,000	26,064,000	66,663,000	72,386,000	76,220,000
Bulgaria	30,739,000	33,993,000	21,630,000	27,000,000	24,000,000	32,000,000
Servia	13,392,000	11,000,000	10,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000
Montenegro	200,000	220,000	200,000	220,000	200,000	200,000
Turkey in Europe	17,800,000	25,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	25,000,000
Greece	3,200,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,200,000
Russia in Europe	286,338,000	408,347,000	393,876,000	395,953,000	401,722,000	567,014,000
Russia in Asia	93,922,000	91,101,000	93,411,000	62,131,000	61,149,000	81,693,000
Turkey in Asia	48,000,000	44,000,000	35,200,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000
Cyprus	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	1,800,000
Persia	20,000,000	17,600,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	15,200,000	13,600,000
British India	191,257,000	259,670,000	236,679,000	181,803,000	245,751,000	224,335,000
Japan	19,509,000	21,407,000	20,771,000	21,688,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Algeria	19,891,000	27,114,000	22,282,000	23,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000
Tunis	5,000,000	6,500,000	4,800,000	5,600,000	6,400,000	7,000,000
Egypt	12,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Cape Colony	2,200,000	2,012,000	2,291,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Australasia	27,652,000	34,980,000	56,202,000	50,111,000	56,610,000	43,927,000

RECAPITULATION BY CONTINENTS.

North America	595,951,000	752,092,000	616,551,000	588,931,000	847,748,000	781,120,000
South America	45,700,000	73,389,000	125,141,000	120,546,000	87,417,000	75,984,000
Europe	1,152,786,000	1,603,040,000	1,520,971,000	1,490,235,000	1,461,922,000	1,798,963,000
Asia	375,088,000	436,178,000	404,061,000	314,022,000	374,100,000	376,428,000
Africa	39,091,000	48,626,000	42,373,000	43,600,000	45,400,000	48,000,000
Australasia	27,652,000	34,980,000	56,202,000	50,111,000	56,610,000	43,927,000
Total	2,236,268,000	2,948,305,000	2,765,299,000	2,607,445,000	2,873,197,000	3,124,422,000

The corn crop of the world for 1901 was 2,327,894,000 bushels.
The oat crop of the world for 1902 was 3,561,041,000 bushels.
The barley crop of the world for 1902 was 1,177,656,000 bushels.
The rye crop of the world for 1902 was 1,678,714,000 bushels.
The buckwheat crop of the United States for 1902 was 14,529,770 bushels.

GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO, 1902.

(About the first of each month.)

Month.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.	Totals. 1902.	Totals. 1901.
January	6,183,000	4,879,000	881,000	1,037,000	147,625	13,635,346	18,180,990
February	7,247,000	4,615,000	531,000	1,136,000	188,915	13,225,514	18,962,157
March	7,039,000	4,455,000	461,000	1,087,000	168,762	12,718,635	19,268,039
April	7,392,000	4,679,000	692,000	1,087,000	102,905	12,694,740	19,897,040
May	6,340,000	4,280,000	852,000	698,000	35,205	12,205,111	19,419,749
June	4,444,000	4,248,000	732,000	384,000	.....	7,151,777	17,329,699
July	2,386,000	3,558,000	112,000	107,000	.....	6,369,675	12,959,446
August	2,429,000	5,397,000	1,312,000	163,000	.....	9,302,372	11,694,537
September	2,915,000	1,815,000	441,000	27,000	.....	5,125,533	13,691,553
October	4,460,000	1,599,000	1,558,000	158,000	.....	8,992,119	14,181,171
November	6,220,000	685,000	2,060,000	208,000	.....	9,172,971	14,603,949
December	7,431,000	521,000	2,056,000	211,000	.....	10,541,934	14,487,667

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN, CHICAGO, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Month.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.	Totals. 1902.	Totals. 1901
January	2,013,197	3,311,102	5,150,125	217,050	1,444,620	12,136,094	25,430,196
February	1,671,700	1,832,961	3,046,649	72,600	1,131,150	7,755,060	18,796,604
March	1,487,525	2,966,734	3,838,768	65,400	869,825	9,288,252	19,582,446
April	1,365,675	2,012,565	4,351,386	87,000	674,450	8,491,076	15,022,583
May	999,150	2,719,746	5,980,081	48,700	780,450	10,528,127	22,746,426
June	853,125	6,702,260	5,929,616	50,550	388,800	13,924,351	18,853,006
July	3,781,903	6,604,994	6,491,986	141,288	191,275	17,121,446	18,188,680
August	7,653,369	1,933,540	9,670,921	476,925	417,875	20,152,630	25,678,934
September	6,016,324	6,061,025	10,124,691	555,333	1,889,777	24,647,150	25,028,786
October	4,873,609	5,634,418	8,179,260	368,575	2,676,923	21,732,785	21,849,187
November	4,605,935	4,439,679	7,930,917	584,875	2,101,981	19,663,387	18,290,755
December	2,619,441	6,403,883	8,275,400	502,245	2,356,047	20,157,016	15,740,645
Totals	37,940,953	50,622,907	78,879,800	3,170,541	14,923,173	185,537,374	245,207,653

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN, CHICAGO, 1902.—Continued.

SHIPMENTS.

Month.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.	Totals. 1902.	Totals. 1901.
January	1,426,151	2,856,100	5,513,875	96,251	588,297	10,480,674	11,685,997
February	1,664,368	1,100,347	2,497,184	94,922	568,559	5,925,380	9,533,529
March	1,090,926	1,274,616	5,398,405	106,481	314,433	6,184,861	13,326,094
April	2,970,587	3,036,007	4,081,628	336,419	135,525	10,560,166	19,880,334
May	3,689,076	4,614,615	6,095,491	331,665	85,633	14,816,480	26,476,816
June	3,120,750	4,077,519	5,450,300	305,648	52,179	13,006,396	19,867,982
July	1,797,681	5,244,166	3,983,199	40,455	38,684	11,104,185	16,231,210
August	5,777,374	5,434,784	5,985,021	367,658	31,395	17,596,432	15,060,895
September	3,535,073	4,295,616	5,232,454	261,717	240,212	13,565,072	17,349,196
October	1,463,406	5,741,185	4,463,342	190,762	413,359	12,272,054	16,819,762
November	2,773,003	4,840,575	5,831,751	572,860	565,990	14,584,239	15,086,313
December	910,152	3,042,469	5,497,641	129,377	471,157	10,050,796	9,516,199
Totals	30,218,807	45,557,999	58,030,291	2,834,215	3,505,423	140,146,735	190,834,307

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR, CHICAGO, 1902.

Month.	Receipts of Flour in Barrels.	Shipments of Flour in Barrels.	Month.	Receipts of Flour in Barrels.	Shipments of Flour in Barrels.	Month.	Receipts of Flour in Barrels.	Shipments of Flour in Barrels.
January	938,493	791,178	June	425,970	350,700	November	606,739	456,229
February	756,925	641,436	July	893,680	284,582	December	690,704	526,130
March	759,095	630,923	August	492,404	376,216			
April	667,108	564,955	September	509,251	392,150	Totals	7,395,207	5,839,441
May	477,251	381,667	October	677,587	443,275			

YEARLY RECEIPTS OF GRAIN, CHICAGO.

Year.	Flour Manufactured in Chicago. Bbls.	Flour Received. Bbls.	Wheat Received. Bu.	Corn Received. Bu.	Oats Received. Bu.	Rye Received. Bu.	Barley Received. Bu.	Total Receipts. Flour Reduced to Wheat. Bu.
1870	443,967	1,766,037	17,394,409	20,189,775	10,472,078	1,093,493	3,335,653	60,432,574
1871	327,739	1,412,177	14,439,656	41,853,138	14,789,414	2,011,788	4,069,410	83,518,202
1872	186,968	1,532,014	12,724,141	47,366,087	15,061,715	1,129,086	5,251,750	88,426,842
1873	264,363	2,487,376	26,266,562	38,157,232	17,888,724	1,189,464	4,240,239	98,935,413
1874	244,667	2,666,679	29,764,622	35,799,638	13,901,235	791,182	3,354,981	95,611,713
1875	249,653	2,625,883	24,206,370	28,341,150	12,916,428	699,583	3,107,297	81,087,302
1876	271,074	2,955,197	16,574,058	48,668,640	13,030,121	1,447,917	4,716,360	97,735,482
1877	293,244	2,691,142	14,164,515	47,915,728	13,506,773	1,728,865	4,990,379	94,416,399
1878	308,284	3,030,562	29,713,577	63,651,518	18,839,297	2,490,615	5,754,059	134,086,595
1879	285,904	3,369,958	34,106,109	64,339,321	16,660,428	2,497,340	4,936,562	137,704,571
1880	196,041	3,215,389	23,541,607	97,272,844	23,490,915	1,869,218	5,211,536	165,855,370
1881	238,200	4,815,239	14,824,990	78,393,315	24,861,538	1,363,552	5,695,358	146,807,329
1882	300,358	4,179,912	23,008,596	49,061,755	26,802,872	1,984,516	6,488,140	126,155,483
1883	294,720	4,295,515	20,364,155	74,412,319	36,502,283	5,484,259	8,831,899	164,924,732
1884	535,841	4,960,830	26,397,587	59,580,445	40,082,362	3,327,516	7,849,829	159,561,474
1885	575,165	5,385,772	18,909,717	62,930,897	37,678,753	1,892,760	10,760,127	156,408,226
1886	494,789	4,139,165	16,771,743	62,861,694	39,976,215	956,247	12,740,953	151,932,995
1887	514,870	6,873,544	21,848,251	51,578,410	45,750,842	852,726	12,476,547	163,437,724
1888	435,110	6,133,608	13,438,069	74,208,908	52,184,878	2,767,571	12,387,526	182,588,188
1889	431,000	4,410,535	18,762,646	79,920,691	49,901,942	2,605,984	12,524,538	183,563,203
1890	430,609	4,358,058	14,248,770	91,387,754	75,150,249	3,520,508	15,133,971	219,052,518
1891	578,180	4,516,617	42,931,258	72,770,304	74,402,413	9,164,198	12,228,480	231,821,430
1892	542,000	5,919,343	50,234,556	78,510,385	79,827,985	3,633,308	16,989,278	255,832,556
1893	455,469	4,664,424	35,355,101	91,256,154	84,289,886	1,707,072	13,345,845	246,942,966
1894	444,000	4,223,182	25,665,902	64,951,815	63,144,885	1,368,157	13,418,391	187,553,469
1895	751,501	3,005,460	20,637,642	59,527,718	79,890,792	1,657,216	14,194,881	189,432,819
1896	928,283	2,531,995	19,933,402	92,722,348	109,725,689	2,530,336	17,496,381	253,802,104
1897	1,188,126	2,947,005	28,087,147	116,747,389	118,086,662	3,388,651	17,195,744	296,767,116
1898	1,037,442	5,316,195	35,741,356	127,426,374	110,293,647	4,935,308	18,116,594	320,436,357
1899	1,125,745	5,890,139	30,971,547	133,776,350	110,775,732	2,793,476	15,847,710	320,670,441
1900	1,274,776	9,313,591	48,048,298	184,663,456	105,226,761	1,973,701	17,813,919	349,637,295
1901	1,280,000	10,232,285	51,197,870	84,138,637	90,632,152	3,244,324	15,996,670	291,252,936
1902	1,262,224	7,395,207	37,940,953	50,622,997	78,879,800	3,170,541	14,923,173	218,815,806

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Following table shows total crop of wheat in principal wheat producing countries in the world for sixteen years.

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1902	2,988,600,000	1894	2,553,320,000
1901	2,857,000,000	1893	2,483,800,000
1900	2,583,389,000	1892	2,340,630,000
1899	2,697,003,000	1891	2,308,362,000
1898	2,894,200,000	1890	2,226,123,000
1897	2,226,000,000	1889	2,067,394,000
1896	2,392,115,000	1888	2,150,505,000
1895	2,443,044,000	1887	2,227,415,000

OATS CROP OF THE WORLD.

(From Broomhall's Corn Trade News.)

The oats crop in the principal countries is as follows:

Country.	1902.	1901.	1900.	Country.	1902.	1901.	1900.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Algeria	4,000,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	Holland	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Aust.-Hungary	170,000,000	164,800,000	171,400,000	Italy	18,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000
Belgium	24,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000	Roumania	16,000,000	16,100,000	8,000,000
Bulgaria and E. Roumelia	5,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000	Russia	735,000,000	510,000,000	686,000,000
Canada	120,000,000	114,200,000	102,800,000	Sweden	60,000,000	56,000,000	67,100,000
Denmark	25,000,000	29,000,000	49,300,000	Un. Kingdom	130,000,000	110,000,000	166,500,000
France	293,000,000	207,600,000	243,600,000	United States	987,000,000	736,800,000	809,000,000
Germany	420,000,000	412,500,000	411,700,000	Totals	3,023,000,000	2,422,800,000	2,782,200,000

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1899	2,844,000,000	1897	2,340,900,000	1895	2,599,680,000
1898	2,625,500,000	1896	2,405,600,000	1894	2,539,720,000

CORN CROP OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows approximately the corn crop of the world, comprising the principal corn growing countries:

Country.	1902.	1901.	1900.	Country.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Argentina	80,000,000	80,000,000	56,000,000	Russia	32,000,000	50,000,000	32,000,000
Aust.-Hungary	118,000,000	140,000,000	136,000,000	United States	2,523,000,000	1,522,000,000	2,105,000,000
Bulgaria & E. R	24,000,000	25,000,000	12,000,000	Egypt	24,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000
Canada	28,000,000	20,000,000	27,000,000	Uruguay	6,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000
Italy	76,000,000	90,000,000	84,000,000				
Roumania	60,000,000	120,000,000	82,000,000	Totals	2,971,000,000	2,084,000,000	2,573,000,000

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1899	2,496,600,000	1897	2,268,600,000	1895	2,580,000,000
1898	2,438,600,000	1896	2,735,600,000		

DATE OF FIRST FROSTS AT CHICAGO.

1882	September 22	1890	September 28	1898	October 15
1883	September 26	1891	October 22	1899	September 21
1884	October 23	1892	October 8	1900	September 18
1885	September 1	1893	October 16	1901	October 17
1886	September 13	1894	October 1	1902	September 14
1887	September 24	1895	September 30	1903	September 17
1888	September 14	1896	October 18		
1889	September 6	1897	September 18		

CHICAGO ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 1903.

Elevator capacity of Chicago—comprising the houses which are regular and irregular—private as well as public warehouses:

PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

Receipts regular on contract:

Elevator.	Capacity, Bushels.	Elevator.	Capacity, Bushels.
Armour Elevator "A"	1,000,000	Chicago & St. Louis El. and Annex, Keith's	2,000,000
Armour Elevator "B"	1,000,000	Galena Elevator	700,000
Armour Elevator "B" annex	3,000,000	Nebraska City Elevator	2,500,000
Armour Elevator "C"	1,000,000	National Elevator	1,000,000
Armour Elevator "F"	800,000	Peavey Grain Co. "B"	1,500,000
Alton Elevator	1,300,000	Rock Island Elevator "A"	1,000,000
Alton Elevator "B"	500,000	St. Paul Elevator and Fulton Annex	800,000
City Elevator	1,000,000	South Chicago Elevator "C" and Annex	2,500,000
Calumet Elevator Co. "B"	1,200,000	Union Elevator	2,000,000
Calumet Elevator Co. "C"	1,500,000		
Central Elevator "A"	900,000	Total	27,200,000

PRIVATE ELEVATORS.

Grain stored therein is not regular for delivery:

Elevator.	Capacity, Bushels.	Elevator.	Capacity, Bushels.
Armour Elevator "D"	1,500,000	Lazier, Hooper & Co., "Atlantic"	150,000
Armour Elevator "E"	1,250,000	Matteson Elevator, Michigan Central	40,000
Armour-Minnesota Annex	1,200,000	Matteson Stege Bros. Elevator	50,000
Armour-Minnesota	600,000	Middle Division Elevator Company, Harvey	50,000
Adams Elevator	20,000	Mabbitt Elevator	1,200,000
Baltimore & Ohio Transfer Elevator	500,000	Michigan Central, transfer	40,000
Belt Elevator	1,350,000	McReynolds Elevator "A"	1,500,000
Byrnes Elevator	50,000	McReynolds Elevator "B"	1,250,000
Calumet Grain and Elevator Company	400,000	Merritt & Co. Elevator	650,000
Calumet Elevator Company "A"	1,200,000	Metzger Elevator	250,000
Central Elevator "B"	2,500,000	Morgan Elevator	100,000
Chicago Dock Company Elevator	1,000,000	Mueller Elevator	300,000
Cragin Elevator	70,000	Nickel Plate, transfer	50,000
Cleveland Elevator	400,000	Nebraska City Elevator "D"	35,000
Chicago Grain Elevator	60,000	Owen & Austin Elevator	80,000
Counselman & Co.'s "D"	1,250,000	Oxford Elevator	125,000
Counselman & Co.'s "Engelwood"	200,000	Pennsylvania, transfer	175,000
Columbia Elevator	500,000	Peavey Grain Company "A"	750,000
Erie Transfer Elevator	125,000	Rialto Elevator Company	1,000,000
Fitchburg Elevator Company	60,000	R. E. Pratt & Co	175,000
Grand Crossing Elevator	100,000	Requa Brothers' Elevator	120,000
Grand Trunk Railroad Elevator	100,000	Rock Island Elevator "B"	800,000
Hall Elevator	300,000	Santa Fe Elevator "A"	1,500,000
Hayford Elevator	80,000	Sibley Elevator Company	300,000
Hawkeye Elevator	700,000	Star and Crescent Elevator	90,000
Interstate, transfer	100,000	Trint Elevator	90,000
Imperial Elevator	250,000	Wabash Elevator	1,500,000
Indiana Elevator "A"	1,500,000	Wather Elevator	35,000
Iowa Elevator	1,500,000	Weatherell Elevator	100,000
Irondale Elevator	1,000,000	Wright & Lauther	200,000
Lake Shore Transfer Elevator	125,000		
Livingston Elevator	25,000	Total	32,720,000

MOVEMENT OF COAL, HAY, HIDES, WOOL, CHEESE, BUTTER AND TIMOTHY SEED, CHICAGO, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Month.	Coal, Tons.	Hay, Tons.	Hides, Pounds.	Wool, Pounds.	Cheese, Pounds.	Butter, Pounds.	Timothy Seed, Bushels.
January	1,035,112	26,506	11,594,372	3,634,273	5,949,606	15,991,514	1,659,634
February	877,110	19,083	8,196,168	3,358,386	5,519,475	15,153,169	1,846,942
March	953,625	21,334	10,532,265	2,431,421	5,337,097	16,194,758	2,263,145
April	690,079	17,985	9,284,047	4,510,588	4,711,383	14,431,241	1,629,397
May	645,090	17,144	9,604,075	12,866,955	5,978,725	19,589,124	135,549
June	699,203	19,302	6,468,218	18,285,923	8,154,147	26,672,398	137,585
July	687,712	12,405	7,452,066	25,658,812	8,313,373	26,023,231	41,300
August	709,762	22,084	8,947,507	15,225,177	8,981,006	21,318,426	8,429,630
September	767,063	12,576	7,580,186	4,571,245	10,857,167	19,714,796	14,906,715
October	957,116	16,905	8,128,932	2,634,668	10,192,800	16,812,179	8,809,605
November	857,218	14,614	6,109,176	3,681,596	7,811,472	13,176,793	7,114,820
December	955,867	20,287	7,682,847	2,704,288	6,922,079	14,154,913	2,984,239
Totals	9,834,957	220,225	101,579,859	99,563,332	88,728,330	219,232,542	49,959,011

MOVEMENT OF COAL, HAY, HIDES, ETC., CHICAGO, 1902.—Continued.

SHIPMENTS.

Month.	Coal, Tons.	Hay, Tons.	Hides, Pounds.	Wool, Pounds.	Cheese, Pounds.	Butter, Pounds.	Timothy Seed, Bushels.
January	172,378	1,752	13,808,372	6,124,438	4,232,745	16,922,004	3,233,387
February	158,590	2,647	9,878,398	3,431,770	3,918,961	14,932,936	1,729,973
March	157,375	2,216	9,758,335	4,272,956	3,432,610	15,449,467	6,439,771
April	120,755	3,482	11,960,127	4,822,740	3,179,357	14,562,839	4,261,243
May	106,525	2,369	13,708,903	12,794,569	3,250,420	17,465,784	810,960
June	104,801	1,460	11,501,828	17,421,980	3,605,002	21,832,410	114,700
July	73,813	832	12,875,750	23,863,691	4,395,845	21,710,939	146,190
August	110,270	529	15,228,876	17,325,415	4,776,440	17,058,315	4,267,065
September	110,623	562	14,549,693	4,931,961	5,337,565	16,196,714	11,047,211
October	164,017	759	13,959,001	3,669,826	6,288,576	15,563,837	4,119,587
November	138,595	779	14,509,046	6,102,087	5,049,685	13,952,933	2,546,863
December	160,015	907	13,246,158	2,848,894	5,222,079	16,139,107	1,394,460
Totals	1,577,757	18,294	154,984,487	107,610,327	52,689,285	201,787,285	40,111,410

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK AND PROVISIONS, CHICAGO, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Month.	Live Hogs.	Dressed Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Dressed Beef, Pounds.	Lard, Pounds.	Barreled Pork, Bbls.	Other Meats, Pounds.
January	887,423	526	275,180	372,412	10,214,793	6,715,458	884	8,856,788
February	873,180	757	230,329	265,946	9,396,966	3,714,228	931	7,888,778
March	741,568	539	233,560	260,862	8,991,552	3,997,605	1,780	7,601,131
April	556,929	567	211,769	254,129	7,822,910	2,274,465	728	7,370,529
May	640,245	877	186,901	258,516	9,270,936	3,191,784	2,055	6,721,458
June	680,289	526	204,813	299,172	10,854,124	2,928,936	679	6,991,567
July	461,055	259	216,063	337,134	13,294,112	3,466,698	1,195	8,181,180
August	482,932	456	228,450	379,951	13,291,667	3,447,675	527	8,460,031
September	434,161	594	291,040	492,052	11,312,901	2,339,185	223	7,680,505
October	518,500	630	309,396	613,547	13,107,845	1,680,644	100	10,379,086
November	724,588	540	253,292	487,763	13,195,900	2,433,793	200	14,062,869
December	894,368	374	300,766	494,232	14,618,562	4,568,445	522	17,244,019
Totals	7,895,238	6,645	2,941,559	4,515,716	135,372,268	40,758,916	9,824	111,437,941

SHIPMENTS.

Month.	Live Hogs.	Dressed Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Dressed Beef, Pounds.	Lard, Pounds.	Barreled Pork, Bbls.	Other Meats, Pounds.
January	104,706	31,896	80,136	41,211	97,000,973	32,929,934	15,083	52,261,508
February	173,445	21,505	72,234	28,483	91,671,593	37,184,357	13,757	45,778,115
March	193,705	12,257	69,649	46,407	89,319,212	38,768,303	18,901	56,888,576
April	133,177	6,639	67,372	41,179	80,645,427	30,583,854	15,434	55,801,621
May	105,330	6,587	52,387	37,033	75,930,157	25,350,829	17,568	56,668,207
June	88,436	4,283	57,172	16,860	75,086,177	28,744,148	13,261	58,821,092
July	71,593	4,910	62,475	31,732	77,780,460	28,064,961	14,418	58,867,920
August	102,307	2,660	74,797	62,855	80,248,097	28,759,863	15,692	56,169,863
September	81,388	2,940	97,119	128,148	91,898,924	28,022,473	15,835	59,582,637
October	68,816	13,936	108,779	200,208	99,500,352	33,489,230	18,408	56,542,455
November	49,678	22,244	77,767	117,508	86,625,108	30,666,019	12,288	50,088,490
December	79,217	20,658	90,028	80,074	104,095,285	39,933,998	18,964	53,209,697
Totals	1,251,798	150,615	909,915	831,728	1,049,801,765	382,498,069	189,609	660,680,190

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.*

For a Series of Years, March 1 to March 1.

Year.	Number of Cattle Packed.	Number of Hogs Packed.	Year.	Number of Cattle Packed.	Number of Hogs Packed.	Year.	Number of Cattle Packed.	Number of Hogs Packed.
1891-2	2,667,523	5,249,798	1895-6	1,810,593	5,490,410	1899-1900	1,734,776	7,544,219
1892-3	2,469,373	4,352,095	1896-7	1,756,431	5,967,595	1900-1	1,814,921	7,364,859
1893-4	2,181,366	4,219,567	1897-8	1,732,296	6,747,265	1901-2	2,047,489	7,691,513
1894-5	1,958,206	5,293,202	1898-9	1,603,380	8,016,675			

*Includes city consumption.

NAVIGATION OF THE GREAT LAKES.

The earliest date of opening of the Mackinaw Straits to navigation was March 13, in 1894; the latest May 6, in 1885.

ARRIVALS, PORT OF CHICAGO, 1902.

	ARRIVALS.						CLEARANCES.					
	Vessels in the Coasting Trade.		Vessels in the Foreign Trade.		Totals.		Vessels in the Coasting Trade.		Vessels in the Foreign Trade.		Totals.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage.
January	108	69,934	..	.....	108	69,934	101	63,792	..	.....	101	63,792
February	56	41,179	..	.....	56	41,179	57	41,736	..	.....	57	41,736
March	115	67,422	..	.....	115	67,422	125	69,480	..	.....	125	69,480
April	512	454,976	3	4,857	515	459,833	642	585,246	20	19,794	662	605,040
May	877	821,130	15	17,676	892	838,806	892	819,166	24	31,181	916	850,347
June	1,063	965,822	20	22,084	1,083	987,906	1,049	947,468	36	42,739	1,085	990,207
July	1,288	1,128,224	14	16,761	1,302	1,144,985	1,296	1,132,083	30	27,886	1,326	1,159,969
August	1,275	1,107,828	34	34,245	1,309	1,142,073	1,252	1,081,494	59	63,506	1,311	1,145,000
September	1,001	859,093	30	29,181	1,031	888,274	1,005	864,970	39	43,376	1,044	908,346
October	779	702,489	16	21,540	795	724,029	760	684,338	25	28,470	785	712,808
November	647	578,097	15	22,315	662	600,412	602	556,302	18	24,494	620	580,796
December	209	202,651	6	11,549	215	214,200	131	99,922	1	1,899	132	101,821
Totals	7,930	6,998,845	153	180,208	8,083	7,179,053	7,912	6,945,997	252	283,345	8,164	7,229,342

CLEARINGS BY CLEARING HOUSE OF BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO.

Samuel Powell, Manager. Board of Trade Building.

Month.	Clearings.		Balances.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
January	$5,866,031	$9,339,846	$2,024,454	$3,448,879
February	1,772,311	4,133,271	763,190	1,536,682
March	2,334,802	6,260,649	1,006,394	2,336,183
April	6,557,158	7,933,168	2,199,358	2,397,887
May	6,924,256	6,124,061	2,439,753	1,782,420
June	5,132,671	5,912,042	1,821,614	1,795,088
July	11,843,532	10,342,294	3,914,856	3,224,916
August	9,176,820	9,821,442	3,002,638	3,115,466
September	4,938,128	6,135,920	1,595,948	2,150,089
October	3,470,223	8,072,815	1,199,009	2,789,125
November	5,292,262	4,717,407	1,869,167	1,490,178
December	11,178,750	4,797,592	4,005,150	1,602,701
Totals	$74,476,955	$83,590,507	$25,841,536	$27,668,595

MONTHLY PRICES IN CHICAGO, 1902.

Month.	Wheat.		Corn.		Mess Pork.		Month.	Wheat.		Corn.		Mess Pork.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low	High.	Low.		High.	Low.	High.	Low	High.	Low.
January	80½	74	61½	56½	17.00	15.50	July	79	71½	88	56	18.70	16.75
February	76½	72⅞	61¼	56⅞	15.85	15.00	August	76	68¼	60	54	17.05	15.85
March	76	69¾	61⅛	56	16.65	15.00	September	95	70	62½	57	16.85	16.10
April	76¾	70	64½	56¾	16.95	16.35	October	75½	67½	61½	55	17.50	16.50
May	76¼	72⅜	64¾	59⅛	17.50	16.75	November	77⅜	69⅞	58	52	17.00	16.30
June	75¾	71¼	71½	61	18.45	17.20	December	77¾	71⅞	57¼	43¾	17.25	16.62½

Cotton.

GEORGE W. AVERY.

The cotton plant had been found growing in a wild state by the first settlers of the southwestern portion of this country, but 1621 is generally regarded as the first year of cotton culture in the United States. Its cultivation was for a long time limited to small patches for domestic uses. In 1733 cotton seed was brought into Carolina, and in 1734 cotton was planted in Georgia from seed sent to the trustees from England. About 1770 Southern planters began turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton as a staple crop. In 1775 the first manufactory for cotton was established in Philadelphia. It also manufactured goods from flax and wool. In 1787 the first regular cotton factory in the United States was built at Beverly, Mass. The Legislature made a grant of $500 to assist the new enterprise. The year 1793 was made memorable by Eli Whitney's invention of the saw-gin. Previous to this time the only method of separating the lint from the seed was by hand, and a large number of slaves were kept on the Southern plantations for this work alone. Cotton picking is still done entirely by hand. There have been many attempts to perfect a machine for this work, but so far nothing has been offered that will remove the cotton as cleanly or as thoroughly from the boll as the fingers. Cotton picking is a work that men, women and children can engage in, and during the season on the Southern plantations every negro not engaged in some other occupation is set to picking cotton. This work is paid for by the "piece." An able-bodied man can pick from 150 to 200 pounds between daylight and dark, and he is paid on an average of 40 cents a hundred pounds. In 1795 the second cotton mill in the United States was erected in Rhode Island. From that time the business increased, having its centre in New England, but within the past few years the South has entered largely into manufacturing, many mills having been built in the various States, most of which are now in successful operation.

The operatives in the Southern cotton factories are obtained chiefly from the mountaineer and "sand hill" classes of whites, who make good unskilled workmen. Attempts have been made to run factories with negro operatives, but these have been generally unsuccessful, owing to the difficulty in persuading the negro to keep at regular employment of this kind with a stated salary. The opening of cotton factories in the South has brought up the question of child labor in that section and several States have recently passed laws forbidding the employment of children in factories except under certain restrictions as to age and hours of work. The exacting work taxes a child's mental and physical vigor.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1866	2,193,987	1876	4,669,288	1886	6,550,215	1896	7,162,473
1867	2,019,774	1877	4,485,423	1887	6,513,624	1897	8,714,011
1868	2,593,993	1878	4,811,265	1888	7,017,707	1898	11,180,960
1869	2,439,039	1879	5,073,531	1889	6,935,052	1899	11,235,383
1870	3,154,946	1880	5,757,397	1890	7,313,726	1900	9,439,559
1871	4,352,317	1881	6,589,329	1891	8,655,518	1901	10,425,141
1872	2,974,351	1882	5,435,845	1892	9,038,707	1902	10,680,680
1873	3,930,508	1883	6,992,234	1893	6,717,142	1903	10,727,559
1874	4,170,388	1884	5,714,052	1894	7,527,211		
1875	3,832,991	1885	5,669,021	1895	9,892,766		

The returns are for the year ending September 1. The average net weight per bale for 1902 is 483 pounds.

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD, IN BALES OF 500 POUNDS.

Year.	Europe, Ex. Gt. Britain.	Great Britain.	India.	United States.	All Others.	World's Total.
1890-91	3,631,000	3,384,000	924,000	2,367,000	150,000	10,456,000
1891-92	3,640,000	3,181,000	914,000	2,576,000	160,000	10,471,000
1892-93	3,692,000	2,866,000	918,000	2,551,000	220,000	10,247,000
1893-94	3,848,000	3,233,000	959,000	2,264,000	250,000	10,554,000
1894-95	4,030,000	3,250,000	1,074,000	2,743,000	300,000	11,397,000
1895-96	4,160,000	3,276,000	1,105,000	2,572,000	419,000	11,532,000
1896-97	4,368,000	3,224,000	1,104,000	2,738,000	546,000	11,880,000
1897-98	4,628,000	3,432,000	1,141,000	2,962,000	726,000	12,889,000
1898-99	4,784,000	3,519,000	1,314,000	3,553,000	845,000	14,015,000
1899-1900	4,576,000	3,334,000	1,140,000	3,856,000	867,000	13,773,000
1900-1901	4,576,000	3,269,000	1,254,000	3,727,000	778,000	13,593,000
1901-1902	4,636,000	3,253,000	1,383,790	4,037,000	908,000	14,414,908
1902-1903	5,096,000	3,200,000	1,400,000	4,015,101	540,829	14,351,930

The weekly average of consumption was 275,999 bales.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON IN THE WORLD SEPTEMBER 1.

Cotton.	1903. Bales.	1902. Bales.	1901. Bales.	1900. Bales.
Stock at Liverpool	244,000	436,000	396,000	272,000
Stock at London	22,000	19,000	8,000	10,000
Total Great Britain	266,000	450,000	404,000	282,000
Stock at Hamburg	34,000	20,000	19,000	18,000
Stock at Bremen	70,000	61,000	66,000	58,000
Stock at Rotterdam	....	....	200	200
Stock at Antwerp	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Stock at Havre	68,000	85,000	90,000	73,000
Stock at Marseilles	4,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Stock at Barcelona	10,000	32,000	23,000	33,000
Stock at Genoa	15,000	14,000	10,000	14,000
Stock at Trieste	12,000	9,000	15,000	6,000
Total Continental	216,000	226,000	229,200	208,200
India Cotton Afloat for Europe	65,000	32,000	26,000	41,000
American Cotton Afloat for Europe	32,000	59,000	91,000	31,000
Egypt, Brazil, Etc. Afloat for Europe	9,000	12,000	13,000	11,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	11,000	18,000	63,000	41,000
Stock in Bombay, India	404,000	331,000	349,000	263,000
Stock in United States Ports	164,126	148,399	237,615	87,862
Stock in United States Interior Towns	11,809	61,721	131,040	44,854
United States Exports To-day	1,335	3,348	2,733	7,043
Total Visible Supply	1,180,270	1,346,468	1,546,588	1,016,959

Following are the totals according to descriptions:

Description.	1903. Bales.	1902. Bales.	1901. Bales.	1900. Bales.
Liverpool Stock	160,000	352,000	294,000	189,000
Continental Stock	131,000	176,000	164,000	178,000
American Afloat for Europe	32,000	59,000	91,000	31,000
United States Stock	164,126	148,399	237,615	87,862
United States Interior Stock	11,809	61,721	131,040	44,854
United States Exports To-day	1,335	3,348	2,733	7,043
Total American	500,270	800,468	920,388	537,759
Liverpool Stock	84,000	84,000	102,000	83,000
London Stock	22,000	19,000	8,000	10,000
Continental Stock	85,000	50,000	65,200	30,200
India Afloat for Europe	65,000	32,000	26,000	41,000
Egypt, Brazil, Etc. Afloat	9,000	12,000	13,000	11,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	11,000	18,000	63,000	41,000
Stock in Bombay, India	404,000	331,000	349,000	263,000
Total East Indian, Etc.	680,000	546,000	626,200	479,200
Total Visible Supply	1,180,270	1,346,468	1,546,588	1,016,959
Price Midland Uplands, Liverpool	6.86d	5.1-32d	5.3-32d	5.23-32d
Price Midland Uplands, New York	12.75c	9c	8⅝c	9⅝c

AN APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP OF EACH OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SEASONS NAMED, IN THOUSANDS OF BALES.

State.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
North Carolina	420	470	380	485	615	600	545	515	525	575
South Carolina	670	770	640	760	950	950	900	825	880	950
Georgia	1,050	1,230	1,025	1,270	1,614	1,570	1,335	1,300	1,530	1,470
Florida	55	65	50	60	70	60	55	50	55	55
Alabama	840	950	800	1,000	1,150	1,130	1,070	1,000	1,200	1,050
Mississippi	1,080	1,200	950	1,220	1,600	1,500	1,275	975	1,350	1,404
Louisiana	490	650	480	570	725	600	590	675	875	884
Texas and Indian Ter.	1,925	3,219	1,881	2,267	3,189	3,650	2,600	3,915	3,208	2,851
Arkansas	700	880	660	730	930	860	770	800	850	1,000
Tennessee	272	350	250	300	325	300	255	250	250	509
Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, etc.	30	53	31	44	48	36	27	34	45	....
Total commercial crop of the United States	7,532	9,837	7,147	8,706	11,216	11,250	9,422	10,339	10,768	10,728

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES IN NEW YORK FOR MIDDLING UPLANDS COTTON, FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 OF THE YEARS NAMED.

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1826	14	9	1846	10	6	1866	52	32	1886	9 9-16	8 13-16
1827	12	8	1847	12	7	1867	36	15½	1887	11 7-16	9 7-16
1828	13	9	1848	8	5	1868	33	16	1888	11¾	9⅝
1829	11	8	1849	11	6	1869	35	25	1889	11⅛	9¾
1830	13	8	1850	14	11	1870	25¾	15	1890	12¾	9 3-16
1831	11	7	1851	14	8	1871	21¼	14¾	1891	9½	7¾
1832	12	7	1852	10	8	1872	27⅜	18⅝	1892	10	6 11-16
1833	17	9	1853	11	10	1873	21⅜	13⅝	1893	9 15-16	7¼
1834	16	10	1854	10	8	1874	18⅞	14¾	1894	8 5-16	5 9-16
1835	25	15	1855	12	8	1875	17⅛	13 1-16	1895	9⅜	5 9-16
1836	20	12	1856	13	9	1876	13¾	10⅞	1896	8¾	7 1-16
1837	17	7	1857	15⅞	9	1877	13 5-16	10 15-16	1897	8¼	5 13-16
1838	12	9	1858	13½	8⅞	1878	12 3-16	8 13-16	1898	6 9-16	5 5-16
1839	16	11	1859	12¾	10⅝	1879	13¾	9¼	1899	7 13-16	5⅞
1840	10	8	1860	11⅝	10	1880	13¼	10 15-16	1900	11	7 9-16
1841	11	9	1861	38	11½	1881	13	10 7-16	1901	12	7 13-16
1842	9	7	1862	69½	20	1882	13 1-16	10¼	1902	9⅞	8 3-16
1843	8	5	1863	93	51	1883	11½	10	1903*	13½	8 9-10
1844	9	5	1864	190	72	1884	11 15-16	9¾			
1845	8¾	5	1865	120	35	1885	11½	9 3-16			

*To August 21.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALES IN NEW YORK OF COTTON FOR FUTURE DELIVERY, OR THE RANGE OF PRICES FROM FIRST TO LAST DEALINGS IN THE MONTH OF DELIVERY.

Month of Delivery.	1902-03.		1901-02.		1900-01.		1899-1900.		1898-99.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
September	8.84	7.75	8.95	7.00	10.55	6.81	6.44	5.38	6.42	5.17
October	8.86	7.52	8.37	6.92	10.60	6.70	7.16	5.39	6.43	5.09
November	8.75	7.53	8.20	6.90	10.31	6.66	7.55	5.60	6.45	4.98
December	8.75	7.56	8.26	6.90	10.22	6.66	7.60	5.65	6.45	5.06
January	9.00	7.53	8.25	6.93	12.75	7.37	7.72	5.69	6.47	5.10
February	10.10	7.58	8.62	6.94	10.15	7.50	8.90	5.72	6.42	5.14
March	10.26	7.50	9.08	7.10	10.18	7.52	9.62	5.75	6.46	5.18
April	10.53	7.58	9.67	7.18	10.10	7.59	9.65	5.84	6.40	5.23
May	11.98	7.62	9.70	7.26	10.18	7.39	9.72	5.83	6.36	5.26
June	13.06	8.29	9.68	7.31	10.17	7.41	9.75	6.00	6.33	5.30
July	13.75	7.91	9.65	7.25	10.17	7.15	10.21	6.29	6.34	5.33
August	13.00	7.88	9.40	7.12	9.98	7.01	9.87	6.44	6.37	5.37

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

For years ending June 30, in thousands of bales, 392 pounds net.

Seasons of	To Europe.	To China.	To Japan.	Total.	Seasons of	To Europe.	To China.	To Japan.	Total.
1892-93	816	6	108	930	1897-98	424	22	354	800
1893-94	909	2	107	1,018	1898-99	578	50	439	1,067
1894-95	525	6	89	620	1899-1900	117	40	396	553
1895-96	800	18	284	1,102	1900-01	620	27	288	935
1896-97	603	39	326	968	1901-02	525	120	600	1,245

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN COTTON MILLS, IN BALES OF 500 POUNDS NET.

Seasons.	Great Britain.	Continental Europe.	Northern States of United States.	Southern States of United States.	Total in United States.	India.
1891-92	3,181,000	3,640,000	1,815,000	616,000	2,431,000	933,000
1892-93	2,866,000	3,692,000	1,762,000	660,000	2,422,000	937,000
1893-94	3,233,000	3,848,000	1,648,000	639,000	2,287,000	978,000
1894-95	3,250,000	4,030,000	1,813,000	806,000	2,619,000	1,074,000
1895-96	3,276,000	4,160,000	1,630,000	840,000	2,470,000	1,127,000
1896-97	3,224,000	4,368,000	1,771,000	946,000	2,717,000	1,041,000
1897-98	3,432,000	4,628,000	1,771,000	1,151,000	2,922,000	1,185,000
1898-99	3,519,000	4,784,000	2,218,000	1,364,000	3,582,000	1,340,000
1899-1900	3,334,000	4,576,000	2,763,000	1,524,000	3,687,000	1,162,000
1900-1901	3,269,000	4,576,000	1,909,000	1,526,000	3,435,000	1,087,000
1901-1902	3,253,000	4,784,000	1,996,000	1,912,000	3,908,000	1,120,000
1902-1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Actual increase since 1892	72,000	1,144,000	181,000	1,296,000	1,477,000	187,000
Percentage of increase since 1892	2 1-4%	31 2-5%	10%	210 2-5%	60 3-4%	20%

ANNUAL TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON, 1898-1903, IN BALES.

Visible September 1, 1898 (American)	1,434,611
Crop 1898-1899	11,274,810
Supply	12,709,451
Visible September 1, 1899 (American)	1,962,664
Outgo, year ending September 1, 1899	10,746,787
Visible September 1, 1899	1,962,664
Crop 1899-1900	9,436,416
Supply	11,390,080
Visible September 1, 1900 (American)	569,759
Outgo, year ending September 1, 1900	10,829,321
Visible September 1, 1900	569,759
Crop 1900-1901	10,383,422
Supply	10,953,181
Visible September 1, 1901 (American)	943,388
Outgo, year ending September 1, 1901	10,009,793
Visible September 1, 1901	943,388
Crop 1901-1902	10,680,690
Supply	11,624,068
Visible August 29, 1902 (American)	800,468
Outgo, year ending September 1, 1902	10,823,600
Visible September 1, 1902	800,468
Crop 1902-1903	10,727,599
Supply	11,528,027
Visible August 28, 1903 (American)	500,270
Outgo, year ending September 1, 1903	11,027,757

NUMBER OF SPINDLES IN THE WORLD.

Country.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Great Britain	42,200,000	46,700,000	46,100,000	45,600,000	45,400,000
Continent	34,000,000	33,500,000	33,350,000	33,000,000	32,500,000
Total Europe	81,200,000	80,200,000	79,450,000	78,600,000	77,900,000
United States, North	15,200,000	15,150,000	15,050,000	14,467,837	14,200,000
United States, South	7,039,633	6,408,974	5,819,835	4,540,515	3,987,735
Total United States	22,239,633	21,558,974	20,809,835	19,008,352	18,277,735
East Indies	5,100,000	5,300,000	5,006,936	4,945,783	4,728,333
Japan	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,350,000	1,250,000	1,200,000
China	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Total India, etc.	7,150,000	7,400,000	6,956,936	6,795,783	6,528,333
Canada	700,000	690,000	680,000	670,000	638,212
Mexico	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	491,000
Total other	1,200,000	1,190,000	1,180,000	1,170,000	1,129,212
Total world	111,789,633	110,348,974	108,856,771	105,574,135	103,835,180

SOURCE OF COTTON SUPPLY FOR SIX YEARS IN BALES OF 500 POUNDS.

The following shows the estimate of Royce & Co., 35 Cotton Exchange Building, New York, for 1903-04, and the total actual sales for the five years preceding:

Source.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1899-1900.	1898-99.
America (growth)	11,000,000	10,450,000	10,380,000	10,218,000	9,137,000	11,078,000
East Indies‡	2,800,000	2,400,000	2,300,000	2,200,205	1,532,071	2,403,790
Egypt	1,200,000	1,125,000	1,225,000	1,063,758	1,300,930	1,114,948
Brazil, etc.†	300,000	220,000	245,000	150,000	259,896	176,196
Total in 500 pound bales	15,300,000	14,195,000	14,150,000	13,631,963	12,229,897	14,722,934
Consumption	14,300,000	14,910,000	14,351,156	13,402,916	13,772,772	14,014,728
Surplus from year's crop	1,000,000	*715,000	*200,776	229,047	*1,542,875	758,206
[illegible]	925,000	996,730	275,082	257,748	284,961	950,514

Coffee Statistics.*

FURNISHED BY C. I. HUDSON & CO., 36 WALL STREET, MEMBERS OF THE COFFEE EXCHANGE.

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The coffee tree originated in Abyssinia and derives its name from the city of Kuffa. It was introduced into Europe in 1573, and although it did not at first meet with much favor, it soon was largely consumed. Its growth was started in Martinique in 1723. Its cultivation spread to other islands of the West Indies, and then to Brazil, whence now comes the greater part of the coffee consumed in this country.

Naturalists reduce the trees which produce the numerous varieties to three great types, which can be easily recognized by those who are conversant with the cultivation of coffee. The plants from Arabia have not many leaves and are slender in appearance, as it is natural they should be, as they are grown in the desert, but they have great vitality, which condenses and gives to the beans a perfume which has not been equalled as yet by any artificial method of cultivation.

The second type, the "African" coffee, is distinguished by its different appearance, due to the marshy plains from which it comes. Its leaves are broad and abundant, and the planter is recompensed by the weight, though not by the quality, of the product, because African coffee yields a liquor of poor quality.

Finally, the third type, which may be of great importance in the future, is the coffee discovered some years ago in Brazil, and which was called Maragojipe. It is distinguished by the abundant crop which it produces, besides which the bean is very much larger and has a surface of a silklike and polished appearance, with excellent aromatic qualities. The principal coffee-producing countries are now Mexico, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, the West Indies, Asia, Oceanica, Polynesia and Australia.

July 1 to June 30.	Rio and Santos Crops Corresponding Years.	Arrivals of Coffee. United States. Brazil.	Arrivals of Coffee. United States. Other Kinds.	Arrivals of Coffee. Total U. S. All Kinds.	Arrivals of Coffee. Total Europe, All Kinds	Deliveries of Coffee. United States.	Deliveries of Coffee. Europe.	Deliveries of Coffee. Total.	World's Visible Supply.	High and Low Price of Future Contracts.	Quotations of Rio No. 7 Spot Coffee in New York, July and Jan.	Highest and Lowest Price Each Crop Year.
1883-84.	5,047,000	2,776,434	1,240,460	4,016,894	6,818,700	2,635,567	6,773,650	9,409,217	July, 5,234,420 Jan., 5,300,715	Aug. at 6.95 in July '83 Dec. at 11.65 in Jan. '84	July 1, '83.. 8 Jan. 1, '84..10¾	Lowest, July, 1883.. 7½ Highest, Feb., 1884..11¼
1884-85.	6,206,500	3,124,104	1,019,615	4,143,719	7,290,530	3,168,911	7,388,330	10,557,241	July, 5,398,287 Jan., 5,279,475	June at 9.15 in Nov. '84 May at 6.25 in May '85	July 1, '84.. 8¼ Jan. 1, '85.. 8¼	Highest, Sept., 1884. 9¼ Lowest, May, 1885.. 6⅞
1885-86.	5,565,000	2,946,643	1,116,567	4,060,210	6,409,480	2,937,984	7,198,280	10,136,264	July, 5,051,730 Jan., 5,121,527	Jan. at 6.35 in Jan. '86 Mch. at 8.10 in June '86	July 1, '85.. 7⅛ Jan. 1, '86.. 6⅞	Lowest, Dec., 1885.. 6¾ Highest, June, 1886.. 8¼
1886-87.	6,078,000	2,734,100	1,060,702	3,794,802	7,001,710	2,671,585	7,363,010	10,034,595	July, 3,985,639 Jan., 4,323,332	Aug. at 7.55 in July '86 Dec. at 22 25 in June '87	July 1, '86.. 8¼ Jan. 1, '87..13½	Lowest, Aug., 1886.. 8⅛ Highest, June, 1887.21¼
1887-88.	3,033,000	1,938,877	1,295,259	3,234,136	4,944,100	2,163,820	5,888,400	8,052,220	July, 4,133,854 Jan., 3,268,222	Dec. at 19.60 in July '87 Dec. at 9.00 in Mch. '88	July 1, '87..16⅞ Jan. 1, '88..17	Highest, July, 1887..18⅞ Lowest, Mch., 1888..10½
1888-89.	6,827,000	2,908,132	1,440,086	4,348,218	7,210,400	2,658,868	6,589,100	9,247,968	July, 2,329,611 Jan., 2,868,714	Oct at 9.50 in Aug. '88 Dec. at 18.00 in Mch. '89	July 1, '88..13½ Jan. 1, '89..15¾	Lowest, July, 1888..12 Highest, Mch., 1889.17¾
1889-90.	4,260,000	2,483,848	1,385,822	3,869,670	6,215,600	2,703,860	6,716,400	9,420,260	July, 3,579,175 Jan., 2,764,590	Aug. at 13.00 in July '89 Mch. at 18.30 in Mch. '90	July 1, '89..14½ Jan. 1, '90..17	Lowest July, 1889..14½ Highest, Mch., 1890.19
1890-91.	5,358,000	2,507,726	1,412,593	3,920,319	5,532,617	2,672,976	6,045,685	8,718,661	July, 2,384,563 Jan., 2,388,337	Sept. at 18.50 in Sept. '90 Dec. at 13.10 in Jan. '91	July 1, '90..17½ Jan. 1, '91..17½	Highest, Aug., 1890.19¼ Lowest, June, 1891..17
1891-92.	7,397,000	3,451,689	1,165,330	4,617,019	6,715,935	4,411,832	6,392,719	10,804,551	July, 1,909,120 Jan., 2,701,610	July at 17.25 in July '91 Jan. at 10.35 in Oct. '91	July 1, '91..17⅞ Jan. 1, '92..13¼	Highest, July, 1891..17⅞ Lowest, May, 1892..12½
1892-93.	6,202,000	3,327,498	955,741	4,283,239	6,987,189	4,398,549	6,547,679	10,946,228	July, 2,955,023 Jan., 3,106,271	Oct. at 11.75 in July '92 Mch. at 17.70 in Feb. '93	July 1, '92..12⅞ Jan. 1, '93..17	Lowest, July, 1892..12⅞ Highest, Feb., 1893.18⅜
1893-94.	4,309,000	3,057,110	1,128,286	4,185,396	5,685,219	4,298,845	6,272,688	10,571,533	July, 3,100,618 Jan., 2,433,248	Oct. at 17.75 in Oct. '93 Dec. at 12.80 in June '94	July 1, '93..16⅜ Jan. 1, '94..18⅜	Lowest, Aug., 1893..15¾ Highest, Jan., 1894.18⅜
1894-95.	6,695,000	3,380,366	1,267,465	4,647,831	7,211,545	4,395,946	6,816,905	11,212,851	July, 2,146,423 Jan., 2,678,207	July at 15.75 in July '94 May at 10.45 in Oct. '94	July 1, '94..16½ Jan. 1, '95..15⅜	Lowest, Oct., 1894..15 Highest, Mch., 1895.16¾
1895-96.	5,476,000	3,017,741	1,147,485	4,165,226	6,701,216	4,339,128	6,003,685	11,142,813	July, 3,115,680 Jan., 3,552,792	Sept. at 15.60 in Aug. '95 May at 9.65 in June '96	July 1, '95..15¾ Jan. 1, '96..14½	Highest, Aug., 1895.16¼ Lowest, Feb., 1896..13
1896-97.	8,630,000	4,200,405	1,189,932	5,390,337	7,918,554	5,088,594	7,155,610	12,244,204	July, 2,588,193 Jan., 4,024,968	July at 11.85 in July '96 July at 6.65 in June '97	July 1, '96..13 Jan. 1, '97..10¼	Highest, July, 1896.13 Lowest, April, 1897.. 7¼
1897-98.	10,462,000	5,085,705	1,251,631	6,337,336	9,648,660	6,036,311	8,535,591	14,571,902	July, 3,975,880 Jan., 6,357,363	June at 7.80 in July '97 Nov. at 4.60 in Nov. '97	July 1, '97.. 7⅜ Jan. 1, '98.. 6½	Highest July, 1897.. 7⅜ Lowest, Mch., 1898.. 5½
1898-99.	8,771,000	4,741,827	1,278,810	6,020,637	8,136,306	5,682,636	7,798,268	13,480,904	July, 5,435,974 Jan., 6,600,763	July at 6.60 in Aug. '98 July at 4.55 in June '99	July 1, '98.. 6¼ Jan. 1, '99.. 6⅝	Lowest, Oct., 1898.. 5¾ Highest, Dec., 1898. 7
1899-00.	8,959,000	4,509,299	1,134,303	5,643,602	9,111,145	6,035,623	8,937,076	14,972,699	July, 6,200,013 Jan., 7,036,093	Oct. at 4.10 in Sept. '99 May at 8.05 in June '00	July 1, '99.. 6½ Jan. 1, '00.. 7⅛	Lowest, Sept., '99..5 7-16 Highest, Feb., '00.8 15-16
1900-01.	10,927,000	4,983,866	1,132,424	6,116,290	8,583,201	5,843,883	8,486,042	14,329,925	July, 5,840,561 Jan., 7,560,345	Mch. at 9.20 in July '00 April at 5.00 in April '01	July 1, '00.8 15-16 Jan. 1, '01.. 7¼	Highest, July, 1900. 9⅞ Lowest, April, 1901.. 6
1901-02.	15,439,000	6,738,656	1,167,159	7,905,815	11,107,552	6,663,569	8,853,094	15,516,663	July, 6,867,627 Jan., 10,870,930	Sept. at 4.65 in Aug. '01 Sept. at 8.00 in Nov. '01	July 1, '01.. 6 Jan. 1, '02.. 7	Highest, Nov., 1901. 7½ Lowest, June, 1902.. 5¼
1902-03.	12,324,000	5,616,934	1,254,093	6,871,027	10,018,813	6,847,877	9,118,621	15,966,498	July, 11,261,331 Jan., 13,212,775	July at 6:10 in Aug. '02 July at 3:55 in June '03	July 1, '02.. 5¼ Jan. 1, '03.. 5¼	Highest, Aug., 1902. 6 Lowest, June, 1903.5 1-16
1903-04.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July, 11,900,173	.....	.....	.....

*Calculations in bags of 130 pounds.

Hemp.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The following is the last official statement of the receipts, visible supply, deliveries, etc., of Manila hemp, figured in bales netting 270 pounds each.

January 1, 1903.	Bales.	Bales.
Stock in hands of importers and speculators in United States, Jan. 1, 1902.		6,618
Imports from Manila, year 1902	305,790	
Imports from Europe, year 1902	112,557	
Total imports for year	418,347	
Exports from United States, year	7,933	
Excess of imports		410,414
Total supply for the year		417,032
January 1, 1903, stock in hands of importers and speculators in United States		9,707
Total deliveries for year 1902		407,325
Visible supply January 1, 1903		143,971

SISAL HEMP.	Bales.	Bales.
Stock in hands of importers and speculators January 1, 1902		.....
Imported from Mexico to New York, Mobile, New Orleans, Boston and other ports, January 1, 1902, to January 1, 1903	534,946	
Exports to Europe	3,204	
Excess of imports or total supply for year		531,742
Stock in hands of importers and speculators January 1, 1903, in United States		1,552
Deliveries for year ending December 31, 1902, to United States and Canada		530,190

MANILA HEMP.

Figures are in bales 270 pounds net. Statement nine months, calendar year, to Sept. 30, 1903, or end of harvest season. Comparative with two preceding years.

Receipts, Deliveries, Etc.	1903. Bales.	1902. Bales.	1901. Bales.
Stock in hands of importers and speculators in the United States Jan. 1, 1903	9,707	6,618	11,182
Imports U. S. since Jan. 1: Manila	377,471	182,759	103,563
Europe	12,855	109,338	187,755
Exports from U. S. since Jan. 1.	3,054	5,940	3,479
Supply to date (Oct. 1)	396,979	292,775	299,041
Oct. 1—Stock in hands of importers and speculators: In New York	3,070	7,443	783
In Boston	1,686	2,697	None.

Receipts, Deliveries, Etc.	1903. Bales.	1902. Bales.	1901. Bales.
On the way (mail) Aug. 15	51,564	15,613	None.
On the way (cable) Sept. 28	63,000	88,000	59,000
Loading at Manila	None.	3,000	None.
Visible supply Oct. 1	119,410	116,753	59,783
Deliveries Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, United States and Canada	393,223	282,635	298,258
Deliveries month September	39,470	53,075	49,701
Receipts at Manila Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1903	734,000	616,000	554,000
Shipped to United States	368,000	266,000	135,000
Shipped to Great Britain	333,000	257,000	504,000

SISAL HEMP.

Nine months' statement, to October 1, 1903.

Receipts, Deliveries, Etc.	1903. Bales.	1902. Bales.	1901. Bales.
Stock in hands of importers and speculators in United States Jan. 1, 1903	1,552	None.	2,709
Imports to United States Jan. 1 to Oct. 1	427,967	431,058	400,667
Exports to Europe Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1903	6,223	1,290	5,428

Receipts, Deliveries, Etc.	1903. Bales.	1902. Bales.	1901. Bales.
Supply to Oct. 1	423,296	429,768	397,348
Oct. 1—Stock in hands of importers and speculators	2,141	1,500	3,642
Deliveries Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, United States and Canada	421,155	428,268	292,706
Deliveries month September	35,891	38,433	24,594

NEW ZEALAND HEMP.

Receipts.	1903. Bales.	1902. Bales.	1901. Bales.
Receipts Jan. 1 to Oct. 1	27,721	16,834	10,620

Ten-year range, showing stocks on hand, imports, visible supply, deliveries for year in bales and price range per pound in cents.

MANILA HEMP.

Year.	Stocks in U. S. Jan. 1.	Imports.	Visible Supply.	Delivery, Year.	Price Range per Pound
	Bales.*	Bales.*	Bales.*	Bales.*	Cents.
1903	9,707	.....	.....	.....	8¾@ 8¼
1902	6,618	418,347	417,032	407,325	11⅛@11⅛
1901	11,182	414,041	420,530	413,912	7¾@ 7¼
1900	600	313,723	310,727	299,545	14½@11⅜
1899	17,527	390,285	299,061	398,061	6¼@ 6⅛
1898	24,375	391,920	405,600	388,073	5 @ 4
1897	21,974	456,850	476,172	451,797	4¼@ 4¼
1896	9,755	410,785	418,980	397,006	4⅜@ 4¼
1895	10,807	369,923	375,185	365,430	4⅜@ 4¼
1894	2,656	298,298	299,154	288,347	5¼@ 5⅛
1893	None.	453,044	425,612	422,956	6½

SISAL HEMP.

Year.	Stocks in U. S. Jan. 1.	Imports.	Visible Supply.	Delivery, Year.	Price Range per Pound.
	Bales.*	Bales.*	Bales.*	Bales.*	Cents.
1903	1,552	.....	.....	.....	7⅝@ 8⅞
1902	None.	534,946	531,742	530,190	8½@ 8⅞
1901	2,709	515,358	512,046	512,046	6
1900	3,320	488,897	487,933	485,244	9¼
1899	66,860	426,079	480,764	477,444	5⅞@ 6
1898	4,892	426,489	426,983	360,165	3½
1897	6,746	439,264	434,483	429,591	3¾
1896	21,795	357,505	365,856	359,110	3 @ 3¼
1895	12,050	379,805	355,593	333,798	2⅝@ 2¾
1894	4,641	357,057	338,423	326,373	3⅞@ 4
1893	3,494	333,990	308,504	303,863	6 @ 6¼

*Bales weigh 270 pounds net.

Leather Statistics.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HIDES AT NEW YORK FOR FOUR YEARS—1902, 1901, 1900 AND 1899.

Foreign.	Total, 1902.	Total, 1901.	Total, 1900.	Total, 1899.
Brazil	124,022	119,658	222,791	298,090
Buenos Ayres	1,006,643	869,032	656,894	781,157
Montevideo	772,367	640,187	404,498	368,000
Orinoco	207,891	164,527	93,494	194,523
Rio Grande	47,206	38,720	101,974	23,151
Other So. Amer.	414,974	425,124	445,889	548,200
Central America	115,409	123,166	55,731	77,212
Mexico	220,674	190,116	161,210	177,064
West Indies	68,439	100,720	68,119	83,797
Europe	397,609	443,640	559,092	643,924
China	344,120	211,547	494,750	352,882
Total foreign	3,720,355	3,391,952	3,248,442	3,761,719
Domestic	270,011	307,210	303,141	378,987
Total hides	3,990,366	3,699,162	3,551,583	4,140,706

EXPORTS OF LEATHER FROM UNITED STATES FROM 1893 TO 1902, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year Ending June 30.	Buff, Grain, Splits and All Finished Upper Leather.	Patent or Enamelled.	Sole Leather.		All Other.	Year Ending June 30.	Buff, Grain, Splits and All Finished Upper Leather.	Patent or Enamelled.	Sole Leather.		All Other.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1902..	12,817,017	*151,930	36,454,284	6,569,857	1,055,731	1897..	8,793,902	313,151	38,384,314	6,510,404	813,798
1901..	11,841,610	*82,868	35,180,266	6,576,732	1,257,084	1896..	8,903,863	369,352	41,818,503	7,474,021	1,017,649
1900..	11,813,256	*101,708	34,060,296	6,433,303	1,438,976	1895..	5,753,278	285,662	45,364,349	6,919,372	682,241
1899..	11,576,822	*82,908	37,120,912	6,280,904	1,090,574	1894..	5,221,205	249,127	42,877,497	6,481,257	827,356
1898..	9,949,593	*93,847	37,813,090	6,644,555	858,421	1893..	4,440,524	245,288	33,570,037	5,192,063	817,409

* In 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902, exports of glazed kid were tabulated separately: in 1898 they were $249,990; in 1899, $694,265; in 1900, $1,909,914; in 1901, $1,561,352, and in 1902, $1,755,599.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER FROM THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS FROM 1893 TO 1902, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year Ending June 30.	Boots and Shoes.		Saddlery and Harn's.	All Others.	Total.	Year Ending June 30.	Boots and Shoes.		Saddlery and Harn's.	All Others.	Total.
	Pairs.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Pairs.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars.
1902...	*	6,182,098	378,775	887,316	28,042,724	1897...	1,224,478	1,708,224	246,499	775,468	19,161,446
1901...	*	5,526,290	289,089	787,628	26,362,301	1896...	1,036,735	1,436,686	229,265	811,920	20,242,765
1900...	*	4,274,174	504,131	713,713	25,378,894	1895...	822,412	1,010,228	196,018	767,608	15,614,407
1899...	*	2,711,385	237,552	792,575	23,466,985	1894...	647,318	777,354	198,047	529,083	14,282,936
1898...	*	1,816,538	214,665	1,286,033	21,113,640	1893...	493,027	590,754	182,546	443,570	11,912,154

* Since 1897 export statistics have been tabulated in dollars only, other records proving untrustworthy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The following table shows the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, the centre of the shoe industry, to the various States and Territories and other places for the year ending December 31, 1902:

Place.	Cases.	Place.	Cases.	Place.	Cases.	Place.	Cases.
Missouri	625,872	Louisiana	67,845	Mississippi	12,068	Hawaii	963
New York	624,568	West Virginia	63,081	Arkansas	8,452	North Dakota	758
Pennsylvania	391,550	Nebraska	60,997	Utah	6,833	Oklahoma	692
Illinois	390,847	Kentucky	58,766	Dist. of Columbia	6,426	Idaho	481
Virginia	330,433	Iowa	53,100	Florida	5,572	New South Wales	477
Ohio	326,874	Wisconsin	48,545	New Jersey	5,066	South Dakota	320
Tennessee	257,273	Alabama	34,277	Kansas	4,908	Indian Territory	291
Maryland	220,570	South Carolina	32,347	Montana	4,710	Miscellaneous	179,429
Georgia	143,733	Texas	25,738	Dom. of Canada	4,088		
Michigan	89,630	North Carolina	21,909	Arizona	1,181	Total for year	4,399,760
Minnesota	83,998	Washington	19,331	New Mexico	1,116	Total for 1901	4,867,452
Indiana	79,231	Oregon	13,663	Island of Jamaica	2,559		
California	74,815	Colorado	13,329	Delaware	1,068	Decrease for 1902	467,692

The following is a 22-year comparative table of the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston in cases:

Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.
1902	4,399,760	1896	3,940,179	1890	3,533,238	1884	2,581,045
1901	4,867,452	1895	4,054,465	1889	3,401,877	1883	2,568,033
1900	4,258,207	1894	3,813,148	1888	3,276,344	1882	2,413,531
1899	4,732,135	1893	3,434,756	1887	3,074,534	1881	2,307,731
1898	4,321,272	1892	3,709,354	1886	2,874,172		
1897	4,188,096	1891	3,466,551	1885	2,717,795		

Wool.

The only States which show any considerable actual increase in the number of sheep since 1901 are Montana and Wyoming. In the former the increase is 555,000 and in the latter 1,036,000. The number of sheep east of the Mississippi continues to steadily decline. Most of the territorial States have reached the limit of their production. The situation offers little encouragement that we are likely to have a domestic supply of wool equal to the domestic requirements.

STATISTICS OF WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for The American Almanac by W. J. Battison, of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.)

Year Ending June 30.	Production.*	Imports.	Total Production and Imports.	Domestic Wool Exported.	Foreign Wool Exported.	Total Wool Exported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Per Cent Imported.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1870	162,000,000	49,230,199	211,230,199	152,892	1,710,053	1,862,945	209,367,254	23.3
1880	232,500,000	128,131,747	360,631,747	191,551	3,648,520	3,840,071	356,971,676	35.5
1883	290,000,000	70,575,478	360,575,478	64,474	4,010,043	4,074,517	356,500,961	19.7
1884	300,000,000	78,350,651	378,350,651	10,393	2,304,701	2,315,093	396,035,558	20.8
1885	308,000,000	70,596,170	378,596,170	88,000	3,115,339	3,203,345	375,392,825	18.8
1886	302,000,000	129,084,958	431,084,958	2,138,080	6,534,426	8,672,506	422,412,452	30.6
1887	285,000,000	114,038,030	399,038,030	257,940	6,728,292	6,986,232	392,051,998	29.1
1888	269,000,000	113,558,753	382,558,753	22,164	4,359,731	4,381,895	378,176,858	30.0
1889	265,000,000	126,487,929	391,487,729	141,576	3,263,094	3,404,670	388,083,059	31.7
1890	276,000,000	105,431,285	381,431,285	231,042	3,288,467	3,519,509	377,911,776	28.4
1891	285,000,000	129,203,648	405,303,648	292,922	2,638,123	2,931,045	402,372,603	31.8
1892	294,000,000	148,760,652	442,670,652	202,456	3,007,563	3,210,019	439,460,633	33.6
1893	303,000,000	172,435,838	475,433,838	91,858	4,218,637	4,310,495	471,123,343	36.2
1894	298,000,000	55,152,558	353,152,558	520,217	5,977,407	6,494,654	346,654,904	15.6
1895	310,000,000	206,033,906	516,633,906	4,279,109	2,343,081	6,622,190	509,411,716	39.8
1896	273,000,000	230,911,473	503,911,473	6,945,981	6,028,236	12,972,217	490,939,256	46.0
1897†	259,153,251	350,852,026	610,005,277	5,271,535	3,429,063	8,700,598	601,304,679	57.8
1898†	266,720,684	132,795,302	399,515,986	121,139	2,504,832	2,625,971	396,890,015	32.8
1899†	272,191,330	76,736,209	348,927,539	1,683,419	12,411,916	14,095,335	334,832,204	19.2
1900†	288,636,621	155,918,455	444,555,076	2,200,309	5,712,248	7,912,557	436,642,519	34.4
1901†	302,502,328	103,583,505	406,085,833	199,565	3,590,502	3,790,067	402,295,766	24.8
1902†	316,341,032	166,261,990	482,603,022	123,278	3,104,663	3,227,941	479,375,081	34.0
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture. † Estimated by the United States Association of Wool Manufacturers.

FLEECE AND PULLED WOOL WASHED AND IN THE GREASE, IN POUNDS.

The estimates of wool production for fifteen years have been as follows, together with the scoured wool equivalents for the same period:

Year.	Product.	Decrease.	Increase.	Year.	Product.	Decrease.	Increase.
1888	301,876,121	293,829	.....	1896	272,474,708	21,822,018	.....
1889	95,779,479	6,096,642	.....	1897	259,153,251	13,321,457	.....
1890	309,474,856	.....	13,699,377	1898	266,720,684	.....	7,567,433
1891	307,401,507	2,073,349	.....	1899	272,191,330	.....	5,470,646
1892	333,018,405	.....	25,606,898	1900	288,636,621	.....	16,445,291
1893	348,538,138	.....	15,519,733	1901	302,502,382	.....	13,865,707
1894	325,210,712	23,327,426	.....	1902	316,341,032	.....	13,838,650
1895	294,296,726	30,913,986	.....	1903	.....	.....	.....

SCOURED WOOL.

Year.	Product.	Decrease.	Increase.	Year.	Product.	Decrease.	Increase.
1888	136,591,955	3,964,730	.....	1896	115,284,579	10,434,111	.....
1889	134,795,350	1,796,605	.....	1897	111,365,987	3,918,592	.....
1890	139,628,220	.....	4,832,870	1898	111,661,581	.....	295,594
1891	139,326,703	301,517	.....	1899	113,958,468	.....	2,296,887
1892	145,300,318	.....	5,973,615	1900	118,223,120	.....	4,264,652
1893	151,103,776	.....	5,803,458	1901	126,814,690	.....	8,591,570
1894	140,292,268	10,811,508	.....	1902	137,912,085	.....	11,097,395
1895	125,718,690	14,573,578	.....	1903	.....	.....	.....

WOOL MANUFACTURES.

Establishments.	Date of Census.			Per Cent of Increase.	
	1900.	1890.	1880.	1890 to 1900.	1880 to 1890.
Number of establishments	1,414	1,693	2,330	[1]16.5	[1]27.3
Capital	$310,179,749	$245,886,743	$143,512,278	26.1	71.3
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	4,495	[2]3,652	([3])	26.1	....
Salaries	$6,455,495	[2]$4,057,695	([3])	59.1	....
Wage earners, average number	159,108	154,271	132,672	3.1	16.3
Total wages	$57,933,817	$54,339,775	$40,687,612	6.6	33.6
Men, sixteen years and over	83,371	78,550	67,942	6.1	15.6
Wages	$36,412,872	$33,702,231	([3])	8.0	....
Women, sixteen years and over	64,141	64,944	49,107	[1]1.2	32.3
Wages	$19,549,423	$18,883,174	([3])	3.5	....
Children, under sixteen years	11,596	10,777	15,623	7.6	[1]31.0
Wages	$1,971,522	$1,754,370	([3])	12.4	....
Miscellaneous expenses	$17,329,932	$15,622,263	([3])	10.9	....
Cost of materials used	$181,159,127	$167,233,987	$149,160,600	8.3	12.1
Value of products	$296,990,484	$270,527,511	$238,085,686	9.8	13.6

[1]Decrease. [2]Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries; number only reported in 1900, but not included in this table. [3]Not reported separately.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Imports and Exports for the Year Ending June 30.)

Year.	Imports of Wool Entered for Consumption.	Home Production of Wool.	Domestic Exports.	Net Supply.	Imports of Wool Manufactures.[1]	Total Consumption.	Per Capita Consumption of Wool.
	Pounds.[2]	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1840	[3]9,813,212	35,802,114	....	45,615,326	31,095,276	76,710,602	4.49
1850	18,695,294	52,516,969	35,898	71,176,365	58,178,613	129,354,978	5.58
1860	26,125,891	60,264,913	1,055,928	85,334,876	128,497,923	213,832,799	6.80
1870	38,634,067	162,000,000	152,892	200,481,175	105,289,422	305,770,597	7.93
1880	99,372,440	232,500,000	191,551	331,680,889	95,503,641	427,184,530	8.52
1890	109,902,105	276,000,000	231,042	385,671,063	162,496,269	548,167,332	8.75
1900	128,250,945	[4]310,953,140	2,200,309	437,003,776	46,861,460	483,865,236	5.97

[1]Allowing three pounds of wool to the dollar in value. [2]Quantities for 1840, 1850 and 1860 are imports, less re-exports. [3]Year ending September 30. [4]Census report includes wool and mohair, and pulled wool estimated at 33,000,000 pounds.

THE ANNUAL WOOL SUPPLY.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Net Imports.		Production.	Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool.	
			Classes I. and II.	Class III.			Retained for Consumption.	Per Cent of Foreign.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1890-91	129,303,648	2,930,045	36,783,501	89,882,024	309,474,856	435,848,459	345,966,435	10.63
1891-92	148,670,652	3,210,019	53,350,167	92,312,922	307,101,507	452,562,140	360,249,218	14.81
1892-93	172,433,838	4,310,495	46,189,082	122,026,119	333,018,405	501,141,748	379,115,629	12.18
1893-94	55,152,585	6,497,654	7,167,380	42,007,798	348,538,138	397,193,069	355,185,271	2.02
1894-95	206,081,890	6,622,190	98,388,318	105,402,507	325,210,712	524,722,428	419,319,921	23.46
1895-96	230,911,473	12,972,217	126,966,355	97,918,882	294,296,726	512,235,982	414,317,100	30.64
1896-97	350,852,026	8,700,598	235,282,735	112,141,457	272,474,708	614,627,365	502,485,908	46.84
1897-98	132,795,302	2,625,971	47,480,033	82,810,437	259,153,251	389,322,582	306,512,145	15.50
1898-99	76,736,209	14,095,335	3,349,870	60,947,423	266,720,684	329,361,558	268,387,135	1.25
1899-1900	155,918,455	7,912,557	44,680,424	105,525,753	272,191,330	420,197,228	314,671,445	14.20
1900-01	103,583,505	3,790,067	32,865,844	67,127,169	288,636,621	388,430,059	321,502,465	10.10
1901-02	166,262,148	3,227,941	69,315,286	93,842,199	302,502,328	465,536,535	371,694,336	18.65
1902-03	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,341,032	.....	.....	....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SPINDLES.

Mills.	Woollen.		Worsted.		Cotton.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.
Woollen	1,789,683	1,742,288	65,762	19,750	51,136	53,342
Worsted	150,026	207,180	1,125,644	479,675	95,356	68,225
Carpet	67,033	53,046	133,849	151,132	8,324	4,680
Felt	24,286	13,829	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,031,028	2,016,343	1,325,255	650,557	154,816	126,247

LOOMS IN 1900.

The following table shows the number of looms in each branch of wool manufacture, classified according to their reed space and the class of goods on which they are engaged:

Mills.	Looms on Woollen or Worsted Goods and Carpets.						
	Total Number.	Broad (50 Inches or Over—Reed Space).		Narrow (Under 50 Inches—Reed Space).		Hand.	On Carpets and Rugs.
		On Woollen Goods.	On Worsted Goods.	On Woollen Goods.	On Worsted Goods.	On Woollen or Worsted Goods.	
Worsted	26,372	2,240	14,699	950	8,481	2	....
Woollen	35,023	19,056	1,994	12,656	1,143	32	142
Carpet and rug	12,511	797	17	602	295	46	10,754
Felt	284	271	....	12	1	..	....
Totals	74,190	22,364	16,710	14,220	9,920	80	[1]10,896

[1]Of these looms 1,055 were hand looms, engaged mostly in the manufacture of Smyrna rugs.

THE DOUBLING SPINDLES IN 1900.

Mills.	Woollen.	Worsted.	Cotton.	Mills.	Woollen.	Worsted.	Cotton.
Worsted goods	16,522	282,914	4,204	Felt goods	1,051	.....	....
Woollen goods	74,731	24,848	860				
Carpets and rugs	3,197	36,658	2,228	Totals	95,501	344,420	7,292

WOOL SUPPLY, 1888-1902.—DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS LESS EXPORTS, IN POUNDS.

Fiscal year ending June 30	All Wools.	Fine Wools.
1888-1892—Five years, total	2,122,407,842	1,686,818,840
Annual average	424,481,568	337,363,768
1893-1897—Five years, total	2,549,920,592	2,070,423,829
Annual average	509,984,118	414,084,766
1898-1902—Five years, total	1,988,771,621	1,582,374,537
Annual average	397,554,309	316,479,907

From January 1, 1902, to October 31 there were shipped from Boston 235,579,718 pounds of wool.

CARDING MACHINERY, BY STATES.

States.	1900.		1890.		States.	1900.		1890.	
	Number of Cards (Sets).	Per Cent of Total.	Number of Cards (Sets).	Per Cent of Total.		Number of Cards (Sets).	Per Cent of Total.	Number of Cards (Sets).	Per Cent of Total
United States	6,605	100.0	7,015	100.0	New Jersey	207	3.1	202	2.9
					Vermont	124	1.9	120	1.7
Massachusetts	1,594	24.1	1,785	25.4	Ohio	78	1.2	104	1.5
Pennsylvania	1,262	19.1	1,254	17.9	Indiana	92	1.4	135	1.9
New York	748	11.3	702	10.0	Illinois	46	0.7	57	0.8
Rhode Island	478	7.2	558	8.0					
Connecticut	459	7.0	532	7.6	In above 12 States.	5,860	88.7	6,216	88.6
New Hampshire	335	5.1	380	5.4	All other States	745	11.3	799	11.4
Maine	437	6.6	387	5.5					

COMBING MACHINES, BY STATES.

States.	1900.		1890.		States.	1900.		1890.	
	Number of Combs.	Per Cent of Total.	Number of Combs.	Per Cent of Total.		Number of Combs.	Per Cent of Total.	Number of Combs.	Per Cent of Total.
Massachusetts	424	29.2	265	31.5	New Hampshire	34	2.4	29	3.5
Pennsylvania	357	24.6	188	22.4	Maine	19	1.3	5	0.6
Rhode Island	287	19.8	193	23.0	In above 8 States	1,422	98.0	820	97.7
New Jersey	128	8.8	29	3.5	All other States	29	2.0	19	2.3
New York	116	8.0	84	10.0					
Connecticut	57	3.9	27	3.2	Total	1,451	100.0	839	100.0

WOVEN GOODS PRODUCED, IN WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

Classes.	Year.	Square Yards.	Per Cent of Increase.	Value.	Per Cent of Increase.
All wool, whether woollen or worsted	1900	216,359,702	66.3	$117,757,169	44.1
	1890	130,115,152	....	81,742,586	....
Union or cotton mixed	1900	57,334,570	1.8	*23,111,696	*4.9
	1890	56,322,882	....	24,304,966	....
Cotton warp, with weft partly or wholly of wool, worsted or hair (or cotton weft with warp of wool)	1900	152,878,584	*21.4	*42,437,799	*33.0
	1890	194,566,427	....	63,361,687	....
Totals	1900	426,572,856	12.0	$183,306,664	8.2
	1890	381,004,461	....	169,409,239	....

* Decrease.

AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.

Wool at Hand.	1898. Pounds.	1899. Pounds.	1900. Pounds.	1901. Pounds.	1902. Pounds.
Wool clip, fleece and pulled	266,720,684	272,191,339	288,636,621	302,502,328	316,341,032
Domestic wool on hand Jan. 1	127,206,000	225,037,363	123,348,500	204,345,500	139,519,718
Foreign wool on hand Jan. 1	49,581,000	66,131,327	25,265,000	29,483,500	13,619,600
In bond Jan. 1	24,862,514	57,924,367	44,958,660	54,163,204	31,064,222
Foreign wool imported, Jan. 1 to July 1	68,938,927	45,824,632	95,875,523	59,560,310	100,858,377
Totals	537,309,125	667,109,028	578,084,304	650,054,842	601,402 [illegible]
Imports of wool, July 1 to Oct. 1					34,269,893
Total for 1902 to Oct. 1					635,672,642

WOOL IMPORTED, BY PORTS AND CLASSES.

Gross Imports Years Ending June 30.	Boston.			New York.			Philadelphia.			Total.
	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	
Years.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1896	78,398,112	9,539,881	30,325,673	28,939,693	543,352	52,764,614	8,301,279	2,040,608	15,055,110	225,938,322
1897	137,221,457	23,156,843	33,421,729	48,428,014	2,371,604	62,522,561	9,884,925	1,811,398	13,676,511	332,495,042
1898	36,205,712	2,672,113	22,823,137	5,865,916	458,732	50,071,999	2,306,013	17,505	9,661,885	130,083,012
1899	8,335,942	1,554,556	12,456,404	2,911,683	155,121	43,251,114	1,517,560	344,368	4,971,888	75,498,636
1900	30,192,843	5,343,455	29,333,226	3,561,996	1,275,008	61,922,600	3,281,782	3,266,758	14,486,204	152,663,872
1901	22,416,924	3,396,580	19,963,032	5,602,497	210,782	39,112,400	2,072,551	572,304	8,171,451	101,518,521
1902	51,479,822	2,820,800	21,778,976	7,308,817	920,301	52,417,988	5,468,922	266,807	19,780,677	162,243,110
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRICE OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN BOSTON IN OCTOBER, 1890-1902.

Source.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.													
(Washed.)													
XX and above	33½	31	28½	24	19	19	19	29½	29½	31½	28½	26½	28½
Medium	37	35	32	25	20½	22	19½	30½	30	34½	28½	26	29
Fine Delaine	36	34	30	25	21	20½	19½	30½	29½	34½	28½	28	31½
(Unwashed.)													
Fine	22½	20	18½	15	14	13½	13½	21	19½	22½	18½	19½	21½
Medium	29	27	25	21	18	18½	15½	23	22½	25	23½	20	23
Fine Delaine	25	23	21½	17	15	15	14	21	21½	24½	21½	21	24
Michigan, Wisconsin, N. Y., Etc.													
(Washed.)													
Fine	30	27	24	23	17	16½	15½	24	22½	25½	22½	20½	24
Medium	36	34	31	24	21	21	18½	29	27½	32	27½	24½	27
Fine Delaine	34	32½	28	23	19	18½	18½	27	27½	31½	25½	24½	29
(Unwashed.)													
Fine	21	19	17	13½	12½	11½	11½	18½	17½	20	16½	17	19
Medium	27	25½	24	18	17½	18	15	22	22	22½	22½	19½	21½
Fine Delaine	24	24	20	16	15	14	13	19½	19½	22½	18½	19	22
Kentucky and Indiana.													
(Unwashed.)													
Medium	28	27	25	18½	16½	18½	16	23	22½	22½	24½	21	22½
Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.													
(Unwashed.)													
Medium	26	25	24	18	17	17½	15	22	21½	22	22½	19½	21½
Texas.													
(Scoured Basis.)													
Spring fine 12 months	60	58	55	35	33	32	31	46	44	49	50	44	52½
Fall, fine	57½	55	50	30	30	28	27	43	41½	44	41	37	45
California.													
(Scoured Basis.)													
Spring, Northern, free, 12 mos	60	58	55	35	35	33½	31	46	44	49	49	43½	50
Fall, free	55	53	50	30	29	28	27	42½	41	44	41	38½	43
Territory wool, including Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Etc.													
(Scoured Basis.)													
Staple fine	62½	60	55	37	35	34	33	50	47½	55	51	46	55
Staple medium	57½	55	50	35	33	32	30	48	45	50	48	44	50
Clothing, fine	57	55	50	35	34	32	31	48	45	50	48	43	48
Clothing, medium	53	50	48	32	31	30	27½	45	44	48	47½	40	45

WOOL IMPORTATIONS.

The figures in the following table, showing the number of pounds of wool imported into Boston, New York and Philadelphia, represent about 98.5 per cent of the total quantity imported into all ports of the United States.

Years.	Russia.	Turkey.	United Kingdom.	Argentina.	Uruguay.	Chinese Empire.	British Australasia.	All Other Countries.	Total.
1896	13,150,509	17,987,753	14,229,068	32,281,341	9,048,350	26,084,232	72,995,090	40,161,949	225,938,322
1897	19,706,449	20,239,717	27,759,419	64,969,556	15,004,257	21,461,478	109,912,851	53,441,315	332,495,042
1898	16,909,224	9,282,762	12,434,332	16,734,279	1,309,974	20,369,294	31,877,252	21,075,895	130,083,012
1899	13,373,350	5,697,377	9,156,621	7,957,657	149,573	14,276,124	7,249,740	17,638,191	75,498,636
1900	18,869,252	9,577,147	20,393,063	20,064,279	1,072,307	30,998,289	23,121,394	28,568,141	152,663,872
1901	13,720,814	8,355,941	16,919,793	14,358,218	783,075	9,181,105	22,570,030	15,629,545	101,518,521
1902	16,322,231	12,215,316	21,737,509	45,287,370	533,634	18,843,396	26,559,531	20,744,123	162,243,110
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

World's Sugar Production.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR FOR YEAR 1902-1903 BY THE PRINCIPAL SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR—TABLE NO. 1.

Country.	Cane Sugar.	Country.	Cane Sugar.
	Tons.		Tons.
Louisiana	280,000	Peru†	115,000
Porto Rico	100,000	Argentine Republic	120,000
Hawaiian Islands	315,000	Brazil	187,500
Cuba*	940,000	Java*	842,812
British West Indies	144,500	Philippine Islands†	90,000
French West Indies	69,000	Australia	128,000
Mexico	115,000	Egypt	90,000
British Guiana†	125,000	Mauritius	140,000

*Crop. †Exports.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR—TABLE NO. 2.

Country.	Beet Sugar.	Country.	Beet Sugar.
United States:		Europe:	
California	70,909	Austria	1,025,000
Colorado	29,643	Belgium	240,000
Michigan	57,678	France	880,000
Minnesota	3,393	Germany	1,730,000
Nebraska	7,768	Holland	125,000
New York	2,500	Russia	1,275,000
Ohio	1,339	Other countries	355,000
Oregon	1,964		
Washington	1,518	Total	5,630,000
Wisconsin	3,463	Grand total	5,825,800
Total	195,800		

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, COFFEE AND TEA INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1830 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE, AND THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF EACH.

Years.	Sugar. Imports.		Sugar. Consumption per Capita.	Coffee. Imports.		Coffee. Consumption per Capita.	Tea. Imports.		Tea. Consumption per Capita.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.
1830	86,490,113	4,630,922	12.1	51,488,248	4,227,021	2.98	8,609,415	2,425,018	0.53
1840	120,940,747	5,581,078	14.1	94,996,095	8,546,222	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	.99
1850	218,430,764	7,555,603	23.1	145,272,687	11,234,835	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	1.22
1851	380,402,289	13,841,471	27.2	152,519,743	12,851,070	6.21	17,461,114	4,798,005	.56
1852	457,511,093	14,712,848	30.8	193,906,353	14,474,900	7.29	29,437,206	7,285,817	1.03
1853	464,402,286	14,987,831	34.1	199,408,045	15,545,986	7.26	22,721,745	8,224,853	.75
1854	455,928,585	13,702,781	33.3	162,255,993	14,549,718	5 68	24,417,712	6,720,447	.73
1855	473,809,847	14,676,345	30 0	191,478,657	16,940,400	6.43	25,333,097	6,973,999	.73
1856	545,226,430	22,534,414	29.1	235,865,268	21,573,558	7.96	22,889,850	6,933,214	.65
1857	776,984,262	42,774,614	27.7	240,676,227	22,426,758	7.49	20,367,824	5,775,175	.57
1858	519,200,387	23,434,508	30.4	189,211,300	18,369,840	5.86	32,995,021	7,261,815	.97
1859	655,846,362	30,577,335	32.2	264,436,534	25,086,029	8.07	29,268,757	7,388,741	.76
1860	694,838,197	31,078,970	30.5	202,144,733	21,883,797	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	.84
1861	809,749,958	30,637,897	34.3	184,499,655	20,568,297	5 55	26,117,956	6,977,283	.66
1862	557,738,382	20,357,090	23.5	122,799,311	14,192,195	3.46	24,868,421	6,545,664	.71
1863	518,594,861	19,082,017	17.8	80,461,614	10,395,860	2.24	29,761,037	8,013,772	.80
1864	632,230,247	29,660,076	18.1	131,622,782	16,221,586	3.76	37,229,176	10,549,880	1.04
1865	651,936,494	27,325,897	21.5	106,463,062	11,241,706	2.43	19,568,318	4,956,730	.49
1866	1,000,055,024	40,669,172	26 6	181,413,192	20,531,764	4.96	42,992,738	11,123,231	1.17
1867	849,054,006	35,941,253	28.1	187,236,580	20,696,259	5.01	39,892,658	12,415,037	1.09
1868	1,121,189,415	49,495,102	29.3	248,983,900	25,288,451	6.52	37,843,612	11,111,560	.96
1869	1,247,833,430	60,407,202	32.2	254,160,993	24,531,743	6.45	43,754,354	13,687,750	1.08
1870	1,196,773,569	56,923,745	35.3	235,256,574	24,234,879	6.00	47,408,481	13,803,273	1.10
1871	1,277,473,653	64,621,239	37.6	317,992,048	30,992,869	7.91	51,364,919	17,254,617	1 14
1872	1,509,185,674	81,213,001	39.1	298,805,946	37,942,225	7.28	63,811,003	22,943,575	1.46
1873	1,568,304,592	82,716,953	40.2	293,297,271	44,109,671	6.87	64,815,136	24,466,170	1.53
1874	1,701,297,869	81,887,463	41.0	285,171,512	55,048,967	6.59	55,811,605	21,112,234	1.27
1875	1,797,509,990	73,330,556	40.3	317,970,665	50,591,488	7.08	64,856,899	22,673,703	1.44
1876	1,493,977,472	58,120,583	38 5	339,789,246	56,788,997	7.33	62,857,153	19,524,166	1.35
1877	1,654,556,831	84,978,182	46.1	331,639,723	53,634,991	6.94	58,347,112	16,181,467	1.23
1878	1,537,451,934	73,090,958	38.6	309,852,540	51,914,605	6.24	65,366,704	15,660,168	1.33
1879	1,834,365,836	72,078,688	40.7	377,848,473	47,356,819	7.42	60,194,673	14,577,618	1.21
1880	1,828,291,684	80,087,720	42.9	446,850,727	69,360,769	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,631	1.39
1881	1,946,745,205	86,670,624	44.2	455,189,534	56,784,391	8.25	81,843,998	21,094,813	1.54
1882	1,990,152,374	90,439,675	48.4	459,922,768	46,041,609	8.30	78,769,060	19,392,102	1.47
1883	2,137,667,665	91,637,992	51.1	515,878,515	42,050,513	8.91	73,479,164	17,302,849	1 30
1884	2,756,416,896	98,264,607	53.4	534,785,542	49,686,705	9.26	67,665,910	13,636,053	1.09
1885	2,717,884,653	72,519,514	51.8	572,599,552	46,723,318	9.60	72,104,956	14,047,583	1.18
1886	2,689,881,765	80,773,744	56.9	564,707,533	42,672,937	9.36	81,887,998	16,020,383	1.37
1887	3,136,443,240	78,411,224	52.7	526,109,170	56,347,600	8.53	89,831,221	16,771,802	1.49
1888	2,700,284,282	74,245,206	56 7	423,645,794	60,507,630	6.81	84,627,870	13,360,685	1.40
1889	2,762,202,967	88,543,971	51.8	578,397,454	74,724,882	9 16	79,575,084	12,654,640	1.29
1890	2,934,011,560	90,094,532	52.8	499,159,120	78,267,432	7.83	83,886,829	12,317,493	1.33
1891	3,483,477,222	105,728,216	66.3	519,528,432	96,123,777	8.00	83,453,339	13,828,993	1.29
1892	3,556,509,165	104,408,813	63.8	640,210,788	128,041,930	9.67	90,079,039	14,373,222	1.38
1893	3,766,445,347	116,255,784	64.4	563,469,068	80,485,558	8.31	89,061,287	13,857,482	1.33
1894	4,345,193,881	126,871,889	66.7	550,934,337	90,314,676	8.30	93,518,717	14,144,243	1.36
1895	3,574,510,454	76,462,836	63.4	652,208,975	96,130,717	9.33	97,253,458	13,171,379	1 40
1896	3,896,338,557	89,219,773	62.5	580,597,915	84,793,124	8.11	93,998,372	12,704,440	1.33
1897	4,918,905,733	99,066,181	64.8	737,645,670	81,544,384	10.12	113,347,175	14,835,862	1.58
1898	2,689,920,851	60,472,749	61.5	870,514,455	65,067,631	11.68	70,957,715	10,054,283	.93
1899	3,980,250,569	94,964,120	62.6	831,827,063	55,275,470	10.79	74,089,899	9,675,081	.98
1900	4,018,086,530	100,250,974	65.2	787,991,911	52,467,943	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	1.09
1901	3,975,005,840	90,487,800	68.7	854,871,310	62,861,399	10 60	89,806,453	11,017,876	1.14
1902	3,031,915,875	55,061,097	72.8	1,091,004,252	70,982,155	13.37	75,579,125	9,390,128	.94
1903	4,216,108,106	72,114,291	....	915,066,380	59,200,740	....	108,574,905	15,659,229	....

NOTE—The coffee quotations may be found on page 554.

The following table, compiled by the Agricultural Department, shows the world's production of sugar for the periods named:

Years.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	Years.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1897-1898	2,862,255	4,872,172	7,734,427	1900-1901	3,507,598	6,144,853	9,652,451
1898-1899	2,995,438	5,014,472	8,009,910	1901-1902	3,774,630	6,988,126	10,762,756
1899-1900	2,878,904	5,590,992	8,469,896	1902-1903	3,989,312	5,825,803	9,815,112

Sugar Beets in the United States.

Experiments during the last few years to determine the possibility of profitable sugar beet cultivation have placed this industry in an important position in parts of the West. It has been shown that clay loam soils produce the highest tonnage, while muck soils produce beets so low in sugar as to make them unprofitable. Thorough cultivation, suitable soil, moisture and warm Summers seem to be necessary to the cultivation of the beet. Several States pay bounties on sugar beets delivered at factories, and some of them encourage farmers by offering rewards for the highest tonnage per acre and the largest per cent of sugar. It has been shown that sugar beets can be grown with more or less profit in nearly every State.

Highest and Lowest Prices of Stocks from 1892 to 1903.

(Compiled by the Wall Street Journal.)

The following tables show the range of prices in the principal exchanges for railway and industrial stocks from 1892 to Oct. 20, 1903:

Stocks.	Par.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	To Oct. 20, 1903.
Adams Express Co	100 Low..	143½	134	140	140	135	147¼	97¼	108	111	145	198	204
do	100 High.	155½	160	154¾	153	154	165	180	119	150	202	240	235
Albany & Susquehanna	100 Low..	160	150	166	170	170	170	183	206½	204	..	..	238
do	100 High.	165	175	176	170	183⅛	177½	186	210	205	..	..	238
Amalgamated Copper	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89¾	60½	53	33⅝
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99½	130	79	75⅝
Am. Agric. Chem	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	15
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	32¼	25¾
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	78½	74½
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	91	83½
Am. Car & Foundry	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10⅝	12½	19	28¼	17¾
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21⅞	25⅝	35	37⅝	41¾
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	57⅜	67	85¼	61¼
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68⅜	72	89¼	93⅞	93
Am. Cotton Oil	100 Low..	32½	24	21½	14	8	9½	15½	30	30	24	30½	25¼
do	100 High.	47⅞	51¼	34¾	30½	19	26⅞	39¾	46	37¾	35½	57¾	46¼
do Pref.	100 Low..	63½	50	63	59	37	52¼	66	88¼	88¾	85	86	82
do do	100 High.	86⅞	84	79½	79⅞	69	80½	90⅜	97	100	91½	99½	98
Am. District Telegraph	100 Low..	..	..	..	40	30	21½	22	30	24⅞	32	32½	25
do	100 High.	..	..	..	40	39	27	30	52½	37	40	42⅜	41½
Am. Express Co	100 Low..	116	100	108	109	105	109½	116	133	142	169	210	171
do	100 High.	123½	120½	116	119½	116	119½	153	160½	190	210	265	235
Am. Grass Twine	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39⅝	27	6
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	62¼	29⅜
Am. Hide & Leather	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8¾	2½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13¾	11⅛
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	10
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43½	37⅝
Am. Ice	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	27½	25¾	9½	4
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41¼	49½	41⅜	31⅞	11¾
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72¾	60½	62	32	16½
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	78½	77¾	67	42¼
Am. Linseed	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8¾	6	5⅛	14	5
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16⅜	16¼	30⅛	28	19¾
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44¼	34½	31	39½	25
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	60	66	58	48½
Am. Locomotive	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22½	23½	10½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33⅞	36⅞	31⅝
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83⅜	89	67½
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91¼	100¼	95¾
Am. Malting	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6½	3	4½	5	2½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	37½	7¾	8	7½	5⅛
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76½	24	18⅞	22½	21	14½
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	87¼	31½	30	29	24½
Am. Smelting & Refining	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	34½	38½	37	36¾
do	100 High	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	56½	69	49⅝	52⅞
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77½	85	88	87½	80¼
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94½	99	104⅞	100⅛	99½
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	100 Low..	..	..	..	13	4½	6¼	6½	3	1½	2	..	..
do	100 High.	..	..	..	15¼	14⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½	4	2½	..	..
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	45½	15½	15	16	29½	14	..	..	..
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	49	33¼	36	41¾	41½	14	..	..	..
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100 Low..	78½	61¾	75⅝	86½	95	109½	107½	114½	95¼	108⅛	113	107½
(Sug. Ref. Co. to '91)	100 High.	115⅝	134¾	114⅞	121⅜	126⅝	150½	146⅞	182	149	153	135⅛	134⅝
do Pref.	100 Low..	90	66½	79¾	90¼	92¼	100¼	103	110	107	111	115	116
do do	100 High.	107⅜	104½	109⅝	107	105½	121½	116	123	118	130	122	122
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157½	160¾	117¼
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	186	169
Am. Tel. & Cable	100 Low..	80	65½	85	89	78	85½	88	94	87	94	84	77
do	100 High.	88	92½	93	100	97	94	98½	105	98½	100	96	92
Am. Woollen Co	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21¼	13¼	12	7½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22½	21⅞	17⅛	14⅝
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	70	73	65
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76¾	82¾	80¼	80
Anaconda Mining	25 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31½	37⅞	28¼	80	59½
do	25 High	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	54⅞	54¼	146	125½
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe	100 Low..	32⅜	9½	3	3½	8¼	9⅛	10¼	17	18⅝	42½	74¼	54
do	100 High.	46⅝	36½	16	23⅝	18	17	19⅝	24⅞	48¾	91	96⅝	89⅞
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	16	14⅛	17	22⅞	50⅝	58¼	70	95½	84¾
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	36½	28⅛	35½	52½	68⅛	89½	108	106⅛	103½
Baltimore & Ohio	100 Low..	..	54½	58⅜	32½	10½	9	12⅜	43⅞	55½	81¾	92⅝	71⅝
do	100 High.	..	97⅞	81½	66¾	44	21⅛	72¾	61½	89⅞	113	118½	104
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67½	72¾	83¾	92	82¾
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85½	90	97	99	96¾
Boston & Albany (Bost. Ex.)	100 Low..	199	195	198	205	200	209	217½	238	238	251	256½	244
do	100 High.	216½	227	212	213	217	220	262½	280	255	265	266	262¼
Boston & Lowell (Bost. Ex.)	100 Low..	172¾	170	182⅞	196½	200	205	215	227	241	238	236	230
do	100 High.	186	200	199	207⅝	209	220	227¼	250	249	248	248	250
Boston & Maine (Bost. Ex.)	100 Low..	159	130	126	160	149	157	160	170	187	189	190½	161
do	100 High.	185¾	178	162	180	171	170	172	210	202½	200	209	195
Boston & Prov. (Bost. Ex.)	100 Low..	247¾	239	250	259½	248	261	268	283¼	297	297	297½	290
do	100 High.	256½	262	260¼	266	267	268	283¼	308	305	307	307	305
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	18	18⅝	35	61	47¼	55⅞	54¾	29½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	25½	37⅝	78⅞	137	88⅞	88⅞	72⅝	71⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	75½	85	106	130	140	175	210	170
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	96	137	140¼	160	183	228	253	225
Brunswick Dock & C. I	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	9½	6½	8¾	7⅞	5
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	20⅜	16⅝	14¾	14⅝	13¼
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	100 Low..	35½	20	20	19	10	16¾	25	30¼	52	77	110	124
do	100 High.	44¾	37	24¼	24	25	31	34	59	85	122	128	150
do Pref.	100 Low..	79	70	55	58	51	54½	62	69	92	116	139	140
do do	100 High.	88¾	86⅜	61	60	62½	60¾	76½	102	125	146	145	160
Burl., C. R. & Northern	100 Low..	36	45	45	45	70	68	65	100	119	120	139	..
do	100 High.	65	65	52	54	70½	76	89	110	130¼	136	280	..

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS.—Continued.

Stocks.	Par.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	To Oct. 20, 1903.
Canada Southern Ry.	100 Low..	54⅛	34½	47	42	40¾	44⅛	44½	46¼	47⅝	54⅛	71	57½
do	100 High.	64⅛	58¾	53¾	57½	51¾	62⅛	58	70	61¼	89	97	78½
Canadian Pacific Ry.	100 Low..	86	66	58	33	52	46½	72	84⅝	84⅝	87	112¼	115⅝
do	100 High.	94½	90¼	73½	62½	62¾	82	90½	99½	99¾	117½	145¼	138¾
Central R. R. of N. J.	100 Low..	111½	84	87½	81½	87½	68¼	84½	97	115	145¾	165	153
do	100 High.	145	132¾	117¾	116½	110	103¼	99	126⅜	150½	196⅝	198	190
Chesapeake & Ohio.	100 Low..	21⅜	12½	16	12½	11	15⅝	17¼	23¾	24	29	42⅝	27½
do	100 High.	28	26	21⅞	23⅝	18½	27⅛	26⅜	31⅞	42¾	52⅝	57½	53½
Chicago & Alton.	100 Low..	139½	126	130	147	146	147	150	168	31	27	29½	18½
do	100 High.	154	145½	146½	170	164	170	172	175½	42	50½	45⅜	37¼
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy.	100 Low..	95	69¼	68⅝	69	53	69⅜	85⅞	114¼	119⅛	138¼	191	170
do	100 High.	110⅝	103⅞	84⅛	92⅝	83¾	102¼	125¼	149½	144	199¾	205	184
Chicago & East. Illinois.	100 Low..	60	51	50	43¾	37½	37¼	49	59¾	88	91	134¾	..
do	100 High.	71¼	72¼	55	57	43	61	66	100¼	109	140	220¾	..
do Pref.	100 Low..	96¼	85	93	90	90	95	102	112¾	119⅛	120½	136½	105
do do	100 High.	104	105	97¾	106	100½	103	113½	132⅝	125	136	151	138¼
Chicago & Great Western.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	4	3⅝	9½	10⅜	9⅞	16	22	13
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	10⅜	20⅜	18	20⅝	18	27	35	29⅝
do 4 p. c. deb.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	71½	71¼	82	81	90	89½	83½
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	75	85	103½	94¼	94¾	95¼	90⅞
do 5 p. c. pref. A.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	31½	28	50¾	68½	75	81½	63
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	43	54	85½	82	90½	90¼	85½
do 4 p. c. pref. B.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	19	20	28	30	41	33	24
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	33⅛	32	44⅝	45	56	51⅜	46⅞
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	7¾	14	23	49¼	73
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	19	29	52⅞	80	73¼
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	26	23	31	45¼	58¾	75	..
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	38¼	38½	52½	64	77¾	91¼	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	100 Low..	75⅝	46⅜	54¼	53⅞	59⅞	69¼	83¼	112	108½	134	160½	133¼
do	100 High.	84⅝	83½	67⅜	78⅞	80	102	120¾	136⅛	148¼	188	198¾	183¼
do Pref.	100 Low..	119½	100	116	114¾	117½	130½	140	165	169½	175	186	168
do	100 High.	128⅞	126	123½	130	131	146	166½	179	187½	200	200⅜	194¼
Chicago & Northwestern.	100 Low..	110⅛	84⅞	96¼	87⅜	85⅛	101⅜	113¼	141¼	150¼	168⅛	204⅛	153
do	100 High.	121⅞	116⅜	110⅜	107½	106⅜	132½	143¼	173	172¾	215	271	224½
do Pref.	100 Low..	139	128	135½	137	140⅜	153	163	188	195⅛	207	230	190
do do	100 High.	147½	146½	145	151	152	165½	191½	210⅞	220	248	274½	250
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.	100 Low..	75½	51½	58½	59	49¼	60¼	80	100	102	116⅞	152	132
do	100 High.	94¼	89⅜	72⅜	84⅜	74⅞	97¼	114⅞	122⅛	122⅛	175¼	206	200⅛
Chic., St. P., Min's & Oma.	100 Low..	44	24	32	28¾	30½	47	65	91	110	125	140	117
do	100 High.	54⅝	58⅜	41⅜	46	49¾	89½	94	126½	126	146¾	170½	162
do Pref.	100 Low..	108½	94	109⅜	104	117	133½	148	170	172	180	194⅞	190
do do	100 High.	123½	121	116	123¼	133	150⅜	170	185	175	201	210	194
Chic. Term. Trans. R. R.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	7½	8⅛	10½	15	8
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9⅝	25¼	14⅞	31	24⅞	19⅞
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22½	31¼	26½	28¾	29	30
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	37½	56½	39¾	57½	44	50¾
Clev., Cin. Chic. & St. L.	100 Low..	57	25	31	28	19½	21½	25	42½	55	73	93	66
do	100 High.	75	60⅛	42	50	39½	41½	47½	64⅜	76	101	108⅜	99⅜
do Pref.	100 Low..	91¾	74	78	82	73	63	77½	94	103⅛	115¾	118	113⅛
do do	100 High.	99¼	98¾	88	97	90½	86½	97	108	118	124	124½	119
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling.	100 Low..	..	..	..	47	36	39	43	9	14½	27⅜	35	65
do	100 High.	..	..	..	64⅝	54½	49¾	53⅛	16¾	30	42½	90	100
Cleveland & Pittsburg, guar.	100 Low..	150	135	147	140	155	161	169½	184⅜	46	189	189	185
do	100 High.	156½	157½	154⅛	169	162	168½	174	190	72	195	192	191
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100 Low..	62	17¼	21	20½	14⅜	15¾	17	30½	29¼	41¾	73¾	25
do	100 High.	66⅜	72	27½	41½	34¼	27⅞	32⅞	64	56½	136½	110½	82½
Colorado Southern.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6¾	4⅜	5	6⅜	14⅛	10
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8⅜	8⅞	8¾	18	35¾	31½
do 1st pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43⅝	35	36	40	59¼	44½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50¾	58½	47½	60	73½	72
do 2d pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14¾	12½	14	60½	28	17
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	25	20½	28¾	53⅞	48
Columbus Hock. Coal & I.	100 Low..	12	5	4½	3	⅜	3¼	4½	6½	185⅛	12½	14⅜	10
do	100 High.	20	29⅜	13⅜	11½	6	7¾	9¾	21¼	187⅜	25½	24⅞	22⅛
Commercial Cable Co.	100 Low..	148	180	140	145	162¼	162½	180	189	158	168½	150	155
do	100 High.	178½	185	150	175	169	162½	180	195	183	189	180	176
Consol. Gas (N. Y.)	100 Low..	102	108	111	126	133	136½	164	163	164	187	205	164
do	100 High.	128	144	140	161½	168	241½	205½	223¼	201	238	230¾	222
Corn Products.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26¾	22
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38⅜	35
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79⅝	73
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	85⅛
Delaware & Hudson Canal.	100 Low..	122⅞	102¾	119¾	118	114½	99⅝	93	106½	106½	105	153½	149
do	100 High.	149½	139	144½	134⅞	129⅝	123	114½	125¾	134½	185½	184½	183½
Delaware, Lack. & Western.	50 Low..	138⅛	127	155¼	154	138	146½	140	157	171½	188¼	231	230
do	50 High.	167½	175	174	174	166	164	159	194½	194¾	258	297	276½
Denver & Rio Grande.	100 Low..	15	8¼	8¼	10	10	9¼	10	15⅞	16⅞	29½	35½	18
do	100 High.	19½	18⅝	13	17¾	14	14¾	21½	25⅜	34½	53½	51¾	43
do Pref.	100 Low..	45	24	24	32¾	37	36	40	63	64½	80	86½	64
do do	100 High.	54¾	57¼	37⅝	55¼	51	50½	71⅜	80	87	103¼	96¾	90½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.	100 Low..	5	5	5½	5½	5	7	8⅞	12½	12	18	35	12
do	100 High.	11½	9¾	7¾	11	9½	14¾	23½	23½	21	45	53⅜	47¼
Detroit Southern.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14¼	13	7¾
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	25	20⅜
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	26	15⅝
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40⅞	48¼	39¾
Detroit United Ry.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	75	55
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	97	90
Distillers Sec.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	20
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	34¾
Duluth, S. Shore & Atlantic.	100 Low..	6	5¼	4	2½	3¾	3	2⅝	3	4	4½	10	7
do	100 High.	14¾	14¼	8	9	6	6¾	3½	8	6¼	12½	24	19½
Erie Railroad.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	10¼	11½	13	10	10½	24½	28⅝	23
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	17¾	19	16¼	16¼	27⅛	45½	44⅜	42⅝
do 1st pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	27	27	29¼	27⅞	30⅜	59¾	60½	62⅞
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	41¾	46⅜	43⅜	42	63½	75	75⅜	74
do 2d pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	13	15½	15½	15½	15	39¼	41½	44
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	25	25⅞	21⅜	22½	43¼	62¾	63⅜	64⅞
General Electric Co.	100 Low..	104½	30	30⅜	20	20	28⅝	29¼	95⅞	120	183½	170½	136
do	100 High.	119⅞	114¼	45⅛	41	39½	41⅜	50½	132	200	289¾	334	204

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS.—Continued.

Stocks.	Par.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	To Oct. 20, 1903.
Great Northern pref	100 Low..	119	100	100	100	108¼	120	122	142¼	144¾	167½	181½	160
do	100 High.	144	142½	106	134	122	141	180	195	191½	208	203	209
Hocking Valley	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	30½	40½	66	68
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37⅝	42⅞	75½	106	106½
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53½	58	69¾	81⅛	77
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66¼	74¾	88½	98⅜	99¼
Illinois Central	100 Low..	95½	86	82¾	81⅛	84⅛	91½	96	105½	110	124	137	125⅛
do	100 High.	110	104	95¼	106	98	110¾	115⅝	122	132¾	154¾	173½	151
International Paper	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	17	14½	18½	16½	9
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	68½	26⅞	28	23⅜	19⅞
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	62¼	58	69	70	60
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	95	75	81¼	77¼	74¼
Iowa Central	100 Low..	9	5	6	5⅝	5½	6	7¼	10¼	11⅞	21	35½	16
do	100 High.	15½	11	11¾	11½	10¼	13½	11½	15⅜	27⅜	43¾	51¾	48
do Pref.	100 Low..	31	12	23¾	19	19	23	25	40	39	48	65	30½
do do	100 High.	56¾	37	39¾	38	38	41¾	42½	62¼	58	87½	90⅜	74⅞
Kansas City South	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13½	19	16½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17½	25	39	36¼
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27¼	35	44	29
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43⅜	49	62¾	61¼
Laclede Gas Light Co	100 Low..	17¼	9¾	15	14½	17	22	37½	51	65	70	70	84
do	100 High.	27¼	26	27	33⅛	30	49¾	54⅜	85	80	95½	92	100
Lake Erie & Western	100 Low..	20¼	12½	13⅞	15¼	12⅛	13	12	14⅜	20⅛	39¾	40	24
do	100 High.	27¾	25¾	19¼	28	22½	22½	23½	24	52	76½	71½	53
do Pref.	100 Low..	69¼	53	63	61	55½	58¼	53	60	83¼	108⅛	120	90
do do	100 High.	80	82	74	85	75	79⅞	83	85	115	135½	138	118
Lake Shore & Mich. South	100 Low..	120	104	118¾	134½	134¾	152	170¾	196½	197	230	325	276
do	100 High.	140½	134½	139	153½	156	181	215	208	240	355	340	334½
Lehigh Valley (Phila. Ex.)	50 Low..	50¼	29⅜	32⅝	27½	27⅞	20⅛	..	22⅛	21⅞	28½	29¼	35
do	50 High.	62½	62	42⅜	43	38½	32¼	..	30	30½	39⅜	38½	45⅞
Long Island R. R.	50 Low..	95	90	85½	83	40½	38	40	196½	47½	67	72½	55
do	50 High.	112	118½	100	88¼	84	55	59½	208	89⅛	90	91⅞	83
Louisville & Nashville	100 Low..	64¾	39¾	40⅞	39	37½	40⅛	44	63	68¾	76	102⅛	95
do	100 High.	84½	77⅜	57⅜	66¼	55⅝	63⅞	65¼	88⅜	89	111¾	159½	130½
Maine Central (Bost. Ex.)	100 Low..	112	100	103½	125¼	129	118	122	148	156½	166	172	173½
do	100 High.	137½	130	130	139¾	136½	130	140	175	170	173	178½	180
Manhattan Elevated	100 Low..	104	100	102¼	95	73¼	81¾	90	85¼	84	83	128	126¼
do	100 High.	150¾	174¾	127⅜	119⅞	113½	113	120¼	133⅜	116⅞	145	158	155½
Metropolitan Sec.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109½	70½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134½	128⅞
Metropolitan Street	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	99¾	125¼	147	144¾	150	135	99⅞
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	133½	194¾	269	182	177	174	142⅞
Mexican Central	100 Low..	10⅛	5	5⅝	5¾	6½	5	4¼	5⅞	10½	12¾	20⅝	9¾
do	100 High.	24⅜	13	9⅜	14	12⅜	9½	7	17¼	17⅜	30	31⅛	29
Mexican National ctfs	100 Low..	3¼	..	..	⅞	¾	1	⅞	1	2⅜	3⅝	14⅛	..
do	100 High.	5	..	4	2½	2¾	1½	1½	6⅛	5	15¼	20¾	..
Michigan Central	100 Low..	102	79⅞	94	91⅜	89	90	99½	110	104	107¼	150	102
do	100 High.	117	108½	100⅜	103	97⅞	111⅞	118	116	115	180	192	135
Minneapolis & St. Louis	100 Low..	..	..	..	14	12	16	24	35¼	45½	67¾	105	41
do	100 High.	..	..	..	26¾	21¾	31½	38¾	78	71½	111¼	115	110
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	39½	30	46	46	73¼	87½	101¾	118½	85
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	62	53½	62¾	78½	99½	104¼	124½	127¾	118
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100 Low..	13	8	12	9¼	9¼	10	10	9½	9	15	22½	15½
do	100 High.	20¾	16	16⅝	19	14¾	16⅞	14¼	14⅞	17⅛	35⅜	35¾	30⅛
do Pref.	100 Low..	24	13⅜	18⅞	18¼	16	24¾	28¾	28⅜	25⅝	37	51	33
do do	100 High.	33⅛	28⅜	27½	41	31¼	42	41	45¼	47½	68⅝	69¾	63½
Missouri Pacific	100 Low..	53⅞	16½	18¼	18⅜	15	10	22	33	88⅜	69	96¾	85¾
do	100 High.	65¾	60	32½	42½	29¾	40¼	46¼	52½	72½	124½	125½	115⅞
Mobile & Ohio	100 Low..	33	6¾	15½	13½	14	18	24	32	35	44	90	85
do	100 High.	42¼	37	22	27	25	32	32½	52	49	80	93	96½
Morris & Essex	50 Low..	143⅛	136	148	156	150	162½	167½	176	175⅝	191½	195	190
do	50 High.	155	163	164	171¼	166¾	173½	180	187	145⅜	197¼	198½	194
National Biscuit	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30⅝	31	23	37	40	32
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	52½	62	40½	46	53¾	47⅝
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94⅛	89	79½	92	101⅞	94
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	107½	96	103⅝	109½	106⅞
National Lead	100 Low..	31	18½	22	17½	16	21⅞	26¼	22½	15⅞	15	15½	11½
do	100 High.	51⅝	52⅛	44⅞	37½	28⅝	44	39⅝	40½	28¼	25½	32	29½
do Pref.	100 Low..	81	48	68	73	75	88⅜	99	103½	88	74⅜	78⅛	75
do do	100 High.	99⅝	96	92½	94½	92¾	109¾	114½	115	106½	93⅞	96	95
National R. R. of Mex	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17⅛
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24¾
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34½
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47⅝
do 2d pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28½
N. Y. Air Brake	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	110	112	133	148	105
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	31½	120	230	175	175	196	177
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson R.	100 Low..	107⅛	92	95¼	90	88	92½	105	120	125⅝	139⅜	147	112⅝
do	100 High.	119¼	111½	102½	104⅜	99⅛	115½	124⅞	144¾	145⅞	174½	168⅞	136
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	100 Low..	15½	9⅞	13	10	9	11	11¾	11½	11	16	40	19½
do	100 High.	22½	20½	16¾	18¼	15	17⅝	15⅝	19¾	24½	57⅞	57⅜	45
do 1st pref.	100 Low..	72	45	62	65	67½	67⅝	73	65	75	100	110½	100
do do	100 High.	81½	78	75½	75	80	81½	76	85	110	120	124½	118
do 2d pref.	100 Low..	32¾	18	25	20	20	24	28	29	29	47	80	50
do do	100 High.	45	41	34¼	34¼	35⅝	43½	40¼	41	58¾	95	100	87
N. Y. & Harlem	50 Low..	250	210	250	260	285	295	320	360	400	409	405	414
do	50 High.	275	260	266	265	300	325	352	390	420	420	410	414
N. Y., Lackawanna & West	100 Low..	107¾	99¼	110½	114¼	100¼	119	120	129½	130	134½	138½	133
do	100 High.	113⅞	114	117½	119	120	122	128	138⅞	135	139	141¼	138
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	100 Low..	224	188	178	174	160	160	178¼	198	207¾	206½	209½	187½
do	100 High.	255	262½	197	218	186	185½	201	222	215¾	217	255	225¼
N. Y., Ontario & Western	100 Low..	17½	11	14	11¾	11½	12¾	13⅜	18⅜	18¼	24	25¼	19
do	100 High.	23⅛	19¾	17¾	19¼	16⅝	20½	19⅛	28½	32¼	40½	37⅝	35¼
North American Co	100 Low..	9⅛	2¼	2¾	2¾	3½	3⅝	4¼	6⅞	13⅝	19⅛	..	..
do	100 High.	18⅞	11⅝	5⅝	7	6½	6⅛	7⅜	17⅜	22¾	25	..	..
do New.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73½	88	68
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	134	124½	
Norfolk & Western	100 Low..	9	5⅛	4	1¼	⅛	9	11½	17⅜	22⅝	42	55	54⅝
do	100 High.	18	9¾	9½	6½	12¾	17¼	19⅝	28⅝	45¾	61⅝	80¾	76¼

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS.—Continued.

Stocks.	Par.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	To Oct. 20, 1903.
Norfolk & Western....Pref.	100	Low..	37¼	16½	17	8	4⅛	22½	42½	61⅜	67	82	90	85
do do	100	High.	56	39½	26¾	19⅜	19¾	48½	63⅞	74¼	83	92¼	98	93½
Northern Pacific	100	Low..	15	3¾	3½	2½	12¼	11	35½	42⅝	45¾	77¼	..	..
do	100	High.	26½	18½	6¼	8⅛	14⅜	22⅝	61½	67½	86½	700	..	..
do Pref.	100	Low..	44⅞	15¼	12½	10⅞	30½	32⅛	65½	68	67	84¼	..	..
do do	100	High.	72⅛	50⅜	23⅜	27	36	61⅜	78	81½	91½	113¼	..	..
Old Colony R. R. (Bos. Ex.).	100	Low..	164¾	165	171	176	170	176¼	185¾	198	200¼	205	206	196
do	100	High.	187	221	181	182½	180	187½	199	212	209¼	212½	217	212½
Pacific Coast Co	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34¾	38	46	52	65	39¾
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	48½	54	62	78	81½	72
do 1st pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	84½	82½	89	98	80
do do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	90	90¼	103½	106	100
do 2d pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	58½	57	62	72¼	50¼
do do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	68¾	69½	83	84¾	76
Pacific Mail S. S. Co	100	Low..	25	8½	13½	20	15¼	24	21	35	25¾	30½	37	17
do	100	High.	40⅜	21½	24	34½	31	39¼	46	55	57	49½	49⅜	42¾
Penn. R. R. Co	50	Low.	53	46⅝	48	48¾	49¾	51⅝	55⅜	61	124⅜	137	147	115⅛
do	50	High.	57⅜	55½	52⅛	57¼	54¾	59⅜	61⅜	70	140½	161½	170	157⅜
P. G. L. & C. Co. (Chicago).	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	92	86½	90½	81⅝	95¾	98¼	87¾
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	97⅜	112	129½	111½	120½	109½	108⅜
Peoria & Eastern	100	Low..	8	3	2	2	3	5	3½	4	5	14⅞	30	15
do	100	High.	15¾	9¾	6	10⅛	7½	8⅝	5¼	7⅞	18	50	47½	39
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	100	Low..	19	10	10½	12	11	11½	38⅞	43	49¾	57	80⅛	55
do	100	High.	30⅝	21½	21¼	22¼	18¼	39½	63⅞	88	80½	81	105½	94
do Pref.	100	Low..	57¾	40	41	43⅛	40⅛	44⅛	57	80	78	88	113	90
do do	100	High.	67⅜	62	54	60⅞	59	70⅝	84½	100	94	113	128	115
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic., guar.	100	Low..	152	141	149	160	150	150	168	180	185	188½	189	181
do	100	High.	155	156	160	169	166	172⅛	176¼	190	188⅝	195	194¾	191
Pressed Steel Car	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44¾	32½	30	39	28
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	58¾	54	63½	60¾
do Pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	70¾	72½	82¾	67
do do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	89⅛	89	96½	95
Pullman Pal. Car Co	100	Low..	184	132	152	146	138	152	132	156	176	195½	215	196
do	100	High.	200½	206	174	178¾	164	185	216	207¾	204	225	250	235¾
Railway Steel Spring	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	16
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38½	37
do Pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	72
do do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90¼	90
Reading Co	50	Low..	38	12	13½	4⅜	2⅜	16¾	15½	15½	15	24½	52¼	41⅝
do	50	High.	65	53¾	23⅜	22⅜	31¾	29¼	23⅜	25	26	58	78½	69¼
do 1st pref.	50	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	38½	36	42¼	49	65	79½	73
do do	50	High.	..	..	..	..	..	57⅜	54⅜	68½	71⅞	82⅞	90¼	89⅞
do 2d pref.	50	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	22½	17¾	22¼	23⅜	38	60	60
do do	50	High.	..	..	..	..	..	35⅞	29	28¼	39¼	64½	80⅞	81
Rensselaer & Saratoga	100	Low..	164	150	172⅛	178	180	175	182	186	193	215	..	204
do	100	High.	181½	179	181	189	183	185	186	200¼	200	215	..	208½
Republic Iron & Steel	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16½	8¾	11¾	15⅝	7¼
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33⅞	27½	24	24¾	22⅝
do Pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60⅞	49	55¼	68	54½
do do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	70¾	82	83⅜	80⅞
Rio Grande & Western	100	Low..	23	10	15	15	16	14¾	23	25½	43¼	65	..	..
do	100	High.	41	22	16⅜	19⅞	18½	25½	32	44	80	85	..	..
do Pref.	100	Low..	63	40	..	30	39	25	50¼	66	80	93	..	..
do do	100	High.	74	62½	..	46¼	46¼	61½	69¼	90½	95¼	108	..	..
Rock Island Co	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33½	19½
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50¼	53⅜
do Pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	55¾
do do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85½	86
Rome, Watertown & Og'burg	100	Low..	109¾	98½	109½	112¾	108	116	116¼	128½	130	135	138	130
do	100	High.	113½	112½	118	120	118	122½	128½	135	136	140	141	139
Rubber Goods	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17¼	12
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38¼	25⅜	30
do Pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	63	60
do do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	74⅞	84½
Silver Bullion ctfs.	100	Low..	82½	62	64	60	62½	51¾	56	58⅝	59½	59¾	52⅝	..
do	100	High.	95¼	84½	67	69½	70	65¼	60⅜	65	66	65½	55⅜	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	Low..	9	8½	..	1⅝	¼	3¼	5¼	3¾	5	7⅞	10	7
do	100	High.	10¼	9⅞	..	4	½	9⅝	8¾	7½	8⅞	15¼	24¼	15¼
do 1st pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	34⅞	45	38½	38¼	55	49¾	32
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	54½	63	55	64½	78½	81½	58
do 2d pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	13	9	11⅝	17	24½	13
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	20½	23¼	18	21½	36	42	24⅞
St. Louis & San Francisco	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	4	4	6	8½	8⅝	21½	55¾	56
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	5½	9	9¼	14⅞	24¼	56½	85½	90½
do 1st pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	34¼	37	52½	64	64	75	77	68
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	37	59⅜	70	75½	78	88	90	88
do 2d pref.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	12	12	22½	28½	31¼	53⅛	65½	42½
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	14⅛	27½	35	44⅞	55	76¼	80⅜	78
St. Louis & Southwestern	100	Low..	6	3¼	3	4⅛	2⅝	1	3¾	6¾	8¾	16	24½	12
do	100	High.	11½	7⅞	5½	9¼	5¾	7	7⅝	18¼	18½	39½	39	30
do Pref.	100	Low..	11½	6	7	8	6½	3½	7¼	17	21⅞	41½	55¼	24
do do	100	High.	22⅜	15	11	19⅞	13	14⅜	18	40⅜	45½	71	80	66
Standard Rope & Twine	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	8⅛	2¾	3¼	6½	4½	3½	4	¾
do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	12½	11¾	10⅛	15¼	10¼	8½	8⅜	6½
Southern Pacific Co	100	Low..	33⅝	17½	17½	16¾	14	13½	12	27	30⅜	29	56	38⅝
do	100	High.	41¼	35¼	25	26⅜	22¼	23⅜	35	44¼	45¾	63⅜	81¼	68¼
Southern Ry Co., vot. tr.ctfs.	100	Low..	..	..	10⅜	7	6½	7	..	10	10⅝	18	31⅞	..
do	100	High.	..	..	14⅞	14⅞	11¾	12¼	10¾	14¼	23⅜	35¾	41⅜	..
do stamped, ext'd.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17⅛
do do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35⅝	36⅛
do vot. tr. ctfs. pf.	100	Low..	..	..	34¼	22	15½	22⅞	23⅝	40⅞	49¼	67¼	92	..
do	100	High.	..	..	45¼	44⅛	33¼	38⅝	43⅜	58⅝	73⅛	94⅝	98½	..
do Stamped ext'd.	100	Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89¾	76
do do	100	High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	96
Tennessee Coal & Iron	100	Low..	31½	10¼	14	13¼	13	17	17	36	49	49⅜	49½	26¼
do	100	High.	50¼	37⅜	20⅞	46⅝	34¾	35⅛	38¾	126	104	76⅝	74⅝	68⅜
do Pref.	100	Low..	92	59	62½	74	..	69	80	111	155	..	..	..
do do	100	High.	108	102	71	102¾	..	80	105	150	160	..	..	..
Texas & Pacific	100	Low..	7	4¾	7	6⅞	5	8	8⅞	12¼	13⅛	23¼	37	20¼
do	100	High.	14⅝	11	10⅞	14⅜	12	15	20¼	25⅝	26¾	52¼	54¾	43⅝

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS.—Continued.

Stocks.	Par.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	To Oct. 20, 1903.
Third Avenue, N. Y.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	160	146	145	117¾	45½	117	122	100
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	181	173	194½	242	135⅛	129½	134	128⅞
Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10¾	18½	15
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25⅛	33¼	31⅞
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	49¾	24
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39½	35	48
Twin City Rapid Transit....	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	9¼	16½	88	61½	65¾	107	79
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	14¾	36½	73	70¼	109⅝	129	122¼
Union Bag & Paper.....	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17¼	10	12	11½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	25	19⅜	18¼
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	56¼	65	72
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	77¾	75⅝	85
Union Pacific.....	100 Low..	35¾	15¼	7	4	3½	4½	23	38⅛	44⅝	76	93½	79¾
do	100 High.	50¼	42⅝	22½	17½	12½	27¾	36½	51½	81⅝	133	113¼	104⅝
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45⅞	66¼	70½	81⅝	86⅝	83½
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	74⅜	84½	85⅝	99½	95	95¼
United States Express Co...	100 Low..	44	43	41	36	35	37	38	45	45	53	97	95
do	100 High.	63½	70½	57	50	48	48	58¼	60	59¾	100	160	150¼
United States Leather.....	100 Low..	..	..	8	7	5½	6¼	5¼	5¾	7¾	7¾	10½	6
do	100 High.	..	..	11⅜	24¾	11⅞	10	8⅞	40⅞	19	16⅜	15¼	15¼
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	52½	58	41½	50	53¾	64½	65	69½	79⅞	71½
do do	100 High.	..	..	68¾	97¾	69⅛	72	75½	84½	79¼	83¾	91¼	96¾
United States Realty & Con.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	28½
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64½	35¼
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75½	73
United States Rubber.....	100 Low..	38¾	17	33½	21	14½	10	14¼	37⅞	21	12½	14	7
do	100 High.	48¾	60⅝	45½	48	29	25¼	48½	57	44	34	19⅝	19⅛
do Pref.	100 Low..	93⅝	51	80	75	65	50	60	99¾	74½	47	49½	30¾
do do	100 High.	99	99	99	98½	89	76⅞	113¼	121	104¾	85	64	58
United States Steel.....	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	29¾	12½
do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	46¾	39⅞
do Pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	57¼
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101⅞	97¾	89¾
Wabash Railroad.....	100 Low..	10	5¾	5¾	5	4½	4⅜	6¼	6½	6½	11⅞	21¾	16⅜
do	100 High.	15⅜	12¾	8½	10½	8	9¾	9⅛	8⅞	14	26	38⅞	32¾
do Pref.	100 Low..	22¾	10	12½	12⅜	11	11½	14¼	19	16	23¾	37	27½
do do	100 High.	33½	26¼	18⅝	26½	19¾	24⅜	24¼	25½	27	46⅛	54½	60¼
Wells-Fargo Co.....	100 Low.	140	120	105	91¼	80	97	112½	120	120	130	185	191
do	100 High.	148¾	150	128	115½	101	120	151½	135½	140	199¾	255	249½
Western Union Telegraph Co	100 Low..	82	67⅛	80⅞	82½	72¾	75¾	82¼	82	77½	81	84¾	80¼
do	100 High.	100⅜	101	92½	95⅜	90¼	96¾	95⅞	98¼	88½	100¼	97½	93
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	100 Low..	19⅛	10	9	6⅞	5¼	7½	¾	7⅞	8	11⅜	17	12
do	100 High.	40¼	23¾	14⅜	18¼	13¼	6½	6¾	13	13½	22	30½	27½
do 1st pref.	100 Low..	62	31	32½	29	20⅝	2⅞	8	45	44½	45	49½	41
do do	100 High.	80¼	67¼	51½	54⅞	40¾	29	30¾	64	58½	60¾	66	62
do 2d pref.	100 Low..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21¼	21⅞	24	28	20
do do	100 High.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32⅞	33⅛	38	42¾	38½
Wisconsin Central.....	100 Low..	14¼	5	1½	2¼	1½	1	1	13½	10	14½	19⅛	14½
do	100 High.	21¼	15⅞	9	8	4½	4⅜	3¾	21	20¾	26	31	29¼
do Pref.	100 Low..	40	35	25	..	..	1⅞	3	44	30	38½	39½	34
do do	100 High	50	48	35	..	..	8	6¾	59	57	49¾	57⅜	55½

COST OF MEMBERSHIP IN EXCHANGES, 1903.*

Exchange.	Cost.	Exchange.	Cost.
Baltimore Stock Exchange	$7,000	New York Maritime Exchange	$70
Berlin Bourse (entrance fee) not transferable	750	New York Mercantile Exchange	150
Boston Stock Exchange	22,000	New York Metal Exchange	550
Chicago Board of Trade	3,550	New York Produce Exchange	550
Chicago Stock Exchange	1,200	New York Stock Exchange	80,000
Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Ex., N. Y.	2,500	Paris Bourse (appointments made and controlled	
London Stock Ex. (entrance fee) not transferable	2,000	by French Government)	
Montreal Stock Exchange	25,000	Philadelphia Stock Exchange	7,500
New York Coffee Exchange	1,490	St. Louis Stock Exchange	7,500
New York Cotton Exchange	3,000	Pittsburg Stock Exchange	10,500

*By courtesy of Henry Clews & Co.

TABLE OF MARGINS AND COMMISSIONS.

Stocks, Produce, Etc.	Minimum Amount Carried on Margin.	Margin or Deposit Usually Required.
Stocks	100 shares	10 per cent par value	*$1,000
Grain options (New York market)	5,000 bushels	5c. per bushel	250
Grain options (Chicago market)	5,000 bushels	5c. per bushel	250
Lard options (New York Market)	250 tierces—85,000 pounds	½c. per pound	425
Lard options (Chicago market)	250 tierces—85,000 pounds	½c. per pound	425
Pork options (Chicago market)	250 barrels	$1.00 per barrel	250
Short ribs options (Chicago market)	50,000 pounds	½c. per pound	250
Cotton options (New York market)	100 bales—50,000 pounds	$1.00 per bale	100
Coffee options (New York market)	250 bags—32,500 pounds	1c. per pound	325
Silver bullion certificates	1,000 ounces	10c. per ounce	100

Stocks, Produce, Etc.	Commissions for Round Trade.		Smallest Fluctuations.	
Stocks	¼ of 1 per cent par value	*$25.00	⅛ of 1 per cent par value	*$12.50
Grain options (New York market)	⅛ of 1c. per bushel	6.25	†⅛ of 1c. per bushel	6.25
Grain options (Chicago market)	⅛ of 1c. per bushel	6.25	†⅛ of 1c. per bushel	6.25
Lard options (New York Market)	5c. per tierce	12.50	1c. per 100 pounds	8.50
Lard options (Chicago market)	5c. per tierce	12.50	2½c. per 100 pounds	21.25
Pork options (Chicago market)	5c. per barrel	12.50	2½c. per barrel	6.25
Short ribs options (Chicago market)	2½c. per 50,000 pounds	12.50	2½c. per 50,000 pounds	12.50
Cotton options (New York market)	10c. per bale	10.00	1 point	5.00
Coffee options (New York market)	8c. per bag	20.00	½c. per 100 pounds	16.25
Silver bullion certificates	¼ of 1c. per ounce	2.50	⅛ of 1c. per ounce	1.25

*Shares of the par value of $100 each have been taken as the basis, but if 100 shares of half-stock (par value $50 each) were bought, the figures, of course, would be reduced one-half. Amount of margin required depends upon the stock carried. †One-sixteenth fluctuations are sometimes made, but the regular quotations are ⅛ of 1c. per bushel.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

EXPORTS.

Merchandise and specie exported from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements	.....	$21,006,622
Animals	.....	34,781,193
Books, maps, engravings, etc.	.....	4,442,653
Brass and its manufactures	.....	2,000,432
Breadstuffs—Corn, bush	74,833,237	40,540,637
Oats, bush	4,613,809	1,850,728
Barley, bush	8,429,141	4,662,544
Rye, bush	5,422,731	3,143,910
Wheat, bush	114,181,420	87,795,104
Wh. flour, bbls.	19,716,634	73,756,404
Carriages, cars and parts of, and other vehicles	.....	10,499,195
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, dyes, etc	.....	13,967,601
Clocks and watches	.....	2,133,529
Coal—Anthracite, tons	1,388,653	6,732,571
Bituminous, tons	5,210,222	14,473,927
Copper and mfrs. of	.....	39,667,196
Cotton—Unmanf't'd, lbs	3,543,043,022	316,180,429
Manufactured	.....	32,216,304
Earthen, stone and china-ware	.....	583,059
Eggs, dozen	1,517,189	325,571
Fertilizers, tons	834,180	6,724,801
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of	.....	5,290,048
Fish	.....	6,717,274
Fruits and nuts	.....	18,057,677
Furs and fur skins	.....	6,181,115
Glass and glassware	.....	2,150,699
Glucose or grape sugar, lbs	126,239,981	2,460,022
Gunpowder and explosives	.....	2,454,510
Grease and soap stocks	.....	2,926,565
Hay, tons	50,974	828,483
Hides and skins	12,859,549	1,224,409
Hops, pounds	7,794,705	1,909,951
India rubber, manuf't's of	.....	4,176,351
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes	.....	7,130,508
Iron and steel, manuf't's of	.....	96,642,467
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	.....	1,293,021
Leather and manuf't's of	.....	31,617,389
Marble and stone, and manufactures of	.....	1,565,244
Musical instruments	.....	$3,281,509
Naval stores	.....	12,918,708
Oilcake and oilcake meal, pounds	1,671,301,137	19,743,711
Oils—Animal, gallons	1,890,812	856,564
Mineral, crude, gallons	134,892,170	6,329,899
Mineral, refined, gals	806,264,686	60,357,519
Vegetable	.....	16,234,362
Paints, pigments and colors	.....	2,350,937
Paper and manufactures of	.....	7,180,014
Paraffin and paraffin wax, pounds	201,325,210	9,411,294
Provisions—Beef prod., lbs	412,399,253	38,470,958
Hog prod., lbs	928,528,673	110,740,915
Oleom'g'ne, lbs	133,655,991	12,780,161
Other meat pr	.....	11,702,411
Dairy products	.....	4,775,582
Seeds—Flaxseed, bush	4,128,130	5,698,492
All other	.....	2,756,791
Soap	.....	2,452,777
Spirits—Malt liquors	.....	1,178,740
Distilled, proof gal	2,390,798	2,442,983
Wines	683,367	315,176
Starch, pounds	27,759,599	832,943
Sugar and molasses, galls	15,777,783	2,210,704
Sugar, refined, pounds	10,421,055	358,537
Tobacco—Unmanf't'd, lbs	368,184,084	35,250,893
Manufactured	.....	5,193,796
Varnish, gallons	660,553	667,475
Vegetables	.....	2,543,488
Whalebone, pounds	113,204	507,552
Wood and manufactures of	.....	57,743,535
Wool and manufactures of	.....	1,722,128
Zinc and manufactures of	.....	1,672,367
All other articles	.....	7,695,739
Total exports domestic merchandise	.....	1,392,231,637
Exports foreign merch'dise	.....	27,906,377
Specie—Gold, domestic	.....	44,584,640
Gold, foreign	.....	2,505,955
Silver, domestic	.....	40,121,497
Silver, foreign	.....	4,128,762

Foreign Trade of the United States.

IMPORTS.

Merchandise and specie imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	.....	$4,531,345
Art works	.....	4,810,316
Books and other printed matter	.....	4,323,938
Breadstuffs	.....	3,023,195
Bristles, lbs	3,043,865	2,654,604
Cement—Roman, Portland and other hydraulic, lbs	1,110,422,761	3,547,914
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	.....	64,347,535
Clocks and watches, and parts of	.....	2,672,310
Clays or earths, tons	203,857	1,285,097
Coal, bituminous, tons	3,610,225	10,562,005
Cocoa or cacao, lbs	63,351,294	7,820,087
Coffee, lbs	915,066,380	59,200,749
Copper and manufactures of	.....	17,505,247
Cork wood and manuf't's of	.....	2,567,580
Cotton—Manufactures of	.....	52,462,684
Unmanuf't'd, lbs	75,401,926	10,970,671
Earthen, stone and china ware	.....	10,512,052
Feathers, flowers, etc	.....	5,164,901
Fertilizers	.....	3,100,279
Fibres—Vegetable, unmanufact'd, tons	276,404	34,462,513
Vegetable, manuf'd,	.....	39,334,521
Fish	.....	8,514,934
Fruits, including nuts	.....	23,726,636
Furs and manufactures of	.....	15,301,912
Glass and glassware	.....	7,038,282
Hair and manufactures of	.....	2,775,084
Hats, bonnets, and materials for	.....	3,871,263
Hides and skins, other than fur	318,802,222	58,031,613
Hay, tons	293,112	2,238,109
Hops, lbs	6,010,511	1,808,491
Household and personal effects	.....	2,855,914
India rubber and gutta percha—crude, lbs	54,997,491	30,997,232
India rubber, manufactured	.....	891,170
Iron and steel, and mfrs. of	.....	$51,617,312
Ivory	.....	1,306,721
Jewelry and precious stones	.....	33,492,580
Lead, lbs	212,856,770	4,125,675
Leather and manufactures of	.....	11,294,167
Marble and stone, and mf. of	.....	1,753,780
Matting, straw, etc., sq. yds	52,975,131	3,780,052
Metals and metal compositions	.....	7,056,654
Musical instruments	.....	1,125,283
Oils	.....	12,283,957
Paints, pigments, colors	.....	1,827,110
Paper stock, crude	.....	3,015,084
Paper and manufactures of	.....	4,733,036
Provisions, meat and dairy products	.....	4,703,536
Rice, lbs	169,656,184	3,061,473
Seeds	.....	2,831,279
Silk—Unmanufactured	.....	50,011,819
Manufactured	.....	35,962,854
Spices, lbs	51,201,179	4,815,125
Spirits—Malt liquors, gals	4,258,828	2,087,741
Distilled, gals	3,229,526	4,834,580
Wines	.....	10,249,296
Sugar, lbs	4,216,408,106	72,114,291
Tea, lbs	108,574,905	15,659,229
Tin, in bars, blocks or pigs, lbs	88,018,036	23,618,802
Tobacco—Unmanuf't'd, lbs	34,015,667	17,234,449
Manufactured	.....	3,344,671
Toys	.....	4,232,074
Vegetables	.....	4,581,358
Wood and manufactures of	.....	28,744,040
Wool—Unmanufactured, lbs	177,145,368	22,155,096
Manufactures of	.....	19,545,721
Total merchandise	.....	1,025,751,538
Specie—Gold	.....	44,982,027
Silver	.....	24,163,491
Total imports	.....	1,094,897,056

Where We Obtain Our Imports.

THE RECORD FROM 1892 TO 1903.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	From Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.	All Other Countries.
1892	$391,628,469	$174,054,181	$150,727,759	$80,138,251	$23,133,062	$5,318,052	$2,402,685
1893	458,450,093	183,732,712	102,207,815	87,624,446	25,997,378	5,857,032	2,531,446
1894	295,077,865	166,962,569	100,147,107	66,186,397	21,457,923	3,479,338	1,683,433
1895	383,645,813	133,915,682	112,167,120	77,626,364	17,450,926	5,709,169	1,454,891
1896	418,639,121	126,877,126	108,828,462	89,592,318	24,614,668	11,172,979	.....
1897	430,192,205	105,924,053	107,389,405	87,294,597	24,400,439	9,529,713	.....
1898	306,933,691	91,376,807	92,091,694	92,594,593	26,859,230	7,193,639	.....
1899	353,884,534	112,150,911	86,587,893	107,091,214	26,997,877	10,436,060	.....
1900	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,666,774	139,842,330	34,611,108	11,218,437	.....
1901	429,620,452	145,158,104	110,367,342	117,677,611	11,395,195	8,953,461	.....
1902	475,161,941	151,076,524	119,785,756	129,682,651	14,166,461	13,447,615	.....
1903	550,056,518	188,927,569	107,413,030	145,810,441	21,044,361	12,499,619	.....

Where Our Exports Go.

THE RECORD FROM 1892 TO 1903.

Year.	To Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.	All Other Countries.
1892	$850,623,150	$105,566,184	$33,147,614	$19,590,350	$15,372,767	$5,061,265	$716,818
1893	661,976,710	119,788,889	32,639,077	16,222,354	11,199,477	5,196,480	642,207
1894	700,870,522	119,693,212	33,212,310	20,872,761	11,914,182	4,923,856	653,426
1895	627,927,692	108,575,594	33,525,935	17,325,057	13,109,231	6,377,842	696,814
1896	673,043,753	116,567,496	36,297,671	25,630,029	17,197,229	13,870,740	.....
1897	813,385,644	124,958,461	33,768,646	39,274,905	22,652,773	16,053,127	.....
1898	973,806,245	139,627,841	33,821,701	44,707,791	22,003,022	17,515,730	.....
1899	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	48,360,161	29,875,015	18,594,424	.....
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,849	.....
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	49,390,712	35,392,401	25,542,618	.....
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	63,944,077	34,258,041	33,468,605	.....
1903	1,029,587,728	215,640,051	41,114,601	57,954,467	37,408,036	38,433,131	.....

Exports, by Principal Articles, from 1880 to 1903.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Domestic Article Exported.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Cotton, unmanufactured	Dollars. 211,535,905	Dollars. 201,962,458	Dollars. 250,968,792	Dollars. 204,900,990	Dollars. 241,832,737	Dollars. 313,673,443	Dollars. 290,651,819	Dollars. 316,180,420
Breadstuffs	288,036,835	160,370,821	154,925,927	114,604,780	262,744,078	275,594,618	213,134,344	221,242,285
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	129,887,277	107,332,456	136,264,506	135,216,270	184,453,055	196,959,637	199,861,378	179,829,714
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	14,716,524	16,592,155	25,542,208	32,000,989	121,913,548	117,319,320	98,552,562	96,642,467
Mineral oils	36,218,625	50,257,947	51,405,089	46,660,082	75,611,750	71,112,788	72,302,822	67,253,533
Wood, and manufactures of	16,237,376	21,464,322	28,274,529	27,115,907	50,598,416	52,445,585	47,779,848	57,743,535
Animals	15,882,120	14,567,081	33,638,128	35,754,045	43,585,031	52,508,870	44,871,084	34,781,193
Copper, and manufactures of (not including ore)	793,455	5,447,423	2,349,392	14,468,703	57,852,960	43,267,021	41,218,373	39,667,196
Leather, and manufactures of	6,760,186	9,692,408	12,438,847	15,614,407	27,293,010	27,923,653	29,798,323	31,617,389
Tobacco, unmanufactured	16,379,107	22,025,786	21,479,556	25,798,968	29,422,371	27,656,475	27,103,996	35,250,893
Coal	2,058,080	4,575,962	6,856,088	11,098,627	15,502,813	22,317,496	20,765,461	21,206,498
Cotton, manufactures of	10,467,651	11,836,591	9,999,277	13,789,810	24,003,087	20,272,418	32,108,362	32,216,304
Vegetable oils	3,476,240	2,932,267	5,672,441	7,342,112	16,345,056	19,035,686	15,308,633	16,234,362
Oil cake and oil cake meal	6,282,892	6,674,466	7,999,926	7,166,087	16,757,519	18,591,898	19,779,142	19,743,711
Agricultural implements	2,245,742	2,561,602	3,859,184	5,413,075	16,099,149	16,313,434	16,286,740	21,006,622
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	4,174,070	4,800,193	6,224,504	8,189,142	13,203,610	14,384,453	13,288,218	13,697,601
Naval stores	4,585,062	4,984,794	7,444,446	7,419,773	12,474,194	12,580,950	11,733,562	12,918,708
Carriages, cars, other vehicles, and parts of	1,407,425	1,864,528	4,746,678	2,382,714	9,905,610	10,920,931	9,872,516	10,499,195
Fruits, including nuts	2,090,634	3,515,708	4,059,547	4,971,791	11,642,662	10,826,651	8,719,344	18,057,677
Paper, and manufactures of	1,183,140	972,493	1,226,686	2,185,257	6,215,833	7,438,901	7,312,030	7,180,014
Paraffin and paraffin wax	.....	1,725,344	2,408,709	3,569,614	8,602,723	6,857,288	8,858,844	9,411,294
Fish	4,018,825	4,892,919	6,040,826	4,501,830	5,427,469	6,789,482	6,563,199	6,717,274
Seeds	2,776,823	2,166,674	2,637,888	2,849,145	7,036,982	6,384,815	8,027,824	9,455,283
Fertilizers	603,668	910,778	1,618,681	5,741,262	7,218,224	5,425,960	6,256,035	6,724,301
Tobacco, manufactures of	2,063,166	2,741,519	3,876,045	3,953,155	6,010,141	5,092,603	5,668,853	5,193,796
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,575,219	5,290,948
Furs and fur skins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,050,204	6,181,115
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,389,476	7,130,508

Imports, by Principal Articles, from 1880 to 1903.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Articles Imported.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Sugar	78,853,466	72,519,514	96,094,532	76,462,836	100,250,974	90,487,800	55,061,097	72,114,291
Coffee	60,360,769	46,723,318	78,267,452	96,130,717	52,467,943	62,861,399	70,982,155	59,200,749
Tea	19,782,631	14,047,583	12,317,493	13,171,379	10,558,110	11,017,876	9,390,128	15,659,229
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	41,351,616	35,070,816	41,602,078	43,567,609	53,705,152	53,508,157	57,723,622	64,347,535
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	30,002,254	20,586,443	21,881,886	26,122,942	57,940,316	48,224,470	58,006,618	58,031,613
Cotton, manufactures of	31,376,693	27,197,241	29,918,055	33,196,625	41,296,239	40,246,935	44,460,126	52,462,684
Cotton, unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,712,170	10,970,671
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of	25,753,727	20,637,729	28,514,200	26,290,994	31,559,371	32,762,608	39,036,362	39,334,521
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured	9,592,868	12,362,498	20,541,767	13,282,081	26,373,805	22,932,506	31,545,962	34,462,513
Silk, manufactures of	32,188,690	27,467,565	38,686,374	31,206,002	30,894,373	26,842,138	32,640,242	35,962,854
Silk, unmanufactured	13,273,135	12,886,229	24,325,531	22,626,056	45,329,760	30,051,365	42,635,351	50,011,819
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude	9,606,239	9,095,256	14,854,512	18,475,382	31,792,697	28,835,178	25,151,559	30,997,232
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones	7,174,884	7,202,942	13,744,439	8,074,788	17,783,076	24,216,407	25,990,570	33,492,580
Tin, in bars, blocks or pigs	6,223,176	4,283,460	6,898,909	6,787,424	19,104,301	19,805,551	19,461,850	23,618,802
Wood, and manufactures of	9,761,948	12,629,062	17,241,916	17,814,119	20,591,908	19,754,205	24,445,590	28,744,040
Fruits, including nuts	14,069,187	16,705,574	20,746,471	17,239,923	19,263,592	19,586,703	21,480,529	23,726,636
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (not including ore)	54,060,720	33,610,093	41,679,501	23,048,515	20,478,728	17,874,789	27,180,247	51,617,312
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,911,086	6,301,988	17,605,192	14,745,720	13,297,223	16,290,387	15,211,671	17,234,449
Wool, manufactures of	33,911,093	35,776,559	56,582,432	36,543,084	16,164,446	14,585,306	17,384,463	19,545,721
Wool, unmanufactured	23,727,650	8,879,923	15,264,083	25,556,421	20,260,936	12,529,881	17,711,788	22,155,096
Spirits, distilled, malt liquors and wines	8,420,017	9,379,223	13,600,310	11,429,123	12,758,582	14,266,600	15,246,640	17,171,617
Leather, and manufactures of	12,205,033	10,416,885	12,436,080	13,819,038	13,292,196	11,887,012	11,317,785	11,294,167
Furs, and manufactures of	6,424,112	5,257,547	7,553,816	10,322,157	12,060,124	11,019,658	15,623,601	15,301,912
Earthen, stone and china ware	5,650,267	4,837,782	7,030,301	8,956,106	8,645,265	9,472,869	9,680,156	10,512,052
Fish	3,403,952	4,805,635	5,289,835	5,725,338	7,420,453	7,261,411	8,289,214	8,514,934
Oils	2,830,473	3,259,624	3,359,953	5,119,637	6,817,780	7,097,431	9,300,198	12,283,957
Copper & manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,968,948	17,505,247

Customs Revenues United States, 1858-1903, Inclusive.

Year Ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year Ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year Ended June 30	Revenue.
1858	$41,789,620.96	1874	$163,103,833.69	1890	$229,668,584.57
1859	49,565,824.38	1875	157,167,722.35	1891	219,522,205.23
1860	53,187,511.87	1876	148,071,984.61	1892	177,452,964.15
1861	39,582,125.64	1877	130,956,493.07	1893	203,355,016.73
1862	49,056,397.62	1878	130,170,680.20	1894	131,818,530.62
1863	69,059,642 40	1879	137,250,047.70	1895	152,158,617.45
1864	102,316,152.99	1880	186,522,064.60	1896	160,021,751.67
1865	84,928,260.00	1881	198,159,676.02	1897	176,554,126.65
1866	179,046,651.58	1882	220,410,730.25	1898	149,575,062.35
1867	176,417,810.88	1883	214,706,496.03	1899	206,128,481.75
1868	164,464,599.56	1884	195,067,489.76	1900	233,164,871.16
1869	180,048,426.63	1885	181,471,939 34	1901	238,585,455.99
1870	194,538,374.44	1886	192,905,023.44	1902	254,444,708.19
1871	206,270,408.05	1887	217,286,893.13	1903	284,479,581.81
1872	216,370,286.77	1888	219,091,173.63		
1873	188,089,522.70	1889	223,832,741.69		

Internal Revenue Collectors.

The following list of internal revenue collectors and the districts to which they have been assigned was prepared for The American Almanac by the Collector of Internal Revenue:

District.	Name of Collector.	Address.	District.	Name of Collector.	Address.
Alabama	Jos. O. Thompson	Birmingham.	Nebraska	E. B. Stephenson.	Omaha.
Arkansas	F. W. Tucker	Little Rock.	New Hampshire	J. A. Wood	Portsmouth.
1st California	J. C. Lynch	San Francisco.	1st New Jersey	Isaac Moffett	Camden.
4th California	H. C. Bell	Sacramento.	5th New Jersey	H. C. H. Herold.	Newark.
Colorado	F. W. Howbert	Denver.	New Mexico	A. L. Morrison	Santa Fe.
Connecticut	W. F. Kinney	Hartford.	1st New York	E. B. Jordan	Brooklyn.
Dakota, North	H. Ellerman	Aberdeen, S. D.	2d New York	C. H. Treat	New York, N. Y.
Dakota, South	H. Ellerman	Aberdeen, S. D.	3d New York	F. Eidman	New York, N. Y.
Florida	J. E. Lee	Jacksonville.	14th New York	J. G. Ward	Albany.
Georgia	H. A. Rucker	Atlanta.	21st New York	Peter E. Garlick	Syracuse.
Hawaii	R. H. Chamberlin	Honolulu.	28th New York	A. D. Sanders	Rochester.
1st Illinois	H. L. Hertz	Chicago.	4th North Carolina	E. C. Duncan	Raleigh.
5th Illinois	P. G. Rennick	Peoria.	5th North Carolina	H. S. Harkins	Asheville.
8th Illinois	I. R. Mills	Springfield.	1st Ohio	B. Bettmann	Cincinnati.
13th Illinois	W. H. Powell	East St. Louis.	10th Ohio	G. P. Waldorf	Toledo.
6th Indiana	A. E. Nowlin	Lawrenceburg.	11th Ohio	J. C. Entrekin	Chillicothe.
7th Indiana	J. R. Bonnell	Terre Haute.	18th Ohio	F. McCord	Cleveland.
3d Iowa	J. U. Sammis	Dubuque.	Oregon	D. M. Dunne	Portland.
4th Iowa	H. O. Weaver	Burlington.	1st Pennsylvania	William McCoach.	Philadelphia.
Kansas	J. M. Simpson	Leavenworth.	9th Pennsylvania	H. L. Hershey	Lancaster.
2d Kentucky	E. T. Franks	Owensboro.	12th Pennsylvania	T. F. Penman	Scranton.
5th Kentucky	J. A. Craft	Louisville.	23d Pennsylvania	D. B. Heiner	Pittsburg.
6th Kentucky	G. W. Lieberth	Covington.	South Carolina	M. J. Jenkins	Columbia.
7th Kentucky	S. J. Roberts	Lexington.	2d Tennessee	A. J. Tyler	Bristol.
8th Kentucky	James Denton	Danville.	5th Tennessee	J. E. McCall	Nashville.
Louisiana	William E. Howell	New Orleans.	3d Texas	Webster Flanagan	Austin.
Maryland	P. L. Goldsborough	Baltimore.	4th Texas	P. B. Hunt	Dallas.
3d Massachusetts	J. D. Gill	Boston.	2d Virginia	Asa Rogers	Richmond.
1st Michigan	David Meginnity	Detroit.	6th Virginia	Park Agnew	Alexandria.
4th Michigan	S. M. Lemon	Grand Rapids.	Washington	Benj. D. Crocker	Tacoma.
Minnesota	F. Von Baumbach.	St. Paul.	West Virginia	T. E. Davis	Parkersburg.
1st Missouri	Ben Westhus	St. Louis.	1st Wisconsin	Henry Fink	Milwaukee.
6th Missouri	F. D. Roberts	Kansas City.	2d Wisconsin	J. G. Monahan	Madison.
Montana	E. H. Callister	Salt Lake City, Ut'h			

Where We Obtain Our Imports.

THE RECORD FROM 1892 TO 1903.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	From Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.	All Other Countries.
1892	$391,628,469	$174,054,181	$150,727,759	$80,138,251	$23,133,062	$5,318,052	$2,402,685
1893	458,450,093	183,732,712	102,207,815	87,624,446	25,997,378	5,857,032	2,531,446
1894	295,077,865	166,962,559	100,147,107	66,186,397	21,457,923	3,479,338	1,683,433
1895	383,645,813	133,915,682	112,167,120	77,626,364	17,450,926	5,709,169	1,454,891
1896	418,639,121	126,877,126	108,828,462	89,592,318	24,614,668	11,172,979	.....
1897	430,192,205	105,924,053	107,389,405	87,294,597	24,400,439	9,529,713	.....
1898	306,983,691	91,376,807	92,091,694	92,594,593	26,859,230	7,193,639	.....
1899	353,884,534	112,150,911	86,587,893	107,091,214	26,997,877	10,436,060	.....
1900	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,666,774	139,842,330	34,611,108	11,218,437	.....
1901	429,620,452	145,158,104	110,367,342	117,677,611	11,395,195	8,953,461	.....
1902	475,161,941	151,076,524	119,785,756	129,682,651	14,166,461	13,447,615	.....
1903	550,056,518	188,927,569	107,413,030	145,810,441	21,044,361	12,499,619	.....

Where Our Exports Go.

THE RECORD FROM 1892 TO 1903.

Year.	To Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.	All Other Countries.
1892	$850,623,150	$105,566,184	$33,147,614	$19,590,350	$15,372,767	$5,061,265	$716,818
1893	861,976,710	119,788,889	32,639,077	16,222,354	11,199,477	5,196,480	642,207
1894	700,870,522	119,693,212	33,212,310	20,872,761	11,914,182	4,923,859	653,426
1895	627,927,892	108,575,594	33,525,935	17,325,057	13,109,231	6,377,842	696,814
1896	673,043,753	116,567,496	36,297,671	25,630,029	17,197,229	13,870,760	.....
1897	813,385,644	124,958,461	33,763,646	39,274,905	22,652,773	16,953,127	.....
1898	973,806,245	139,627,841	33,821,701	44,707,791	22,003,022	17,515,730	.....
1899	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	48,360,161	29,875,015	18,594,424	.....
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,849	.....
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	49,390,712	35,392,401	25,542,618	.....
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	63,944,077	34,258,041	33,468,605	.....
1903	1,029,587,728	215,640,051	41,114,601	57,954,467	37,408,036	38,433,131	.....

Exports, by Principal Articles, from 1880 to 1903.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Domestic Article Exported.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Cotton, unmanufactured	Dollars. 211,535,905	Dollars. 201,962,458	Dollars. 250,968,792	Dollars. 204,900,990	Dollars. 241,832,737	Dollars. 313,673,443	Dollars. 290,651,819	Dollars. 316,180,429
Breadstuffs	288,036,835	160,370,821	154,925,927	114,604,780	262,744,078	275,594,618	213,134,344	221,242,285
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	129,887,277	107,332,456	136,284,506	135,216,270	184,453,055	196,959,637	199,861,378	179,829,714
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	14,716,524	16,592,155	25,542,208	32,000,989	121,913,548	117,319,320	98,552,562	96,642,467
Mineral oils	36,218,625	50,257,947	51,403,089	46,660,082	75,611,750	71,112,788	72,302,822	67,253,533
Wood, and manufactures of	16,237,376	21,464,322	28,274,529	27,115,907	50,598,416	52,445,585	47,779,848	57,743,535
Animals	15,882,120	14,567,081	33,638,128	35,754,045	43,585,031	52,508,870	44,871,084	34,781,193
Copper, and manufactures of (not including ore)	793,455	5,447,423	2,349,392	14,468,703	57,852,960	43,267,021	41,218,373	39,667,196
Leather, and manufactures of	6,760,186	9,692,408	12,438,847	15,614,407	27,293,010	27,923,653	29,798,323	31,617,389
Tobacco, unmanufactured	16,379,107	22,025,786	21,479,556	25,798,968	29,422,371	27,656,475	27,103,996	35,250,893
Coal	2,058,080	4,575,962	6,856,088	11,098,627	19,502,813	22,317,496	20,765,461	21,206,498
Cotton, manufactures of	10,467,651	11,836,591	9,999,277	13,789,810	24,003,087	20,272,418	32,108,362	32,216,304
Vegetable oils	3,476,240	2,932,267	5,672,441	7,342,112	16,345,056	19,035,686	15,308,633	16,234,362
Oil cake and oil cake meal	6,282,892	6,674,466	7,999,926	7,166,087	16,757,519	18,591,898	19,779,142	19,743,711
Agricultural implements	2,245,742	2,561,602	3,859,184	5,413,075	16,099,149	16,313,434	16,286,740	21,006,622
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	4,174,070	4,806,193	6,224,504	8,189,142	13,203,610	14,384,453	13,288,218	13,697,601
Naval stores	4,585,062	4,984,794	7,444,446	7,419,773	12,474,194	12,580,950	11,733,562	12,918,708
Carriages, cars, other vehicles, and parts of	1,407,425	1,864,528	4,746,678	2,382,714	9,905,610	10,920,931	9,872,516	10,499,195
Fruits, including nuts	2,090,634	3,515,708	4,059,547	4,971,791	11,642,662	10,826,651	8,719,344	18,057,677
Paper, and manufactures of	1,183,140	972,493	1,226,686	2,185,257	6,215,833	7,438,901	7,312,030	7,180,014
Paraffin and paraffin wax	.....	1,725,344	2,408,709	3,569,614	8,602,723	6,857,288	8,858,844	9,411,294
Fish	4,018,825	4,892,919	6,040,826	4,501,830	5,427,469	6,789,482	6,563,199	6,717,274
Seeds	2,776,823	2,166,674	2,637,888	2,849,145	7,036,982	6,384,815	8,027,824	9,455,283
Fertilizers	603,668	910,778	1,618,681	5,741,262	7,218,224	5,425,960	6,256,035	6,724,301
Tobacco, manufactures of	2,063,166	2,741,519	3,876,045	3,953,155	6,010,141	5,092,603	5,668,853	5,198,796
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,575,219	5,290,948
Furs and fur skins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,050,204	6,181,115
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,389,476	7,130,508

Imports, by Principal Articles, from 1880 to 1903.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Articles Imported.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Sugar	78,853,466	72,519,514	96,094,532	76,462,836	100,250,974	90,487,800	55,061,097	72,114,291
Coffee	60,360,769	46,723,318	78,267,432	96,130,717	52,467,943	62,861,399	70,982,155	59,200,749
Tea	19,782,631	14,047,583	12,317,493	13,171,379	10,558,110	11,017,876	9,390,128	15,659,229
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	41,351,616	35,070,816	41,602,078	43,567,609	53,705,152	53,508,157	57,723,622	64,347,535
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	30,002,254	20,586,443	21,881,886	26,122,942	57,940,316	48,224,470	58,006,618	58,031,613
Cotton, manufactures of	31,376,693	27,197,241	29,918,055	33,196,625	41,296,239	40,246,935	44,460,126	52,462,684
Cotton, unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,712,170	10,970,671
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of	25,753,727	20,637,729	28,514,200	26,290,994	31,559,371	32,762,608	39,036,362	39,334,521
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured	9,592,868	12,362,498	20,541,767	13,282,081	26,373,805	22,932,506	31,545,962	34,462,513
Silk, manufactures of	32,188,690	27,467,565	38,686,374	31,206,002	30,894,373	26,842,138	32,640,242	35,962,854
Silk, unmanufactured	13,273,135	12,886,229	24,325,531	22,626,056	45,329,760	30,051,365	42,636,351	50,011,819
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude	9,606,239	9,095,256	14,854,512	18,475,382	31,792,697	28,835,178	25,151,559	30,997,232
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones	7,174,884	7,202,942	13,744,459	8,074,788	17,783,076	24,216,407	25,990,570	33,492,580
Tin, in bars, blocks or pigs	6,223,176	4,283,460	6,898,909	6,787,424	19,104,301	19,805,551	19,461,800	23,618,802
Wood, and manufactures of	9,761,948	12,629,062	17,241,916	17,814,119	20,591,908	19,754,205	24,445,590	28,744,040
Fruits, including nuts	14,069,187	16,705,574	20,746,471	17,239,923	19,263,592	19,586,703	21,480,025	23,726,636
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (not including ore)	54,060,720	33,610,093	41,679,501	23,048,515	20,478,728	17,874,789	27,180,247	51,617,312
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,911,086	6,301,988	17,605,192	14,745,720	13,297,223	16,290,387	15,211,671	17,234,449
Wool, manufactures of	33,911,093	35,776,559	56,582,432	36,543,084	16,164,446	14,585,306	17,384,463	19,545,721
Wool, unmanufactured	23,727,650	8,879,923	15,264,083	25,556,421	20,260,936	12,529,881	17,711,788	22,155,096
Spirits, distilled, malt liquors and wines	8,420,017	9,379,223	13,600,310	11,429,123	12,758,582	14,266,600	15,246,640	17,171,617
Leather, and manufactures of	12,205,033	10,416,885	12,436,080	13,819,038	13,292,196	11,887,012	11,317,785	11,294,167
Furs, and manufactures of	6,424,112	5,257,547	7,553,816	10,322,157	12,060,124	11,019,658	15,623,601	15,301,912
Earthen, stone and china ware	5,650,267	4,837,782	7,030,301	8,956,106	8,645,265	9,472,869	9,680,106	10,512,052
Fish	3,403,952	4,805,635	5,289,835	5,725,338	7,420,453	7,261,411	8,289,214	8,514,934
Oils	2,830,473	3,259,624	3,359,953	5,119,637	6,817,780	7,097,431	9,300,198	12,283,957
Copper & manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,968,948	17,505,247

Customs Revenues United States, 1858-1903, Inclusive.

Year Ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year Ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year Ended June 30	Revenue.
1858	$41,789,620.96	1874	$163,103,833.69	1890	$229,668,584.57
1859	49,565,824.38	1875	157,167,722.35	1891	219,522,205.23
1860	53,187,511.87	1876	148,071,984.61	1892	177,452,964.15
1861	39,582,125.64	1877	130,956,493.07	1893	203,355,016.73
1862	49,056,397.62	1878	130,170,680.20	1894	131,818,530.62
1863	69,059,642 40	1879	137,250,047.70	1895	152,158,617.45
1864	102,316,152.99	1880	186,522,064.60	1896	160,021,751.67
1865	84,928,260.00	1881	198,159,676,02	1897	176,554,126.65
1866	179,046,651.58	1882	220,410,730,25	1898	149,575,062.35
1867	176,417,810.88	1883	214,706,496,93	1899	206,128,481.75
1868	164,464,599.56	1884	195,067,489.76	1900	233,164,871.16
1869	180,048,426.63	1885	181,471,939 34	1901	238,585,455.99
1870	194,538,374.44	1886	192,905,023.44	1902	254,444,708.19
1871	206,270,408.05	1887	217,286,893.13	1903	284,479,581.81
1872	216,370,286.77	1888	219,091,173.63		
1873	188,089,522.70	1889	223,832,741.69		

Internal Revenue Collectors.

The following list of internal revenue collectors and the districts to which they have been assigned was prepared for The American Almanac by the Collector of Internal Revenue:

District.	Name of Collector.	Address.	District.	Name of Collector.	Address.
Alabama	Jos. O. Thompson	Birmingham.	Nebraska	E. B. Stephenson.	Omaha.
Arkansas	F. W. Tucker	Little Rock.	New Hampshire	J. A. Wood	Portsmouth.
1st California	J. C. Lynch	San Francisco.	1st New Jersey	Isaac Moffett	Camden.
4th California	H. C. Bell	Sacramento.	5th New Jersey	H. C. H. Herold.	Newark.
Colorado	F. W. Howbert	Denver.	New Mexico	A. L. Morrison	Santa Fe.
Connecticut	W. F. Kinney	Hartford.	1st New York	E. B. Jordan.	Brooklyn.
Dakota, North	H. Ellerman	Aberdeen, S. D.	2d New York	C. H. Treat	New York, N. Y.
Dakota, South	H. Ellerman	Aberdeen, S. D.	3d New York	F. Eidman	New York, N. Y.
Florida	J. E. Lee	Jacksonville.	14th New York	J. G. Ward	Albany.
Georgia	H. A. Rucker	Atlanta.	21st New York	Peter E. Garlick	Syracuse.
Hawaii	R. H. Chamberlin	Honolulu.	28th New York	A. D. Sanders	Rochester.
1st Illinois	H. L. Hertz	Chicago.	4th North Carolina	E. C. Duncan	Raleigh.
5th Illinois	P. G. Rennick	Peoria.	5th North Carolina	H. S. Harkins	Asheville.
8th Illinois	I. R. Mills	Springfield.	1st Ohio	B. Bettmann	Cincinnati.
13th Illinois	W. H. Powell	East St. Louis.	10th Ohio	G. P. Waldorf	Toledo.
6th Indiana	A. E. Nowlin	Lawrenceburg.	11th Ohio	J. C. Entrekin	Chillicothe.
7th Indiana	J. R. Bonnell	Terre Haute.	18th Ohio	F. McCord	Cleveland.
3d Iowa	J. U. Sammis	Dubuque.	Oregon	D. M. Dunne	Portland.
4th Iowa	H. O. Weaver	Burlington.	1st Pennsylvania	William McCoach.	Philadelphia.
Kansas	J. M. Simpson	Leavenworth.	9th Pennsylvania	H. L. Hershey	Lancaster.
2d Kentucky	E. T. Franks	Owensboro.	12th Pennsylvania	T. F. Penman	Scranton.
5th Kentucky	J. A. Craft	Louisville.	23d Pennsylvania	D. B. Heiner	Pittsburg.
6th Kentucky	G. W. Lieberth	Covington.	South Carolina	M. J. Jenkins	Columbia.
7th Kentucky	S. J. Roberts	Lexington.	2d Tennessee	A. J. Tyler	Bristol.
8th Kentucky	James Denton	Danville.	5th Tennessee	J. E. McCall	Nashville.
Louisiana	William E. Howell	New Orleans.	3d Texas	Webster Flanagan	Austin.
Maryland	P. L. Goldsborough	Baltimore.	4th Texas	P. B. Hunt	Dallas.
3d Massachusetts	J. D. Gill	Boston.	2d Virginia	Asa Rogers	Richmond.
1st Michigan	David Meginnity	Detroit.	6th Virginia	Park Agnew	Alexandria.
4th Michigan	S. M. Lemon	Grand Rapids.	Washington	Benj. D. Crocker	Tacoma.
Minnesota	F. Von Baumbach.	St. Paul.	West Virginia	T. E. Davis	Parkersburg.
1st Missouri	Ben Westhus	St. Louis.	1st Wisconsin	Henry Fink	Milwaukee.
6th Missouri	F. D. Roberts	Kansas City.	2d Wisconsin	J. G. Monahan	Madison.
Montana	E. H. Callister	Salt Lake City, Ut'h			

National and State Railroad Commissions.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.—Martin A. Knapp, of New York, Chairman; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia; James D. Yeomans, of Iowa; Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont; Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois; Edward A. Moseley, Secretary; Martin S. Decker, Assistant Secretary.

State Railroad Commissions.—This list also includes the State boards and officers to whom railroad companies are required to make annual reports.

Alabama Railroad Commission, Montgomery, Ala.—John V. Smith, President, Montgomery, Ala.; A. E. Caffee, Birmingham, Ala.; W. C. Tunstall, Greensboro, Ala.; Virgil C. Griffin, Secretary, Montgomery, Ala.

Railroad Commission of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.—Jeremiah G. Wallace, Chairman, Little Rock, Ark.; Abner Gaines, Little Rock, Ark.; Felix M. Hanley, Little Rock, Ark.; Howard Robb, Secretary, Little Rock, Ark.

California Railroad Commission, San Francisco, Cal.—E. B. Edson, Chairman, Gazelle, Cal.; C. S. Laumeister, San Francisco, Cal.; N. Blackstock, Ventura, Cal.; Wm. T. Sesnon, Secretary, 70 and 71 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Connecticut Board of Railroad Commissioners, Hartford, Conn.—W. F. Willcox, Chairman, Chester, Conn.; William O. Seymour, Ridgefield, Conn.; O. R. Fyler, Torrington, Conn.; Henry F. Billings, Clerk, Hartford, Conn.

Colorado.—State Board of Equalization.—A. B. Gray, Secretary, Denver, Colo.

Delaware.—No reports required.

Railroad Commissioners for the State of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.—Henry E. Day, Chairman, Gainesville, Fla.; John M. Bryan, Kissimmee, Fla.; John L. Morgan, White Springs, Fla.; Royal C. Dunn, Secretary, Tallahassee, Fla.

Railroad Commission of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.—Spencer R. Atkinson, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Brown, Hawkinsville, Ga.; G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus, Ga.; J. D. Massey, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Idaho.—State Board of Equalization.—E. W. Jones, State Auditor and Secretary, Boise City, Idaho.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.—James S. Neville, Chairman, Bloomington, Ill.; Arthur L. French, Chapin, Ill.; William Kilpatrick, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.; Chas. J. Smith, Assistant Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

Indiana.—Board of Tax Commissioners.—Winfield T. Durbin, Governor, Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.; Union B. Hunt, Secretary of State, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Hart, Auditor of State, Indianapolis, Ind.; Parks M. Martin, Commissioner, Spencer, Ind.; John C. Wingate, Commissioner, Wingate, Ind.

Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners, Des Moines, Ia.—E. A. Dawson, Chairman, Waverly, Ia.; D. J. Palmer, Washington, Ia.; Ed. C. Brown, Sheldon, Ia.; Dwight N. Lewis, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

Kansas Railroad Commission, Topeka, Kan.—A. D. Walker, Chairman; J. C. O. Morse, J. N. Fike; W. H. Smith, Secretary.

Kentucky Railroad Commission, Frankfort, Ky.—C. C. McChord, Chairman, Springfield, Ky.; John C. Wood, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; J. F. Dempsey, Madisonville, Ky.; Murray R. Hubbard, Secretary, Frankfort, Ky.

Railroad Commission of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.—C. L. de Fuentes, Chairman, New Orleans, La.; Overton Cade, Youngsville, La.; W. L. Foster, Shreveport, La.; W. M. Barrow, Secretary, Baton Rouge, La.

Railroad Commissioners of Maine, Augusta, Me.—Joseph B. Peaks, Chairman, Dover, Me.; B. F. Chadbourne, Biddeford, Me.; Parker Spofford, Bucksport, Me.; E. C. Farrington, Clerk, Augusta, Me.

Maryland.—Buchanan Schley, State Tax Commissioner, Annapolis, Md.

Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners, 20 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.—James F. Jackson, Chairman, Fall River, Mass.; George W. Bishop, Newtonville, Mass.; Clinton White, Melrose, Mass.; William A. Crafts, Clerk, Boston, Mass.; Fred E. Jones, Accountant, Brookline, Mass.; George F. Swain, Bridge Engineer, Boston, Mass.; William J. McCullough, Assistant Clerk, Boston, Mass. Railroad Inspectors—Daniel M. Wheeler, Worcester, Mass.; Grafton Upton, Everett, Mass.; John Q. Hennigan, East Milton, Mass.; Lewellyn H. McLain, Melrose, Mass.

Michigan Commissioner of Railroads, Lansing, Mich.—Chase S. Osborn, Commissioner of Railroads, Lansing, Mich.; Charles H. Chapman, Deputy Commissioner of Railroads, Lansing, Mich.; James Bice, Mechanical Engineer, Lansing, Mich.

Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, St. Paul, Minn.—Ira B. Mills, Chairman, St. Paul, Minn.; Jos. G. Miller, St. Paul, Minn.; C. F. Staples, St. Paul, Minn.; A. C. Clausen, Secretary, St. Paul, Minn.

Mississippi Railroad Commission, Jackson, Miss.—J. D. McInnis, President, Meridian, Miss.; J. C. Kincannon, Tupelo, Miss.; A. Q. May, Jackson, Miss.; Jno. A. Webb, Secretary, Jackson, Miss.

Missouri Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Jefferson City, Mo.—T. J. Hennessey, Chairman, Jefferson City, Mo.; Wm. E. McCully, Jefferson City, Mo.; Jos. P. Rice, Jefferson City, Mo.; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary, Jefferson City, Mo.

Montana.—J. H. Calderhead, State Auditor, Helena, Mont.

Nebraska Board of Equalization. — Vacant; State Auditor, Lincoln, Neb.

Nevada.—Eugene Howell, Secretary of State, Carson City, Nev.

New Hampshire Railroad Commission, Concord, N. H.—Henry M. Putney, Chairman, Manchester, N. H.; Francis C. Faulkner, Keene, N. H.; Edward B. S. Sanborn, Clerk, Franklin Falls, N. H.

New Jersey.—J. Willard Morgan, Comptroller, Trenton, N. J.

Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.—John O'Donnell, John D. Kernan, W. E. Rogers, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Michael Rickard, S. A. Beardsley, Alfred C. Chanin, Joseph M. Dickey, Frank M. Baker and George W. Dunn.

North Carolina Corporation Commission, Raleigh, N. C.—Franklin McNeill, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.; Sam. L. Rogers, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. D. H. Abbott, Raleigh, N. C.; H. C. Brown, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.; E. G. Riddick, Stenographer, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota Commissioners of Railroads, Bismarck, N. D.—C. J. Lord, President, Cando, N. D.; J. J. Youngblood, Fessenden, N. D.; J. F. Shea, Wahpeton, N. D.; C. C. Hammond, Secretary, Ashley, N. D.

Ohio Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, Columbus, O.—J. C. Morris, Commissioner, Columbus, O.; Harry E. King, Chief Clerk, Columbus, O.; E. H. Hanna, Statistical Clerk, Columbus, O.; W. O. Jackson, Chief Inspector, Springfield, O.; O. F. McJunkin, Deputy Inspector, Dayton, O.; D. S. Archer, Stenographer, Columbus, O.; R. L. Williams, Messenger, Columbus, O.

Oregon Railroad Commission.—Abolished by the Legislature, October, 1898.

Pennsylvania.—Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa.—Isaac B. Brown, Superintendent Bureau of Railways, Harrisburg, Pa.

Rhode Island Railroad Commission, Room 121, State House, Providence, R. I.—E. L. Freeman, Commissioner, Providence, R. I.; J. W. Freeman, Deputy, Central Falls, R. I.

South Carolina Railroad Commissioners, Columbia, S. C.—J. C. Wilborn, Chairman, Old Point, S. C.; C. W. Garris, Bamburg, S. C.; J. H. Wharton, Waterloo, S. C.; D. P. Duncan, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.

South Dakota Railroad Commissioners, Sioux Falls, S. D.—W. G. Smith, Chairman, Sturgis, S. D.; Alex. Kirkpatrick, Wessington, S. D.; Frank Le Cocq, Jr., Harrison, S. D.; Wm. H. Stanley, Secretary, Sioux Falls, S. D.; D. C. Ricker, Scale and Warehouse Inspector, Sioux Falls, S. D.; T. B. McMartin, Legal Counsel, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Tennessee Railroad Commissioners, Nashville, Tenn.—N. W. Baptist, Chairman; J. N. McKenzie, Thos. L. Williams, Frank Avent, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of Texas, Austin, Tex.—John H. Reagan, Chairman, Austin, Tex.; L. J. Storey, Austin, Tex.; Allison Mayfield, Austin, Tex.; E. R. McLean, Secretary, Austin, Tex.

Vermont State Railroad Commissioners, Montpelier, Vt.—Jonathan Ross, Chairman, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; James M. Boutwell, Montpelier, Vt.; Henry S. Bingham, Bennington, Vt.; E. M. Harvey, Clerk, Montpelier, Vt.

Virginia Railroad Commission, Richmond, Va.—James C. Hill, Chairman, Richmond, Va.; E. G. Akers, Secretary, Richmond, Va.

Washington.—No reports required.

West Virginia.—Arnold C. Scherr, State Auditor, Charleston, W. Va.

Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner, Madison, Wis.—Graham L. Rice, Commissioner, Madison, Wis.; James S. Stack, Deputy Commissioner, Madison, Wis.

Wyoming Board of Equalization.—George E. Abbott, State Treasurer, President, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Le Roy Grant, State Auditor, Secretary, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Fenimore Chatterton, Secretary of State, Member, Cheyenne, Wyo.; F. J. Niswander, Clerk, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Statistics of Railroads.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The railway mileage of the United States has at last passed the 200,000 mile mark. The figures at the close of 1901 were practically 200,000, or 196,075 to be exact, but the work of construction during 1902 brought the total up to 201,672.83. The construction work on 155 lines alone during the first six months of 1902 aggregated 2,314 miles, which was nearly 500 miles in excess of the record of any six-month period for some time, while the total construction of the year was 5,234 miles, or about twelve miles more than was built during the previous twelve months.

The following table of railroad mileage in the United States is from the latest report of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission:

Year.	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.	Proportion to total mileage.	Increase over June 30, 1899.	Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory.	Number of miles of line per 10,000 inhabitants.
1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85	100	5,234.41	6.82	25.76
1901	196,075.07	1,162.37	197,237.44	100	3,891.66	6.64	25.52
1900	192,940.67	405.11	193,345.78	100.	4,051.12	6.51	25.44
1899	188,277.49	1,017.17	189,294.66	100.	2,898.34	6.37	25.34
1898	185,370.77	1,025.55	186,396.32	100.	1,967.85	6.28	25.40
1897	182,919.82	1,508.65	184,428.47	100.	1,651.84	6.21	25.59
1896	181,153.77	1,622.86	182,776.63	100.	2,119.16	6.15	25.82
1895	179,175.51	1,481.96	180,657.47	100.	1,948.92	6.08	26.00
1894	176,602.61	2,105.94	178,708.55	100.	2,247.48	6.02	26.22
1893	170,332.30	6,128.77	176,461.07	100.	4,897.55	5.94	26.39
1892	165,690.97	5,872.55	171,563.52	100.	3,160.78	5.78	26.17
1891	164,602.79	3,799.95	168,402.74	100.	4,805.69	5.67	26.21
1890	159,271.74	4,325.31	163,597.05	100.	5,838.22	5.51	25.99

MILEAGE FROM 1830 TO 1902.

(From Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1903.)

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.
1830	23	1849	7,365	1868	42,229	1887	149,214
1831	95	1850	9,021	1869	46,844	1888	156,114
1832	229	1851	10,982	1870	52,922	1889	161,276
1833	380	1852	12,908	1871	60,293	1890	166,654
1834	633	1853	15,360	1872	66,171	1891	170,729
1835	1,098	1854	16,720	1873	70,268	1892	175,170
1836	1,273	1855	18,374	1874	72,385	1893	177,516
1837	1,497	1856	22,016	1875	74,096	1894	179,415
1838	1,913	1857	24,503	1876	76,808	1895	181,065
1839	2,302	1858	26,968	1877	79,082	1896	182,769
1840	2,818	1859	28,789	1878	81,747	1897	184,591
1841	3,535	1860	30,626	1879	86,556	1898	186,810
1842	4,026	1861	31,286	1880	93,262	1899	190,818
1843	4,185	1862	32,120	1881	103,108	1900	194,334
1844	4,377	1863	33,170	1882	114,677	1901	198,768
1845	4,633	1864	33,908	1883	121,422	1902	203,132
1846	4,930	1865	35,085	1884	125,345		
1847	5,598	1866	36,808	1885	128,320		
1848	5,996	1867	39,250	1886	136,338		

OPERATION OF RAILROADS.

Company.	Miles Operated.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Freight.	Secretary.
Ann Arbor	292	$1,443,761	$597,570	542,277	1,628,621	Daniel C. Tate.
Arkansas Southern	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Astoria & Columbia River	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	8,004	.....	23,913,286	.....	.....	E. Wilder.
Atlanta & West Point	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern	228	575,368	131,144	154,712	575,714	H. W. Oliver.
Atlantic & Birmingham	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & North Carolina	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Coast Line	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore & Ohio	3,233	39,570,959	23,878,674	.....	.....	C. W. Woolford.
Bangor & Aroostock	427	1,130,559	669,609	481,310	946,805	F. C. Plaisted.
Bessemer & Lake Erie	203	2,174,854	1,668,514	519,907	6,679,368	G. W. Kepler.
Boston & Maine	2,282	24,233,372	10,033,237	39,049,158	19,084,496	Wm. B. Lawrence.
Buffalo & Susquehanna	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	472	4,232,406	1,781,594	1,125,610	7,873,900	John H. Hocart.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California Northwestern	166	990,234	86,630	1,194,989	307,145	Thos. M. Marsh.
Canadian Pacific	8,985	27,102,316	15,836,846	5,524,198	10,180,847	Chas. Drinkwater.
Carolina & Northwestern	109	132,036	61,886	81,234	99,471	J. J. McLure.
Central New England	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central of Georgia	1,845	7,092,549	2,071,922	2,675,496	3,955,147	C. C. Williams.
Central of New Jersey	677	.....	6,734,027	.....	.....	G. O. Waterman.
Central Vermont	531	2,874,392	660,509	1,587,802	2,984,302	W. H. Chaffee.
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,641	11,052,723	5,658,879	2,952,963	9,548,531	C. E. Wellford.
Chicago & Alton	916	6,625,196	3,445,897	2,879,374	5,877,995	Alex. Millar.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	752	4,552,089	3,171,759	.....	.....	J. S. Ford.
Chicago & Northwestern	7,366	31,452,269	16,582,668	20,152,311	30,450,955	Eugene E. Osborn.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	8,324	40,542,473	22,095,906	.....	.....	Henry E. Jarvis.
Chicago Great Western	930	5,434,630	2,388,561	1,933,545	2,768,307	R. G. Wight.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	546	3,116,357	1,949,774	.....	.....	W. H. Lewis.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	6,605	31,598,174	16,084,563	.....	.....	P. M. Myers.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ralph Blaisdell.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	....	1,135,670	610,702	.....	.....	W. T. Wisner, 2d.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	1,015	5,595,534	2,401,689	3,827,152	7,744,524	F. H. Short.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	338	4,649,439	1,506,015	982,575	3,834,141	W. A. Shoemaker.
Colorado Midland	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson	718	16,880,892	2,642,782	6,074,613	10,659,444	F. M. Olyphant.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	948	14,477,422	6,921,342	16,228,335	11,214,559	Fred F. Chambers.
Denver & Rio Grande	2,378	10,629,850	6,674,709	1,412,967	6,766,679	Stephen Little.

OPERATION OF RAILROADS.—Continued.

Company.	Miles Operated.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Freight.	Name of Secretary.
Detroit & Mackinac	402	$576,649	$377,058	271,306	886,316	A. H. Gillard.
Detroit Southern	381	1,089,934	354,965	322,350	1,701,580	T. D. Rhodes.
Erie	2,153	29,925,758	15,904,655	.....	.....	G. A. Richardson.
Evansville & Terre Haute	181	895,358	436,349	434,751	2,036,359	Gilbert S. Wright.
Fort Worth & Denver City	454	1,991,544	503,043	.....	.....	.....
Georgia Railroad & Banking	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia Southern & Florida	392	1,234,402	400,789	.....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Northern	5,490	20,076,829	20,708,818	4,193,239	16,148,675	E. Sawyer, Ass't.
Green Bay & Western	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf & Ship Island	251	1,070,000	638,000	.....	.....	.....
Hocking Valley	347	3,838,526	2,211,172	8,262,816	11,000,000	W. N. Cott.
Illinois Central	4,302	29,835,883	15,350,192	21,231,607	21,881,870	A. G. Hackstaff.
International & Great Northern	1,053	3,864,925	1,383,988	.....	.....	.....
Iowa Central	556	1,966,990	438,553	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield	248	191,163	157,448	132,065	197,259	E. M. Smith.
Kansas City Southern	839	4,670,533	1,553,944	.....	.....	Alex. Millar.
Lehigh Valley	1,399	18,980,180	7,674,324	4,148,477	19,920,132	D. G. Baird.
Louisville & Nashville	3,429	23,970,813	11,478,565	.....	.....	.....
Maine Central	816	4,882,267	1,658,894	3,083,604	4,244,227	Henry B. Cleaves.
Minneapolis & St. Louis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Joseph Gaskell.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	1,453	3,719,923	3,573,821	718,498	3,430,894	C. F. Clement.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2,601	12,449,083	4,858,675	.....	.....	T. Halline.
Missouri Pacific	5,649	25,043,191	12,452,497	5,474,188	9,864,269	A. H. Calef.
Mobile & Ohio	874	5,211,172	2,275,809	979,233	3,635,307	.....
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	1,195	6,995,604	2,610,766	1,756,514	5,246,994	J. H. Ambrose.
New York Central & Hudson River	3,423	53,459,314	14,146,464	42,437,265	43,971,320	E. D. Worcester.
New York, New Haven & Hartford	2,037	34,955,024	12,341,054	63,714,199	18,283,755	W. D. Bishop, Jr.
New York, Ontario & Western	548	4,407,499	1,619,431	1,507,988	3,972,561	R. D. Rickard.
Norfolk & Western	1,722	12,697,430	8,463,245	3,169,574	14,110,181	A. J. Hemphill.
Northern Pacific	5,117	24,032,393	22,110,012	4,192,114	11,080,101	George H. Earl.
Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama	50	*1,956,916	295,384	84,458	358,459	Edw. A. Drake.
Pennsylvania Company	4,948	23,308,429	9,717,219	25,409,678	104,545,045	S. B. Liggett.
Pennsylvania	5,836	75,051,071	37,612,259	90,439,168	164,967,884	Lewis Neilson.
Pere Marquette	1,795	7,510,534	2,444,841	3,593,454	7,203,639	Charles Merriam.
Philadelphia & Reading	1,011	20,593,264	11,836,527	25,856,032	34,598,177	W. R. Taylor.
Rutland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis & San Francisco	4,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis Southwestern	1,292	5,256,164	2,022,411	1,318,313	2,593,546	George Erbelding.
Seaboard Air Line	2,611	9,318,779	3,387,749	2,196,159	4,947,336	D. C. Porteous.
Southern	7,137	30,989,139	11,364,920	9,676,346	19,197,484	R. D. Lankford.
Southern Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas & Pacific	1,708	7,752,290	3,484,311	1,957,573	3,815,682	C. E. Satterlee.
Toledo & Ohio Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. H. Seaman.
Union Pacific	5,767	29,347,217	22,327,972	.....	.....	Alex. Millar.
Wabash	2,483	15,815,662	5,325,167	5,948,913	9,691,514	J. C. Otteson.
Western Maryland	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	473	3,233,060	1,001,707	.....	.....	J. H. Dowland.
Wisconsin Central	977	4,205,993	2,445,869	1,122,060	4,316,300	Chas. M. Morris.
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	.....	5,673,160	1,696,718	.....	.....	.....

*Including steamship line, 1,980 miles.

CAPITALIZATION OF RAILROADS.

Company.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Funded Debt.	Dividends Common, Per Cent.	Dividends Preferred, Per Cent.	Main Office.
Ann Arbor	$3,250,000	$4,000,000	$7,000,000	....	....	Toledo, O.
Arkansas Southern	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Astoria & Columbia River	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	114,199,530	9,272,770	4	5	Chicago, Ill.
Atlanta & West Point	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Atlantic & Birmingham	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Atlantic & North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Atlantic Coast Line	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Baltimore & Ohio	124,262,000	59,374,000	210,367,480	4	4	Baltimore, Md.
Bangor & Aroostock	1,050,000	400	10,487,000	....	....	Bangor, Me.
Bessemer & Lake Erie	10,000,000	2,000,000	.....	....	....	.....
Boston & Maine	23,338,071	3,149,800	30,499,955	7	6	Boston, Mass.
Buffalo & Susquehanna	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	8,300,000	6,000,000	13,945,000	4½	6	Rochester, N. Y.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
California Northwestern	6,000,000	.....	3,948,000	....	....	San Francisco, Cal.
Canadian Pacific	84,500,000	{67,252,252[1] / 32,500,000}	61,738,086	5½	4	Montreal, Que.
Carolina & Northwestern	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,320,000	....	....	Chester, S. C.
Central New England	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Central of Georgia	5,000,000	.....	48,646,000	....	....	Savannah, Ga.
Central of New Jersey	27,415,800	.....	45,091,000	8	....	New York City.
Central Vermont	3,000,000	.....	12,000,000	....	....	St. Albans, Vt.
Chesapeake & Ohio	60,529,900	9,600	73,651,354	....	....	Richmond, Va.
Chicago & Alton	19,542,800	19,544,000	23,635,000	....	4	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	7,204,400	6,830,700	25,625,000	6	6	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago & Northwestern	50,674,476	22,398,955	162,310,500	7	8	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Chicago Great Western	29,921,045	{11,336,900[2] / 9,468,000[2] / 26,117,089[1]}	.....	....	5	St. Paul, Minn.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	5,000,000	8,842,000	2½	4	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	58,183,900	47,724,500	150,000,000	7	7	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....

CAPITALIZATION OF RAILROADS.—Continued.

Company.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Funded Debt.	Dividends Common, Per Cent.	Dividends Preferred, Per Cent.	Main Oice.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	$8,000,000	$1,074,500[6] / 6,925,500[6]	$12,295,000	....	4	Cincinnati, O.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	3,000,000	2,000,000	.....	....	....	Cincinnati, O.
Colorado Midland	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Delaware & Hudson	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	.....	3,067,000	7	....	New York City.
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	44,400,000	75,896,100	....	5	Denver, Col.
Detroit & Mackinac	2,000,000	950,000	2,800,000	....	2½	Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Southern	10,500,000	6,500,000	8,700,234	....	....	Detroit, Mich.
Erie	112,378,900	47,892,400[4] / 16,000,000[4]	178,932,100	....	4	New York City.
Evansville, & Terre Haute	3,987,383	1,282,416	6,078,000	....	5	Evansville, Ind.
Fort Worth & Denver City	6,835,000	2,540,000	8,176,000	....	4	Fort Worth, Tex.
Georgia Railroad & Banking	4,200,000	.....	2,500,000	11	....	Augusta, Ga.
Georgia Southern & Florida	2,000,000	1,768,000	6,277,000	....	....	Macon, Ga.
Grand Trunk	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Great Northern	.....	123,996,750	97,190,454	....	7	St. Paul, Minn.
Green Bay & Western	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Gulf & Ship Island	5,000,000	.....	4,506,000	2	....	Gulfport, Miss.
Hocking Valley	11,000,000	15,000,000	17,642,000	3	4	Columbus, O.
Illinois Central	95,040,000	.....	129,203,525	6	....	Chicago, Ill.
International & Great Northern	9,755,000	.....	23,131,052	.....	....	Palestine, Tex.
Iowa Central	8,518,700	5,672,400	9,650,000	.....	....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield	1,775,400	.....	5,250,000	.....	....	Springfield, Mo.
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	21,000,000	30,000,000	.....	....	Kansas City, Mo.
Lehigh Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Louisville & Nashville	60,000,000	.....	103,788,660	5	....	Louisville, Ky.
Maine Central	4,975,800	.....	12,492,192	6	....	Portland, Me.
Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	4,000,000	18,480,000	5	5	Minneapolis, Minn.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	7,000,000	37,103,000	.....	....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	56,100,300	13,000,000	71,020,000	.....	....	St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri Pacific	77,802,875	.....	54,012,000	5	....	St. Louis, Mo.
Mobile & Ohio	5,370,600	.....	24,179,100	.....	....	Mobile, Ala.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	10,000,000	.....	16,021,000	.....	....	Nashville, Tenn.
New York Central & Hudson River	132,250,000	.....	194,913,546	5	....	New York City.
New York, New Haven & Hartford	77,650,000	.....	4,364,000	8	....	New Haven, Conn.
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,983	4,000,000	16,937,000	.....	....	New York City.
Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	23,000,000	56,099,500	3	4	Roanoke, Va.
Northern Pacific	155,000,000	.....	167,590,000	5[2]	....	St. Paul, Minn.
Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Panama	7,000,000	.....	2,236,000	4	....	New York City.
Pennsylvania Company	40,000,000	.....	58,018,000	3	....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Pennsylvania	226,365,500	.....	171,219,857	6	....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pere Marquette	16,000,000	12,000,000	31,173,337	2	4	Detroit, Mich.
Philadelphia & Reading	20,000,000	.....	70,424,952	.....	....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rutland	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
St. Louis & San Francisco	27,408,700	5,000,000[5] / 16,000,000[5]	112,909,455	....	4	St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	20,000,000	43,205,750	.....	....	St. Louis, Mo.
Seaboard Air Line	29,000,000	19,400,000	52,495,000	.....	....	Richmond, Va.
Southern	120,000,000	60,000,000	138,870,321	....	5	Richmond, Va.
Southern Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Texas & Pacific	38,760,510	.....	53,153,912	.....	....	Dallas, Tex.
Toledo & Ohio Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	10,000,000	10,000,000	15,500,000	.....	....	Toledo, O.
Union Pacific	108,772,900	99,560,100	187,257,000	4	4	New York City.
Wabash	28,000,000	24,000,000	91,949,000	.....	....	St. Louis, Mo.
Western Maryland	15,685,400	324,000	35,000,000	.....	....	Baltimore, Md.
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000	4,986,900[5] / 11,993,500[5]	17,746,305	.....	....	Cleveland, O.
Wisconsin Central	17,500,000	12,500,000	27,320,500	.....	....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....

[1]Four per cent Consolidated debenture stock. [2]Preferred "A" and "B." [3]In 1902 quarterly dividends amounting to 5½ per cent. In 1903 5 per cent for three-quarters of year. [4]First and second preferred; no dividends on second preferred. [5]First and second preferred. [6]Cumulative 4 per cent which can be called at par, and 5 per cent non-cumulative.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—1888 TO 1902.

(Arranged from information furnished by Poor's Manual of Railroads.)

Year.	Miles of R.R.	Capital stock.	Bonded debt.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Int. on bds.	Dividends.	Expenses to earnings.
								p. c
1888	154,222	$4,392,287,224	$4,585,471,523	$950,519,764	$297,306,541	$205,288,021	$78,943,041	68.72
1889	159,934	4,447,103,600	4,784,173,271	991,935,331	317,866,883	216,877,898	79,531,863	67.95
1890	163,359	4,590,471,560	5,055,225,025	1,086,039,735	342,071,296	224,499,571	83,575,705	68.50
1891	167,846	4,751,750,498	5,178,821,989	1,125,381,994	350,748,483	228,572,703	89,099,757	68.83
1892	171,805	4,863,119,073	5,405,049,969	1,169,036,840	352,817,405	229,909,292	93,862,412	69.82
1893	175,442	5,021,576,551	5,510,225,528	1,207,106,026	358,648,918	237,677,728	94,295,815	70.29
1894	178,054	5,027,604,717	5,605,775,764	1,066,943,358	317,757,399	234,702,912	83,478,669	70.22
1895	179,821	5,181,373,599	5,648,659,436	1,092,395,437	323,196,454	239,098,134	81,685,774	70.41
1896	181,394	5,373,187,619	5,461,856,798	1,125,632,025	332,766,979	231,528,154	81,528,154	70.43
1897	183,547	5,602,964,449	5,534,432,492	1,132,866,626	342,792,030	234,454,578	83,680,040	69.74
1898	184,894	5,581,522,858	5,635,363,594	1,249,558,724	389,666,474	237,138,099	94,937,526	68.16
1899	187,781	5,742,181,181	5,644,858,027	1,336,096,379	423,941,689	239,178,913	109,032,252	68.27
1900	192,162	5,804,346,250	5,758,592,754	1,501,695,378	483,247,526	244,447,806	140,343,653	68.93
1901	195,887	5,978,796,249	6,035,469,741	1,612,448,826	520,294,727	254,318,380	156,887,283	67.73
1902	199,685	6,078,290,596	6,465,290,839	1,720,814,900	560,026,277	263,237,451	178,200,752	67.45

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—1888 TO 1902.

(Compiled by Poor's Manual of Railroads.)

Year.	Length of R. Rs. in operation.	Miles run by passenger trains.	Passenger traffic.		Passenger earnings.					Ave. No. of passengers per mile of railroad.	Ave. No. of passengers per train mile.	Average distance traveled per passenger.
			Passengers carried.	Passenger movement.	Gross amount.	Ave. receipts p. pass. p. mile.	Av. rec. per pass.	Av. rec. p. pass. train mile.	Av. rec. p. mile. of R.R.			
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	$	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$	No.	Miles	Miles
1888	145,341	268,125,345	451,353,655	11,190,613,679	251,356,167	2.246	55.68	93.74	1,729	3,105	41.73	24.79
1889	153,689	279,085,145	494,808,421	11,964,726,015	259,439,231	2.169	52.44	92.96	1,688	3,219	42.87	24.18
1890	157,976	297,244,707	520,439,082	12,521,565,649	272,320,961	2.174	52.13	91.61	1,724	3,294	42.12	24.05
1891	164,262	320,712,013	556,015,802	13,316,925,239	290,799,696	2.184	52.30	90.67	1,770	3,385	41.52	23.95
1892	170,607	323,930,550	575,769,678	13,584,343,804	293,557,476	2.168	50.99	90.62	1,721	3,375	41.93	23.59
1893	173,361	338,551,608	597,056,539	14,979,847,458	310,442,870	2.072	52.00	91.70	1,791	3,444	44.25	25.09
1894	176,221	325,981,869	569,660,216	13,600,531,635	275,352,190	2.025	48.34	84.47	1,563	3,233	41.72	23.87
1895	179,154	326,184,596	529,756,259	12,609,082,551	260,929,741	2.069	49.25	79.99	1,456	2,957	38.66	23.88
1896	180,891	337,641,115	535,120,756	13,054,840,243	265,313,258	2.032	49.58	78.58	1,467	2,958	38.68	24.40
1897	181,133	342,464,408	504,106,205	12,494,958,000	253,557,936	2.029	50.30	74.04	1,399	2,783	36.49	24.78
1898	184,194	344,761,142	514,982,888	13,672,497,664	272,589,591	1.994	52.93	79.07	1,480	2,796	39.66	26.55
1899	186,280	355,106,833	537,977,301	14,859,541,965	297,559,712	2.002	55.31	83.79	1,597	2,883	41.84	27.63
1900	191,511	373,226,581	584,695,935	16,313,284,471	331,402,816	2.031	56.67	88.79	1,730	3,053	43.22	27.90
1901	193,823	391,543,708	600,485,790	17,789,669,925	360,702,686	2.028	60.07	92.12	1,861	3,098	45.43	29.63
1902	196,648	403,213,178	655,130,236	19,706,908,785	396,513,412	2,012	60.52	98.34	2,016	3,331	48.87	30.08

The mileage operated in 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1902, as above, is exclusive of switching railroads, which in 1897 were 741.37 miles, in 1898 338.85 miles, in 1899 310.61 miles, in 1900 350.72 miles, in 1901 462.28 miles and in 1902 448.88 miles; these roads not reporting details of passenger traffic or earnings. For the same reason the mileage of switching railroads is omitted from the group tables following:

FREIGHT TRAFFIC—1888 TO 1902.

(Compiled by Poor's Manual of Railroads.)

Year.	Length of R. Rs. in operation.	Miles run by freight trains.	Freight traffic.		Freight earnings.					Ave. No. of tons per mile of railroad.	Ave. No. of tons per freight train mile.	Average haul per ton
			Freight carried.	Freight movement.	Gross amount.	Av. receipts p. ton p.mile.	Ave. rec. per ton.	Ave. rec. p.fr't train mile.	Ave. rec. per mile of R. R.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Tons.	Miles.	$	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	$	Tons.	Miles.	Miles.
1888	145,341	410,514,115	590,857,353	65,423,005,988	639,200,723	0.977	108.18	155.71	4,398	4,065	159.36	110.72
1889	153,689	420,469,737	619,165,630	68,677,276,992	665,962,331	0.970	107.55	155.06	4,333	4,029	159.91	110.90
1890	157,976	482,900,422	691,344,437	79,192,985,125	734,821,733	0.927	106.28	152.17	4,651	4,376	163.99	114.55
1891	164,262	493,541,969	704,398,609	81,210,154,523	754,185,910	0.929	107.07	152.81	4,591	4,288	164.55	115 29
1892	170,607	523,831,458	730,605,011	84,413,197,130	794,526,500	0.941	108.74	151.67	4,657	4,282	161.14	115.53
1893	173,361	531,340,754	757,464,480	90,552,087,290	808,494,668	0.893	106.74	152.16	4,663	4,369	170.42	119.55
1894	176,221	475,789,885	674,714,747	82,219,900,498	700,477,409	0.864	103.80	147.22	3,975	3,829	172.81	121.86
1895	179,154	491,410,820	755,799,883	88,567,770,801	743,784,451	0.839	97.38	151.36	4,151	4,263	180.23	115.96
1896	180,891	497,248,296	773,868,716	93,885,863,634	770,424,013	0.821	99.55	154.94	4,259	4,278	188.81	121.32
1897	181,133	500,326,372	788,385,448	97,842,569,150	780,351,936	0.797	98.99	157.77	4,308	4,353	195.56	124.22
1898	184,194	542,824,509	912,973,833	114,566,173,191	868,924,526	0.758	95.18	160.09	4,717	4,959	211.06	125.50
1899	186,280	534,391,846	975,789,941	126,991,703,110	922,436,314	0.726	94.53	172.61	4,952	5,238	237.64	130.04
1900	191,511	513,667,388	1,071,431,919	141,162,109,413	1,052,835,811	0.746	98.30	204.95	5,498	5,595	274.79	131.80
1901	194,455	505,468,619	1,084,066,451	148,959,303,492	1,126,267,652	0.756	103.89	222.82	5,792	5,575	294.70	137.41
1902	197,381	508,210,150	1,192,136,510	156,624,166,024	1,197,212,452	0.764	100.43	235.57	6,065	6,041	308.19	131.38

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

The following statement, showing the length of railways open in the various countries of the world in each of the years 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900, was extracted by the Bureau of Statistics from a return prepared by the French Ministry of Public Works and published in the Journal Official of May 25, 1902:

(Kilometer=0.621 mile.)

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Europe—	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
United Kingdom.	24,383	28,854	32,726	35,296
Russia	11,236	23,524	30,940	48,107
Norway	368	1,059	1,562	2,053
Sweden	1,734	5,761	8,018	11,320
Denmark	764	1,592	1,986	3,001
Germany*	19,719	33,888	42,869	51,391
Holland	1,419	1,841	2,610	2,743
Belgium*	2,897	4,112	5,207	6,345
France	17,733	25,925	36,672	42,826
Switzerland	1,442	2,470	3,198	3,783
Portugal	720	1,206	2,125	2,376
Spain	5,475	7,480	9,878	13,357
Italy	6,208	8,713	12,907	15,787
Austria-Hungary	9,589	18,512	26,553	36,883
Greece	11	11	776	972
Turkey, Bulgaria & E. Roumelia.	29	1,394	1,719	3,142
Servia	....	....	540	578
Roumania	316	1,384	2,494	3,098
Luxemburg	149	292	413	466
Total Europe..	104,454	168,018	†223,193	283,524
America:				
North America—				
Canada	†4,211	†11,035	†21,160	†28,410
Newfoundland	....	....	179	1,055
United States..	85,151	150,113	†203,228	†311,287

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
N. America—Cont.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Mexico	349	1,120	9,713	15,454
Central America—				
Costa Rica	....	120	241	261
Guatemala	....	45	†166	†640
Honduras	....	90	90	96
Nicaragua	....	20	146	146
Salvador	....	....	†52	†117
Antilles—				
Cuba	655	1,382	1,731	1,960
Haiti	....	80	115	225
Porto Rico	....	....	18	220
Jamaica	40	40	124	298
Barbados	....	....	39	39
Trinidad	....	26	87	130
South America—				
Venezuela	13	126	709	852
Colombia	79	121	380	605
British Guiana	32	32	35	119
Brazil	786	3,500	9,800	†14,798
Ecuador	....	64	300	†300
Peru	732	1,852	1,668	†1,668
Bolivia	....	130	209	972
Argentina	732	2,813	9,255	17,047
Chile	732	1,898	2,928	4,148
Uruguay	98	481	1,127	1,605
Paraguay	72	72	240	251
Total America	93,682	174,610	323,740	402,703

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.—Continued.

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Africa:	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
French possessions	517	1,393	3,595	4,628
Egypt (exc. Sudan)	656	1,494	1,547	3,392
Erythrea	....	....	....	28
Kongo Free States	....	....	....	390
German Southwest and East Africa	....	....	....	300
Angola and Portuguese E. Africa	....	....	50	842
British possessions	283	1,748	4,111	8,861
Total Africa	1,406	4,635	9,331	18,467
Asia:				
Asiatic Russia	....	....	1,433	8,084
Korea	....	....	....	42
Asiatic Turkey	234	372	800	2,760
Persia	....	....	30	54
China	....	7	173	498
Japan (including Formosa)	....	122	2,333	§5,858
British posse'ns—				
India	4,840	14,729	26,299	39,634
Ceylon	119	200	308	478
Malay States	....	....	55	417
Portuguese Indies	....	....	54	82
Dutch Indies	109	450	1,361	2,226

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Asia.—Con.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
French posse'ns—				
India	....	12	12	27
Indo-China	....	....	71	236
Siam	....	....	....	327
Total Asia	5,302	15,892	32,629	60,725
Oceania:				
Queensland	356	1,019	‡3,448	‡4,507
West Australia	....	115	‡789	‡2,977
South Australia	323	1,090	‡2,827	‡3,028
New S. Wales	552	1,368	‡3,808	‡4,658
Victoria	531	1,930	‡3,978	‡5,163
Tasmania	....	276	643	956
New Zealand	45	2,025	‡3,149	‡3,701
Hawaii	....	....	90	161
Total Oceania	1,807	7,823	18,732	25,151
Grand total	206,651	370,978	607,925	790,570

*Includes local railways.
†Period ended June 30 of the years indicated.
§Period ended April 1, 1900.
‡Period ended January 1 of the years indicated.
¶Period ended July 1 of the years indicated.
²Periods ended April 1, 1891 and 1901.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

The following is a summary of railroad casualties during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Nature of Accident.	Passengers.		Trainmen.		Other Persons Employed on or Around Trains.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
Collisions	130	2,298	366	2,456	19	265
Derailments	37	1,194	193	1,040	23	205
Miscellaneous train accidents (excluding the above), including locomotive boiler explosions	....	9	37	538	....	12
Total train accidents	167	3,586	596	4,034	42	482
Coupling or uncoupling cars	....	....	120	1,816	4	34
While doing other work about trains or while attending switches	....	1	52	2,880	6	175
Coming in contact with overhead bridges, structures at side of tracks, etc	7	38	96	958	1	15
Falling from cars or engines, or while getting on or off	99	1,250	408	5,654	29	192
Other causes	30	1,214	235	4,560	39	404
Total (other than train accidents)	136	2,503	911	15,868	79	820
Total all classes	303	6,089	1,507	19,902	121	1,302

Nature of Accident.	Switchmen, Flagmen, Watchmen.		Other Employes.		Total Employes.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
Collisions	6	44	34	300	495	3,065
Derailments	....	17	13	118	229	1,380
Miscellaneous train accidents (excluding the above), including locomotive boiler explosions	....	12	6	39	43	160
Total train accidents	6	73	53	457	697	5,046
Coupling or uncoupling cars	18	230	1	33	143	2,113
While doing other work about trains or while attending switches	11	185	14	326	83	3,566
Coming in contact with overhead bridges, structures at side of tracks, etc	2	63	5	34	104	1,070
Falling from cars or engines, or while getting on or off	33	367	67	654	537	6,867
Other causes	117	444	561	9,641	952	15,049
Total (other than train accidents)	181	1,289	648	10,688	1,819	28,665
Total all classes	187	1,362	701	11,145	2,516	33,711

Comparisons of the principal totals with those for the two years preceding and with 1893 (years ending June 30) may be made from the following table, the figures for 1901, 1900 and 1893 being taken from the statistician's tables, made up from the railroad companies' annual reports. It is to be borne in mind that the number of men employed by the railroads has been constantly increasing. It was much larger in 1902 than in 1893; but precise figures for the later year have not yet been compiled. On the other hand, a comparison of the coupling accidents recorded in the table for 1902 with the same for 1893 shows the remarkable and gratifying results of the safety-appliance act of 1893, which requires the use of automatic couplers and which went into full effect on August 1, 1900. The number of employes killed shows a diminution of 68 per cent, and this notwithstanding the fact that there is now engaged in this work a much larger number of men than in 1893. The diminution in the number injured is still greater, being no less than 81 per cent. The summary is as follows:

Nature of Accident.	1902.		1901.		1900.		1893.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers in train accidents	167	3,586	110	2,338	93	1,999	100	1,703
Other causes	136	2,503	172	2,650	156	2,129	199	1,526
Totals	303	6,089	282	4,988	249	4,128	299	3,229
Employes in train accidents	697	5,046	586	2,773	539	3,288	525	3,008
Falling from cars, etc	537	6,867	599	6,371	529	4,425	644	3,780
Overhead obstructions, etc	104	1,070	56	509	56	436	73	444
In coupling accidents	143	2,113	198	2,768	282	5,229	433	11,277
Other causes	1,035	18,615	1,236	27,421	1,144	26,265	1,052	13,220
Totals	2,516	33,711	2,675	41,142	2,550	39,643	2,727	31,729
Total passengers and employes	2,819	39,800	2,957	46,130	2,799	43,771	3,026	34,958

RAILROAD RECORDS.

The tables given below show the fastest recorded runs and the highest speeds obtained by railroads in the United States and other countries. Many of these runs were speed tests, made under the most favorable conditions, while others were accomplished by trains on regular runs, when there was time to be made up or emergencies to be met.

No unusually notable fast runs were made in the United States during 1903. On May 25 a train on the Lake Shore Railroad made the run from Toledo to Elkhart, a distance of 133.4 miles, in one hour and fifty-four minutes, or at an average speed of 70.2 miles an hour. A New York Central train in March did 91 miles at a speed of 71 miles an hour. The fastest long distance run of the year was made by an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train, between Chicago and Los Angeles, a distance of 2,267 miles. This was made in 52 hours and 49 minutes, or at an average speed of 42.8 miles an hour, including stops.

The fastest recorded time ever made was accomplished on the military road between Marienfelde and Zossen, in Germany, on October 6, 1903, when a speed of 125.8 miles an hour was developed. This road is electrically operated, by the three-phase system. The car used in the test was equipped with four motors, capable of developing 1,100 horse power. At this rate of speed Philadelphia could be reached from New York in 43 minutes, and the distance from New York to Buffalo, 439½ miles, could be made in three hours and a half. Another test made on the Marienfelde-Zossen road later in October was reported to have resulted in a speed of more than 130 miles an hour.

The problems of overcoming air resistance and of eliminating grades, curves and "grade crossings" are awaiting solution before the 200 miles an hour train will be a thing of general utility. That the feat will eventually be accomplished there is no doubt.

FASTEST RECORDED RUNS—SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	From	To	Distance. Miles.	Grade. Feet Per Mile, Descending.	Time. H. M. S.	Speed. Miles Per Hour.	Loaded Cars.
January, 1890	N. E. (England)	Newcastle	Berwick	....	Level.	.....	86.0	..
July 25, 1890	Philadelphia & Reading	Skillman	B. Meade	4.1	.....	0:02:30	98.4	4
Aug. 27, 1891	Philadelphia & Reading	Somerton	.....	1.0	37	0:00:39	90.5	3
May 13, 1892	Philadelphia & Reading	.....	.....	10.0	.....	.....	79.6	4
Nov. 18, 1892	Philadelphia & Reading	Somerton	Parkland	5.0	11.37 and level	0:03:25	87.8	4
Nov. 18, 1892	Central of New Jersey	Fanwood, N. J.	Westfield, N. J.	1.0	32	0:00:37	97.3	4
May 9, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Grimesville	.....	1.0	20 approx.	0:00:35	102.8	4
*May 11, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Grimesville	.....	1.0	20 approx.	0:00:32	112.5	4
May 19, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Looneyville	Grimesville	5.0	20 approx.	0:03:00	100.0	4

*Not officially confirmed.

HIGHEST SPEED—VARIOUS DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Route.	Distance. Miles.	Time. H. M. S.	Speed. (inc. stops.)	No. of Stops.
June 1-4, 1876	Pa.; P. F. W. & C. C. & N. W.; U. P.; C. P.	Jersey City to Oakland	3,311.00	83:45:00	39.53	...
May, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.; L. S. & M. S.	New York to Chicago	964.00	19:57:00	48.20	10
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.; N. Y. C.	Chicago (100th st.) to New York	962.00	17:45:00	54.20	10
Aug. 22-23, 1895	L. & N. W.; Caledonian	London to Aberdeen	539.75	8:32:00	63.24	3
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Chicago (100th st.) to Buffalo (Bear Creek Station)	510.10	8:01:07	63.61	5
Sept. 25, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Albany to Syracuse	147.84	2:10:00	68.23	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Erie to Buffalo Creek	86.00	1:10:46	72.91	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Between Erie and Buffalo Creek	75.00	1:00:00	75.00	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Between Erie and Buffalo Creek	59.00	.....	76.08	...
April 21, 1895	Camden & Atlantic	Camden to Atlantic City	58.30	0:45:45	76.40	...
April 21, 1895	Camden & Atlantic	Liberty Park to Absecon	49.80	0:37:30	79.70	...
April 21, 1895	Camden & Atlantic	Berlin to Absecon	35.60	0:25:45	82.90	...
April 21, 1895	Camden & Atlantic	Winslow Junction to Absecon	24.90	.....	83.00	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Between Erie and Buffalo Creek	8.00	.....	85.44	...
Feb. 18, 1901	S. F. & W.	Near Screven, Ga.	4.08	00:02:40	107.09	...
*Mar. 24, 1902	Pennsylvania	New York to Philadelphia	90.00	01:17:00	70.16	...

*Not officially confirmed.

SPEED OF TRAINS.

The fastest time for a short distance was made by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., which ran a mile from Grimesville, May 9, 1893, in 35 seconds, being at the rate of 102.8 miles an hour. The same road runs a train from New York to Chicago, 964 miles, in 19 hours and 57 minutes, which is at the rate of 48.2 miles an hour.

The following is a list of all the notably fast runs made by the different railroads within the last twenty-three years.

(Prepared expressly for The American Almanac by the Railroad Gazette.)

Date.	Railroad.	From	To	Distance. Miles.	Time. H. M. S.	Speed. Miles Per Hour.	No. Cars.	No. Stops.
June 14, 1880	P. R. R.	Philadelphia	Jersey City	90	1:33:00	58.06	2	4
June 14, 1880	P. R. R.	Trenton	New Brunswick	26	0:24:00	65.00	2	0
1880	Great Northern	London	Grantham	105.5	1:51:00	66.5	....	0
Sept. 9, 1881	P. R. R.	Princeton	.....	1	0:00:50	72	....	0
April 22, 1882	W. Jersey	Westville	Cape May	76.1	1:16:00	60.11	3	0
May 15, 1883	P. R. R.	N. Y. Division	.....	11	0:09:52	66 89	4	0
May 9, 1884	P. R. R.	N. Y. Division	M. P. 48	14	0:11:19	74.2	4	0
May 9, 1884	P. R. R.	N. Y. Division	M. P. 44	1	0:00:46	78.3	4	0
June 7, 1884	B. & O.	Belmont	Warnock	6	0:04:00	90	3	0
July 9, 1885	West Shore	Alabama	Gen. Junction	36.3	0:30:00	72.60	5	0
July 5, 1886	Wabash	Kansas City	Peru	563	13:45:00	41	....	...
Aug. 8, 1886	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	Fairport	70.25	1:01:20	68.73	2	0
August, 1888	G. N. (England)	Preston	Carlisle	90	1:30:00	60	....	...
August, 1888	G. N. (England)	Crewe	Preston	51	0:50:00	61.2	....	...
Aug. 31, 1888	G. N. (England)	London	Edinburgh	392.5	7:26:45	52 7	....	...

SPEED OF TRAINS.—Continued.

Date.	Railroad.	From	To	Distance. Miles.	Time. H. M. S.	Speed. Miles per hour.	No. cars.	No. stops.
Aug. 31, 1888	G. N. (England)	.....	Edinburgh	4	0:03:87	76.3	....	0
May 19, 1889	P., F. W. & C.	.....	.....	29,2	0:27:00	64.9	5	0
March 10, 1890	Philadelphia & Reading	Philadelphia	Jersey City	90	1:25:00	63.53	1	0
July 28, 1890	Philadelphia & Reading	Skillman	B. Meade	4.1	0:02:30	98.4	....	0
Aug. 27, 1891	Philadelphia & Reading	Noble	L'horne	12	0:08:00	82.73	....	0
August, 1891	Central Pacific	Van Couver	Brockville	2,792	76:31:00	36.49	3	22
August, 1891	Central Pacific	Pt. Arthur	Brockville	891	22:25:00	39.7	3	7
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York	E. Buffalo	436 32	7:17:30	59.56	....	3
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Fairport	E. Buffalo	75.17	1:11:00	62 70	....	0
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Albany	Syracuse	147.84	2:26:00	60.75	....	0
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	E. Buffalo	145.6	2:19:44	62.52	....	0
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York	Albany	142.88	2:20:00	61.23	....	0
Oct. 16, 1891	N. Railway (France)	Paris	Calais	184	3:43:00	49.51	12	...
Nov. 28, 1891	P. R. R.	Jersey City	G Ferry	91	1:28:00	62	3	...
Nov. 28, 1891	P. R. R.	Jersey City	Trenton	56	0:53:00	63 4	3	...
Nov. 1891	Central Pacific	Sioux Falls	Montreal	127	2:00:00	63.5	....	...
Dec. 22, 1891	B. & O.	Baldwin	Leslie	7.5	0:06:00	75	....	...
Feb. 26, 1892	Central N. J.	.....	.....	1	0:00:39¼	91.7	4	...
Nov. 8, 1892	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Chenango	Schenectady	116.16	1:50:00	63.38	....	0
Nov. 8, 1892	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	Utica	51.67	0:46:00	67.38	....	0
Nov. 18, 1892	Central N. J.	Fanwood	.....	1	0:00:37	97.3	4	0
Nov. 18, 1892	Philadelphia & Reading	Jenkintown	L'horne	5	0:03:25	87.8	....	0
Dec., 1892	L. & N. W.	Stafford	Rugby	56	0:42:00	80	....	0
May 9, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Grimesville	.....	1	0:00:35	102 8	4	0
May 19, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	E. Buffalo	146	2:21:00	62,13	....	...
May 19, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Looneyville	Grimesville	5	0:03:00	100	....	0
May 28, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.; L. S. & M. S.	New York	Chicago	964	19:57:00	48.2	....	10
Aug. 28, 1893	P., C. C. & St. L.	Seymour	N. Tower	42	0:35:34	70.96	5	0
April 17, 1894	L. S. & M. S.	Cleveland	Erie	95.5	1:35:00	60,32	....	1
April 17, 1894	L. S. & M. S.	Cedarwood	Saybrook	42	0:36:00	70	....	0
Aug. 26, 1894	A. C. Line	Jacksonville	Washington	780.8	15:49:00	49.36	....	...
April 21, 1895	Atlantic City	Camden	Atlantic City	58.3	0:45:45	76 46	1	0
April 21, 1895	Atlantic City	L. Park	Absecon	49.8	0:37:30	79.7	1	0
April 21, 1895	Atlantic City	Winslow	Absecon	24.9	0:18:06	83	1	0
April 21, 1895	Atlantic City	.....	.....	1	0:00:41	87.8	1	0
April 22, 1895	L. & N. W. (England)	.....	London	158	2:27:30	64.24	....	0
April 22, 1895	L. & N. W. (England)	Crewe	Crewe	141.25	2:05:30	67.5	....	0
April 22, 1895	Caledonian	Carlisle	Carlisle	240.75	3:56:30	61.08	....	1
April 22, 1895	West Coast	London	Aberdeen	540	8:32:00	63.24	....	3
Sept. 11, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York	Albany	142.85	2:14:25	63.79	....	0
Sept. 11, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Albany	Syracuse	147.84	2:20:25	63.17	....	0
Sept. 11, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	E. Buffalo	145.6	2:12:51	65.75	....	0
Sept. 11, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York	E. Buffalo	436.32	6:51:56	63.54	....	3
Sept. 24, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Albany	Syracuse	147.84	2:10:00	68.23	2	0
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Elkhart	Toledo	133 4	2:14:35	64.24	....	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Toledo	Cleveland	107.86	1:46:06	60.96	....	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Cleveland	Erie	95.5	1:25:32	66.99	....	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Erie	Buffalo	86	1:10:46	72.91	....	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	.....	Brockton	1	.....	92.3	....	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Chicago	Buffalo	510.1	8:01:07	63.61	....	...
Oct. 24, 1895	P. R. R.	Monmouth	.....	10.27	0:10:00	65 14	....	0
Nov. 10, 1895	C., B. & Q.	Neponset	Buda	6	0:04:30	80	4	0
Nov. 21, 1896	S. & R.	Weldon	Shops	76.8	1:12:30	63.56	3	0
Feb. 15, 1897	C., B. & Q.	Chicago	Denver	1,025	18:53:00	54.06	1	35
April 9, 1897	Atlantic Coast Line	Florence, S. C.	Rocky Mountain	172.2	3:00:00	57.70	5	7
July 14, 1897	Atlantic City (P. & R.)	Camden	Atlantic City	55.5	0:46:30	71.60	5	...
Dec., 1897	Midland (England)	Ampthill	.....	0.75	0:00:30	90	....	...
Feb. 13, 1898	Erie	Susquehanna	H'llsville	140	2:21:00	59.6	3	2
June 16, 1898	Wabash	Tilton	Granite City	176.6	2:49:30	62.5	4	...
April 23, 1899	C., B. & Q.	Clyde	Burlington	197.3	3:04:00	64.33	4	2
June 28, 1899	C., B. & Q.	Mendota	Riverside	72	1:02:00	69.67	4	0
July 9, 1899	D., L. & W.	Bath	E. Buffalo	104	1:30:00	69 30	....	...
July 19, 1899	Vandalia	Clayton	Transfer	18	0:14:00	77.00	8	...
July 22, 1899	Atlantic City	Camden	Atlantic City	55.5	0:51:15	65.00	8	0
July 31, 1899	W. J. & S. (Pa.)	Camden	Atlantic City	58.3	0:50:30	69,30	8	0
Oct. 14, 1899	Wabash	Tilton	Granite City	176.6	2:47:30	63,30	4	4
Dec. 5, 1899	C., B. & Q.	Mendota	Chicago	83	1:16:00	65.52	....	...
April 30, 1900	C., B. & Q.	Burlington	Chicago	205.8	3:23:00	60.80	4	3
Aug. 13, 1901	N. Y. Central	Troy	N. Y City	149	2:38:00	62 00	....	...
Sept. 5, 1901	Michigan Central	St. Thomas, Ont	Windsor	229	3:40:00	62.45	....	...
Nov. 1, 1901	Atlantic City	Camden	Atlantic City	55½	0:46:02	71.6	5	...
*Mar. 21, 1902	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	New York	90	1:17:00	70.18	....	...
Feb. 7, 1902	Central of N. J.	Philadelphia	Jersey City	90.2	1:24:05	64.38	3	...
Mar. 24, 1902	C., B. & Q.	Eckley	Wray, Col.	14.8	0:09:00	98.66	....	...
June 30, 1902	New York Central	Albany	Syracuse	148	2:25:00	61.24	....	...
Aug. 13, 1902	Lake Shore	Kendallville, Ind.	Toledo	53	0:45:00	72.00	....	...
Mar. 24, 1903	New York Central	Rhinecliff	Rensselaer	91	1:15:00	71.00	....	...
May 25, 1903	Lake Shore	Toledo	Elkhart	133.4	1:54:00	70.02	....	...
July 14, 1903	Gt. Western of Eng.	London	Plymouth	246	3:53:00	63.10	....	...
Aug. 7, 1903	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	Chicago	Los Angeles	2,267	52:49:00	42.8	2	...

*Not officially confirmed.

Oldest War Veteran in America.

On the pension rolls of the United States Government there is carried the name of one survivor of the War of 1812. He is Hiram S. Cronk, of Ava, Oneida County, N. Y., and in point of service he is probably the oldest war veteran in the world, as he certainly is the oldest in the United States. Mr. Cronk, who lives with his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Rowley, was born in Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y., April 19, 1800. During the war with England, which began in 1812, he enlisted on August 14, 1814, under Captain Edmund Fuller in the New York Volunteers, his father, James Cronk, and his two brothers, John and Casper, enlisting in the same regiment on the same day. All four served in the defence of Sackett's Harbor, and all were honorably discharged from the army when the war ended. Hiram S. Cronk is the last survivor of this fighting family, his father and brothers having died years ago, each attaining a ripe old age. Mr. Cronk drew a pension of $12 per month for many years, and Congress, at the session of 1902-3, increased the allowance to $25 per month. Mr. Cronk, although in the 104th year of his age, is a man in whose strong and thoughtful face there is as yet no evidence of senility, and he would readily pass for a well-preserved man of seventy years.

Living Expenses in United States.

(Material Furnished by the Bureau of Labor.)

The eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labor for 1903 presents results of an extended investigation into the cost of living of workingmen's families and the retail prices of staple articles of food used by such families. The figures of income and expenditure furnished in detail by 2,567 families in thirty-three States, representing the leading industrial centres of the country, formed the material for the study of the cost of living.

This is the first year that figures covering all sections of the country could be obtained. Heretofore the only detailed statistics were furnished by the Massachusetts Bureau of statistics of Labor, and referred to New England only. The figures of the Bureau of Labor, covering the entire country, form a much more valuable basis for comparisons.

The following tables show: First, the average size of family, average income and average expenditure; second, the per cent of increase in retail prices of food in 1902 over previous years, and third, average cost of food per family from 1890 to 1902, alternate years:

NUMBER OF FAMILIES, AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY, AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY, AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY FOR ALL PURPOSES, AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY FOR FOOD, DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Geographical Divisions.	Families.	Average Size of Family.	Average Income Per Family.	Average Expenditure Per Family for All Purposes.	Average Expenditure Per Family for Food.
North Atlantic States	1,415	5.25	$834.83	$778.04	$338.10
North Central States	721	5.46	842.60	785.95	321.60
South Atlantic States	219	5.30	762.78	700.62	298.64
South Central States	122	5.65	715.46	690.11	292.08
Western States	90	4.69	891.82	751.46	308.53
United States	2,567	5.31	827.19	768.54	326.90

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN 1902, OVER PRICES IN PREVIOUS YEARS, WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE FAMILY CONSUMPTION.

Geographical Divisions.	Per Cent of Increase in 1902 over—											
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
North Atlantic States	8.0	7.1	8.2	5.8	11.4	13.1	13.9	14.0	11.8	11.1	9.2	5.5
North Central States	9.2	6.9	9.7	6.0	11.0	14.0	18.1	16.8	13.5	12.9	10.8	5.3
South Atlantic States	10.5	9.5	10.6	8.3	11.8	13.3	15.5	15.1	12.6	11.2	9.2	4.6
South Central States	11.2	9.6	12.7	9.7	13.5	15.7	18.1	16.6	14.9	13.6	12.3	6.2
Western States	*3.1	*4.0	*.8	1.5	5.1	8.0	12.0	12.6	9.7	6.0	6.4	4.5
United States	8.3	6.8	8.8	6.2	11.2	13.4	16.1	15.2	12.4	10.8	9.7	5.4

AVERAGE COST OF FOOD PER FAMILY, 1890 TO 1902, BASED ON AVERAGE COST PER FAMILY IN 1901 AND THE RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO FAMILY CONSUMPTION.

Year.	North Atlantic States, 1,415 Families.	North Central States, 721 Families.	South Atlantic States, 219 Families.	South Central States, 122 Families.	Western States, 90 Families.	United States, 2,567 Families.
1890	$330.35	$310.08	$282.72	$279.54	$332.61	$318.20
1892	329.70	308.57	282.44	275.71	324.90	316.65
1894	320.34	304.93	279.36	273.79	306.68	309.81
1896	313.23	286.74	270.42	263.11	287.84	296.76
1898	319.05	298.26	277.41	270.50	294.01	306.70
1900	326.80	305.54	286.07	276.80	302.97	314.16
1902	356.83	338.57	312.33	310.75	322.43	344.61

*Decrease.

Comparative Wealth of the World.

The tables given below are based on estimates made from the latest obtainable figures, and are calculated to give an approximate comparison of the wealth of the principal countries of the world in farm lands, railroads, buildings, furniture, merchandise, bullion and sundries. The table specifies which years the figures represent.

Many attempts have been made to furnish such a comparative table and a marked difference is found in the result of various statisticians who have undertaken the task. One of the most elaborate tables of wealth was prepared by Colquhoun, in 1812, who, however, was obliged to base his estimate on very incomplete returns, which rendered his work of comparative value only to the modern student. Mulhall has compiled several tables of this kind and it is from his latest figures as a foundation that the table below was constructed.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD BY NATIONS.

Country.	In Millions of Dollars, 000,000's Omitted.							
	Farms.	Railways.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Sundries.	Total.
Argentine Republic	990[2]	440[2]	535[2]	250[1]	265[2]	51[1]	850[2]	3,335[2]
Australia	1,960[2]	695[2]	870[2]	600[1]	440[2]	120[1]	1,415	7,130[3]
Austria	8,935[2]	1,855[2]	3,595[2]	1,600[1]	1,835[2]	150[1]	6,290[2]	24,310[3]
Belgium	1,770[2]	375[2]	875[2]	400[1]	590[2]	100[1]	1,330[2]	5,440[3]
Canada	1,555[2]	1,930[2]	725[2]	300[1]	515[2]	120[1]	1,320[2]	5,465[3]
Denmark[1]	1,250	50	300	150	130	10	460	2,350
France	15,465[2]	3,315[2]	10,795[2]	4,250[1]	3,005[2]	1,650[1]	15,870[2]	54,350[3]
Germany	12,540[2]	2,775[2]	8,775[2]	3,900[1]	3,385[2]	850[1]	12,785[2]	45,010[3]
Greece	545[2]	30[2]	155[2]	75[1]	75[2]	15[1]	305[2]	1,200[3]
Holland	1,475[2]	230[2]	890[2]	400[1]	520[2]	100[1]	1,285[2]	4,900[3]
Italy	6,995[2]	920[2]	2,515[2]	1,000[1]	1,115[2]	150[1]	4,255[2]	16,950[3]
Norway[1]	400	35	150	75	80	10	250	1,000
Portugal	820[2]	115[2]	385[2]	175[1]	160[2]	50[1]	575[2]	2,280[3]
Roumania[1]	1,200	145	250	125	125	30	875	2,550
Russia	13,550[2]	1,745[2]	5,095[2]	2,250[1]	575[2]	250[1]	9,160[2]	34,625[3]
Servia[1]	525	30	100	50	20	15	160	900
Spain	6,060[2]	540[2]	1,400[2]	850[1]	740[2]	200[1]	3,160	13,40 0[3]
Sweden[1]	1,000	140	500	250	150	20	690	2,750
Switzerland	860[2]	220[2]	455[2]	200[1]	240[2]	30[1]	680[2]	2,690[3]
United Kingdom	10,385[2]	4,925[2]	12,460[2]	6 05 0[1]	4,025[2]	600[1]	27,235[2]	65,680[3]
United States	20,710[2]	11,300[2]	22,230[2]	8,000[1]	7,815[2]	1,175[1]	19,695[2]	127,625[3]

[1]1888. [2]1896. [3]Approximation from two years' estimates.

MINERAL PRODUCTS IN 1901.

(Prepared from the latest reports of the United States Government Survey.)

States.	Iron Ore, Long Tons.	Copper, Pounds.	Lead, Short Tons.	Zinc, Short Tons.	Stone, Value.	Natural Gas, Value.	Salt. Barrels.	Salt. Value.
Alabama	2,801,067	.....	.....	.....	$628,103	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	130,778,611	4,045	.....	203,100	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,939	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	33,677,456	381	.....	2,106,408	$67,702	601,659	$133,656
Colorado	404,037	9,801,783	73,265	.....	622,126	1,800	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	903,892	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	671,204	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,870	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,786,824	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	480,511	79,654	44,896	47,494	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,806,721	1,825	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,028,145	6,954,566	.....	.....
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	791,825	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	74,240	577,417	659,173	2,087,791	614,365
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,826	270,871	.....	.....
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,620,713	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	21,218	.....	.....	.....	1,174,181	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,834,153	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	9,654,067	.....	.....	.....	859,215	.....	7,729,641	2,437,677
Minnesota	11,109,537	.....	.....	.....	1,030,968	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	14,230	.....	.....	13,083	1,502,348	1,328	.....	.....
Montana	.....	229,870,415	5,791	.....	221,285	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,232	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	593,608	.....	1,873	4,100	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	935,494	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	401,989	.....	.....	.....	1,478,417	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	9,629,884	1,124	.....	10,600	.....	.....	.....
New York	420,218	.....	.....	.....	4,039,000	293,232	7,286,230	2,089,834
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,236	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	44,185	.....	.....	.....	5,183,225	2,147,215	1,153,535	455,924
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,497	.....	7,506	5,986
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,305	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,040,684	.....	.....	.....	19,772,288	12,688,161	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	539,728	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024,584	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	753,510	.....	.....	171,368	7,255	.....	.....
Tennessee	789,494	.....	.....	.....	835,906	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,231	20,000	.....	.....
Utah	.....	20,116,979	49,870	.....	123,727	.....	334,484	326,016
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,366,740	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,160	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	290,385	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,710	3,954,722	231,722	94,732
Wisconsin	738,868	.....	.....	.....	1,705,826	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	2,698,712	.....	.....	58,295	.....	.....	.....
Various States	1,443,224	5,860,039	68,201	.....	.....	.....	1,134,003	459,259
Lake Superior	.....	156,289,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	28,887,479	666,072,519	208,204	140,822	$60,982,060	$27,067,500	20,566,661	$6,617,449

MINERAL PRODUCTS IN 1901.—TABLE NO. 2.

States.	Coal. Short Ton.	Coal. Value.	Petroleum. Barrels.	Petroleum. Value.	Gold. Fine Ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine Ounces.	Silver. Value.
Alabama	9,099,052	$10,000,892	.....	.....	150	$3,100	60	$100
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	333,096	6,885,701	47,900	28,740
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,515	4,083,000	2,812,400	1,687,440
Arkansas	1,816,136	2,068,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	151,079	394,106	8,786,330	$4,974,549	817,121	16,891,400	925,600	555,360
Colorado	5,700,015	6,441,891	460,520	461,051	1,339,673	27,693,500	18,437,800	11,062,680
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,023	124,500	400	240
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,427	1,869,300	5,542,900	3,325,740
Illinois	27,331,552	28,163,937	250	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	6,918,225	7,017,143	5,757,086	4,822,826	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	2,421,781	3,915,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	5,617,499	7,822,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	4,900,528	5,991,599	179,151	154,573	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	5,469,986	5,213,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	5,113,127	5,046,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1,241,241	1,753,064	.....	.....	1,490	30,800	81,000	48,600
Missouri	3,802,088	4,717,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1,396,081	2,009,316	.....	.....	2,294,951	4,788,100	13,131,700	7,879,020
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,374	2,963,800	1,812,500	1,087,500
New Mexico	1,086,546	1,546,652	.....	.....	33,302	688,400	563,400	338,040
New York	.....	.....	1,206,618	1,460,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,685	55,500	20,300	12,180
North Dakota	166,601	214,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	20,943,807	20,928,158	21,648,083	20,533,971	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	69,011	173,646	.....	.....	87,950	1,818,100	160,000	96,060
Pennsylvania	149,777,613	193,901,606	12,625,378	15,430,609	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,259	46,700	200	120
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,466	6,479,500	78,000	46,800
Tennessee	3,633,299	4,067,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	1,107,953	1,907 024	4,393,658	1,247,351	29	600	472,400	283,440
Utah	1,322,614	1,666,082	.....	.....	178,513	3,690,200	10,760,800	6,456,480
Virginia	2,725,873	2,353,989	.....	.....	256	5,300	700	420
Washington	2,578,217	4,271,076	.....	.....	28,082	580,500	344,800	206,640
West Virginia	24,068,402	20,848,184	14,177,126	17,172 724	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	4,485,374	6,060,462	5,400	37 800	614	12,700	21,400	12,840
Various States	.....	.....	149,594	121,252	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	293,298,516	$348,910,469	69,389,194	$66,417,335	3,805,500	$78,666,700	55,214,000	$33,128,400

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1895-1901.

(From the report of the U. S. Geological Survey.)

Products.	Standard Measures.	Quantity. 1895.	Quantity. 1896.	Quantity. 1897.	Quantity. 1898.	Quantity. 1899.	Quantity. 1900.	Quantity. 1901.
Metallic.								
Pig iron	L. T.	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,680	11,773,934	13,620,703	13,789,242	15,878,354
Silver	T. Oz.	55,727,000	58,834,800	53,860,000	54,438,000	54,764,500	59,610,543	55,214,000
Gold	T. Oz.	2,254,760	2,568,132	2,744,935	3,118,398	3,437,210	3,837,215	3,805,500
Copper	Lbs.	392,639,964	460,061,430	494,078,274	526,512,987	568,666,921	606,117,166	602,072,519
Lead	Sh. T.	170,000	188,000	212,000	222,000	210,500	270,824	270,700
Zinc	Sh. T.	89,686	81,499	99,980	115,399	129,051	123,886	140,822
Quicksilver	Flasks.	36,104	30,765	26 6.8	31,092	29,454	26,317	29,727
Aluminum	Lbs.	920,000	1,300,000	4,000,000	5,200,000	6,500,000	7,150,000	7,150,000
Antimony	Sh. T.	450	601	756	1,120	1,275	1,750	2,649
Nickel	Lbs.	10,302	17,170	23,707	11,145	22,541	9,715	6,700
Tin	Lls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platinum	T. Oz.	150	163	150	225	300	400	1,408
Non-Metallic.								
Fuels:								
Bituminous coal	Sh. T.	135,118,193	137,640,276	147,609,985	166,592,023	193,321,987	212,513,912	225,826,840
Pennsylvania anthracite	L. T.	51,785,122	48,523,287	46,974,714	47,663,076	53,944,647	51,221,353	60,242,560
Natural gas	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petroleum	Bbls.	52,892,276	60,960,361	60,475,516	55,364,233	57,070,850	63,362,704	69,389,194
Structural Materials:								
Brick clay	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement	Bbls.	8,731,401	9,513,473	10,989,465	12,101,208	15,520,445	17,225,131	20,068,737
Stone	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abrasive Materials:								
Corundum and emery	Sh. T.	2,102	2,120	2,165	4,064	4,900	4,305	4,305
Garnet for abrasive purposes	Sh. T.	3,525	2,686	2,554	2,967	2,765	3,185	4,444
Grindstones	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infusorial earth and tripoli	Sh. T.	4,954	3,846	3,833	2,733	3,302	3,615	4,020
Millstones	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oilstones, etc	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical Materials:								
Borax	Lbs.	11,918,000	13,508,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	40,714,000	.....	.....
Bromine	Lbs.	517,421	546,580	486,979	486,979	433,004	521,444	522,043
Fluorspar	Sh. T.	4,000	6,500	5,062	7,675	15,900	18,450	19,586
Gypsum	Sh. T.	265,503	224,139	288,982	291,638	486,235	594,462	659,659
Marls	Sh. T.	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	99,880
Phosphate rock	L. T.	1,038,551	930,779	1,039,345	1,308,885	1,515,702	1,491,216	1,483,723
Pyrite	L. T.	99,549	115,483	143,201	195,364	174,734	204,615	234,825
Salt	Bbls.	13,669,649	13,850,726	15,973,202	17,612,634	19,708,614	20,869,342	20,566,661
Sulphur	Sh. T.	1,800	5,260	2,275	1,200	4,830	3,525	7,690
Pigments:								
Barytes (crude)	Sh. T.	21,529	17,068	26,042	31,306	41,894	67,680	49,070
Cobalt oxide	Lbs.	14,458	10,700	19,520	6,247	10,230	6,471	13,360
Mineral paints	Sh. T.	50,695	48,032	60,913	58,850	63,111	72,222	61,460
Zinc white	Lbs.	20,710	20,000	25,000	33,000	40,146	48,840	46,500
Miscellaneous:								
Asbestos	Sh. T.	795	504	580	605	681	1,054	747
Asphaltum	Sh. T.	68,163	80,503	75,945	76,337	75,085	54,389	63,134
Bauxite	L. T.	17,069	18,364	20,590	25,149	35,280	23,184	18,905
Chromic iron ore	L. T.	1,740	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
Clay (other than brick)	L. T.	360,000	360,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feldspar	Sh. T.	23,200	9,114	11,175	12,000	27,202	21,353	34,741
Fibrous talc	Sh. T.	39,240	46,089	57,009	54,356	54,655	63,500	69,200
Flint	Sh. T.	38,800	11,124	11,952	19,130	36,852	32,495	34,420
Fuller's earth	Sh. T.	6,900	9,872	17,113	14,860	12,381	9,698	14,112
Graphite	Lbs.	.....	535,858	1,254,402	2,360,000	2,900,732	5,507,855	3,967,612
Limestone for iron flux	L. T.	5,247,949	4,120,102	4,247,688	5,275,819	6,707,435	7,495,435	8,540,168
Magnesite	Sh. T.	2,200	1,500	1,143	1,263	1,280	2,252	13,172
Manganese ore	L. T.	9,547	10,088	11,108	13,957	9,835	11,771	11,093
Mica	Lbs.	.....	.....	82,676	129,520	108,570	456,393	366,060
Mineral waters	Gals.	21,463,543	25,795,312	23,255,911	28,853,464	39,562,136	47,558,704	55,771,188
Monazite	Lbs.	1,573,000	30,000	44,000	250,776	350,000	908,000	748,736
Ozocerite, refined	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precious stones	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pumice stone	Sh. T.	.....	.....	158	600	400	.....	.....
Rutile	Lbs.	100	100	100	140	230	300	44,250
Soapstone	Sh. T.	21,495	22,183	21,923	22,231	24,765	27,943	28,643

TOTAL VALUE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1901

(From the report of the U. S. Geological Survey.)

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Metallic products	$192,892,408	$219,755,109	$203,128,859	$186,109,599	$181,586,587	$214,897,825	$248,925,054
Non-metallic products	206,783,144	231,340,150	243,812,214	221,879,506	241,312,093	230,088,769	270,989,420
Unspecified products	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	800,000	800,000
Totals	$406,175,552	$457,595,259	$453,441,073	$412,989,105	$427,898,680	$445,786,594	$520,714,474

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1902.	1893.	1894.
Metallic products	$253,731,822	$267,247,033	$305,735,670	$300,232,798	$307,716,239	$249,981,866	$218,168,788
Non-metallic products	286,150,114	282,623,812	312,776,503	321,767,846	339,958,842	323,325,620	307,455,351
Unspecified products	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	$540,781,936	$550,870,845	$619,512,173	$623,000,644	$648,675,081	$575,307,486	$526,624,139

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Metallic products	$281,913,639	$287,596,906	$302,198,502	$343,400,217	$525,472,243	$552,418,627	$518,268,377
Non-metallic prod'ts	338,345,361	333,936,110	327,655,427	353,802,130	445,428,651	516,690,262	567,261,144
Unspecified prod'ts.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	$621,259,000	$622,533,016	$630,853,929	$698,202,347	$971,900,894	$1,070,108,889	$1,086,529,521

Distribution of Coal in the United States.

Coal is found in commercial quantities in twenty-seven of the States and Territories of the United States and in Alaska. The following table, which shows the areas of coal-bearing formations in the several States and the rank of the coal-producing States in area and production, was prepared by Charles Willard Hayes and published by the United States Geological Survey:

RANK OF COAL FIELDS AND COAL-PRODUCING STATES IN AREA AND PRODUCTION.

Coal Fields and State or Territory.	Area of Coal Bearing Formations. Sq. Miles.	Probable Per cent. Productive.	Rank of Field and State in Area.	1900. Production.	1900. Average Price Per Ton.	1900. Per cent. of Total Production.	1900. Rank in Production.
Anthracite field:							
Colorado and New Mexico	....	....	....	98,404	....	0.04	....
Pennsylvania	484	....	26	57,367,915	$1.40	21.25	1
Total	....	....	X	57,466,319	....	....	....
Atlantic Coast Triassic:							
Virginia	270	50	30	57,912	1.79	0.02	....
North Carolina	800	....	24				
Total	1,070	....	VIII	....	....	....	....
Northern Appalachian:							
Pennsylvania	15,800	75	7	79,842,326	.97	29.58	1
Ohio	12,000	70	10	18,988,150	1.02	7.03	4
Maryland	510	80	25	4,024,688	.98	1.49	11
Virginia	1,850	80	22	2,353,576	.89	.87	17
West Virginia	17,280	75	6	22,647,207	.81	8.39	3
Kentucky (east)	10,300	70	13	2,222,867	.92	.82	18
Total	57,740	....	III	130,078,814	....	....	....
Southern Appalachian:							
Tennessee	4,400	47	18	3,708,562	1.14	1.38	13
Georgia	167	14	31	315,557	1.17	.12	26
Alabama	8,500	44	15	8,394,275	1.17	3.11	5
Total	13,067	....	VI	12,418,394	....	....	....
Northern interior:							
Michigan	11,300	....	12	849,475	1.48	.31	25
Total	....	....	VII	....	....	....	....
Eastern interior:							
Indiana	9,300	60	13	6,484,086	1.03	2.40	6
Illinois	42,900	50	1	25,767,981	1.04	9.55	2
Kentucky (western)	5,800	65	17	3,106,097	.92	1.15	15
Total	58,000	....	II	35,358,164	....	....	....
Western interior:							
Iowa	20,000	50	4	5,202,939	1.38	1.93	9
Missouri	23,000	60	2	3,540,103	1.21	1.31	14
Nebraska	3,200	....	19	....	....	....	....
Kansas	20,000	75	3	4,467,870	1.22	1.65	10
Total	66,200	....	I	13,210,912	....	....	....
Southwestern:							
Indian Territory	14,848	50	8	1,922,298	1.45	.71	19
Arkansas	1,728	75	23	1,447,945	1.14	.54	21
Texas	11,300	45	11	968,373	1.63	.36	24
Total	27,876	....	V	4,338,616	....	....	....
Rocky Mountain:							
South Dakota	120	....	32	129,883	1.22	.05	28
Montana	13,000	....	9	1,661,775	1.63	.62	20
Idaho	....	....	....	10	5.00	....	30
Wyoming	7,500	50	16	4,014,602	1.36	1.49	12
Utah	2,000	30	21	1,147,027	1.26	.42	23
Colorado	18,100	50	5	5,182,176	1.12	1.92	8
New Mexico	2,890	40	20	1,263,083	.47	.47	22
Total	43,610	....	IV	13,398,556	....	....	....
Pacific Coast:							
Washington	450	....	27	2,474,093	1.90	.92	16
Oregon	320	....	28	58,864	3.74	.02	29
California	280	....	28	171,708	3.05	.07	27
Total	1,050	....	IX	2,704,665	....	....	....

Legislation by the Fifty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress ended on March 4. During the session upward of 170 public acts, not including general appropriations, were passed and received the approval of the President. What are known as private acts which were passed and received the President's approval number more than 1,200, of which a large proportion were pension acts. The number of bills and resolutions introduced during the two sessions was 18,420, and reports were made on 2,810 bills and resolutions. Fifteen members of the House of Representatives died during the Congress, seven resigned and two were unseated.

The total appropriations for the second session amounted to $735,058,506, a reduction of $47,565,990 from the amount appropriated at the first session. The principal item in the public works appropriations was $20,426,000 for additions to the navy. There was a net increase of 9,501 in new offices and employes, amounting, in salaries, to $6,986,158. The total appropriations made by the Fifty-seventh Congress, both sessions, amounted to $1,553,683,002, an increase over the Fifty-sixth Congress of $113,193,567.

Department of Commerce and Labor.—An act creating a new department of the Government makes provision for the regulating of commerce and labor and allied matters. One of its most important provisions is that compelling corporations engaged in interstate commerce to make full reports on their affairs.

Army and Navy Legislation.—Legislation of importance to the army and navy was passed. A general staff corps was created for the army, the duties of which are to prepare plans for the defense of the country and for the mobilization of armies in time of war. A militia law provides for the general organization under Federal supervision of the militia of the United States and makes it available when its services may be required by the Government. The Naval Appropriation bill provides for a material increase in the personnel of the navy to meet the growing demand for officers and men, and also for an increase in the number of warships.

Philippine Legislation.—An appropriation of $3,000,000 was made to relieve the distress and suffering caused by the ravages of disease among the water buffalo in the islands and the distress resulting from the shortage of crops. A uniform currency system

for the Philippines was provided. The efficiency of the Philippine constabulary is promoted by another bill, and still another provides for the extradition of criminals to and from the islands.

Hawaiian Legislation.—An act was passed providing for the redemption of Hawaiian silver money, and an appropriation was made to pay judgments growing out of the suppression of bubonic plague.

Miscellaneous Acts.—The Sundry Civil bill makes appropriations for carrying forward river and harbor work and Federal building construction, and the Omnibus Public Building bill authorizes a large number of new buildings throughout the United States. The bankruptcy law was amended. A new building, to cost $1,500,000, was authorized for the Department of Agriculture. One of the first acts of the session was to grant, temporarily, rebates of duties on coal of all kinds coming from any foreign country, to relieve the coal shortage caused by the great strike.

Another bill was passed which enables the Attorney-General to expedite suits brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and $500,000 was placed at his disposal for this purpose. Two assistants to the Attorney-General and additional clerks were provided.

Among the acts of minor importance were the following: For the erection at Washington, D. C., of statues of Count Pulaski and Baron von Steuben of the Continental Army; to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States; to amend the National Banking act, enabling cities of 25,000 to have reserve banks; to refund duties paid on merchandise brought from Porto Rico between April 11, 1899, and May 1, 1900, and from the Philippine Islands between April 11, 1899, and May 8, 1902; to increase the pension of Mexican War survivors to $12 a month.

Cuban Reciprocity and the Panama Canal Treaty.—The Senate met in special session on March 5 to act on the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty and the Panama Canal Treaty, held up during the regular session by filibustering on the Omnibus Statehood bill. On March 17 the Panama Canal Treaty was ratified by a vote of 73 to 5, and on the 19th, by a vote of 50 to 16, the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty was ratified. The former went through without amendments, but the latter was changed to provide that there shall be reciprocity in sugar with no other country than Cuba, requiring the approval of the House of Representatives.

Failures in the United States, 1903.

(Reported by the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co.)

Manufactures.	Number. 1902.*	Number. 1903.*	Liabilities. 1902.*	Liabilities. 1903.*
Iron, foundries and nails	32	47	$835,734	$3,279,355
Machinery and tools	120	178	2,443,535	14,293,898
Woollens, carpets and knit goods	27	26	1,222,394	1,236,996
Cotton, lace and hosiery	17	13	403,038	699,082
Lumber, carpenters' and coopers'	311	257	4,267,251	6,090,559
Clothing and millinery	357	344	4,519,161	5,721,885
Hats, gloves and furs	26	56	187,460	1,347,478
Chemicals, drugs and paints	56	41	853,971	736,842
Printing and engraving	134	142	2,424,771	1,995,379
Milling and baking	154	157	757,306	1,846,483
Leather, shoes and harness	100	110	2,124,701	2,622,871
Liquor and tobacco	97	94	2,175,660	1,763,177
Glass, earthenware and brick	16	38	148,366	1,666,969
All others	865	818	16,771,027	12,478,097
Total manufacturing	2,312	2,321	$39,134,375	$55,679,071
Traders.				
General stores	1,351	1,144	$8,581,652	$6,728,644
Groceries, meats and fish	1,674	1,489	5,654,002	5,567,197
Hotels and restaurants	307	326	1,982,155	1,912,573
Liquor and tobacco	753	687	3,615,612	2,976,033
Clothing and furnishing	519	596	4,474,341	4,317,070
Dry goods and carpets	357	361	3,941,110	6,295,476
Shoes, rubbers and trunks	249	270	1,661,958	2,299,806
Furniture and crockery	146	179	1,074,680	1,325,514
Hardware, stoves and tools	229	237	1,546,892	1,769,490
Drugs and paints	287	254	1,655,383	1,982,203
Jewelry and clocks	156	131	1,815,109	975,768
Books and papers	55	49	312,601	256,487
Hats, furs and gloves	22	36	186,673	200,936
All others	701	722	8,874,304	9,202,693
Total trading	6,799	6,481	$45,376,472	$45,809,950
Brokers and transporters	528	460	$11,747,547	$18,554,401
Total commercial	9,639	9,262	96,258,394	120,043,422
Banking	57	88	31,459,574	21,806,246

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1858	4,225	$95,749,000
1859	3,913	64,394,000
1860	3,676	79,807,000
1861	6,993	207,210,000
1862	1,652	23,049,000
1863	495	7,899,000
1864	520	8,579,000
1865	530	17,625,000
1866	1,505	53,783,000
1867	2,780	96,666,000
1868	2,608	63,694,000
1869	2,799	75,054,054
1870	3,546	88,242,000
1871	2,915	85,252,000
1872	4,069	121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,900
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,000,000
1876	9,902	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,053
1880	4,735	65,752,000
1881	5,582	81,155,932
1882	6,738	101,547,504
1883	9,184	172,874,142
1884	10,968	226,343,427
1885	10,637	124,220,321
1886	9,834	114,644,119
1887	9,634	167,560,924
1888	10,679	128,829,975
1889	10,882	148,784,337
1890	10,907	189,856,964
1891	12,273	189,868,638
1892	10,344	114,044,167
1893	15,242	346,779,889
1804	13,885	172,992,856
1895	13,197	173,196,060
1896	15,088	226,096,834
1897	13,351	154,332,071
1898	12,186	130,662,889
1899	9,337	90,879,889
1900	10,774	138,495,673
1901	11,002	113,092,376
1902	11,615	117,476,769
1903*	11,671	197,528,730

*For ten months ending October 31. All other years calendar years.

The Union Label in the United States.

HENRY WHITE, General Secretary United Garment Workers of America.

A union label is a mark or emblem affixed by members of labor unions to articles made by them, as a means of enabling the purchaser to distinguish such goods. The union label is comparatively a recent device and, as far as is known, is of American origin. It was first employed by the cigarmakers in 1880, by the hatters in 1885, by printers in 1887, by the American Federation of Labor in 1890 and by garment workers in 1891. The departments of labor of the European governments are making a study of the union label in this country and treat it as a feature of the American labor movement.

The British unions, which more nearly resemble ours than those of any other country, have not, to any extent, availed themselves of this method of utilizing the purchasing power of the membership. The patronage of the members of the English unions is devoted to co-operative ventures, as a means of saving middlemen's profits, instead of bringing it directly to bear in aid of their cause. British workingmen are now giving some attention to the union label, and as the hatters and printers have one in use, other unions are contemplating its adoption.

The influence that the union label exerts in business is shown by the signs frequently displayed in stores announcing the sale of union made goods, and manufacturers in their catalogues and advertising matter prominently mention the union label.

The unions issuing labels appeal to the members and the public through literature, lectures and advertisements, and publish the names of the wholesale and retail concerns using the label, and immense sums are spent in this way. The United Garment Workers, for example, spent over $50,000 last year for this purpose. The national unions of the respective trades furnish the labels to the local or subordinate unions, which act as the agents or custodians. Through this means the conditions governing their use are determined by the national bodies and uniform rules are enforced. This eliminates local considerations which might operate against the larger purposes of the label and impair its usefulness.

In order to prevent duplication of labels in any trade and as a safeguard against possible misuse, the American Federation of Labor, with which almost all the national unions are affiliated, passes upon them, and only such labels are recognized by the membership as have been endorsed by it.

The union barbers, salesmen, barkeepers and waiters display an official card in the shops, stores, saloons and restaurants employing members. The American Federation of Labor issues a label to all unions not affiliated with national unions.

There are now forty-eight labels and eight cards issued by labor organizations which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. Following is a list of these unions: American Federation of Labor, Bakers and Confectioners, Blacksmiths, Boot and Shoe Workers, Brewery Workers, Brickmakers, Broommakers, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Carvers (wood), Cigarmakers, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Coopers, Engravers (watch case), Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, Garment Workers (united), Garment Workers (ladies'), Glass Bottle Blowers, Glass Workers, Gold Beaters, Hatters, Horseshoers, Jewelry Workers, Lathers, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Machinists, Metal Mechanics (allied), Metal Polishers, Metal Workers (sheet), Moulders, Painters, Piano and Organ Workers, Plate Printers, Powder Workers, Pressmen (printing), Print Cutters, Rubber Workers, Sawsmiths, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers, Stove Mounters, Tailors, Tobacco Workers, Trunk and Bag Workers, Typographical, Upholsterers, Weavers (goring), Weavers (wire), Woodworkers. These organizations use cards: Actors, Barbers, Clerks, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Musicians, Stage Employes (theatrical), Teamsters.

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label:

Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Baking Powder Workers, Bed Spring Makers, Bottlers (soda and mineral waters), Box Makers (paper), Die Sinkers, Distillers and Rectifiers, Mattress Makers (by agreement with Upholsterers' International Union), Medicine Workers, Nail (horseshoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Oyster Workers, Paint Workers, Photographic Supply Workers, Salt Workers, Soap Workers, Starch Workers, Suspender Makers, Tack Workers, Umbrella Makers, Yeast and Vinegar Makers.

Union labels are protected from counterfeiting and fraudulent use by special laws enacted in nearly all the States, usually with the proviso that such labels have been duly registered with the Secretary of State after the manner of trade marks. Of such laws, that passed by the New Jersey Legislature in 1898 is considered the most efficient. The New Jersey law makes sweeping provisions for the protection of trade marks and labels and establishes penalties that are calculated to deter any would-be counterfeiters or illicit users of registered labels. To secure registration in that State it is necessary to file with the Secretary of State two copies of the design for which registration is desired, and prove satisfactorily that such design is not an infringement in any way of any other design filed for registration by another party.

Several important decisions have recently been rendered by the courts in suits brought against manufacturers for counterfeiting union labels, or using labels printed in such a way as might deceive purchasers.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court issued a permanent injunction in the Spring of 1903 against a shoe manufacturing firm in Lynn, restraining it from using a counterfeit of the boot and shoe workers' label. The company was directed to deliver to the plaintiff to be destroyed all imitations of the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and all dies and stamps of such imitations in the possession of the company.

Manufacturers using the union label on their products are required to sign strong agreements with the unions interested before such labels may be used. Most unions have "label wardens" in the shops where labels are used, whose duty it is to see that the labels are properly distributed and used, and who are held responsible for any possible misuse of them.

Cost of Living Since 1860.

In the following table Dun's index number is given for July 1 each year, beginning with 1860. Figures are separated into the seven principal classes for convenience of comparison. Many hundred commodities are embraced in the table, which covers practically all the necessaries of life. In explanation of the index number it should be stated that quantities of each commodity are taken in accordance with the annual per capita consumption, so that no article receives more or less than its relative position of importance. As the same quantities are taken of the same articles at each date, the record gives a faithful representation of the course of prices. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate retail prices wholesale quotations are taken. Consequently, to obtain the actual cost of living per capita it is necessary to add a certain percentage of profit to the retailer. Otherwise the index number shows the actual wholesale cost of a year's supplies of all the necessaries of life for a single individual at each date. There is no question of percentages, the exact figures being given. Thus, products costing $115.19 and one-tenth of a cent on July 1, 1860, rose to $278.98 in 1864, declined to $72.45 in 1897, and were $99.45 at the latest date.

July 1.	Breadstuffs.	Meats.	Dairy and Garden.	Other Food.	Clothing.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1860	20.530	8.973	12.662	8.894	22.439	25.851	15.812	115.101
1861	15.749	7.485	10.813	7.6[illegible]	21.147	22.500	16.573	101.920
1862	18.057	7.150	13.406	10 987	28.413	23.207	17.290	118.510
1863	26.154	10.115	13.530	16 3[illegible]	45.679	37.079	24.264	173.180
1864	45.616	15.685	26.053	27.303	73.485	59.192	31.653	278.987
1865	25.404	16.112	18.049	21.05[illegible]	49.307	38.956	25.551	194.436
1866	31.471	17.153	23.472	20,821	45.377	41.762	27.922	207.978
1867	36.537	14.278	18.418	20.167	38.169	35.426	25.529	188.524
1868	38.416	13.210	23.614	19 720	35.694	27.385	24.786	182.825
1869	29.116	13,181	18.121	16.347	35.309	28.355	24.201	164.630
1870	25.322	14.161	16.112	13.308	31.480	26.612	21,786	148,781
1871	24.809	12.177	20.799	13.823	30.624	27.371	21.907	151.510
1872	22,171	11.055	16.019	14,845	32.427	32.643	21.319	150 479
1873	20.460	10.114	15.629	13 625	29.411	32.298	21.552	143 089
1874	25.657	11.560	19.142	13.678	27.260	25.254	19.582	143.133
1875	24.848	13.287	14.918	14.418	25.318	23.515	18.398	134.102
1876	18.777	10.726	15,912	12,914	21.747	20.452	15.951	116.479
1877	21.812	10.036	11.790	13.321	21.850	15.578	15.160	109.547
1878	15.672	8.181	10,608	11.346	19.836	15.789	14.836	96.268
1879	17.054	8.239	10.253	9.884	20.420	15.149	16,286	97.285
1880	17.461	9.230	12,594	11,539	21.984	18.708	17,139	108.655
1881	20.369	11.381	11.311	11.663	20.982	19.295	16.900	111.901
1882	25.494	13.740	14.685	11.627	21.202	19.832	16,650	123.230
1883	19.018	11.210	12.250	10.726	20.209	18.071	15.764	107.248
1884	17.871	11.172	11.369	9,323	19.014	16.272	14.685	99.706
1885	16.370	9.205	10.872	8.712	17.740	14.132	13.666	90.697
1886	15.311	8.906	10.241	8,570	18.063	14.466	13,669	89.226
1887	15.156	8,667	11.188	9.252	18.174	16.035	15,153	93.624
1888	16.984	9.416	11.849	9 917	17.447	15.366	14.155	95.134
1889	14.351	8,244	9.695	10.912	17.107	14.782	14.600	89,691

COST OF LIVING SINCE 1860—Continued.

July 1.	Breadstuffs.	Meats.	Dairy and Garden.	Other Food.	Clothing.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1890	14.867	8.036	10.711	9.749	17.264	15.506	15.416	91.549
1891	19.782	9.217	12.455	9.339	16.501	15.107	13.601	96.002
1892	17.426	8.700	10.403	8.733	15.648	14.827	14.252	90.105
1893	14.963	10.135	11.710	9.188	15.871	14.030	14.716	90.613
1894	15.115	9.389	10.394	8.478	13.860	12.015	14.041	83.292
1895	14.765	8.622	9.874	8.689	15.315	11.021	13.233	81.519
1896	10.504	7.058	7.872	8.529	13.602	13.232	13.520	74.317
1897	10.587	7.529	8.714	7.887	13.808	11.642	12.288	72.455
1898	12.783	7.694	9.437	8.826	14.663	11.843	12.522	77.768
1899	13.483	7.988	10.974	9.157	15.021	15.635	12.969	85.227
1900	14.898	8.906	10.901	9.452	16.324	14.834	16.070	91.415
1901	14.904	9.430	11.030	9.086	15.098	15.344	16.617	91.509
1902	20.534	11.628	12.557	8.748	15.533	16.084	16.826	101.910
1903	17.473	9.269	13.083	9.186	17.136	16.544	16.765	99.406

Note.—Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, besides beans and peas; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden products include eggs, vegetables and fruits; other foods include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc.; clothing includes the raw material of each industry, and many quotations of woollen, cotton and other textile goods, as well as hides, leather, boots and shoes; metals include various quotations of pig iron, and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as minor metals, coal and petroleum. The miscellaneous class embraces many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and drugs.

World's Weapons—Table 1.

RIFLES.

Prepared from information furnished by United States War Department.

Country.	System or Inventor.	Date of Model.	Caliber.		Weight—With Bayonet and Scabbard.	Magazine—No. of Rounds.	Initial Velocity.	Penetration, at any Range or Ranges.	Maximum Range Sighted.
			Mm.	Inch.	Lbs.		Ft.-Sec.		Yards.
Canada	Lee-Enfield		7.7	.303	10.21	....	2,000 1,850	At 25 yards, 41 inches in fir timbers 12 by 12 in.	.....
United States	Krag-Jorgensen, modified	1898	7.62	.30	10.64	5	2,000	At 53 feet, 45.8 inches in white pine	1,900
United States	Experimental (Springfield magazine rifle)	1902	7.62	.30	9.47	5	2,300	At 53 feet, 54.7 inches in white pine	.....
Mexico	Mauser	1895	7	.276	9.70[3]	5	2,388.5[1]	At 13.12 yards, 55.12 inches in pine	2,187.27
Argentina	Mauser	1891	7.65	.301	9.73	5	2,083[2]	At 328.09 feet, 42.5 inches in pine	2,187.27
Brazil	Mauser	1894	7	.276	9.766	5	2,388.5[1]	At 13.12 yards, 55.12 inches in pine	2,187.20
Chile	Mauser	1895	7	.276	9.70[3]	5	2,388.5[1]	At 13.12 yards, 55.12 inches in pine	2,187.27
Colombia	Mauser	1893	7	.276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	Mauser	1891	7.65	.301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	Mauser	1893	7	.276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	Mannlicher	1895	8	.315	9.134	5	2,034	At 82 yards, 31.49 inches in dry pine	2,460
Bolivia	Mauser	1893	7	.276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	Mauser	1889	7.65	.301	9.590	5	1,968.54	At 109 yards, 31.49 inches in pine	2,187.27
Denmark	Krag-Jorgensen	1889	8	.315	10.031	5	1,968.54	.....	2,296
Great Britain	Lee-Metford	1893	7.7	.303	10.22	8[4] 10[5]	2,000	.....	.....
	Lee-Enfield	1895	7.7	.303	.....	.....	.....	At 25 yards, 41 inches in fir timbers, 12 by 12 inches	2,300
France	Lebel	1886-93	8	.315	10.097	8	2,073.5	At 218 yards, 23.62 inches	2,187.27
Germany	Mauser	1898	7.9	.311	10.32	5	2,145	At 109 yards, 31.5 inches in seasoned pine	2,187
Greece	Gras	1874	11	.433	10.50	1	1,411	.....	1,968
Netherlands	Beaumont-Vitali	1871-88	11	.433	10.802	4	1,492.81	.....	1,968
Netherlands	Mannlicher	1895	6.5	.256	10.274	5	2,395	.....	2,296
Italy	Mannlicher-Carcano	1891	6.5	.256	9.15	6	.....	.....	.....
Japan	30 Meiji Murata	.....	6.5	.256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	Krag-Jorgensen	1894	6.5	.256	9.347	5	2,296.6	.....	2,406
Portugal	Kropatschek	1886	8	.315	11.42	8	1,760[6]	.....	2,406
Bulgaria	Mannlicher	1888	8	.315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	Mannlicher	1893	6.5	.256	9.634	5	2,295	At 43 yards, 49,017 inches in pine boards pressed together	2,187
Servia	Mauser	1899	7	.276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Mouzin	1891	7.62	.30	9.48	5	2,000[6]	At 310 yards, bullets penetrate 20 fir boards, 1 inch thick, placed 2 inches apart	2,096
China	Mauser	1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	Mauser	1893	7	.276	10.50	5	2,000	At 53 feet, 50.8 inches in white pine	2,187.27
Sweden	Mauser	1896	6.5	.256	9.7	....	2,207	.....	.....
Switzerland	Schmidt	1889-96	7.5	.296	10.428	12	1,969	At 218 yards, 22.84 inches in pine	2,187
Turkey	Mauser	1890	7.65	.301	10,362	5	2,066.97	At 34.996 yards, 48.82 inches in pine	2,187.27
Venezuela	Mauser	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1]At muzzle. [2]At 27.34 yards. [3]Without scabbard. [4]Mark I. [5]Mark II. [6]About.

WORLD'S WEAPONS—TABLE II.

ARTILLERY.

Prepared from information furnished by United States War Department.

Modern artillery is best illustrated by the equipment of the chief military powers of Europe, as indicated in the table below. The equipment of other armies is either copied, a modification or a type anterior to the guns here described.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Gun.		M. 75-96 (Field).	M. 75-90 (Horse).	Howitzer M. 1900 (Field).
Caliber	Inches	3.42	3.42	4.1
Weight of gun	Pounds	1,074	915	870.8
Weight of carriage	Pounds	1,369	1,111	1,212.5
Weight of limber, loaded	Pounds	1,817	1,614	....
Weight of caisson, loaded[1]	Pounds	4,771	4,841	....
Battery on war footing:				
Guns		8	6	6
Caissons[3]		8 (4)	6 (4)	....
Other wagons[4]		5 (1 Res., 1 bg., 3 pr.)	6 (1 Res., 1 bg., 4 pr.)	....
Shrapnel, total weight	Pounds	14.75	14.75	....
High explosive shell, weight	Pounds	15.1	15.1	....
Common shell, weight	Pounds	14	14	....
Case shot, weight	Pounds	16.53	16.53	....
Weight of charge	Pounds	Nitro-glycerin .97	Nitro-glycerin .97	.276 to .68
Velocity, muzzle	Feet a second	1,443[7]	1,443[7]	492 to 984
Maximum range (from fire table):				
Time fuse	Yards	3,936[8]	3,936[8]	....
Percussion fuse	Yards	3,936[8]	3,936[8]	....

FRANCE.

Gun.		R. F. M. 97 (Field)	M. 91 (Short) (Field).	8-cm. (Horse)[10]
Caliber	Inches	2.95	4.72	3.15
Weight of gun	Pounds	882[9]	1,521	902
Weight of carriage	Pounds	1,676	2,039[11]	1,102
Weight of limber, loaded	Pounds	1,411	1,962	1,397
Weight of caisson, loaded[1]	Pounds	4,409	5,203	4,498
Battery on war footing:				
Guns		4	4	6
Caissons[3]		12 (6)	9 (3)	9 (3)
Other wagons[4]		....	3 (1 res., 1 fo., 1 ff.)	3
Shrapnel, total weight	Pounds	16.5	44.86	14.25
High explosive shell, weight	Pounds	16.4	44.86	....
Common shell, weight	Pounds	....	....	....
Case shot, weight	Pounds	....	....	....
Weight of charge	Pounds	Nitrocellulose 1.28	Nitrocellulose 1.21 .034 blk.[13]	Nitrocellulose 1.23
Velocity, muzzle	Feet a second	1,640	928[14]	1,542
Maximum range (from fire table):				
Time fuse	Yards	6,015	5,140[14]	....
Percussion fuse	Yards	9,843	6,234[14]	....

GERMANY.

Gun.		M. 96 (Horse)[15]	M. 96 (Field).	Howitzer M. 98 (Light).	Howitzer (Heavy)
Caliber	Inches	3.03	3.03	4.13	5.9
Weight of gun	Pounds	859.8[16]	859.8[16]	1,080	2,370
Weight of carriage	Pounds	1,000	1,111.1	1,279[18]	2,458
Weight of limber, loaded	Pounds	1,752.7[17]	1,752.7[17]	1,896	....
Weight of caisson, loaded[1]	Pounds	3,891	3,924	4,519	6,118
Battery on war footing:					
Guns		6	6	6	6
Caissons[3]		6 (3)	6 (3)	6 (3)	6 (12)
Other wagons[4]		4 (2 res., 1 pr., 1 fo.)	4 (2 res., 1 pr., 1 fo.)	4	5 (1 ra., 1 fo., 1 ob., 1 ff., 1 bg.)
Shrapnel, total weight	Pounds	15.1	15.1	28.7	....
High explosive shell, weight	Pounds	15.1	15.1	35.3	85.98
Common shell, weight	Pounds	....	....	....	....
Case shot, weight	Pounds	....	....	....	....
Weight of charge	Pounds	Nitrocellulose 32	Nitrocellulose 32	Nitro-glycerin Variable	Nitro-glycerin 1.87
Velocity, muzzle	Feet a second	1,525	1,525	984.26	905
Maximum range (from fire table):					
Time fuse	Yards	5,468	5,468	6,124	6,616
Percussion fuse	Yards	8,749[9]	8,749[9]	7,655[9]	6,616

GREAT BRITAIN.[21]

Gun.		15-pr. M. 84-95 (Field).	12-pr. M. 84-95 (Horse).	Howitzer M. 96 (Field).
Caliber	Inches	3	3	5
Weight of gun	Pounds	784	715	1,077
Weight of carriage	Pounds	1,485	1,073	1,619
Weight of limber, loaded	Pounds	2,016	1,686	2,520
Weight of caisson, loaded[1]		4,413	3,494	5,188
Battery on war footing:				
Guns		6	6	6
Caissons[3]		6	6	9
Other wagons[4]		5 (1 fo., 1st., 2 bg., 1 mc.)	5 (2 bg., 1 ff., 1 mc.)	5 (1 bg., 1 ff., 1 pr., 1st., 1 mc.)
Shrapnel, total weight	Pounds	14	12.5	50
High explosive shell, weight	Pounds	....	....	....
Common shell, weight	Pounds	....	....	50
Case shot, weight	Pounds	13.25	12.88	....
Weight of charge	Pounds	Cordite .984 ng. .016 nc.[33]	Cordite .777 ng. .32 nc.[33]	Cordite .715[22]
Velocity, muzzle	Feet a second	1,174	1,523	782
Maximum range (from fire table):				
Time fuse	Yards	4,100	3,700	3,400
Percussion fuse	Yards	5,500	5,200	4,900

WORLD'S WEAPONS (Table II.)—Continued.

Gun.		ITALY.[23] M, 1900 (Field)[24]	M. 1900 (Field).	RUSSIA.[27] M. 93-95 (Horse).	Mortar (Field).
Caliber	Inches	2.95	3	3.42	6
Weight of gun	Pounds	774	794	740	1,014
Weight of carriage	Pounds	1,444	1,245	1,261	1,808
Weight of limber, loaded	Pounds	1,539	1,543	1.797-M. 79	1,808
Weight of caisson, loaded[1]	Pounds	2,116[25]	....	3,616	4,123
Battery on war footing:					
Guns		6	8	6	6
Caissons[3]		10[26]	....	12 (6)	18
Other wagons[4]		3 (1st., 1 ff., 1 fo.)	....	11 (1 res. car., 2 res., 1 bg., 4 bg. c., 2 mc., 1 fo.)	12 (6 res. c., 1 res. car., 2 bg., 3 pr. and fo.)
Shrapnel, total weight	Pounds	320	....	210	683
High explosive shell, weight	Pounds	No data	....	....	59
Common shell, weight	Pounds	No data	....	14.31	....
Case shot, weight	Pounds	15.74	....	15.11	....
Weight of charge	Pounds	Filite .95	Pyrocollodion	Pyrocollodion 1.72	Pyrocollodion .5 .037
Velocity, muzzle	Ft. a second	1,575	2,001	1,352	761[30]
Maximum range (from fire table):					
Time fuse	Yards	7,655[9]	....	3,718	....
Percussion fuse	Yards	7,655[9]	....	7,000	3,718[31]

NOTE.—The Artillery Corps of the U. S. Army is at present armed with a field gun in no way worthy of comparison with the strictly modern weapons of these European Powers. But orders have been placed for the rapid manufacture of a new field piece, an adaptation of the best features of all types of foreign artillery, constructed under the direction of Capt. C. B. Wheeler, of the U. S. Army. Gen. Wm. Crozier, chief of ordnance, describes it as the superior of any field gun in the world. The regular army will be equipped with the gun during 1904. It is a three-inch rifle, with Gerdom breech mechanism, mounted in azimuth upon the carriage about a vertical pivot. The carriage has a fixed spade trail and lever brake. It will fire a fourteen-pound projectile with an initial velocity of 1,700 feet per second. The recoil-checking device is a single horizontal cylinder beneath the gun, with a spiral spring to return the piece to its firing bed. U. S. artillery batteries have six guns and a corps organization.

[1]Caissons of gun batteries as well as pieces are drawn by 6 horses each in all countries. [3]Figures in parentheses in this line give the number of caissons which, with the number of guns in line above, form a "fighting battery." [4]In this line, res.=reserve; bg.=baggage; pr.=provision; fo.=forage; ff.=field forage; st.=store; ob.=observation wagons; m.=medical; c.=cart; car.=carriage. [9]Approximate. [23]Austria-Hungary is experimenting with new artillery material. [24]Velocity and other data given are for shrapnel M. '96-96A. Initial velocity for shell M. '75 is 448 (1470), for steel shell M. '75, 502 (1647). [25]For shell M. '75 maximum range is 4500 (4920); for steel shell M. '75 it is 1125 (1230). [26]The 38 four-gun batteries with the corps artillery have the new 7.5-cm. guns, the 14 six-gun batteries with the independent cavalry have the old 8-cm. guns. [27]With cradle and recoil brake. [28]Reduced charges are .33 (.73) Nc. (nitrocellulose) +.01 (.022) blk. (black) and .22 (.48) Nc. +.01 (.022) blk. [30]Approximate. Fire tables not yet published. [31]Horse artillery same model as field, differing only in absence of gunner's seat. [27]With cradle, without equipment. [27]Without gun cradle. [28]Without equipment. [31]The English are experimenting with new artillery material. [32]Reduced charges are .252 (.555) Ng. (nitroglycerin powder), .179 (.395) Ng., and .107 (.236) Ng. [23]Lines 1 to 6 apply also to horse artillery, on which further data has not been published. [24]For old field gun and horse artillery gun, which form part of the present armament, see M. I. D. Notes, 1901. [25]Without load. [26]The load of 10th caisson is shell (number not known; the Patria says 96) and case shot (6 in limber). [27]The data given on this gun is from the Schweizerische Zeitschrift, which notes that the weights (lines 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11) are probably too low. [30]This number is for torpedo shell with full charge. For shrapnel it is 220 (722) with full charge, 170 (558) with half charge, 138 (453) with quarter charge. [31]This number is for shrapnel with full charge. For half charge it is 2150 (2351), for quarter charge 1200 (1859). [32]1.26+additional charge of .022 small arm powder. [28]Ng.=nitroglycerin; nc.=nitrocellulose.

Grand Prize of Rome.

The Grand Prix de Rome is a prize awarded by the French Government yearly for the best work in sculpture, painting, music and architecture. It is confined to French subjects over fifteen and under thirty years of age, and consists of four years of art study, three of which are spent at the Villa Medicis, at Rome, and the fourth in travelling through Italy and Greece, all expenses paid by the government. Candidates are selected by competitive examinations, conducted by the Ecole des Beaux Arts, under the direction of the Minister of Fine Arts. Those who pass the entrance examinations are placed "en loge" for six weeks. This means that the student is locked up for six weeks in a private studio, during which time he is not permitted to see any one or even talk to the servant. The only recreation permitted is a half hour's walk daily in the grounds. Food is given free of charge.

Republic of Panama.

On November 3 the inhabitants of the Department of Panama, United States of Colombia, declared their State an independent republic. A provisional government, consisting of three consuls and under officials, was established on the following day. The Colombian troops, sent to Colon and Panama in anticipation of such action, sided with the seceders, and offered no opposition to the new order. On the 4th these troops evacuated the isthmus without disturbance. The United States gunboat Nashville, then in the Gulf of Mexico, was ordered at once to Colon to watch American interests and to protect the trans-isthmian railroad, for which the United States is bound to care. A special meeting of the Cabinet of the United States was called, and as a result of the conference these United States vessels were ordered to the isthmus on both the gulf and Pacific sides: Marblehead, Concord, Wyoming, Boston, Atlanta, Dixie and the collier Hannibal. No serious disturbances were expected.

The provisional government of Panama, as organized November 4, was as follows: Consuls, Jose Augustin, Arango Tomas and Frederic Boyd; Commander of the Pacific Flotilla, General H. C. Jeffries; Commander of the Army, General Domingo Diaz; Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations, Carlos Constantino Arosemena. It is rumored that F. Mutis Duran, ex-Governor of Panama, would be chosen the first President of the new Republic.

On November 6 the United States announced virtual recognition of the new Republic. Instructions were sent to Vice Consul General Ehrman at Panama directing him to enter into relationship with the de facto government as a responsible government of the territory, and to look to it for all due action to protect the interests of the United States, and to keep open the means of communication across the isthmus. Minister Beaupre at Bogota was instructed to transmit to the Government of Colombia the information that the United States was prepared to recognize Panama as an independent Republic and to recommend that the questions at issue between the two countries be peaceably and equitably settled.

It was reported on the same day that the sentiment in Europe was generally in favor of the revolution. The newspapers of England and France expressed sympathy with the United States. All seemed to think that the result would be the immediate construction of a trans-isthmian canal, under treaty with Panama, and the conferring of an inestimable boon on commerce.

Sentiment in Bogota was openly against the United States. It was believed there that the revolution had been planned, or at least fostered, by this country.

The Department of Panama has an area of 31,571 square miles, and a population of about 286,000. The capital is Panama, with a population of about 30,000.

The International Court of Arbitration.

The International Court of Arbitration is a permanent court which is supposed to be ready at any time to consider and arbitrate any international disputes which may be brought to its attention by the nations in interest. Twenty nations, including all the great maritime Powers, are parties to the treaty, the only countries not represented being Montenegro, Persia and Siam.

The organization of this permanent court was provided for by the International Arbitration Treaty which was adopted by the Universal Peace Conference in 1899. The leading and more important provisions were as follows:

Article 2.—In case of serious disagreement or conflict, before an appeal to arms the signatory Powers agree to have recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices of mediation of one or more friendly Powers.

Article 3.—With a view to obviating, as far as possible, recourse to force in the relations between States, the signatory Powers agree to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of international differences.

Article 6.—Good offices and mediation, either at the request of the parties at variance, or on the initiative of Powers strangers to the dispute, have exclusively the character of advice and never have binding force.

Article 7.—The acceptance of mediation cannot unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparation for war.

If mediation occurs after the commencement of hostilities it causes no interruption to the military operations in progress, unless there be an agreement to the contrary.

Article 15.—International arbitration has for its object the settlement of differences between States by judges of their own choice, and on the basis of respect for law.

Article 20.—With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences, which it has not been possible to settle by diplomacy, the signatory Powers undertake to organize a permanent Court of Arbitration, accessible at all times, and operating, unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, in accordance with the rules of procedure inserted in the present convention.

Article 21.—The permanent court shall be competent for all arbitration cases, unless the parties agree to institute a special tribunal.

Article 22.—An international bureau, established at The Hague, serves as record office for the court.

This bureau is the channel for communications relative to the meetings of the court.

It has the custody of the archives and conducts all the administrative business.

The signatory Powers undertake to communicate to the international bureau at The Hague a duly certified copy of any conditions of arbitration arrived at between them, and of any award concerning them delivered by special tribunals.

They undertake also to communicate to the bureau the laws, regulations and documents eventually showing the execution of the awards given by the court.

Article 23.—Within three months following its ratification of the present act, each signatory Power shall select four persons at the most, of known competency in questions of international law, of the highest moral reputation, and disposed to accept the duties of arbitrators.

The persons thus selected shall be inscribed as members of the Court in a list which shall be notified by the bureau to all the signatory Powers.

Any alteration in the list of arbitrators is brought by the bureau to the knowledge of the signatory Powers.

Two or more Powers may agree on the selection in common of one or more members.

The same person can be selected by different Powers.

The members of the court are appointed for a term of six years. Their appointments can be renewed.

In case of the death or retirement of a member of the court, his place shall be filled in accordance with the method of his appointment.

Article 24.—When the signatory Powers desire to have recourse to the permanent court for the settlement of a difference that has arisen between them, the arbitrators called upon to form the competent tribunal to decide this difference must be chosen from the general list of members of the court.

Failing the direct agreement of the parties on the composition of the arbitration tribunal the following course shall be pursued:

Each party appoints two arbitrators, and these together choose an umpire.

If the votes are equal, the choice of the umpire is intrusted to a third Power, selected by the parties by common accord.

If an agreement is not arrived at on this subject, each party selects a different Power, and the choice of the umpire is made in concert by the Powers thus selected.

The tribunal being thus composed, the parties notify to the bureau their determination to have recourse to the court and the names of the arbitrators.

The tribunal of arbitration assembles on the date fixed by the parties.

The members of the court, in the discharge of their duties and out of their own country, enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 25.—The tribunal of arbitration has its ordinary seat at The Hague.

Except in cases of necessity, the place of session can only be altered by the tribunal with the assent of the parties.

Article 26.—The international bureau at The Hague is authorized to place its premises and its staff at the disposal of the signatory Powers for the operations of any special board of arbitration.

The jurisdiction of the permanent court may, within the conditions laid down in the regulations, be extended to disputes between non-signatory Powers, or between signatory Powers and non-signatory Powers, if the parties are agreed on recourse to this tribunal.

Article 27.—The signatory Powers consider it their duty, if a serious dispute threatens to break out between two or more of them, to remind these latter that the permanent court is open to them.

Consequently, they declare that the fact of reminding the conflicting parties of the provisions of the present convention, and the advice given to them, in the highest interests of peace, to have recourse to the permanent court, can only be regarded as friendly actions.

Article 28.—A permanent administrative council, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the signatory Powers accredited to The Hague and of the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will act as president, shall be instituted in that city as soon as possible after the ratification of the present act by at least nine Powers.

This council will be charged with the establishment and organization of the international bureau, which will be under its direction and control.

It will notify to the Powers the constitution of the court and will provide for its installation.

It will settle its rules of procedure and all other necessary regulations.

It will decide all questions of administration which may arise with regard to the operations of the court.

It will have entire control over the appointment, suspension or dismissal of the officials and employes of the bureau.

It will fix payments and salaries, and control the general expenditure.

At meetings duly summoned the presence of five members is sufficient to render valid the decisions of the council. The decisions are taken by a majority of votes.

The council communicates to the signatory Powers without delay the regulations adopted by it. It furnishes them with an annual report on the labors of the court, the working of the administration, and the expenses.

Article 29.—The expenses of the bureau shall be borne by the signatory Powers in the proportion fixed for the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 30.—With a view to encouraging the development of arbitration the signatory Powers have agreed on the following rules, which shall be applicable to arbitral procedure, unless other rules have been agreed on by the parties:

Article 31.—The Powers who have recourse to arbitration sign a special act ("compromise"), in which the subject of the difference is clearly defined, as well as the extent of the arbitrators' powers. This act implies the undertaking of the parties to submit loyally to the award.

Article 32.—The duties of arbitrator may be conferred on one arbitrator alone or on several arbitrators selected by the parties, as they please, or chosen by them from the members of the permanent Court of Arbitration established by the present act.

Failing the constitution of the tribunal by difect

agreement between the parties, the following course shall be pursued:

Each party appoints two arbitrators, and these latter together choose an umpire.

In case of equal voting, the choice of the umpire is intrusted to a third Power, selected by the parties by common accord.

If no agreement is arrived at on this subject, each party selects a different Power, and the choice of the umpire is made in concert by the Powers thus selected.

Article 33.—When a sovereign or the chief of a State is chosen as arbitrator, the arbitral procedure is settled by him.

Administrative Council.—The administrative council of the permanent Court of Arbitration is composed of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, and such diplomatic representatives as the ratifying Powers may have stationed at The Hague. The new secretary of the court is E. H. Strobel (American), ex-professor of international law at Harvard.

List of Members of the Permanent Hague Court.—The following roster of the permanent Court of Arbitration was furnished for The American Almanac for 1903 by the Department of State:

Austria-Hungary.—Count Frederic Schonborn, doctor of law; Count Albert Apponyi, member of the Chamber of Maynoles; Henry Lammach, doctor of law; Albert de Berzeviczy.

Belgium.—M. Beernaert, Minister of State; Baron Lambermont, Minister of State; Chevalier Descamps, Senator; M. Polydore de Paepe.

Bulgaria.—Stoyan Daneff, doctor of law; Dimitri Stancioff, doctor of law.

Denmark.—Professor H. Matzen, doctor of law.

France.—Leon Bourgeoise, President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. De Laboulaya, ex-Ambassador; Baron d'Estourvelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary; Louis Renault, Minister Plenipotentiary.

Germany.—M. de Frantzius, counsellor; M. de Martitz, doctor of law; M. de Bar, doctor of law; E. F. Sieveking, Pres. Superior Court of Hamburg.

Great Britain.—Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, ex-Ambassador; Sir Edward Fry, doctor of law; Professor John Westlake, doctor of law; Major General Sir John Ardagh.

Greece.—Denys Stephanos, Deputy; George Streit, professor of law; Michel Kebedgy, professor of law.

Italy.—Count Constantin Nigra, doctor of law; Commander Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, doctor of law; Count Tornielli-Brusati di Vergani, doctor of law; Chevalier Joseph Zanardelli, doctor of law.

Japan.—I. Motono, Envoy Extraordinary; Henry Willard Denison, counsel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio.

Mexico.—Manuel de Aspiroz, doctor of law; Jose M. Gamboa, doctor of law; Genan Raigosa, doctor of law; Alfred Chavero, doctor of law.

Netherlands.—T. M. C. Asser, doctor of law; F. B. Connick Liefsting, doctor of law; Joukheer A. F. de Savonini Lohman, doctor of law; Joukheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, doctor of law.

Portugal.—Count de Macedo, peer of the realm; Antonio Emilio Comica de so Brandas, president of the High Court of Justice; Luiz Frederico de Bivas Gorne da Costa, peer of the realm.

Roumania.—Theodore Rossetti, Senator; Jean Kalinderi, doctor of law; Eugene Statesco, president of the Senate; Jean N. Lahovari, ex-deputy.

Russia.—N. V. Muravieff, Minister of Justice; C. P. Pobedonostzew, Procurer-General; E. V. Frisch, president of the Department of Legislature; M. De Martens, privy counsellor.

Servia. — George Pavlovitch, ex-Minister; Glicha Geschitch, ex-Minister; Dr. Milovan Milovanovitch, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Milenki Vesnitch, ex-Minister.

Siam.—Vacant.

Spain.—Rominuela F. Villaverde, ex-president of the Chamber of Deputies; Bienvenido Oliver, Director-General of the Ministry of Justice; Manuel Torres Campos, professor of law.

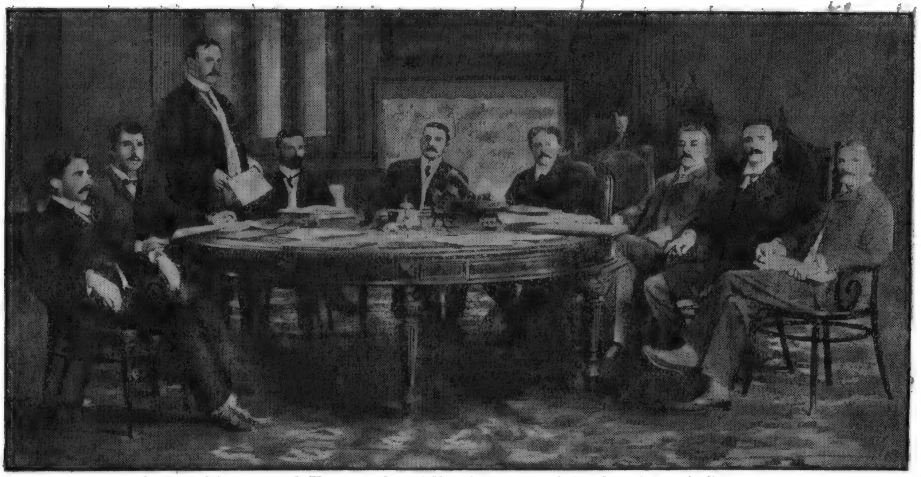
Sweden and Norway.—S. R. D. K. d'Olivicrona, doctor of law; M. G. Gram, ex-Minister of State of Norway; Samuel Ludwig Annerstedt; George Francis Hagerup.

Switzerland.—Charles Lardy, doctor of law; Charles Hilty, doctor of law; Emile Rott, doctor of law.

United States.—Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General; Hon. George Gray, judge of the Circuit Court; Hon. Oscar L. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSIONS.

Ten mixed commissions, representing ten Governments, began sessions in Caracas, in June, to consider the adjustment of the claims of their various countries against Venezuela. Each commission consists of a citizen of the country it represents, a citizen of Venezuela, and, in case of disagreement, an umpire appointed by a disinterested Government. It happens that an American citizen is umpire in four of the commissions, a predominence due to the part played by Minister Bowen in bringing about this form of settlement.



United States and Venezuelan Mixed Tribunal in Session at Caracas.

The claimant countries are the United States, Spain, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Belgium and Sweden.

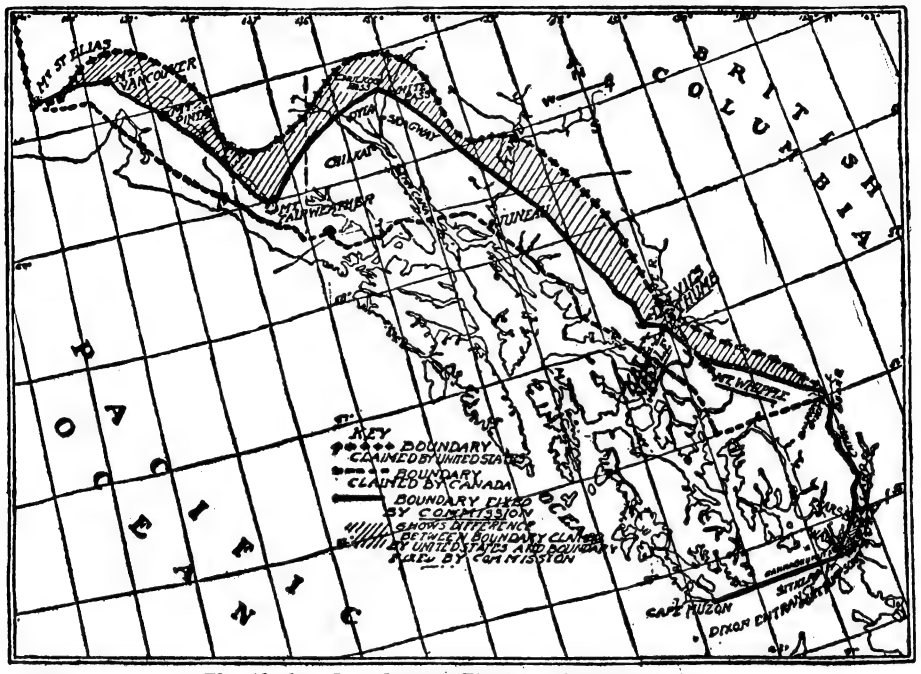
The sittings of these commissions are entirely distinct from the tribunal at The Hague appointed to consider the preferential claims of Germany, Great Britain and Italy.

W. W. Bainbridge was appointed United States Commissioner, to act with Dr. Jose de Paul, who was chosen representative for Venezuela. Harry Barge, of Holland, was appointed by Queen Wilhelmina to act as umpire. The other members of this particular commission are W. A. Fitzsimmons, secretary to Commissioner Bainbridge; R. Dolge, secretary to the Commission; Robert C. Morris, United States agent; Mr. Doyle, secretary to the United States agent; Padron Uztariz, secretary of the Venezuelan Commission, and Dr. Arroyo, Venezuelan agent.

The largest of the American claims was a demand of the Orinoco Steamboat Company for $1,200,000 for

services rendered in transporting Government officials, troops and freight, and also for damages incurred by the seizure, detention and destruction of some of its boats during the revolution. Other claims were of a miscellaneous character, such as the running off of cattle from American ranches, interference with mines owned by Americans and failure to pay interest on bonds. Two women presented claims on account of loss of their husbands in certain Venezuelan revolutions. Some of the American claims run back nearly fifty years, and are declared by Venezuela to be outlawed on account of a protocol signed in 1868 which established a mixed commission to hear claims pending between the United States and Venezuela. A provision specified that all claims not submitted to the commission within one year from that date would thereby lapse.

Consideration of the claims has been necessarily slow, but has proceeded without notable friction. By the protocols commissions are directed to complete their work within six months from June 1.



The Alaskan Boundary as Fixed by the Commission.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DECISION.

The Alaskan Boundary Commission, sitting at London, reached an agreement on October 17, whereby all the American claims were sustained, except those in relation to the Portland Canal, in which Canada won.

The main point in the dispute between the United States and the Dominion of Canada turned on the question whether the thirty marine leagues mentioned in the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 were to be reckoned from the outer littoral of the outlying islands, or from the sinuous coast line of the mainland. By the decision of the commission, to which Messrs. Aylesworth and Lette, the Canadian Commissioners, refused to subscribe, the latter construction was taken, barring Canada from communication with the Pacific save at and near the southern terminus of the boundary, where the commission gave her Pearse and Wales islands, at the juncture of Observatory Inlet and Portland Canal. These islands have a strategic value with reference to Port Simpson, which is to be the Pacific terminus of the trans-Canadian railroad, and to Nasoga Harbor, from which the British Columbia, Northern & McKenzie Valley Railroad has been projected to run through Canadian territory to Dawson City and beyond.

Had it not been for the liberal-mindedness of Lord Alverstone, the third British member of the commission, there would have been no decision reached; nor, in fact, would there have been a mixed tribunal formed of Americans and British only.

Canadian newspapers claimed that there was unanimous dissatisfaction throughout the Dominion at the action of the British Government in the matter of the decision. The Halifax Chronicle, in an editorial published on October 28, said that there were but two courses open to Canada—complete legislative independence within the empire, acknowledging the sovereignty of the King of England alone, or the status of an independent nation. This paper said there was much in favor of the latter step in particular, as it would free Canada from the danger of ever becoming embroiled with the United States on account of its European connection, and at the same time would secure for the Dominion the benefit of the protection of the Monroe Doctrine.

The decision of the commission is not legally binding until it has been embodied in a treaty which, like other treaties, will have to be ratified by both countries concerned.

Bureau of the American Republics.

The Bureau of the American Republics was organized as a result of the first international conference of the American Republics, held April 14, 1890, and is to disseminate knowledge regarding each Republic represented. Especial attention is paid to industrial and commercial lines, with the view of increasing interest in the Republics and to bringing about better relations. In March, 1902, a reorganization of the bureau took place at a meeting held in Washington, and several resolutions as to its policy were adopted. The bureau is under the control of a governing board, composed of the diplomatic representatives of all the Governments of the Republics accredited to the Government of the United States and of the Secretary of State of the United States, who is chairman of the governing board. Applicants for membership to the bureau must pass an examination provided by a committee from the board. It was agreed to continue the publication of the monthly bulletin, and decided that as soon as the advertising contracts then existing expired the publication of advertisements in the bulletin should cease.

Countries of the World, Their Rulers, Area and Population.

Country.	Area, Sq. M.	Estimated Population.	Ruler.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	150,000	3,500,000*	Menelik II	Emperor	1843	Mar. 12, 1889
Afghanistan	216,000	4,500,000*	Habibulla Khan	Ameer	1871	Oct. 3, 1901
Andorra	175	6,000*	Council of 24			Oct., 1899
Annam (f)	52,100	6,124,000‖	Thanh Thai	King		Jan. 31, 1889
Argentine Republic	1,135,840	4,794,149‖	Julio A. Roca	President	1842	Oct. 12, 1898
Austria	115,903	26,150,708†	Franz Josef I	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Baluchistan (d)	132,315	1,049,808‖	Mir Mahmud	Khan of Khelat		1893
Belgium	11,373	6,693,548†	Leopold II	King of Belg'ns.	Apr. 9, 1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bhutan	20,000	250,000*	Pam Sangay Dorgi	Deb Raja.		
Bokhara (j)	92,300	1,250,000*	Syed Abdul Ahad	Ameer		Nov. 12, 1885
Bolivia	983,982	1,852,657*	Jose Manuel Pando	President	Oct. 25, 1849	Oct. 25, 1899
Brazil	3,218,130	14,333,915‡	F. de P. R. Alves	President		Nov. 15, 1902
Brunei (d)	15,000	45,000*	Hassim Jalud Alam Akamadin	Sultan		
Bulgaria (h)	37,860	3,744,283†	Ferdinand	Prince	Feb. 26, 1861	July 7, 1887
Cambodia (f)	37,400	1,103,000‖	Norodom	King.		
Chili	279,901	2,712,145§	German Riesco	President	1851	Sept. 18, 1901
China	4,277,170	426,047,325*	Kuang-Hsu (his aunt rules)	Emperor	Aug. 15, 1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia	504,000	8,878,600*‡	J. M. Marroquin	President		1900
Congo Ind. States (k)	900,000	30,000,000*	Baron Wahis	Gov.-General.		
Costa Rica	18,400	243,205*†	Ascension Esquival	President		May 8, 1902
Crete (h)	2,950	301,577*	Pr. George of Greece	High Com'r	June 12, 1869	Nov. 26, 1898
Cuba	36,000	1,600,000*	T. Estrada Palma	President		May 20, 1902
Denmark	15,360	2,464,700†	Christian IX	King	Apr. 8, 1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Dominican Republic	18,045	610,000§§	Alejandro Wos-y-Gil	President		1903
Ecuador	116,000	1,400,000*	Gen. Leonidas Plaza	President		Nov., 1901
Egypt (h)	400,000	9,734,405*•	Abbas II	Khedive	July 14, 1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France	207,054	38,961,945‖	Emile Loubet	President	Dec. 31, 1838	Feb. 18, 1899
German Empire	208,830	56,367,178†	William II	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	134,603	34,472,509	William II	King	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Bavaria	29,282	6,176,057	Otto (a)	King	Apr. 27, 1848	June 13, 1886
Saxony	5,787	4,202,216	George	King	Aug. 8, 1832	June 19, 1902
Wurtemberg	7,528	2,169,480	William II	King	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Baden	5,821	1,676,944	Frederick	Grand Duke	Sept. 9, 1826	Sept. 5, 1856
Hesse	2,965	1,119,893	Ernest Louis	Grand Duke	Nov. 25, 1868	Mar. 13, 1892
Anhalt	906	316,085	Frederick	Duke	Apr. 29, 1831	May 22, 1871
Brunswick	1,424	464,333	Prince Albrecht	Regent	May 8, 1837	Oct. 21, 1885
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,135	607,770	Frederick Francis	Grand Duke	Apr. 9, 1882	Apr. 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	102,602	Frederick William	Grand Duke	Oct. 17, 1819	Sept. 6, 1860
Oldenburg	2,479	399,180	Frederick Augustus	Grand Duke	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	755	229,550	Charles Edward	Duke	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900
Waldeck	433	57,918	Frederick	Prince	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Saxe-Altenburg	511	194,914	Ernest	Duke	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	362,873	William Ernest	Grand Duke	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Saxe-Meiningen	953	250,731	George II	Duke	Apr. 2, 1826	Sept. 20, 1866
Lippe	469	138,952	Charles Alexander	Prince	Jan. 16, 1831	Mar. 20, 1895
Schwarzburg-Sond.	333	80,898	Charles Gunther	Prince	Aug. 7, 1830	July 17, 1880
Schwarzburg-Rud.	363	93,059	Gunther	Prince	Aug. 21, 1852	Jan. 19, 1890
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	43,132	George	Prince	Oct. 10, 1846	May 8, 1862
Reuss, senior branch	122	68,396	Henry XXIV	Prince	Mar. 20, 1878	Apr. 19, 1902
Reuss, junior branch	319	139,210	Henry XIV	Prince	May 28, 1832	July 14, 1867
Alsace-Lorraine	5,600	1,719,470	Pr. Hermann Ernst von Hohenlohe	Statthalter	Aug. 31, 1832	Oct. 30, 1894
Gt. Britain and Ireland	120,979	41,952,510‖	Edward VII	King	Nov. 9, 1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Greece	25,014	2,433,806*†	George	K'g of Hellenes	Dec. 24, 1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Guatemala	48,290	1,574,340†	M Estrada Cabrera	President		Oct. 2, 1898
Haiti	10,204	1,294,400*	Gen. Alexis Nord	President		Dec. 22, 1902
Honduras	46,250	587,500†	Manuel Bonilla	President	1847	Feb. 1, 1899
Hungary	125,430	19,122,340†	Franz Josef I	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Iceland (i)	39,756	78,470‖	Magnus Stephensen	Governor.		
India	1,087,404	231,898,807‖	Edward VII	Emperor	Nov. 9, 1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Italy	110,550	32,475,253‖	Victor Em'anuel III	King	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	147,655	44,260,604¶	Mutsuhito	Mikado	Nov. 3, 1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Johor	9,000	200,000*	Ibrahim	Sultan.		
Khiva (j)	22,320	800,000*	Seyid Mahomed Rahim	Khan	1845	1865
Korea	82,000	14,000,000*	Yi Hiung	Emperor		1864
Liberia	35,000	2,060,000*	Arthur Barclay	President		Dec, 1901
Liechtenstein	65	9,477‖	Johann II	Prince	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858
Luxemburg	998	236,543†	Adolphus	Grand Duke	July 24, 1817	Nov. 23, 1890
Mexico	767,005	13,545,462†	Porfirio Diaz (b)	President		Dec. 1, 1896
Monaco	8	15,180†	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	3,630	228,000*	Nicholas	Prince	Oct. 7, 1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco	219,000	5,000,000*	Muley Abdul Aziz	Sultan	Feb. 24, 1878	June 6, 1894
Nepal	50,000	4,000,000*	Shamsher Jang Bahadur	Maharajah	Aug. 8, 1875	May 17, 1881
Netherlands (The)	12,648	5,263,232‖	Wilhelmina	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	49,200	380,000§	Jose Santos Zelaya	President.		June, 1893
Norway	124,130	2,239,880†	Oscar II	King	Jan. 21, 1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Oman	82,000	1,500,000*	Seyyid Feysal bin Turki	Sultan	1864	June 4, 1888
Paraguay	157,000	530,103¶	Juan A. Ezcurra	President		1902
Persia	628,000	9,500,000*	Muzaffer-ed-Din	Shah	Mar. 25, 1850	May 1, 1896
Peru	695,733	4,609,999*†	Manuel Candamo	President		Sept. 18, 1903
Portugal	36,038	5,428,659†	Carlos	King	Sept. 28, 1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Roumania	50,720	5,912,520¶	Charles	King	Apr. 20, 1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Russia	8,660,395	141,000,000	Nicholas II	Czar (Emperor)	May 18, 1868	Nov. 1, 1894
Salvador	7,225	1,006,848‖	P. Jose Escalon	President		Mar. 1, 1903
San Marino (g)	38	11,000¶	Two Regents and a Council of 60			
Sarawak (d)	50,000	600,000*	Sir Chas. J. Brooke	Rajah	June 3, 1829	June 11, 1868
Servia	18,630	2,493,700†	Peter	King	July 12, 1850	June 15, 1903
Siam	236,000	5,000,000*	Chulalongkorn I	King	Sept. 21, 1853	Oct. 1, 1868
Spain	190,050	18,618,086†	Alfonso XIII	King	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	172,876	5,175,228‖	Oscar II	King	Jan 21, 1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Switzerland	15,976	3,315,443†	Adolph Deucher	President		Dec. 21, 1902
Tonga (d)	390	18,959*	George II	King	June 18, 1874	Mar. 1899
Tonquin (f)	46,400	7,000,000*	Hoang-lao Khai	Regent.		
Tripoli (h)	400,000	1,000,000*	Hafiz Mehemet Pacha	Governor		July, 1900

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, THEIR RULERS, ETC.—Continued.

Country.	Area, Sq. M.	Estimated Population.	Ruler.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Tunis (f)	51,000	1,900,000*	Sidi Mohamed, el Haidi Pasha	Bey	June 24, 1855	June 11, 1902
Turkey	1,115,046	24,931,600*	Abdul Hamid II.	Sultan	Sept. 21, 1842	Aug. 31, 1876
Uganda (d)	80,000	4,000,000*	Daudi Chua	Kabaka		
U. S. of America	3,692,125	76,303,387†	Theodore Roosevelt	President	Oct. 27, 1858	Sept. 14, 1901
Uruguay	72,210	964,600*	Jose B. Ordonez	President		1903
Venezuela	593,943	2,323,527‖	Cypriano Castro	President		1900
Witu (d)	1,200	15,000*	Omari bin Hamed	Sultan		1895
Zanzibar (d)	1,020	200,000*	Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud	Sultan	1884	July 29, 1902

*Latest estimate. †1900. ‡1890. §1895. ‖1901. **1897. ††1896. ‡‡Ecclesiastical enumeration. §§1898. *†1892. *‡1881. †§1903. ¶1899. (a) Insane; country governed by Prince Luitpold as regent. (b) Has served six terms. (d) Under Great Britain. (e) 1891. (f) Under France. (g) Under Italy. (h) Under Turkey. (i) Under Denmark. (j) Under Russia. (k) Under Belgium.

The Colonial Divisions of the World.

The following tables show how the colonies of the world have been divided between the various nations:

AFRICA.

Colony.	Governing Country and Form of Government	Area, Sq. M.	Population.	Colony.	Governing Country and Form of Government	Area, Sq. M.	Population.
Algeria	French colony	184,474	4,739,300	Mayotte	French possession	140	11,640
Algerian Sah'a	French possessions	123,500	50,000	Military Ter's.	French possession	700,000	4,000,000
Angola	Portuguese pos'ions	484,800	4,119,000	Portuguese E. Africa	Portuguese posses'n	301,000	3,120,000
Ascension	Brit. Crown colony	35	430	Natal and Zululand	British institutions.	34,019	902,365
Azores and Madeira Is.	Portuguese province	1,510	407,002	Nigeria	British protectorate.	400,000	25,000,000
Basutoland	Brit. Crown colony	10,293	264,100	Nossi-Be	French possession	130	9,500
Bechuanaland	British protectorate	286,200	100,500	Orange River	British possession	48,330	207,500
Brit. E. Africa	British protectorate	1,000,000	2,500,000	Princes and St. Thomas Is.	Portuguese posses'n	360	42,103
Brit. C. Africa	British protectorate	42,217	900,615	Reunion	French possession	966	173,200
Brit. S. Africa (Rhodesia)	British protectorate	425,728	1,075,000	Rio de Oro and Adrar	Spanish possession	243,000	100,000
Canary Is.	Spanish province	2,808	334,521	Sahara	French possession	1,544,000	2,550,000
Cape Colony	British protectorate	276,775	2,433,000	St. Helena	Brit. Crown colony.	47	3,342
Cape Verde Is.	Portuguese province	1,480	147,424	St. Marie	French possession	64	7,670
Ceuta	Spanish province	13	5,090	Senegal	French possession	80,000	1,800,000
Comoro Is.	French protectorate	620	47,000	Seychelles	Brit. Crown colony.	148	19,343
Congo In. St's.	Belgian protectorate	900,000	30,000,000	Sierra Leone	Brit. Crown colony.	4,000	77,000
Dahomey	French possession	60,000	1,000,000	Somali Coast, British	British protectorate.	75,000	
Egypt	Turkish tributary	400,000	9,734,405	Somali Coast, French	French possession	45,000	200,000
Eritrea, etc.	Italian possession	42,000	329,516	Somali Coast, Italian	Italian possession	100,000	400,000
Fernando Po, etc.	Spanish possession	850	23,709	Togoland	German protectorate	33,700	900,000
French Congo	French possession	1,160,000	10,000,000	Transvaal Colony	British possession	119,140	1,094,100
Gambia	Brit. Crown colony	69	13,500	Tripoli	Turkish tributary	398,000	800,000
Ger. E. Africa	German protectorate	384,180	8,000,000	Tristan da Cuhna	Brit Crown colony.	45	100
German S. W. Africa	German protectorate	322,450	200,000	Tunis	French protectorate.	51,000	1,900,000
Gold Coast	Brit. Crown colony	40,000	1,500,000	Uganda	British protectorate.	140,000	3,000,000
Guinea, Fr'ch.	French possession	95,000	2,200,000	Zanzibar and Pemba	British protectorate.	1,020	200,000
Guinea, Portuguese	Portuguese possess'n	4,440	820,000				
Ivory Coast	French possession	116,000	2,000,000				
Kamerun	German protectorate	191,130	3,500,000				
Lagos	Brit. Crown colony	3,460	85,600				
Madagascar	French possession	227,950	2,505,240				
Mauritius, etc.	Brit Crown colony.	729	378,040				

ASIA.

Colony.	Governing Country and Form of Government	Area, Sq. M.	Population.	Colony.	Governing Country and Form of Government	Area, Sq. M.	Population.
Aden and Perim	Brit. Crown colony.	80	41,222	Jungaria	Chinese dependency.	147,950	600,000
Anam	French protectorate.	52,100	6,124,000	Kiauchau Bay.	German possession	200	60,000
Bahrein Is.	British protectorate	273	68,000	Khiva	Russian dependency	22,320	800,000
Baluchistan	British protectorate	130,000	500,000	Kwang Tung	Russian possession		
Bokhara	Russian dependency	92,000	1,250,000	Macao	Portuguese posses'n	4	78,627
Cambodia	French protectorate	37,400	1,500,000	Malay Fed. States	British protectorate	27,500	512,342
Ceylon	British institutions.	25,365	3,578,333	Manchuria	Chinese depende'cy*	363,610	8,500,000
Cochin China	French possession	22,000	2,968,600	Mongolia	Chinese depende'cy*	1,367,600	2,580,000
Cypress	British administr'n.	3,584	227,900	Pescadores Is.	Japanese depende'cy	85	52,400
East Turkestan	Chinese dependency.	550,340	1,200,000	Samos	Turkish tributary	180	54,830
Formosa	Japanese depend'cy.	13,455	2,745,000	Sikkim	British protectorate.	2,818	30,458
Goa	Portuguese posses'n.	1,390	494,836	Straits Settlements	Brit. Crown colony.	1,472	572,249
Hong Kong	Brit. Crown colony.	407	386,159	Thibet	Chinese dependency	463,200	6,430,000
India, British.	Brit. Crown colony.	1,087,404	231,898,807	Tonquin and Laos	French possession	144,400	7,641,900
India, French.	French possession	196	273,000				
India, Portuguese	Portuguese posses'n.	1,558	572,290				

*Military occupation by Russia.

EUROPE.

Colony.	Governing Country and Form of Government	Area, Sq. M.	Population.	Colony.	Governing Country and Form of Government	Area, Sq. M.	Population.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Austro-Hun. prot'e.	23,262	1,568,092	Faroe Is.	Danish colony	512	15,230
Bulgaria and E. Roumelia	Turkish tributary	38,080	3,744,283	Gibraltar	Brit. Crown colony.	2	27,460
Crete	Turkish suzerainty	3,326	303,543	Iceland	Danish province	39,756	78,470
				Malta and Gozo	British institutions.	117	188,141

COLONIAL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD.—Continued.

NORTH AMERICA.

Colony.	Governing Country and Form of Government	Area, Sq. M.	Population	Colony.	Governing Country and Form of Government	Area, Sq. M.	Population.
Alaska	U. S. territory	599,446	63,592	Jamaica and Turks Is.	Brit. Crown colony.	4,370	771,900
Bahamas	British institutions.	4,470	54,358	Martinique	French possession.	380	203,780
Barbados	British institutions.	166	195,600	Newfoundland and Labrador	British dependency.	162,200	217,100
Bermudas	British institutions.	20	17,535	Porto Rico	U. S. possession	3,606	953,243
Canada	British dependency.	3,048,710	5,371,315	St. Pierre and Miquelon	French possession.	92	6,250
Curacao, etc.	Dutch possession.	403	52,301	Trinidad and Tobago	Brit. Crown colony.	1,868	279,700
Danish W. Ind	Danish possession.	138	32,786	Windward Is.	British institutions.	500	162,800
Greenland	Danish possession.	46,740	10,516				
Guadeloupe, etc	French possession.	688	182,110				
Honduras, Brit	Brit. Crown colony.	7,560	37,650				
Leeward Is.	British institutions.	700	127,440				

SOUTH AMERICA.

Falkland Is.	Brit. Crown colony.	7,500	2,076	Guiana, French	French colony	30,500	32,910
Guiana, British	British institutions.	104,000	294,000	Guiana, Dutch.	Dutch possession	46,060	68,968

OCEANIA.

Bismarck Archipelago	German possession.	20,000	188,000	New Guinea, Dutch	Dutch possession	195,653	599,208
Borneo, Brit, N	British protectorate.	31,106	175,000	New Zealand	British dependency.	104,470	787,660
Borneo, Dutch.	Dutch possession.	212,737	1,180,578	Philippine Is.	U. S. possession	119,542	8,000,000
Caroline Is, and Palaos	German possession.	810	42,000	Queensland	British dependency.	668,500	510,520
Celebes Is.	Dutch possession.	71,470	1,197,860	Samoan Is. (Savaii and Upolu)	German possession.	1,000	29,100
Fiji and Rotumah Is.	Brit. Crown colony.	7,740	120,950	Samoan Is. (Tutuila and Manua)	U. S. possession	79	5,800
Guam	U. S. possession.	150	9,000	Society Is., etc	French possession,	1,520	29,000
Hawaii	U. S. territory	6,449	154,000	Solomon Is.	German possession.	4,200	45,000
Java and Madura	Dutch possession.	50,354	28,745,698	S. Australia	British dependency.	903,700	364,800
Kaiser Wilhelm Land	German protectorate	70,000	110,000	Sumatra	Dutch possession	161,612	3,209,067
Marianne Is.	German possession.	250	2,000	Tasmania	British dependency.	26,215	174,230
Marquesas Is.	French possession.	480	4,280	Timor, Dutch	Dutch possession	44,374	978,267
Marshall Is.	German possession.	150	13,000	Timor, Portuguese	Portuguese posses'n.	7,458	300,000
N Caledonia	French possession.	7,650	51,415	Victoria	British dependency.	87,890	1,208,710
New Guinea, British	Brit. Crown colony.	90,540	350,000	W. Australia	British dependency.	975,920	194,800

Principal Countries of the World—Their Financial Condition.

(From the latest information in the possession of the Bureau of Statistics.)

Country.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Receipts (+); of Expenditure (—).	Total Debt.	Debt Per Capita.	Interest and Other Charges; Budget Estimate.	Total Stock of Money.	Money Per Capita.
Argentina	$63,339,188	$63,283,632	+ $55,556	$509,604,444	$128.85	$26,902,377	.....	....
Australia	167,335,000	161,738,000	+ 5,597,000	1,183,055,000	263.90	45,458,000	$134,700	$30.00
Austria-Hungary	73,659,000	[3]73,659,000	.....	1,154,791,000	25.80	51,175,285	433,900	9.69
Austria	215,237,000	215,208,000	+ 19,000	642,194,000	24.89	30,969,000	[4]	[4]
Hungary	209,001,000	208,509,000	+ 492,000	904,941,000	47.75	41,892,000	[4]	[4]
Belgium	85,494,672	83,883,860	+ 1,610,812	594,459,540	76.16	19,536,811	154,000	23.08
Bolivia	3,431,000	3,712,000	— 281,000	2,336,258		[2]115,000	.....	....
Brazil	90,152,000	70,061,000	+20,091,000	480,985,000	33.56	[2]21,500,000	.....	....
British colonies, [1].	79,956,595	81,071,024	— 1,114,429	265,541,000	26.43	[2]10,500,000	.....	....
Canada	51,030,000	42,975,000	+ 8,055,000	265,494,000	50.59	13,392,000	65,500	12.45
Chili	43,206,000	38,052,000	+ 5,154,000	113,240,000	36.41	965,455	.....	....
China	[2]73,500,000	[2]73,500,000	.....	287,123,500	.72	[2]12,000,000	750,000	1.87
Colombia	7,031,000	8,697,000	— 1,666,000	15,809,000	3.95	887,000	.....	....
Costa Rica	3,513,000	3,180,000	+ 333,000	13,124,000	43.75	[2]525,000	5,838	8.85
Denmark	19,247,008	20,619,361	— 1,372,353	55,795,724	24.15	1,891,812	27,600	11.94
Ecuador	3,564,000	3,620,000	— 56,000	7,882,435	6.21	1,090,000	2,991	2.36
Egypt	56,424,345	54,437,259	+ 1,987,086	500,402,729	53.61	20,063,637	36,400	3.89
France	691,349,500	691,291,192	+ 58,308	5,800,691,814	150.61	241,762,029	1,425,900	37.01
Germ. Empire	471,002,000	489,804,000	—18,802,000	557,626,622	9.96	18,283,441	1,080,100	19.53
Germ. States	1,021,411,300	1,027,135,300	.....	2,614,906,000	46.39	107,281,000	.....	....
Greece	13,650,533	13,626,200	+ 24,233	168,548,444	69.25	6,293,730	30,700	12.66
Guatemala	2,687,000	2,643,000	+ 44,000	20,826,507	13.23	[2]950,000	.....	....
Honduras	1,114,429	1,119,295	— 4,866	89,376,920	219.6	1,125,190	.....	....
India, British	328,955,934	316,103,507	+12,852,427	1,031,603,705	4.01	33,971,400	443,900	2.00
Italy	317,349,332	313,276,071	+ 4,073,261	2,583,983,780	81.11	114,177,185	316,800	9.93
Japan	121,433,725	119,934,893	+ 1,498,832	206,799,994	4.73	18,126,702	157,000	3.58
Mexico	29,267,131	26,035,775	+ 3,231,356	168,771,428	13.36	10,699,689	169,000	13.37
Netherlands	58,323,000	60,922,000	— 2,599,000	466,419,294	90.74	14,117,838	122,400	23.81
Nicaragua	[2]1,459,950	[2]2,433,250	— 973,300	4,901,819	9.80	[2]200,000	.....	....
Norway	21,457,420	20,912,308	+ 545,112	53,211,122	25.08	1,423,884	16,400	7.72
Paraguay	844,000	892,000	— 48,000	19,972,000	30.45	[2]800,000	.....	....
Peru	5,914,000	6,072,000	— 168,000	20,321,784	4.41	[2]900,000	.....	....
Portugal	56,363,000	59,237,000	— 2,784,000	670,221,374	143.82	21,550,320	89,100	19.12
Roumania	28,001,000	29,249,000	— 1,248,000	280,136,991	47.37	17,904,996	21,800	3.68
Russia	891,772,000	921,068,000	—29,296,000	3,167,320,000	24.56	141,519,000	896,200	6.95
Servia	15,144,548	14,842,8.5	+ 301,723	81,972,118	33.43	3,907,478	6,500	2.70
Spain	170,998,000	174,752.000	— 3,754,000	1,727,994,620	95.53	80,782,000	478,300	26.51
Sweden	39,043,000	39,043,000	.....	85,154,320	16.71	3,173,388	51,200	10.03
Switzerland	19,392,000	18,924,000	+ 468,000	15,919,219	5.10	820,000	55,200	17.69
Turkey	81,893,462	81,553,341	+ 360,121	726,511,195	29.25	28,419,600	90,000	3.62
United Kingdom	583,201,360	650,258,113	—67,056,753	3,060,926,304	74.83	112,985,531	710,900	17.36
Uruguay	16,608,000	16,608,000	.....	124,374,189	148.06	6,056,000	.....	....
Venezuela	6,452,000	8,790,000	— 2,338,000	37,725,814	14.51	1,949,686	3,854	1.48
Totals	$5,218,797,132	$5,285,577,906		$31,094,348,047		$1,180,762,454		

[1]Except Australia, Canada and British India. [2]Estimated. [3]Does not include debt charge nor military expenditures in Bosnia and Herzegovina. [4]Included with Austria-Hungary.

Principal Countries of the World—Their Commerce.

Year.	Country.	Capitals.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (—) or exports (+).	Commerce with the United States, 1903. Exports from the U. S.	Imports Into the U. S.
1902	Argentina	Buenos Ayres	$99,432,882	$173,204,692	+ $73,771,810	$11,430,496	$9,463,832
1901	*Australia	Melbourne (tem.)	206,504,316	241,794,530	+ 35,290,214	32,748,580	6,969,017
1902	Austria-Hungary	Vienna	349,283,319	387,525,845	+ 38,242,526	7,209,855	10,578,702
1902	Belgium	Brussels	439,282,000	358,464,000	— 80,818,000	47,073,160	22,766,830
1900	Bolivia	La Paz	5,844,723	15,618,068	+ 68,131,000	49,107	1,500
1902	Bulgaria	Sofia	13,751,000	20,011,000	+ 6,260,000	.....	.....
1900	Brazil	Rio Janerio	†97,330,000	165,461,000	— 68,131,000	10,738,748	67,216,348
1902	Canada	Ottawa	196,480,190	196,019,763	— 460,427	109,828,167	37,942,258
1901	Chili	Santiago	50,844,865	62,723,425	+ 11,878,560	4,038,875	9,377,313
1902	China	Peking	198,363,896	134,720,216	— 63,643,680	18,603,369	26,769,612
1898	Colombia	Bogota	10,695,000	18,487,000	+ 7,792,000	4,293,295	4,184,149
1901	Cuba	Havana	66,583,973	63,278,380	— 3,305,593	21,769,572	62,341,942
1900	Costa Rica	San Jose	5,633,212	5,883,133	+ 219,921	1,858,604	3,731,523
1901	Denmark	Copenhagen	106,371,000	78,290,000	— 28,081,000	47,073,160	22,766,830
1900	Ecuador	Quito	6,541,000	7,509,000	+ 968,000	1,353,162	1,726,851
1902	Egypt	Cairo	73,229,003	87,080,846	+ 13,851,843	.....	.....
1902	France	Paris	852,235,000	817,725,000	— 34,510,000	77,542,436	91,060,702
1902	Germany	Berlin	1,340,178,000	1,113,313,000	— 226,865,000	193,555,495	119,837,908
1902	Greece	Athens	26,034,000	15,466,000	— 10,568,363	330,544	1,326,935
1901	Guatemala	New Guatemala	3,127,000	1,212,000	— 1,915,000	1,128,045	2,400,063
1900	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	1,074,000	2,635,600	+ 1,561,600	956,163	1,373,131
1902	India (British)	Calcutta	255,562,992	408,431,355	+ 152,868,363	4,795,411	49,774,589
1900	India (French)	.....	36,575,997	30,512,766	— 6,063,231	131,692	10
1899	India (Dutch)	.....	67,754,424	100,631,839	+ 32,877,415	1,194,510	16,277,606
1902	Italy	Rome	342,718,351	284,174,782	— 58,543,569	35,022,060	36,368,860
1902	Japan	Tokio	135,117,083	127,326,158	— 7,790,925	20,924,862	44,142,562
1902	‡Mexico	City of Mexico	65,162,700	75,753,714	+ 10,590,714	42,227,786	41,254,542
1901	Netherlands	The Hague	815,441,770	695,762,588	— 119,679,182	78,245,419	22,710,673
1900-1	Nicaragua	Managua	3,445,000	3,888,000	+ 443,000	1,399,696	1,862,217
1902	Norway	Christiania	78,869,000	45,146,500	— 33,722,500	Included with Sweden.	
1900	Paraguay	Asuncion	1,838,710	2,064,290	+ 225,580	13,021	2,887
1900	Peru	Lima	11,276,412	21,889,512	+ 10,613,102	2,071,411	2,703,643
1900-1	Philippines	Manila	30,279,406	23,214,948	— 7,064,458	4,038,909	11,372,584
1902	Portugal	Lisbon	60,459,000	31,868,000	— 28,591,000	3,652,194	3,488,185
1900	Roumania	Bucharest	41,878,274	54,040,083	+ 12,161,809	256,927	6,554
1901	Russia	St. Petersburg	322,583,062	368,955,242	+ 46,372,180	16,122,628	9,239,781
1900	Servia	Belgrade	10,427,255	12,838,738	+ 2,411,483	.....	25,263
1900	Siam	Bangkok	12,538,732	15,026,871	+ 2,488,139	.....	.....
1902	Spain	Madrid	154,106,704	142,314,384	— 11,792,320	17,626,084	8,474,528
1901	Sweden	Stockholm	123,195,000	94,736,000	— 28,459,000	10,160,874	4,905,234
1902	Switzerland	Berne	217,802,568	168,740,886	— 49,061,682	205,647	21,185,378
1898	Turkey	Constantinople	103,109,757	64,875,793	— 38,233,964	773,032	10,570,006
1902	United Kingdom	London	2,571,416,135	1,379,282,731	—1,192,133,404	524,691,638	191,666,505
1902	§United Colonies	.....	400,595,145	283,731,024	— 116,863,221	70,796,413	36,710,955
1902	Uruguay	Montevideo	24,565,000	33,656,000	+ 9,091,000	1,505,100	2,981,632
1898	Venezuela	Caracas	8,457,977	17,962,257	+ 9,504,280	1,878,202	5,312,954

* Exclusive of intercolonial trade, but includes specie. † Estimated. ‡ Includes bullion and specie. § Except Australia, Canada and British India.

Table Showing the Debt, Gold, Silver and Paper Money, and Money Per Capita of Various Countries of the World.

(Prepared from the latest reports of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.)

Country.	Total Debt in United States Currency.	Stocks of Money (000 Omitted). Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.	Total.	Money per Capita. Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
Argentina	$509,604,444	.....	.....	124,953	.....	.....	.....	$31.50	.....
Australia	1,183,055,000	128,600	6,100	.....	134,700	$28.68	$1.36	.....	$30.00
Austria-Hungary	1,154,791,000	244,300	96,300	93,300	433,900	5.46	2.15	2.08	9.69
Austria	642,194,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary	904,941,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	504,459,540	21,100	40,000	92,900	154,000	3.16	5.99	13.93	23.08
Bolivia	2,336,258	.....	.....	4,052	.....	.....	.....	2.06	.....
Brazil	480,985,000	.....	.....	140,735	.....	.....	.....	9.82	.....
British Colonies, n. e. s.	265,541,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	265,494,000	20,000	5,000	40,500	65,500	3.79	.95	7.71	12.45
Chili	113,240,000	.....	.....	18,658	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....
China	287,123,500	.....	750,000	.....	750,000	.....	1.87	.....	1.87
Colombia	15,809,000	.....	.....	18,729	.....	.....	.....	4.68	.....
Costa Rica	13,124,000	.....	2,300	3,538	5,838	.....	7.67	1.18	8.85
Denmark	55,795,724	15,800	5,600	6,200	27,600	6.84	2.42	2.68	11.94
Ecuador	7,882,435	.....	1,090	1,901	2,991	.....	.87	1.49	2.36
Egypt	500,402,729	30,000	6,400	.....	36,400	3.21	.68	.....	3.89
France	5,800,691,814	810,600	421,200	194,100	1,425,900	21.05	10.93	5.03	37.01
German Empire	557,626,622	697,900	208,400	173,800	1,080,100	12.46	3.97	3.10	19.53
German States	2,015,058,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	168,548,444	400	1,500	28,800	30,700	.17	.62	11.87	12.66
Guatemala	20,826,507	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	1.78	.....
Honduras	89,376,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India, British	1,031,603,705	22,200	389,300	32,400	443,900	.10	1.76	.14	2.00
India, French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India, Dutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	2,583,983,780	98,000	43,000	174,900	316,800	3.07	1.38	5.48	9.93
Japan	206,799,994	61,000	26,100	69,900	157,000	1.39	.59	1.60	3.58
Mexico	168,771,428	8,600	106,000	54,400	169,000	.68	8.39	4.30	13.37
Netherlands	466,419,294	27,500	53,400	41,500	122,400	5.35	10.39	8.07	23.81
Nicaragua	4,901,819	.....	.....	858	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....
Norway	53,211,132	8,600	2,400	5,400	16,400	4.05	1.13	2.54	7.72
Paraguay	19,972,000	.....	.....	4,579	.....	.....	.....	6.98	.....
Peru	20,321,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	670,221,374	5,200	9,800	74,100	89,100	1.12	2.10	15.90	19.12

DEBT AND MONEY PER CAPITA, ETC.—Continued.

Country.	Total Debt in United States Currency.	Stock of Money (000 Omitted).				Money per Capita.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
Roumania	280,136,991	7,100	600	14,100	21,800	1.20	.10	2.38	3.68
Russia	3,167,320,000	791,700	104,500	.....	896,200	6.14	.81	.....	6.95
Servia	81,972,118	1,500	1,700	3,300	6,500	.61	.69	1.34	2.70
Spain	1,727,994,620	77,200	243,700	157,400	478,300	4.26	13.47	8.64	26.37
Sweden	85,154,320	13,400	6,800	31,000	51,200	2.62	1.33	6.08	10.03
Switzerland	15,919,219	24,000	10,700	20,500	55,200	7.69	3.43	6.57	17.69
Turkey	726,511,195	50,000	40,000	.....	90,000	2.01	1.61	.....	3.62
United Kingdom	3,060,926,304	486,700	111,900	112,300	710,900	11.89	2.73	2.74	17.36
United States	969,457,241	1,192,395	670,540	437,362	2,300,297	15.07	8.48	5.53	29.08
Uruguay	124,374,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	37,725,814	2,310	1,544	.....	3,854	.89	.59	.....	1.48
Total	$31,063,505,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Armies of the World.

Countries.	System of Service.	Service Liability (Years).	Cost.[1]	Composition of the Army.					Strength on Peace Footing.		Guns.	On War Footing.	
				Corps.	Regiments of Infantry.	Regiments of Cavalry.	Regiments of Artillery.	Other Sections.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.
Abyssinia*	V.	...	[8]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Afghanistan*	Co.	[8]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,000	200	.....	70,000
Argentine Rep.	Co.	25	.....	.....	15	11	8	4	1,692	16,687	.....	.....	250,000
Austro-Hungary.	Co.	22	$59,000,000	15	102	44	56	3	26,189	335,498	1,048	.....	.....
Landwehr	.....	...	.....	.....	36	6	.....	.....	2,661	25,068	.....	.....	.....
Honvedseg	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,648	25,227	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	V &C.	19	11,233,607	.....	17	8	8	3	3,474	47,745	204	4,499	143,194
Bolivia	Co.	...	254,894	.....	2[2]	2	2	1	.....	92,975	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	Co.&C.	‡	17,000,000	.....	40[2]	14	6	2	.....	28,160	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria	Co.	25	4,000,000*	.....	24	5	6	1	2,451	40,101	312	.....	126,970
Chili	Co.	25	47,570	.....	10	8	7 [4]	1 [4]	.....	17,385	.....	.....	150,000
China	V.	...	15,000,000	2	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	.....	300,000	.....	.....	1,000,000
Colombia	C.&V.	[8]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Congo In. States	C.&V.	...	.....	.....	23[3]	.....	.....	.....	207	13,650	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica	C.&V.	32	10,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,600	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	Co.	16	2,500,000	2	10	5	3	3	824	8,945	128	1,448	60,184
Ecuador	C.&V.	[8]	3,000,000	.....	2[5]	1	2	...	221	3,120	9	.....	.....
Egypt	Co.	...	2,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755	17,609	.....	150	95,000
France	Co.	25	143,096,473	20	175	16	40	2	28,998	489,241	3,270	60,000	3,500,000
Germany	Co.	28	128,745,000	23	216	95	112	4	24,267	576,400	4,500	63,000	4,000,000
Great Britain	V.	12	454,334,120†	.....	174[3]	31	190	2	19,978	622,037†	1,500	.....	1,276,400
Greece	Co.	30	3,571,721	3	10	3	3	2	1,912	20,040	180	.....	82,125
Guatemala	C.&V.	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673	57,075	.....	.....	.....
Haiti	C.&V.	11	600,000*	.....	7	1[5]	5[5]	2	.....	6,828	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	C.&V.	19	600,000*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611	2,900	.....	.....	46,400
Italy	Co.	19	46,982,457	12	96	24	24	3	13,640	264,516	1,725	36,240	3,323,446
Japan	C.	28	40,000,000*	12	48[3]	12	17	5	8,046	158,214	700	11,611	632,000
Korea	C.&V.	...	1,000,000*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	17,000	.....	.....	.....
Liberia	Co.&V.	[8]	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	C.&V.	34[8]	14,000,000	.....	32[3]	14	5[5]	2	3,318	26,011	.....	3,500	146,000
Montenegro‖	C.	[8]	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,000
Morocco	C.	[8]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,800	.....	.....	60,000
Nepal	C.	[8]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	51,000
Netherlands	C.&V.	30	8,500,000	.....	9	3	7	4	1,881	26,977	110	.....	140,000
Nicaragua	Co.	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	25,000
Norway	Co.	16	3,410,500	.....	20[3]	3[12]	8	2	900	30,000	65	1,700	80,000
Paraguay	C.&V.	15	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	82	1,500	25	.....	.....
Persia	I. L.	§	.....	.....	79[3]	23[3]	20[11]	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	150,000
Peru	C.	...	800,000*	.....	6[3]	7[12]	1	...	84	4,000	40	.....	.....
Portugal	C.&V.	15	6,500,000	.....	27	10	8	3	1,860	30,000	160	4,056	171,324
Roumania	Co.	18	7,544,000	4	34	6	14	4	3,377	116,000	402	3,948	168,000
Russia	Co.	22	241,977,900	21	213	114	51[11]	2	42,000	1,000,000	5,000	66,410	3,549,000
Salvador	C.&V.	[8]	600,000*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	30,000
Servia	Co.	25	3,694,868	5	20	3	6	2	1,248	21,200	192	.....	535,122
Siam	I. L.	...	400,000*	.....	8	5[10]	2[12]	...	.....	4,000	.....	.....	10,000
Spain	Co.	12	30,901,343	8	64	28	16	2	11,601	108,000	272	.....	700,000
Sweden	Co.	20	12,856,125	6	28	8	8	2	1,955	33,920	240	.....	497,238
Switzerland	Co.	30	5,677,000	4	20[3]	12[5]	8	4	1,387	152,262	.....	2,535	523,570
Turkey	Co.	20	19,754,661	7	154	38	222[10]	2	.....	700,600	1,200	.....	1,500,000
United States	V.	...	116,588,033	12[15]	30	15	1[14]	4	3,820	65,971	780[16]	11,772	215,749[13]
Uruguay	Co.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	60,000
Venezuela	C.&V.	...	1,500,000*	.....	4[3]	5	1	2	231	3,273	.....	.....	100,000

Meaning of abbreviations: V., Voluntary; Co., Compulsory; C., Conscription; I. L., Irregular levies.

NOTES.—*Estimated. †Including India. ‡Conscription system not yet in operation. ‖Montenegro has no regular standing army, but all inhabitants not physically unfit for service are compelled to train as soldiers and are liable to call in case of necessity. §The Shah has decreed that the army shall be raised by conscription, but this decree has never been enforced. [1]Based on budget estimate. [2]Battallions. [3]Companies. [4]The army has no unity, and there is little discipline. The weapons in use are obsolete. [5]Brigade. [6]Column. [7]Divided as follows: Regular army, 359,994; irregular army, 604,419; Indian army, 214,729; colonial forces, 97,306. [8]Every able-bodied male inhabitant liable. [9]Divided between various branches of the service, as the active army, the reserve, the territorial army and the territorial reserve. [10]The army is in an extremely crude condition, and the main dependence of the nation is placed upon its more modern marine infantry. [11]Batteries. [12]Squadrons. [13]By a law of 1901 the regular army can consist of not more than 100,000. In time of war the United States can raise an army of 10,845,268. [14]Corps. [15]Divisions. [16]Does not include field artillery. The general plan of seacoast defence is about half finished, and will require about fifteen years for its completion. The entire cost of the plan now being carried out will be about $100,000,000.

Officers Commanding the Armies of the World.

Following is a list of officers commanding the armies of the various countries of the world:

ABYSSINIA.—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor.

AFGHANISTAN. — Commander-in-Chief, General Ata Mohammed Khan.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor.

Corps Commanders.—First Corps, Cracow, F. Z. M., Baron E. Alborl; Second Corps, Vienna, General Count A. Uexkull-Gilleband; Third Corps, Gratz, L. F. M., E. von Sukovatti de Vezza; Fourth Corps, Buda-Pest, L. F. M., Prince R. Lubkowitz; Fifth Corps, Presburg, F. Z. M., Archduke Frederick; Sixth Corps, Kashau, Baron C. von Mertens; Seventh Corps, Temesvar, F. Z. M., Schwitzer von Bayersheim; Eighth Corps, Prague, F. Z. M., Ludwig Fabini; Ninth Corps, Josefstadt, L. F. M., E. Gangl; Tenth Corps, Przemysl, F. Z. M., Anton Galgotzy; Eleventh Corps, Lemburg, F. Z. M., Ferdinand Fiedler; Twelfth Corps, Hermannstadt, L. F. M., Probszt Elder von Ohstorff; Thirteenth Corps, Agram, Chevalier H. von Klobus; Fourteenth Corps, Innsbruck, General Archduke Eugene; Fifteenth Corps, Sarajewo, General Baron von Appel.

BELGIUM.—Commander-in-Chief, the King.

Commanders of Military Districts.—First (Flanders), Major-General C. M. L. E. Lorain; Second (Anvers), Lieutenant-General C. Ninitte; Third (Liege, Lomburg and Luxemburg), Lieutenant-General E. J. B. C. S. Thorn; Fourth (Braband, Hainut and Namur), Lieutenant-General C. Rouen.

BOLIVIA.—Minister of War, Colonel Ismael Montes.

BRAZIL.—Commander-in-Chief, Marshal J. T. de Contuaria.

Commanders of Military Districts.—First (Amaxonas, Para, Manhanao and Piauhy), Brigadier-General B. Abrantes; Second (Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba and Pernambuco), Brigadier-General J. B. Bormann; Third (Bahia, Sergipe and Alagras), Brigadier General F. da Silva Barbosa; Fourth (San Paulo, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro), Major-General F. de P. Argola; Fifth (Parana and Santa Catharina), ——; Sixth (Rio Grand do Sul), Brigadier-General Rodriguez Salles; Seventh (Matto Grosso), Brigadier-General M. de Maghalaes.

CHILI.—Commander-in-Chief, General E. Korner.

Chiefs of Military Zones.—First Zone, Brigadier-General Y. Boonen; Second Zone, General F. Lopetiqul; Third Zone, Colonel F. Urrutia; Fourth Zone, General J. I. Lopez; Fifth Zone, Colonel Robert Goni.

CHINA.—The Chinese Army is under the direction of a War Ministry, which has two presidents. The troops in the several provinces are under the command of the Governors-General and the Governors of provinces.

Presidents of War Ministry—Yu-te (Manchu) and Hsu-houi-feng (Chinese).

Governors-General and Governors of Provinces in China proper—Tchli, Governor-General, Youan-shih-kai; Liang-Kiang, Governor-General, Liou-koun-yi; Kiangsou, Governor, En-shou; Ngan-hui, Governor, Nieh-chi-kuei; Kiangsi, Governor, Li-hsing-jui; Mintche, Governor-General, Hsu-ying-kuei; Tchekiang, Governor, Jen-tao-jing; Fokien, Governor, Ching-hsing; Liang-hou, Governor-General, Tschang-jitoung; Houpe, Governor, Touan-fang; Hounan, Governor, Yu-lien-san; Honan, Governor, Chang-yen-chun; Chantoung, Governor, Chou-fou; Chansi, Governor, Tingchen-te; Chen-kan, Governor-General, Soung-fan; Chensi, Governor, Sheng-yun; Kansou, Governor-General, Hsichen; Sin-tsiang, Governor, Yao-ying-chi; Sse-tchouan, Governor-General, Kouei-tchun; Liang-Kwang, Governor-General, Teshou; Kouang-toung, Governor, Tsenchun-hsuan; Kouangsi, Governor, Te-shou; Yun-kwe, Governor-General, Wei-Kouang-tao; Yunnan, Governor, Li-ching-hei; Kouei-tcheou, Governor, Tenghoua-lisi.

Commander-in-Chief of troops in Manchuria, Tsengchi.

Governors-General and Governors of Provinces in Manchuria—Kirin, Governor, Chang-sun; Hei-lounkiang, Governor, Eut-tse; Moukden, Governor-General, Heng-shou.

COLOMBIA.—Commander-in-Chief, General R. Urdaneta.

CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.—Commander-in-Chief, Tongler.

DENMARK.—Commander-in-Chief, the King.

First General Command, Lieutenant-General M. S. F. Hedemann; Second General Command, Lieutenant-General C. E. Meldahl.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Minister of War and Marine, M. A. Pichardo.

ECUADOR.—Minister of War and Marine, General F. E. Alfaro.

FRANCE.—Commander-in-Chief, General Brugere.

Military Governor of Paris—General Faure-Biguet.

Commanders of Army Corps.—First Corps, Lille, General Jeannerod; Second Corps, Amiens, General Lands; Third Corps, Rouen, General Serviere; Fourth Corps, Mans, General Farny; Fifth Corps, Orleans, General Lallement; Sixth Corps, Chalons-sur-Marne, General Hagron; Seventh Corps, Besancon, General Dessirier; Eighth Corps, Bourges, General Rau; Ninth Corps, Tours, General Tanchot; Tenth Corps, Rennes, General Passerieu; Eleventh Corps, Nantes, General Grisot; Twelfth Corps, Limoges, General Decharme; Thirteenth Corps, Clermont-Ferrand, General Tournier; Fourteenth Corps, Lyons, General Grasset; Fifteenth Corps, Marseilles, General Mathis; Sixteenth Corps, Montpellier, General Pedoya; Seventeenth Corps, Toulouse, General Tisseyre; Eighteenth Corps, Bordeaux, General Poulleau; Nineteenth Corps, Algiers, General Caze; Twentieth Corps, Nancy, General Michal; Division of Occupation, Tunis, General Bebassiere; Corps d'Armee of Colonial Troops, Paris, General Dodds.

GERMANY.—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor.

Field Marshals-General.—Prince Albrecht of Prussia and Count Waldersee.

Chief of General Staff.—Count von Schlieffeu.

Commanders of Army Corps.—First Corps, Konigsburg, General Baron von Goltz; Second Corps, Stettin, General von Langenbeck; Third Corps, Berlin, General von Lignitz; Fourth Corps, Magdeburg, General von Klintzing; Fifth Corps, Posen, General von Stulpnagel; Sixth Corps, Breslau, General Bernard, Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Seventh Corps, Munster, General Baron von Bissing; Eighth Corps, Coblenz, Lieutenant-General von Deines; Ninth Corps, Altona, General von Massow; Tenth Corps, Hanover, General von Stutzner; Eleventh Corps, Casset, General von Wittich; Twelfth Corps, Dresden, General Prince Frederick-August of Saxony; Thirteenth Corps, Stuttgart, Lieutenant-General von Hugo; Fourteenth Corps, Carlsruhe, General von Bock von Pollach; Fifteenth Corps, Strasburg, General von Bittenfeld; Sixteenth Corps, Metz, General Count von Haeseler; Seventeenth Corps, Dantzig, Lieutenant-General von Braunschweig; Eighteenth Corps, Frankfort-on-Main, General von Lindequist; Nineteenth Corps, Leipsic, General H. L. von Treitschke. Bavarian Army—First Corps, Munich, General Prince Arnolphe of Bavaria; Second Corps, Wurtzburg, General E. von Xylander; Third Corps, Nuremburg, General H. von Xylander.

GREAT BRITAIN. — Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, V. C., K. G., etc.

Army Corps and District Commanders—England.—First Army Corps, Aldershot, Lieutenant-General Sir J. D. P. French; First Division, Major-General A. H. Paget; Second Division, Major-General C. W. H. Douglas; Third Division, Major-General B. M. Hamilton; Second Army Corps, South, Salisbury, General Sir H. E. Wood; Fourth Division, Salisbury Plain, Major-General C. E. Knox; Southeast, Fifth Division, Dover, Major-General Sir H. Rundle; West, Devonport, Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. Butler; Sixth Division, Plymouth, ——; South, Portsmouth, Lieutenant-General Sir B. C. Russell.

Ireland.—Third Army Corps; Commander-in-Chief, Duke of Connaught; Seventh Division, Curragh, Major-General Sir G. De C. Morton; Eighth Division, Cork, Major-General Sir H. McCalmoln; Ninth Division, Belfast, Major-General E. P. Leach.

Indian Empire.—Commander-in-Chief, General Viscount Kitchener; First Corps, Punjab, Lieutenant-General Sir B. Blood; Second Corps, Bengal, Lieutenant-General Sir G. Luck; Third Corps, Madras, Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Wolseley; Fourth Corps, Bombay, Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Low.

GREECE.—Commander-in-Chief, the Prince Royal.

Division Commanders—Athens, Brigadier-General T. Vassos; Larisse, Brigadier-General J. Demopolous; Missolonghi, Brigadier-General N. Smolenitz.

GUATEMALA.—Secretary of War, Luis Molina.

HAITI.—Secretary of War and Marine, ——.

HONDURAS.—Minister of War, Gen. M. Rosales

ITALY.—President of the Supreme Tribunal of the Army and Navy, Lieutenant-General F. Racagni; Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General T. Saletta.

Commanders of Army Corps.—First Corps, Turin, Lieutenant-General T. Valles; Second Corps, Alesandria, Lieutenant-General E. Pedotti; Third Corps, Milan, Lieutenant General L. Fecia di Cossato; Fourth Corps, Genoa, Lieutenant-General L. Del Mayno; Fifth Corps, Verona, Lieutenant-General G. Gobbo; Sixth Corps, Bologna, Lieutenant-General L. Majnoni d'Intignano; Seventh Corps, Ancona, Lieu-

tenant-General A. Tonini; Eighth Corps, Florence, Lieutenant-General A. Baldissera; Ninth Corps, Rome, Lieutenant-General G. Bensozzi; Tenth Corps, Naples, Lieutenant-General G. Mirri; Eleventh Corps, Bari, Lieutenant-General M. Lamberti di Colle; Twelfth Corps, Palermo, Lieutenant-General G. Guy.

Commanding General of Carbiniers—Lieutenant-General F. Sismondis.

Commanders of Military Divisions.—First, Turin, Lieutenant-General G. Riva Pallozzi; Second, Novara, Major-General T. Stevani; Third, Alesandria, Lieutenant-General G. Bellati; Fourth, Cuneo, Lieutenant-General E. Radicanti Talice di Passerano; Fifth, Milan, Lieutenant-General P. Perrucchetti; Sixth, Brescia, Lieutenant-General F. Pistola; Seventh, Placenza, Lieutenant-General P. Cesano; Eighth, Milan, Lieutenant-General A. Cerruti; Ninth, Verona, Lieutenant-General L. Bisseti; Tenth, Padua, Lieutenant-General O. Radicati di Marmorito; Eleventh, Bologna, Lieutenant-General V. Assinari di Bernezzo; Twelfth, Ravenna, Lieutenant-General A. Girola; Thirteenth, Ancona, Lieutenant-General G. Vigano; Fourteenth, Chieti, Lieutenant-General C. Ponza di San Martino; Fifteenth, Florence, Lieutenant-General G. Riva Palazzi; Sixteenth, Leghorn, Lieutenant-General G. Goiran; Seventeenth, Rome, Lieutenant-General F. Mazza; Eighteenth, Perugia, Lieutenant-General A. Mazzitelli; Nineteenth, Naples, Lieutenant-General C. Tarditi; Twentieth, Salerno, Lieutenant-General S. Fantoni; Twenty-first, Bari, Lieutenant-General A. Incisa di Camerana; Twenty-second, Catanzaro, Lieutenant-General G. Serafini; Twenty-third, Palermo, Lieutenant-General A. Morlondo; Twenty-fourth, Lieutenant-General C. Caneva; Twenty-fifth, Cagliara, Lieut.-Gen. A. Bonetti

JAPAN.—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor.

Council of Marshals.—Marquis Yamagata, Prince Komatsu, Marquis Oyma.

Commanders of Divisions.—Division of the Guard, Tokio, Lieutenant-General Baron Hasegawa; First Division, Tokio, Lieutenant-General Prince Foushimi; Second Division, Sendai, Lieutenant-General Baron Nishi; Third Division, Nagoya, Lieutenant-General Baron Oshima; Fourth Division, Osaka, Lieutenant-General Baron Ogawa; Fifth Division, Hiroshima, Lieutenant-General Baron Yamakutchi; Sixth Division, Kumamota, Lieutenant-General Isezi; Seventh Division, Sapporo, Lieutenant-General Baron Osako; Eighth Division, Hirosaki, Lieutenant-General Baron Tatsumi; Ninth Division, Kanazawa, Lieutenant-General Baron Oshima; Tenth Division, Hemedzi, Lieutenant-General Baron, Kawamura; Eleventh Division, Marongame, Lieutenant-General Okihara; Twelfth Division, Kokoura, Lieut.-Gen. Inonye.

KOREA.—Minister of War, Yi-Chi-Yong.

Military Cabinet.—Lieutenant-Generals Min-Yong-Hui, Min-Yong-Hoan, Yi-Chong-Keun; Major-General Min-Yong-Chol; four majors, five captains, sixteen lieutenants.

LIBERIA.—Secretary of War, J. B. Dennis.

LUXEMBURG.—Commander of Troops, Major Van Dyck.

MEXICO.—Minister of War, Gen. Bernardo Reyes

MONACO.—Commander of Troops, Colonel Count Christian.

MONTENEGRO.—Commander-in-Chief, the Prince; Commander of the Active Army, the hereditary Prince.

Chiefs of Brigades.—C. Petrovitch Niegoch, M. Gjourovitch, M. Voutchinitch, L. Sotchitza, V. Ivanovitch, Lakitch Woivoditch, M. Gjouraskovitch, M. Wlahovitch, J. Djourachkovitch, infantry; J. S. Martinovitch, artillery.

MOROCCO.—War Minister, Kaid el Mehedi el Menebhi.

NETHERLANDS.—Minister of War, Lieutenant-General J. W. Bargansius; Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General A. Kool.

Commanders of Divisions.—First Division, The Hague, Major-General W. B. J. Duyker; Second Division, Arnheim, Major-General A. J. Prins; Third Division, Breda, Major-General A. R. Krayenhoff van de Leur.

NICARAGUA.—Commander-in-Chief, the President; Minister of War and Marine, A. Saenz.

PAPAL SEE.—Commander of the Guards, Lieutenant-General Prince Rospigliosi.

PARAGUAY.—Minister of War, Antonio Caceres.

PERU.—Minister of War and Marine, Colonel J. Jimenez; Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General Caesar Canevero.

PORTUGAL.—Minister of War, Pimentel Pinto; Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General A. F. da Silva Oliveira.

Commanders of Military Districts.—North, Porto, General Luciano Cibrao; Centre, Vizeu, General J. P. Caldeira; South, Lisbon, General F. H. Cravelro Lopez.

Military Commanders of Islands.—Madeira, Colonel J. F. Regis de Rio Carvalho; Azores, Brigadier-General Pimenta de Castro.

PERSIA. — Commander-in-Chief, Prince Amir Khan, Sipahsalar, Minister of War.

ROUMANIA.—Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General A. Carcaletzeano.

Commanders of Army Corps.—First, Brigadier-General M. Popesco; Second, Major-General E. Arion; Third, Major-General S. Balcolano; Fourth, Major-General L. Iarca.

RUSSIA.—Commander-in-Chief, the Czar.

Commanders of Army Corps.—Corps of the Guard, St. Petersburg, ——; Corps of Grenadiers, Moscow, General Malakow; First Corps, General Baron Myendorff; Second Corps, General Chtscherbatow; Third Corps, General Tchalkovysky; Fourth Corps, Lieutenant-General Masslow; Fifth Corps, Lieutenant-General Vanliarski; Sixth Corps, General Chepelew; Seventh Corps, Lieutenant-General Younakow; Eighth Corps, Lieutenant-General Mylow; Ninth Corps, General Ljubowisky; Tenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Sloutchevsky; Eleventh Corps, Lieutenant-General Filippow; Twelfth Corps, Lieutenant-General Karass; Thirteenth Corps, General Rehbinder; Fourteenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Chrechtschatitzky; Fifteenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Weiss; Sixteenth Corps, General Batyanow; Seventeenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Bilderling; Eighteenth Corps, General Laskovsky; Nineteenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Krjoukow; Twentieth Corps, General Kakhanow; Twenty-first Corps, General Wodar.

Army of the Caucasus.—First Corps, Lieutenant-General Prince Amiradchivow; Second Corps, General Faddelew.

Army of Turkestan.—First Corps, Lieutenant-General Torpornine; Second Corps, Lieutenant-General Soubbotitch.

Cavalry.—First Corps, General Lermantow; Second Corps, Lieutenant-General Rogovsky.

Army of Siberia.—First Corps, Lieutenant-General Lenevitch; Second Corps, Lieutenant-General Stackelberg.

Commanders of Cossack Troops.—Major-General Putiata; General Prince Galitzine, Lieutenant-General Maximovitch, Lieutenant-General Malama, Lieutenant-General Barabach, Lieutenant-General Stavrosky, Major-General Ionow, Lieutenant-General Soukotine, Lieutenant-General Tolstow, Lieutenant-General Nadarow.

SALVADOR.—Commander-in-Chief, the President.

SAN MARINO.—Commander of Militia, Fred. Gozi.

SERVIA.—Commander of the Active Army, General D. T. Markovitch.

Commanders of Divisions.—First, General B. Jankovitch; Second, Colonel S. Michitch; Third, Colonel D. Nicolitch; Fourth, Colonel M. Rachitch; Fifth, Colonel M. Jivkovitch; Cavalry Division, Colonel M. Milivoievitch.

SIAM. — Commander-in-Chief, Prince Nakontchaisie.

SPAIN.—Commander-in-Chief, the King.

Captains-General of Regions. — First Region, Lieutenant-General Macias; Second Region, Lieutenant-General Luque; Third Region, Lieutenant-General Lono; Fourth Region, Lieutenant-General Barges; Fifth Region, Lieutenant-General Borrero; Sixth Region, Lieutenant-General Linares; Seventh Region, Lieutenant-General Suarez Valdes; Eighth Region, Sub-Inspector Gamarra.

SWEDEN-NORWAY. — General Commander-in-Chief, the King; Commander-in-Chief, Minister of War, Wiedenhielm.

Commanders of Military Districts (Sweden).—First, Lieutenant-General Brakenhelm; Second, Major-General de Muenck; Third, ——; Fourth, Major-General Nadd; Fifth, Major-General Baron Stjernstedt; Sixth, Major-General Warberg.

NORWAY.—Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General H. P. L'Orange.

Commanders of Military Districts.—First, Major-General O. Hansen; Second, Lieutenant-General Mellbye; Third, Major-General Sejersted; Fourth, Major-General Hoff; Fifth, Major-General Overgaard.

SWITZERLAND.—Secretary of Military Department, Colonel S. Gulzwiller.

TURKEY.—Minister of War, Muhtar Effendi; Chief of Staff, Major-General Edim Pacha.

Commanders of Army Corps.—First (Imperial Guard), Reouf Pacha; Second, Arif Pacha; Third, Hairi Pacha; Fourth, Zeki Pacha; Fifth, Hakki Pacha; Sixth, Ahmed Feizi Pacha; Seventh, Abdullah Pacha; Division of Hedjaz, Ahmed Ratib Pacha; Division of Tripoli, Redjeb Pacha.

URUGUAY.—Minister of War and Marine, General Pedro Callorda; Chief of Staff, Colonel Antonio Marquez.

VENEZUELA.—General Commander-in-Chief, General Joaquin Gorrido.

Navies of the World.

Country.	Battleships. First Class.	Battleships. Second Class.	Battleships. Third Class and Small Coast Defense.	Cruisers. Armored.	Cruisers. Protected.	Cruisers. Partially Protected.	Torpedo Boats.	Gunboats.	Destroyers.	Submarines.	Miscellaneous Vessels.	Guns and Torpedo Tubes.	Officers and Men.	Total Number Effective Vessels. (a)	Total Tonnage.
Argentine Republic	....	....	5	5	4	....	26	2	4	1	43	491	5,148	55	87,781
Austria-Hungary	1	2	11	3	5	5	37	11	....	....	42	1,140	14,643	133	142,404
Building	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	21	....
Brazil	....	....	4	....	4	3	28	5	....	2	68	487	4,464	64	84,079
Chili	....	....	3	2	5	....	19	3	6	....	32	391	4,197	33	41,770
China	....	....	....	....	6	13	6	6	....	....	51	272	2,050	18	40,850
Colombia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Denmark	....	....	9	....	5	....	27	....	1	....	78	450	1,137	62	41,502
Dominican Republic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Ecuador	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Egypt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	....	....	....	....
France	12	10	22	20	37	4	287	15	32	16	240	4,102	57,677	344	781,754*
Building	3	....	....	3	....	....	8	....	....	27	....	....	....	....	....
Germany	15	4	9	8	26	6	113	7	30	....	98	3,316	33,408	110*	418,276*
Building	4	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	10	1	....	....	....	....	....
Great Britain	44	15	10	30	101	25	182	33	113	6	627	4,683	97,734	356†	1,485,105†
Building	3	....	....	7	4	....	5	....	10	2	....	....	....	....	....
Greece	....	....	4	....	....	....	50	....	....	2	35	168	1,907	64	22,809*
Haiti	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	9	....	....	....
Honduras	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Italy	4	7	3	13	16	3	160	14	13	1	99	2,741	25,411	346	402,707
Building	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Japan	6	1	4	7	16	4	69	2	21	....	33	1,352	16,046	74*	252,118*
Jahore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....
Morocco	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Netherlands	....	....	12	....	7	3	41	....	....	....	....	162	2,268	20	13,111
Norway	....	....	8	....	1	1	32	1	....	....	46	304	2,638	46	28,848
Persia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Peru	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....
Portugal	....	....	1	....	3	2	41	1	....	....	67	260	5,600	42	29,955
Roumania	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	....	....	....	20	72	1,635	28	3,089
Russia	16	10	17	11	18	17	139	9	54	1	120	4,266	62,715	383	492,191
Sarawak	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
Siam	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....
Spain	....	1	2	4	5	1	11	11	4	1	45	459	....	36	73,863
Sweden	....	....	15	....	....	3	26	8	1	....	120	397	5,724	68	61,261
Turkey	....	1	10	1	1	2	22	3	4	2	27	471	5,469	72	91,475
United States	13	....	19	11	25	16	51	....	20	10	61	2,162	33,850	151	584,273
Building	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....
Venezuela	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) Fighting ships only. *Warships, cruisers and heavily armed destroyers. †Does not include old vessels of obsolete type.

Naval Commanders of the World.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Minister of Marine, Captain O. Betbeber; Chief of Staff, Captain Atilio Barliari.

AUSTRIA.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Baron H. von Spaun; Admiral of the Port of Pola, Vice-Admiral Baron F. von Minutillo; Commandant of the Maritime Arsenal, Rear-Admiral P. von Pott; Commandant of the Maritime District of Trieste, Rear-Admiral Kneisler von Maixdorf.

BRAZIL.—Minister of Marine, J. Pinto da Luz; Chief of Staff, ——.

CHILI.—Minister of War and Marine, Victor Manuel Lanos; Under Secretary of Marine, Carlos Estevez.

COSTA RICA.—Minister of War and Marine, Tobias Zungia.

DENMARK.—Inspector of Fleets, Vice-Admiral F. P. A. Uldall; Chief of Arsenals, Rear-Admiral G. H. R. Zachariae; Chief of the Defense of Copenhagen, Rear-Admiral C. F. Wandel.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Minister of War and Marine, Louis E. Garrido.

ECUADOR.—Minister of War and Marine, General F. E. Alfara.

FRANCE.—Chief of Staff, Rear-Admiral Marquer.

Maritime Prefects.—First, Cherbourg, Vice-Admiral Couchard; Second, Brest, Vice-Admiral Roustan; Third, Lorient, Vice-Admiral Courrejolles; Fourth, Rochefort, Vice-Admiral C. H. Godin; Fifth, Toulon, Vice-Admiral Bienaime.

Commanders of Squadrons and Naval Stations.—Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant, Vice-Admiral Pottier; Division of Reserves of the Mediterranean, Rear-Admiral Besson; Naval Division of the Atlantic, Vice-Admiral de Courhille; Division of Cochin-China, Captain Meunier-Joannet; Division of the Indian Ocean, Captain Kiesel; Squadron of the Far East, Vice-Admiral Marechal; Marine of Algeria, ——; Naval Division of Tunis, Captain Aubert.

GERMANY. — Admiral-in-Chief, the Emperor; Chief of Staff, Vice-Admiral Diedrichs.

Commanders of Naval Stations.—Baltic Sea, Admiral Koester; North Sea, Admiral Thomsen.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Admiral-in-Chief, the King.

Flag Officers in Commission.—Sheerness, Vice-Admiral Albert H. Markham; Portsmouth, Admiral Sir Charles U. Hotham, G. C. V. O.; Plymouth, Admiral Lord C. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K. C. B.; Queenstown, Ireland, Rear Admiral Edmund F. Jeffreys; Channel Squadron, Vice-Admiral Arthur K. Wilson, C. B., V. C., and Rear Admiral A. G. Curzon-Howe; Mediterranean, Admiral Sir C. E. Dornville and Rear Admiral Lord R. N. Custance; North America and West Indies, Vice-Admiral Sir L. Douglas and Commodore Daniel McN. Riddel; Pacific, Rear Admiral Andrew K. Bickford; China, Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, K. C. B.; Rear-Admiral Harry T. Grenfell, C. M. G., and Commodore C. G. Robinson, C. B.; East Indies, Rear Admiral C. C. Drury; Australia, Rear Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, K. C. M. G.; Cape and West Africa, Rear Admiral Arthur W. Moore, C. B.; Southeast Coast of America, Commodore F. Finnis; Cruiser Squadron, Commodore W. H. Fawkes; Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear Admiral F. H. Henderson; Superintendent Chatham Dockyard, Rear Admiral R. W.

Cragie; Superintendent Plymouth Dockyard, Rear Admiral William H. Henderson.

GREECE.—Director of Marine, Captain George Counsouriotis.

HAITI.—Secretary of War and Marine, ——.

ITALY. — Admiral, Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa.

Commanders of Maritime Departments. — Spezia, Vice-Admiral G. Frigerio; Naples, Vice-Admiral A. Quigini-Puliga; Venice, Vice-Admiral G. Gonzalez.

Commanders of Squadrons.—Mediterranean, Vice-Admiral G. Palumbo; Chinese Sea, Rear-Admiral L. Palumbo.

JAPAN.—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor, Chief of Staff, Admiral Viscount Ito Yuko.

Commanders of Maritime Prefectures.—Yokosuka, Vice-Admiral Baron Inouge Yoshika; Koure, Vice-Admiral Baron Shibayama Yahachi; Saseho, Vice-Admiral Samejima Kazunori.

Chief of Squadron.—Vice-Admiral Togo Heihachiro.

MEXICO.—Minister of War and Marine, General Bernardo Reyes.

NETHERLANDS.—Secretary of Marine, L. A. Dittlof Tjassens; Chief of Staff, Lieut. D. A. P. Koning.

NICARAGUA.—Minister of War and Marine, A. Saenz.

PERU.—Minister of War and Marine, M. F. Diez Canesco; Secretary of Marine, Captain E. Daiz.

PORTUGAL.—Secretary of Marine, F. F. Dias Costa.

ROUMANIA.—Commander, Com. E. Konlinski.

RUSSIA.—Commander-in-Chief, Grand Admiral Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch; Chief of Staff, Vice-Admiral Avellan; Commander of Fleet and Ports on the Black Sea, Vice-Admiral Hildebrandt; Commander and Military Governor of Cronstadt, Vice-Admiral Makarow; Port of Vladivostock, Rear-Admiral Gaupt; Port Arthur, Captain Greve.

Commanders of Naval Divisions and Squadrons.—First Baltic, Vice-Admiral Andreiew; Second Baltic, Vice-Admiral Sidensner; Black Sea, Vice-Admiral Hyldenbrandt; Pacific Squadron, Rear-Admiral Starck; Mediterranean, Rear-Admiral Krieger; President of the Committee of the Patriotic Fleet, Rear-Admiral Jouriew.

SIAM.—Commander, Phya Narindr.

SPAIN.—Admiral of the Fleet, C. Valcarcel.

Captains-General of Marine Department and Naval Stations.—Cadiz, Rear-Admiral Ramos Izquierdo; Carthagena, Rear-Admiral La Rocha; Ferrol, Rear-Admiral Gomez Imaz.

SWEDEN-NORWAY.—Admiral-in-Chief, the King.

Commanders of Naval Stations.—Karlskrona, Rear-Admiral J. Haegg; Stockholm, Rear-Admiral F. W. Lenuman.

TURKEY.—Minister of Marine, Hassan Pacha; Commander of Mediterranean Squadron, Admiral Hassan Ramy Pacha.

URUGUAY.—Minister of War and Marine, General Pedro Callorda.

VENEZUELA.—Minister of War and Marine, General Joaquin Garrido.

Import Duties in European Countries.

The following statement shows the rates of duties levied by the several European countries on imported agricultural products.

Articles.	Duty.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	
Flour, per brl	$1 61
Wheat, per bu	19.5
Corn, per bu	06.1
Oats, per bu	05.1
Rye, per bu	18.3
Barley, per bu	07.8
Meats of all kinds, per 100 lbs	1 30
Lard, per 100 lbs (American pork prohibited)	3 45
FRANCE.	
Flour, per brl	$1 88
Wheat, per bu	36.8
Oats, per bu	08.4
Rye, per bu	14.7
Barley, per bu	12.5
Corn, per bu	14.7
GERMANY.	
Wheat, per bu, (special treaties)	$ 22.7
Wheat, per bu, other countries	32.3
Flour, per brl., with countries having special commercial treaties	1 54
Flour, per brl., other countries	2 22
Oats, per bu	9.7
Rye, per bu	21.2
Barley, per bu	10.6
Corn, per bu	9.7
Butter, per 100 lbs	1 80
Meat, per 100 lbs	1 62
Pork, per 100 lbs	1 62
Live hogs, per head	1 19
GREECE.	
Wheat, per bu. (special treaties)	$ 16.8
ITALY.	
Flour, per brl	$1 97.3
Wheat, per bu	36.8
Corn, per bu	05.6
Oats, per bu	11.2
Rye, per bu	20
Barley, per bu	17.1
Meats, salted and smoked, per lb	02.1
Lard, per lb. (American pork prohibited)	⅞

Articles.	Duty.
NORWAY.	
Flour, wheat, per brl	$ 47.5
Wheat, per bu	4.0 to 6.7
Corn, per bu	5.0
Oats, per bu	Free to 2.8
Rye, per bu	43.8
Barley, per bu	1.2 to 4.3
PORTUGAL.	
Flour, per brl	$2 02
Wheat, per bu	58.7
Corn, per bu	49 3
Oats, per bu	25.8
Rye, per bu	43 8
*Lard, per lb	05
*Prohibited except under certain conditions and restrictions.	
RUSSIA.	
Flour, per brl	$ 83.8
SPAIN.	
Flour, wheat, per brl	$2 26
Flour, other, per brl	1 24.2
Wheat, per bu	42
Corn, per bu	2 5
Oats, per bu	12 3
Rye, per bu	21 5
Pork, lard, bacon and ham, per lb	04.3
Salted and dried meats, per lb	01
SWEDEN.	
Flour, per brl	$1 40
Wheat, per bu	25.5
Corn, per bu	23.1
Oats, per bu	Free
Rye, per bu	23
Barley, per bu	20
Lard, per lb	02.2
Bacon, smoked, per lb	03.4
TURKEY AND BULGARIA.	
The tariff rate in Turkey and Bulgaria is 8 per cent ad valorem. American pork prohibited.	

Discovery of a New Race.

During the Summer of 1903 a race hitherto unknown to students of ethnology was discovered by Dr. Roth, the Queensland protector of northern aborigines, and Mr. Charles Hedley, conchologist of the Sydney (N. S. W.) Museum. The home of this race is Mornington Island, which was visited by the two scientists in the course of a scientific tour of the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Wellesley Archipelago, at the southern end of the gulf. Mornington Island was discovered in 1802 by Captain Matthew Flinders while surveying and mapping out the gulf, but he does not appear to have landed there. The island, which has an area of less than forty miles, has hitherto been known only by name. Its soil is poor, with extensive marshes, and it offers no temptation to settlers. There is plenty of brush and coarse forest, sheltering kangaroos and other animals, which afford the islanders ample supplies of food. These before-unknown islanders, who had never seen a white man previous to the arrival of Dr. Roth and Mr. Hedley, are supposed to be either a retrograde type or else a more primitive type of the Australian races. Their language is related to that of other gulf natives. The use of clothing is unknown to them. They do not make huts, as do the natives on the mainland, but simply collect heaps of grass and sleep on the ground with these heaps between themselves and the wind. Articles to be transported from place to place are wrapped in bark, baskets being unknown to them. Their only water craft are rude rafts, made of a couple of logs lashed together with some light weed and propelled by branches used as paddles. They are much behind the natives of the mainland in a knowledge of even the rudest aboriginal appliances. In their communal relationships they have a stringent system of tribal classification, intended to represent different degrees of consanguinity and to assist in preventing too close intermarriage.

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

His Excellency Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, Delegate Apostolic to the United States; appointed September 20, 1902. Auditor, Very Rev. Mgr. Francis Marchetti, D. D. Secretary, vacant.

ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.

Embraces the States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and eastern part of Florida.

Archdiocese of Baltimore, Md. — His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, cons. August 16, 1868; succeeded to the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore October 3, 1877; created Cardinal June 7, 1886.

Diocese of Charleston, S. C.—Rt. Rev. H. P. Northrop, D. D., cons. January 8, 1882.

Diocese of Richmond, Va.—Rt. Rev. A. Van de Vyver, D. D., cons. October 20, 1889.

Diocese of St. Augustine, Fla.—Rt. Rev. W. J. Kenny, cons. May 18, 1902.

Diocese of Savannah, Ga.—Rt. Rev. Benjamin J. Keiley, D. D., cons. June 3, 1900.

Diocese of Wheeling, W. Va.—Rt. Rev. P. J. Donahue, D. D., cons. April 8, 1894.

Diocese of Wilmington, Del.—Rt. Rev. John Monaghan, D. D., cons. May 9, 1897.

Vicariate-Apostolic of North Carolina.—Rt. Rev. Leo Haid, O. S. B., D. D., cons. July 1, 1888.

ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON.

Embraces the New England States.

Archdiocese of Boston, Mass.—Mt. Rev. John J. Williams, D. D., cons. March 11, 1866; appointed Archbishop February 12, 1875.—Rt. Rev. John Brady, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop, cons. August 5, 1891.

Diocese of Burlington, Vt.—Rt. Rev. John Stephen Michaud, D. D., cons. June 29, 1892.

Diocese of Hartford, Conn.—Rt. Rev. Michael Tierney, D. D., cons. February 22, 1894.

Diocese of Manchester, N. H.—Rt. Rev. Denis M. Bradley, D. D., cons. June 11, 1884.

Diocese of Portland, Me.—Rt. Rev. William H. O'Connell, D. D., cons. May 19, 1901.

Diocese of Providence, R. I.—Rt. Rev. Mathew J. Harkins, D. D., cons. April 14, 1887.

Diocese of Springfield, Mass.—Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, D. D., cons. October 18, 1892.

ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO.

Embraces the State of Illinois.

Archdiocese of Chicago, Ill.—Rt. Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, D. D., cons. July 25, 1901; Rt. Rev. James E. Quigley, Auxiliary Bishop, cons. February 24, 1897.

Diocese of Alton, Ill.—Rt. Rev. James Ryan, D. D., cons. May 1, 1888.

Diocese of Belleville, Ill.—Rt. Rev. J. Janssen, D. D., cons. April 25, 1888.

Diocese of Peoria, Ill.—Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding, D. D., cons. May 1, 1877.—Rt. Rev. Peter J. O'Reilly, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop, cons. September 21, 1900.

ARCHDIOCESE OF CINCINNATI.

Embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Lower Michigan.

Archdiocese of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mt. Rev. William H. Elder, D. D., cons. May 3, 1857; transferred to Cincinnati January 30, 1880; succeeded July 4, 1883; Rt. Rev. Henry Moeller, Auxiliary Bishop, cons. Aug. 25, 1900.

Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio.—Rt. Rev. Ignatius F. Hortsmann, D. D., cons. February 25, 1892.

Diocese of Columbus, Ohio.—Vacant.

Diocese of Covington, Ky.—Rt. Rev. Camillus P. Maes, D. D., cons. January 25, 1885.

Diocese of Detroit, Mich.—Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., cons. November 4, 1888.

Diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind.—Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., cons. November 30, 1900.

Diocese of Grand Rapids, Mich.—Rt. Rev. Henry Joseph Richter, D. D., cons. April 22, 1883.

Diocese of Indianapolis, Ind.—Rt. Rev. Francis S. Chatard, D. D., cons. May 12, 1878.—Rt. Rev. Denis O'Donaghue, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop, cons. April 25, 1900.

Diocese of Louisville, Ky.—Rt. Rev. William G. McCloskey, D. D., cons. May 24, 1868.

Diocese of Nashville, Tenn.—Rt. Rev. Thomas S. Byrne, D. D., cons. July 25, 1894.

ARCHDIOCESE OF DUBUQUE.

Embraces the States of Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming.

Archdiocese of Dubuque, Iowa.—Mt. Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., cons. Bishop August 25, 1878; appointed Archbishop of Dubuque July 12, 1900.

Diocese of Cheyenne, Wyo.—Rt. Rev. J. J. Keane, D. D., cons. 1902.

Diocese of Davenport, Iowa.—Rt. Rev. Henry Cosgrove, D. D., cons. September 14, 1884.

Diocese of Lincoln, Neb.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Bonacum, D. D., cons. November 30, 1887.

Diocese of Omaha, Neb.—Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, D. D., cons. November 30, 1887; transferred to Omaha January 30, 1891.

Diocese of Sioux City.—Rt. Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, D. D., cons. May 25, 1902.

ARCHDIOCESE OF MILWAUKEE.

Embraces the States of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan.

Archdiocese of Milwaukee, Wis.—Vacant.

Diocese of Green Bay, Wis.—Rt. Rev. Sebastian Gebhard Messmer, D. D., cons. March 27, 1892.

Diocese of La Crosse, Wis.—Rt. Rev. James Schwebach, D. D., cons. February 25, 1892.

Diocese of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis, D. D., cons. August 24, 1899.

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Embraces the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma Territory, Indian Territory and the western part of Florida.

Archdiocese of New Orleans, La.—Mt. Rev. Placide Louis Chapelle, D. D., cons. November 1, 1891; appointed Archbishop of Santa Fe January 12, 1894; transferred to New Orleans December 1, 1897.—Rt. Rev. Gustave R. Rouxel, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop, cons. April 9, 1899.

Diocese of Dallas, Texas.—Rt. Rev. Edward J. Dunne, D. D., cons. November 30, 1893.

Diocese of Galveston, Texas.—Rt. Rev. N. A. Gallagher, D. D., cons. April 30, 1882.

Diocese of Little Rock, Ark.—Rt. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, D. D., cons. February 3, 1867.

Diocese of Mobile, Ala.—Rt. Rev. Edward Patrick Allen, D. D., cons. May 16, 1897.

Diocese of Natchez, Miss.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Heslin, D. D., cons. June 18, 1889.

Diocese of Natchitoches, La.—Rt. Rev. A. Durier, D. D., cons. March 19, 1885.

Diocese of San Antonio, Texas.—Rt. Rev. John Anthony Forest, D. D., cons. October 28, 1895.

Vicariate-Apostolic of Brownsville, Texas.—Rt. Rev. Peter Verdaguer, D. D., Vicar-Apostolic, cons. November 9, 1890.

Vicariate-Apostolic of Indian Territory.—Rt. Rev. Theophile Meerschaert, D. D., Vicar-Apostolic, cons. September 8, 1891.

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

Embraces the States of New York and New Jersey.

Archdiocese of New York.—Mt. Rev. J. M. Farley, D. D., cons. Bishop December 21, 1895; succeeded the late Archbishop Corrigan in 1902.

Diocese of Albany, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, D. D., cons. July 1, 1894.

Diocese of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., cons. April 25, 1892.

Diocese of Buffalo, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. Charles J. Colton, cons. August 25, 1903.

Diocese of Newark, N. J.—Rt. Rev. John Joseph O'Connor, D. D., cons. July 25, 1901.

Diocese of Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. Henry Gabriels, D. D., cons. May 5, 1892.

Diocese of Rochester, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, D. D., cons. July 12, 1868.

Diocese of Syracuse, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. P. A. Ludden, D. D., cons. May 1, 1887.

Diocese of Trenton, N. J.—Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, D. D., cons. October 18, 1894.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OREGON.

Embraces the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and Alaska Territory.

Archdiocese of Oregon City, Oregon.—Mt. Rev. Alexander Christie, D. D., cons. June 29, 1898, Bishop of Vancouver, appointed Archbishop of Oregon April 11, 1899.

Diocese of Baker City, Oregon.—Rt. Rev. Charles J. O'Reilly, cons. in 1903.

Diocese of Boise, Idaho.—Rt. Rev. A. J. Glorieux, D. D., cons. April 19, 1885.

Diocese of Helena, Mont.—Rt. Rev. John B. Brondel, D. D., cons. December 14, 1879.

Diocese of Seattle, Wash.—Rt. Rev. Edward O'Dea, D. D., cons. September 8, 1896.

Prefecture-Apostolic of Alaska.—Very Rev. J. B. Rene, S. J., appointed March 16, 1897.

ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Embraces the State of Pennsylvania.

Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Pa.—Mt. Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., cons. April 14, 1872; succeeded to the Archiepiscopal See of Philadelphia June 8, 1884.—Rt. Rev. Edmund F. Prendergast, D. D., Coadjutor-Bishop.

Diocese of Altoona, Pa.—Rt. Rev. Eugene A. Garvey, D. D., cons. September 8, 1901.

Diocese of Erie, Pa.—Rt. Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice, D. D., cons. February 24, 1898.
Diocese of Harrisburg, Pa.—Rt. Rev. John W. Shanahan, D. D., cons. May 1, 1899.
Diocese of Pittsburg, Pa.—Rt. Rev. R. Phelan, D. D., cons. August 2, 1885; Rt. Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, Auxiliary Bishop.
Diocese of Scranton, Pa.—Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban, D. D., cons. March 22, 1896.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. LOUIS.

Embraces the States of Missouri and Kansas.

Archdiocese of St. Louis, Mo.—Mt. Rev. J. J. Kain, D. D., cons. May 23, 1875; promoted to the Archiepiscopal See of St. Louis May 21, 1895. Rt. Rev. J. J. Glennon, Coadjutor Bishop, cons. June 29, 1896.
Diocese of Concordia, Kan.—Rt. Rev. John F. Cunningham, D. D., cons. September 21, 1898.
Diocese of Kansas City, Mo.—Rt. Rev. John J. Hogan, D. D., cons. September 13, 1868.
Diocese of Leavenworth, Kan.—Rt. Rev. Louis M. Fink, O. S. B., D. D., cons. June 11, 1871; Bishop of Leavenworth, changed to Kansas City May 20, 1891; reverted to Leavenworth March 5, 1897.
Diocese of St. Joseph, Mo.—Rt. Rev. Maurice F. Burke, D. D., cons. October 28, 1887; transferred to St. Joseph 1893.
Diocese of Wichita, Kan.—Rt. Rev. J. J. Hennessy, D. D., cons. November 21, 1888.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. PAUL.

Embraces the States of Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota.

Archdiocese of St. Paul, Minn.—Mt. Rev. John Ireland, D. D., cons. December 21, 1875; appointed Archbishop May 15, 1888.
Diocese of Duluth, Minn.—Rt. Rev. James McGolrick, D. D., cons. December 27, 1889.
Diocese of Fargo, N. Dakota.—Rt. Rev. John Shanley, D. D., cons. December 27, 1889.
Diocese of St. Cloud, Minn.—Rt. Rev. James Trobec, D. D., cons. September 21, 1897.
Diocese of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota.—Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, D. D., cons. April 19, 1896.
Diocese of Winona, Minn.—Rt. Rev. J. B. Cotter, D. D., cons. December 27, 1889.
Diocese of Lead, S. Dakota.—Rt. Rev. J. N. Stariha, cons. 1902.

ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Embraces the States of California, Nevada and all the territory east to the Colorado River.

Archdiocese of San Francisco, Cal.—Mt. Rev. Patrick W. Riordan, D. D., cons. September 16, 1883; succeeded to the Archiepiscopal See of San Francisco December 28, 1884. Rt. Rev. George Montgomery, D. D., Coadjutor Bishop, cons. April 8, 1894.
Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, Cal.—Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, cons. November 24, 1901.
Diocese of Sacramento, Cal.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, D. D., cons. June 16, 1896.
Diocese of Salt Lake City, Utah.—Rt. Rev. L. Scanlan, D. D., cons. June 29, 1887.

ARCHDIOCESE OF SANTA FE.

Embraces the State of Colorado and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

Archbishop of Santa Fe—Mt. Rev. Peter Bourgade, D. D., cons. May 1, 1885; appointed Archbishop of Santa Fe January 7, 1898.
Diocese of Denver, Col.—Rt. Rev. Nicholas Matz, D. D., cons. October 28, 1887.
Diocese of Tucson, Arizona.—Rt. Rev. Henry Granjon, D. D., cons. June 17, 1900.

The Roman Catholic Church in Canada.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.—Mt. Rev. Donatus Sbarretti, cons. February 3, 1900, Apostolic Delegate for the Dominion of Canada, appointed in 1902; Secretary of the Delegation, Rev. Edward Fisher, O. F. M.; Private Secretary, Rev. Etienne.

ARCHDIOCESE OF HALIFAX.

Archdiocese of Halifax.—Mt. Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., cons. January 21, 1883.
Diocese of Antigonish.—Rt. Rev. John Cameron, D. D., cons. May 22, 1870.
Diocese of Charlottetown.—Rt. Rev. James Charles McDonald, D. D., cons. August 28, 1890.
Diocese of Chatham.—Rt. Rev. James Rogers, D. D., cons. August 15, 1860.—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Barry, D. D., cons. February 11, 1900, coadjutor.
Diocese of St. John.—Rt. Rev. Timothy Casey, D. D., cons. February 11, 1900.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Archdiocese of Kingston.—Mt. Rev. Charles Hugh Gauthier, D. D., cons. October 28, 1890.
Diocese of Peterborough.—Rt. Rev. Richard Alphonse O'Connor, D. D., cons. May 1, 1889.

ARCHDIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Archdiocese of Montreal.—Mt. Rev. Paul Bruchesi, D. D., cons. August 8, 1897.
Diocese of St. Hyacinth.—Rt. Rev. Maxime Decelles, D. D., cons. March 9, 1893.
Diocese of Sherbrooke.—Rt. Rev. Paul Laroque, D. D., cons. November 30, 1893.
Diocese of Valleyfield.—Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Emard, D. D., cons. June 9, 1892.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

Archdiocese of Ottawa.—Mt. Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, D. D., cons. October 28, 1874.
Diocese of Pembroke.—Rt. Rev. Narcisse-Zephirin Lorrain, D. D., cons. June 9, 1892.

ARCHDIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Archdiocese of Quebec.—Mt. Rev. L. N. Begin, D. D., cons. October 28, 1888.
Diocese of Chicoutimi.—Rt. Rev. Michael Thomas Labrecque, D. D., cons. May 22, 1892.
Diocese of Nicolet.—Rt. Rev. Elphege Gravel, D. D., cons. August 2, 1885.
Diocese of Rimouski.—Rt. Rev. A. A. Blais, D. D., cons. May 18, 1890.
Diocese of Three Rivers.—Rt. Rev. F. X. Cloutier, D. D.
Prefecture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—Rt. Rev. M. T. Labrecque, D. D., Bishop of Chicoutimi, administrator.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

Archdiocese of St. Boniface.—Mt. Rev. Louis Ph. Langevin, O. M. I., D. D., cons. March 29, 1895.
Diocese of New Westminster.—Rt. Rev. Augustin Dontenwill, D. D., O. M. I., cons. August 22, 1897.
Diocese of St. Albert.—Rt. Rev. Vitalis J. Grandin, O. M. I., D. D., cons. November 30, 1859.—Rt. Rev. Emile J. Legal, O. M. I., D. D., coadjutor bishop, cons. June 16, 1897.
Vicariate-Apostolic of Athabaska.—Rt. Rev. Emile Grouard, O. M. I., D. D., cons. August 1, 1891.—Rt. Rev. J. Clut, O. M. I., D. D., auxiliary, cons. August 15, 1867.
Vicariate-Apostolic of Mackenzie.—Rt. Rev. G. Breynat, O. M. I., D. D., appointed 1901.
Vicariate-Apostolic of Saskatchewan.—Rt. Rev. Albert Pascal, O. M. I., D. D., cons. June 28, 1891.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Archdiocese of Toronto.—Mt. Rev. Denis O'Connor, C. S. B., D. D., cons. October 19, 1890.
Diocese of Hamilton.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling, D. D., cons. May 1, 1887.
Diocese of London.—Rt. Rev. Fergus Patrick McEvay, D. D., cons. August 6, 1899.

ARCHDIOCESE OF VANCOUVER.

Archdiocese of Vancouver.—Rt. Rev. Bartram Orth, D. D., cons. June 10, 1900.

The Roman Catholic Church in Newfoundland.

Diocese of Harbor Grace—Mt. Rev. R. McDonald, D. D., cons. August 21, 1881.
Diocese of St. Johns—Rt. Rev. M. F. Howley, D. D., cons. June 24, 1892.
Vicariate-Apostolic of St. George.—Rt. Rev. Neil McNeil, D. D., cons. October 20, 1895.

The Sacred College of Cardinals.

ACCORDING TO THEIR RANK OF PRECEDENCE.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Louis Oreglia di Santo Stefano; born at Bene Vagienna July 9, 1828; created December 22, 1872; Bishop of Palestrina, March 24, 1884; Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, May 24, 1889; Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, August 16, 1896; Dean of the Sacred College, Camerlengo, Arch-Chancellor of the Roman University, Prefect of the Congregation of Ceremonies. Res.—Rome, via Nationale, 149.
Serafino Vannutelli, Grand Penitentiary of the Holy Catholic Church; born at Genazzano November 26, 1834; created March 14, 1887; Bishop of Frascati. Res.—Rome, via Monte Giordano, 34.
Mario Mocenni; born at Montefiascone January 22,

1823; created January 16, 1893; Bishop of Sabina. Res.—Rome, Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano.

Anthony Agliardi; born at Cologno al Serio September 4, 1832; created June 22, 1896; Bishop of Albano, December 14, 1900. Res.—Rome, via Giulia, 147.

Vincent Vannutelli; born at Genazzano December 5, 1836; created December 30, 1889; Bishop of Palestrina, April 19, 1900. Res.—Rome, via Giulia, 147.

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Joseph Sebastian Netto, O. F. M., Patriarch of Lisbon; born at Lagis February 8, 1841; created March 24, 1884.

Peter Jeremiah Michael Angelo Celesia, O. S. B., Archbishop of Palermo; born at Palermo January 13, 1814; created November 10, 1884.

Alphonsus Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua; born at Marsiglia February 5, 1824; created July 27, 1885; Librarian of the Roman Catholic Church.

Patrick Francis Moran, Archbishop of Sidney, N. S. W.; born at Leighlinbridge, Ireland, September 17, 1830; created July 27, 1885.

Benedict Mary Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims; born at Villefranche October 15, 1824; created June 7, 1886.

James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; born at Baltimore July 23, 1834; created June 7, 1886.

Cajetan Aloisi-Masella; born at Pontecorvo September 30, 1826; created March 14, 1887. Res.—Rome, della Dataria Apostolico.

Mariano Rampolla, del Tindaro; born at Polizzi, August 17, 1843; created March 14, 1887; Secretary of State, Archpriest of the Basilica Vaticana. Res.—Rome, Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano.

Francis Mary Benjamin Richard, Archbishop of Paris; born at Nantes March 9, 1819; created May 24, 1889.

Peter Lambert Goossens, Archbishop of Mecheln; born at Perk July 18, 1827; created May 24, 1889.

Anthony Joseph Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna; born at Vienna November 3, 1820; created June 1, 1891.

Angelo di Pietro; born at Vivare May 26, 1828; created January 16, 1893; Prefect of the Congregation of the Council. Res.—Rome, Palazzo Cardelli, via della Scrofa, 4.

Michael Logue, Archbishop of Armagh; born at Raphoe October 1, 1840; created January 16, 1893.

Claudius Vaszary, O. S. B., Prince-Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary; born at Kerszthel February 12, 1832; created January 16, 1893.

George Kopp, Bishop of Breslau; born at Duderstadt July 27, 1837; created January 16, 1893.

Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud, Bishop of Autun, France; born at Lyons, France, February 7, 1828; created January 16, 1893.

Victor Lucian Sulpice Lecot, Archbishop of Bordeaux; born at Montscout-Lizerolles January 8, 1831; created June 12, 1893.

Lawrence Schlauch, Bishop of Grosswardein, Hungary; born at Uj-Arad March 27, 1824; created June 12, 1893.

Cyriacus Mary Sancha y Hervas, Archbishop of Toledo, Spain; born at Quintana del Pidio June 17, 1838; created May 18, 1894.

Dominic Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna; born at Montegranero June 13, 1851; created May 18, 1894.

Andreas Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan; born at Pratoniano August 13, 1850; created May 18, 1894.

Francis Satolli; born at Marsciano July 21, 1839; created November 29, 1895; Prefect of the Congregation of Studies. Res.—Rome, Canonica di S. Giovanni in Laterano.

Jerome Mary Gotti, D. C., Prefect of the Propaganda Fide; born at Genoa March 29, 1834; created November 29, 1895. Res.—Rome, Foro Traiano, 51.

Salvator Cassanas y Pages, Bishop of Urgel, Spain; born at Barcelona September 5, 1834; created November 29, 1895.

Achilles Manara, Archbishop of Ancona; born at Bologna November 20, 1829; created November 29, 1895.

Dominic Ferrata, Prefect of the Congregation of Rites; born at Montefiscone March 4, 1847; created June 22, 1896. Res.—Rome, Villa Cellimontana.

Serafino Cretoni; born at Soriano September 4, 1833; created June 22, 1896. Res.—Rome, Dogana Vecchia, 29.

Joseph Prisco, Archbishop of Naples; born at Boscotrecase September 18, 1836; created November 30, 1896.

Joseph Mary Martin de Herrerayd de la Iglesia, Spain; born at Aldeaclabila, diocese of Salamanca, August 26, 1835; created April 19, 1897.

Peter Hercules Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons; born at Paris March 15, 1829; created April 19, 1897.

William Mary Joseph Laboure, Archbishop of Rennes; born at Archiet-le-Petit October 27, 1841; created April 19, 1897.

John Casali; born at Rome January 30, 1838; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Rome, Palazzo Barberini.

Francis de Paula Cassetta; born at Rome August 12, 1845; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Piazza S. Maria Maggiore, Palazzo Cassetta.

Januarius Portanova, Archbishop of Reggio-Calabria; born at Naples October 11, 1845; created June 19, 1899.

Joseph Francica-Nava di Bontife, Archbishop of Catania; born at Catania July 28, 1846; created June 19, 1899.

Francis Desideratus Mathieu, Archbishop of Toulouse; born at Einville May 28, 1839; created June 19, 1899.

Peter Respighi, Vicar-General of His Holiness; born at Bologna September 22, 1843; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Rome, Palazzo del Vicariato.

Augustinus Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin; born at Turin November 29, 1850; created June 19, 1899.

James Missia, Archbishop of Gorizia; born at Luttemburg June 30, 1838; created June 19, 1899.

Alexander Sanminiatelli Zabarella; born at Radicondoli August 4, 1840; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Rome.

Donatus Mary Dell'Olio, Archbishop of Benevent; born at Bisceglie December 27, 1847; created April 15, 1901.

Sebastian Martinelli; born at S. Anna August 20, 1848; created April 15, 1901.

Cassimir Gennari; born at Maratea December 27, 1839; created April 15, 1901. Res.—Rome.

Leo Skrbensky, Archbishop of Prague; born at Hausford June 12, 1863; created April 15, 1901.

Julius Boschi, Archbishop of Ferrara; born at Perugia March 2, 1838; created April 15, 1901.

Augustin Riboldi, Bishop of Pavia; born at Paderno Milanese February 18, 1839; created April 15, 1901.

John Kniaz de Kozielsko Puzyna, Bishop of Cracovia; born at Gwordiec September 13, 1842; created April 15, 1901.

Bartholomew Bacilieri, Bishop of Verona; born at Breonio March 27, 1842; created April 15, 1901.

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Louis Macchi; born at Viterbo March 3, 1832; created February 11, 1889; First Deacon; Secretary of the Brefs. Res.—Rome, Palazzo Massimo, Piazza Aracoeli, 30.

Andreas Steinhuber, S. J.; born at Utlau November 11, 1825; created January 1, 1893; Prefect of the Congregation of the Index. Res.—Rome, via di S. Nicola la Tolentino, 8.

Francis Segna; born at Poggio Ginolfo August 31, 1836; created May 18, 1894; Prefect of the Vatican Archives. Res.—Rome, via di Ripetta, 102.

Raphael Pierotti, O. P.; born at Forbano del Vescovo January 1, 1836; created November 30, 1896. Res.—Rome, via Buoncompagni, 160.

Joseph Vives y Tuto; born at S. Andrea de Llevaneras February 15, 1854; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Rome, via Buoncompagni, 160.

Francis Della Volpe; born at Ravenna December 24, 1844; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Rome.

Aloysius Tripepi; born at Cardeto June 21, 1836; created April 15, 1901. Res.—Rome.

Felix Cavagnis; born at Bordogna January 13, 1841; created April 15, 1901.

Table of Living American Protestant Episcopal Bishops.
Order of Precedence in the House of Bishops.

Name.	Order	See.	Consecrated.	Time and Place of Birth.
Channing M. Williams	2d	China & Japan (Miss.). 1st Yeddo, '74. R., '89	Oct. 3, 1866	July 18, 1829, Richmond, Va.
Dan'l Sylvester Tuttle	1st	Utah, etc. (Miss.) ..... Bp. Mo., 1886	May 1, 1867	Jan. 26, 1837, Windham, N. Y.
Benj. Wistar Morris	2d	Oregon (Miss.) and Washington to 1880	Dec. 3, 1868	May 30, 1819, Wellsbo o', Pa.
Wm. Croswell Doane	1st	Albany	Feb. 2, 1869	Mar. 2, 1832, Boston, Mass.
Fred. D. Huntington	1st	Central New York	April 8, 1869	May 28, 1819, Hadley, Mass.
Ozi William Whitaker	1st	Nevada (Miss.) Assist.-Bp. Pa., '86 Bp. '87	Oct. 13, 1869	May 10, 1830, New Salem, Mass.

TABLE OF LIVING AMERICAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.—Continued.

Name.	Order	See.	Consecrated.	Time and Place of Birth.
Wm. Woodruff Niles.	2d	New Hampshire	Sept. 21, 1870	May 24, 1832, Hatley, Canada.
William Hobart Hare	1st	Niobrara (Miss.)..South Dakota, 1883	Jan. 9, 1873	May 17, 1838, Princeton, N. J.
Alexander C. Garrett.	1st	North. Texas (Miss.).Bp. Dallas, 1805	Dec. 20, 1874	Nov. 4, 1832, Ballymot, Ireland.
Thomas U. Dudley...	...	Kentucky (Asst.).....Bp. 1884	Jan. 27, 1875	Sept. 26, 1837, Richmond, Va.
John Scarborough....	4th	New Jersey	Feb. 2, 1875	April 26, 1831, Co. Down, Ireland.
George De N Gillespie	1st	Western Michigan	Feb. 24, 1875	June 14, 1819, Goshen, N. Y.
T. Augustus Jagger..	1st	Southern Ohio	April 28, 1875	June 2, 1839, New York City.
Wm. Edw. McLaren.	3d	Illinois.....Chicago, 1883	Dec. 6, 1875	Dec. 13, 1831, Geneva, N. Y.
George Wm. Peterkin	1st	West Virginia	May 30, 1878	Mar. 21, 1841, Washington Co.,Md.
G. Franklin Seymour.	1st	Springfield	June 11, 1878	Jan. 5, 1829, New York City.
Thos. Alfred Starkey.	2d	Northern New Jersey...Newark, 1886	Jan. 8, 1880	Mar. 13, 1818, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leigh R. Brewer.....	1st	Montana (Miss.)	Dec. 8, 1880	Jan. 20, 1839, Berkshire, Vt.
Cortlandt Whitehead.	2d	Pittsburg	Jan. 25, 1882	Oct. 30, 1842, New York City.
Hugh M. Thompson..	2d	Mississippi (Asst.).....Bp. 1887	Feb. 24, 1883	June 5, 1830, Co.Londonderry,Ire.
Henry Codman Potter	7th	New York (Asst.).....Bp. 1887	Oct. 20, 1883	May 25, 1835, Schenectady, N. Y.
Alfred M. Randolph.	1st	Virginia (Asst.).....Bp. So. Va. 1892	Oct. 21, 1883	Aug. 31, 1836, Winchester, Va.
Wm. David Walker..	3d	North Dakota (Miss.).West. N.Y. 1897	Dec. 20, 1883	June 29, 1839, New York City.
Alfred A. Watson....	1st	East Carolina	April 17, 1884	Aug. 21, 1818, New York City.
William Paret.....	6th	Maryland	Jan. 8, 1885	Sept. 23, 1826, New York City.
George Worthington.	2d	Nebraska	Feb. 24, 1885	Oct. 14, 1840, Lenox, Mass.
Samuel D. Ferguson.	4th	Cape Palmas (Miss.)	June 24, 1885	Jan. 1, 1842, Charleston, S. C.
Edwin Gardner Weed	3d	Florida	Aug. 11, 1886	July 23, 1847, Savannah, Ga.
Ethelbert Talbot....	3d	Wyo. and Idaho (Miss.).C. Pa., 1898	May 27, 1887	Oct. 9, 1848, Fayette, Mo.
Wm. Forbes Adams..	1st	New Mex.(Miss.)R'd '76;Bp.Easton,'87	Jan. 17, 1875	Jan. 2, 1833, Ireland.
Jas. Steptoe Johnston	2d	Western Texas (Miss.)	Jan. 6, 1888	June 9, 1843, Church Hill, Miss.
Abiel Leonard.....	2d	Nevada and Utah (Miss.)	Jan. 25, 1888	June 26, 1848, Fayette, Mo.
Leighton Coleman...	2d	Delaware	Oct. 18, 1888	May 3, 1837, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Mills Kendrick.	3d	Arizona and New Mexico	Jan. 18, 1889	May 14, 1836, Gambier, Ohio.
Boyd Vincent.....	...	Southern Ohio (Asst.)	Jan. 25, 1889	May 18, 1845 Erie, Pa.
Charles C. Grafton...	2d	Fond-du-Lac	April 25, 1889	April 12, 1830, Boston, Mass.
Wm. Andrew Leonard	4th	Ohio	Oct. 12, 1889	July 15, 1848, Southport, Conn.
Thos. Fred'k Davies.	3d	Michigan	Oct. 18, 1889	Aug. 31, 1831, Fairfield, Conn.
Anson Rogers Graves.	1st	The Platte	Jan. 1, 1890	April 13, 1842, Wells, Vt.
William Ford Nichols	2d	California (Asst.).....Bp. 1893	June 24, 1890	June 4, 1849, Lloyd, N. Y.
Edward Robert Atwill	1st	West Missouri	Oct. 14, 1890	Feb. 18, 1840 Red Hook, N. Y.
Davis Sessums.....	4th	Louisiana (Asst.).....Bp. 1891	June 24, 1891	July 7, 1858, Houston, Texas.
Isaac Lea Nicholson..	5th	Milwaukee	Oct. 28, 189	Jan. 18, 1844, Baltimore, Md.
Cleland K. Nelson...	3d	Georgia	Feb. 24, 1892	May 23, 1852, Albemarle Co., Va.
George H. Kinsolving	2d	Texas (Asst.).....Bp. 1893	Oct. 12, 1892	April 28, 1849, Bedford, Va.
Lemuel Henry Wells.	1st	Spokane (Miss.)	Dec. 16, 1892	Dec. 3, 1841, Yonkers, N. Y.
William Crane Gray.	1st	Southern Florida (Miss.)	Dec. 27, 1892	Sept. 6, 1835, Lambertville, N. J.
Francis Key Brooke..	1st	Oklahoma (Miss.)	Jan. 6, 1893	Nov. 2, 1852, Gambier, Ohio.
John McKim.....	3d	Japan (Miss.)	June 14, 1893	July 17, 1852, Pittsfield, Mass.
Fred'k Rogers Graves	3d	China (Miss.)	June 14, 1893	Oct. 24, 1858, Auburn, N. Y.
Ellison Capers.....	7th	South Carolina (Asst.).....Bp. 1894	July 20, 1893	Oct. 14, 1837, Charleston, S. C.
Thomas Frank Gailor	3d	Tennessee (Asst.).....Bp. 1898	July 25, 1893	Sept. 17, 1856, Jackson, Miss.
William Lawrence...	6th	Mass chusetts	Oct. 5, 1893	May 30, 1850, Boston, Mass.
Jos. Blount Cheshire,	5th	North Carolina (Asst.).....Bp. 1893	Oct. 15, 1893	Mar. 27, 1850, Tarborough, N. C.
Arthur C. A. Hall...	3d	Vermont	Feb. 2, 1894	April 12, 1847, Binfield, near Reading, England.
John Hazen White...	4th	Indiana.....1st Mich. City, 1899	May 1, 1895	Mar. 10, 1849, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frank R. Millspaugh.	3d	Kansas	Sept. 19, 1895	April 12, 1848, Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y.
Peter Trimble Rowe..	1st	Alaska (Miss.)	Nov. 30, 1895	Nov. 20, 1856 Toronto, Canada.
Lewis William Burton	1st	Lexington	Jan. 30, 1896	Nov. 9, 1852, Cleveland, Ohio.
Joseph H. Johnson...	1st	Los Angeles	Feb. 24, 1896	June 7, 1847, Schenectady, N. Y.
Henry Yates Satterlee	1st	Washington, D. C.	Mar. 25, 1896	Jan. 11, 1843, New York City.
Gershom M. Williams	1st	Marquette	May 1, 1896	Feb. 11, 1857, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
James Dow Morrison.	1st	Duluth	Feb. 2, 1897	Oct. 16, 1844, Waddington, N. Y.
Chauncey B. Brewster	5th	Connecticut (Coadjutor).....Bp. 1899	Oct. 28, 1897	Sept. 5, 1848, Windham, Conn.
Robt. Atkinson Gibson	...	Virginia (Coadjutor).....Bp. 1902	Nov. 3, 1897	July 9, 1846, Petersburg, Va.
W. Neilson McVickar	...	Rhode Island (Coadjutor)	Jan. 27, 1898	Oct. 19, 1843, New York City.
William M. Brown...	5th	Arkansas (Coadjutor).....Bp. 1899	June 24, 1898	Nov. 4, 1855, Orrville, Ohio.
Junius Moore Horner.	1st	Asheville (Miss.)	Dec. 28, 1898	July 7, 1859, Oxford, N. C.
Wm. Hall Moreland..	1st	Sacramento (Miss.)	Jan. 25, 1899	April 9, 1861 Charleston, S. C.
Samuel Cook Edsall..	2d	North Dakota (Miss.).2d Minn., 1901	Jan. 25, 1899	Mar. 4, 1860, Dixon, Ill.
Theodore N. Morrison	3d	Iowa	Feb. 22, 1899	Feb. 18, 1850, O'Hawa, Ill.
Jas. Brown Funsten..	1st	Boise (Miss.)	April 27, 1899	July 23, 1856, Clarke Co., Va.
Jos. Marshall Francis	5th	Indiana	Sept. 21, 1899	April 6, 1862 Eaglesmere, Pa.
Arthur L. Williams..	...	Nebraska (Coadjutor)	Oct. 18, 1899	Jan. 30, 1853, Owen Sound, Ont.
Wm. Loyall Gravatt..	...	West Virginia (Coadjutor)	Nov. 10, 1899	Dec. 15, 1858,
Sidney C. Partridge..	1st	Kyoto, Japan (Miss.)	Feb. 2, 1900	
Robert Codman, Jr..	3d	Maine	Feb. 24, 1900	Dec. 30, 1859, Boston, Mass.
Charles P. Anderson.	...	Chicago (Coadjutor)	Feb. 24, 1900	Sept. 8, 1863, Kemptville, Can.
Reginald H. Weller, Jr	...	Fond-du-Lac (Coadjutor)	Nov. 8, 1900	Nov. 6, 1857, Jefferson City, Mo.
Frederick W. Taylor.	2d	Quincy, Ill	Aug. 6, 1901	Jan. 11, 1855, Toledo, Ohio.
Cameron Mann.....	3d	North Dakota (Miss.)	Dec. 4, 1901	
Charles Henry Brent.	1st	Philippine Islands (Miss.)	Dec. 19, 1901	
Frederic W. Keator..	3d	Olympia (Miss.)	Jan. 8, 1902	
Frederick Burgess....	2d	Long Island	Jan. 15, 1902	
James A. Ingle.....	1st	Hankow, China	Feb. 24, 1902	
Alex. H. Vinton.....	1st	Western Massachusetts	April 22, 1902	
Charles S. Olmsted...	3d	Colorado	May 1, 1902	
Alex. Mackay-Smith.	...	Pennsylvania (Coadjutor)	May 1, 1902	
Jas. H. Van Buren...	1st	Porto Rico	June 24, 1902	
Henry B. Restarick..	1st	Honolulu	July 2, 1902	
Charles T. Olmsted..	..	Central New York (Coadjutor)	Oct. 2, 1902	
David H. Greer.....	..	New York (Coadjutor)		

Presbyterian Assemblies.

The officers of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in this country are: Moderator, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., LL. D., Princeton, N. J.; Stated Clerk, Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Trustees are: President, Samuel G. Perkins, LL. D., Philadelphia; Treasurer, F. K. Hipple, LL. D., Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edward B. Hodge, D. D., No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Home Missions, Board of Foreign Missions and Board of Church Erection are located at No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Boards of Education, of Publication and Sunday-School Work and of Ministerial Relief are at No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

At No. 516 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa., is the Board of Missions for Freedmen, and at No. 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., is the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies.

The office of the Assembly Herald, the church

magazine, is at No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The officers of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, commonly known as the Southern Presbyterian Church, were: Moderator, Rev. W. F. Hall, D. D., Columbia, S. C.; Secretary Publication, A. L. Phillips, D. D., pro tem, vice J. K. Hogan, D. D., who died in August. A new department was added, that of ministerial relief, for which Rev. J. S. McElroy, D. D., of Richmond, Va., was chosen secretary.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Name.	Residence.	Elected.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
John C. Keener	New Orleans, La.	1870	J. S. Key	Sherman, Mo.	1886
Alpheus W. Wilson	Baltimore, Md.	1882	O. P. Fitzgerald	Nashville, Tenn.	1890
J. C. Granberry	Ashland, Va.	1882	E. E. Hoss	Mont Eagle, Tenn.	1902
R. K. Hargrove	Nashville, Tenn.	1882	A. Coke Smith	Norfolk, Va.	1902
W. W. Duncan	Spartansburg, S. C.	1886	W. A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga.	1898
E. B. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo.	1886	H. C. Morrisson	Louisville, Ky.	1898
C. B. Galloway	Jackson, Miss.	1886			

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Name.	Residence.	Elected.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Thomas Bowman	East Orange, N. J.	1872	James N. FitzGerald.	St. Louis, Mo.	1888
Randolph S. Foster	Roxbury, Mass.	1872	Isaac W. Joyce	Minneapolis, Minn.	1888
Stephen M. Merrill	Chicago, Ill.	1872	Daniel A. Goodsell	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1888
Edward G. Andrews	New York City.	1872	James M. Thoborn	Miss. Bis. S. Asia(N.Y.City)	1888
Henry W. Warren	Denver, Col.	1880	Charles C. McCabe	Omaha, Neb.	1896
Cyrus D. Foss	Philadelphia, Pa.	1880	Earl Cranston	Portland, Ore.	1896
John M. Walden	Cincinnati Ohio	1884	Joseph C. Hartzell	Mis. Bis. Africa (Madeira).	1896
Willard F. Mallalieu	Auburndale, Mass.	1884	David H. Moore	Shanghai, China	1900
Charles H. Fowler	Buffalo, N. Y.	1884	John W. Hamilton	San Francisco, Cal.	1900
John H. Vincent	Zurich, Switzerland	1888	Frank W. Warne	Mis. Bis. S. Asia (Calcutta)	1900

Bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Bishop of the Northwest and Presiding Bishop of the Church the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., No. 967 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

The Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Bishop of the Synod of Chicago, No. 2409 Michigan avenue, Chicago Ill.

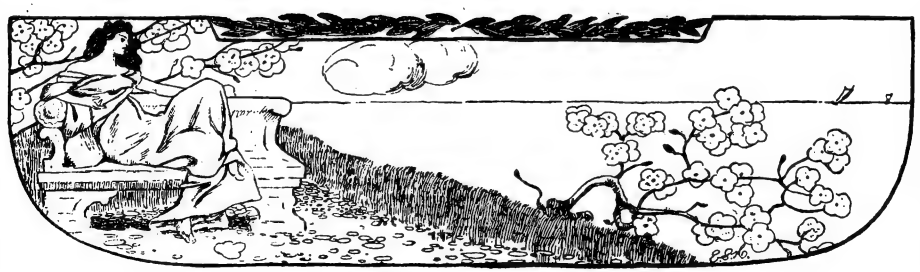
The Rt. Rev. Edward Wilson, D. D. (retired), Metuchen, New Jersey.

The Rt. Rev. P. F. Stevens, Bishop of the Special Jurisdiction of the South, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

The Rt. Rev. Edward Cridge, D. D., Bishop of the Jurisdiction of the Pacific, Victoria, British Columbia.

The Rt. Rev. William T. Sabine, D. D., Bishop of the Jurisdiction of Philadelphia and New York, No. 960 Madison avenue, New York City.

Bishop Herman T. Hoffman, D. D., Bishop of the Synod of Canada, No. 1317 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Sporting Records.

AMERICA CUP RACES OF 1903.

DUNCAN CURRY.

After months of preparation and endless discussion the long talked of race for the America Cup between the Yankee defender, Reliance, and the English challenger, Shamrock III., was sailed during the last of August and the first part of September last year and as in all previous contests the American yacht won three straight races; and the cup will remain in the custody of the New York Yacht Club for another year at least.

Last year's race was the thirteenth contest for this Blue Ribbon of the Sea (that is, counting the America's original victory) and in some respects it was the most disappointing ever sailed for this time-honored mug.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger's owner, before the races was full of confidence, and, according to British experts, the Fife boat was the most wonderful light-weather craft ever launched. Whatever the third Shamrock may have been on the other side, she certainly proved a grievous disappointment to her owner, designer and admirers on this side of the Atlantic.

All of the races were sailed in light winds and a gentle roll of a sea which were supposed to suit the Irish boat to a dot, yet when it came to racing there never was a minute when the Fife boat was in it, and, take it all in all, she was about the worst-licked single sticker that has raced for the Cup since the Thistle fiasco in 1889.

In spite of Sir Thomas's confidence and the glowing reports of the Shamrock's preliminary trials, few Americans thought the challenger had a chance after the boats were measured in the Erie Basin a few days before the first race. When it was announced that the Reliance carried nearly 2,000 square feet more sail, or nearly 12 per cent more canvas, than the challenger the result was a foregone conclusion, barring accidents, before the first race started and few people on this side of the Atlantic were surprised at the result of the races. The principal dimensions of the two boats follow:

Description.	Reliance.	Shamrock.
Length on water line	89.66	89.78
Overhang, forward	27.63	21.30
Overhang, aft	26.40	23.40
Length over all	143.69	134.42
Top of boom to underside of topsail halyard sheave	149.68	144.83
Top of boom to upperside of throat halyard sheave	77.68	72.52
Topmast	72.00	72.31
Eighty per cent of topmast	57.60	57.85
Foreside of mast to forward point of measurement	84.29	81.40
Foreside of mast to end of main boom	117.47	106.13
Main gaff	71.76	65.77
Spinnaker boom	83.75	81.40
Sail area as per rule	16,159.45	14,151.23
Racing length	108.39	104.39
Men on board	64	56
Forward point of measurement to end of main boom	291.76	187.51

Reliance allows Shamrock 1 minute 57 seconds.

The Reliance was sailed by Captain Charles Barr, who twice piloted the Columbia to victory, assisted by Captain Lem Miller, while her amateur talent consisted of C. Oliver Iselin, her managing owner; H. M. McGildowney, representing the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; W. B. Duncan, Jr., Newberry D. Thorne, Woodbury Kane, Herbert C. Leeds and Designer Nat G. Herreshoff.

The Shamrock was sailed by Robert Wringe, assisted by Captain Bevis, of Shamrock I. On board were Robert Bacon, representing the New York Yacht Club; Designer William Fife and Colonel Sharman-Crawford.

THE FIRST FLUKE.

The first attempt to sail a race, which resulted in a failure to cover the course within the 5½-hour time limit, occurred on August 20.

The wind was very light from the south-southwest when the preparatory signal sounded and there was quite a slop of a sea. Wringe seemed afraid of Barr as both boats stood to windward of the line in the preliminary manoeuvres, and in running back for the start Barr luffed out to westward of the lightship, then gybed and headed for the line, while Wringe ran between the lightship and the Committee boat and tacked right on the line so sharply that he killed his way and the Shamrock crossed the line in the leeward berth with but little headway on.

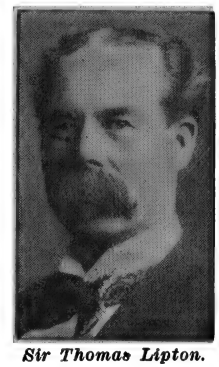
The Reliance, with a good way on, crossed on the Shamrock's weather quarter, and while Wringe tried to pinch the challenger across the Reliance's bow, the defender slowly pulled out ahead.



Edwin D. Morgan.



August Belmont.



Sir Thomas Lipton.



C. Oliver Iselin.

The two boats sailed fairly evenly for a time, but about forty minutes after the start the yachts ran into a heavy rain squall. After the rain ceased the Reliance got quite a lift and drew rapidly in front, while the Shamrock was almost becalmed.

The Reliance finally rounded the outer mark at 3:37:30, with the challenger a long distance astern. As the time limit was nearly up, and there was no possibility of finishing the contest within the time limit, the race was called off for the day.

While the Reliance was fully 15 minutes ahead the breeze was so fluky that the race was really no test at all, except that it proved, while the wind held true, that the Reliance could more than hold her own with the challenger in what were supposed to be Shamrock's own conditions, viz., a light wind and a roll of a sea.

THE FIRST RACE.

By a strange coincidence the first completed race of the series was sailed on Saturday, August 22, the anniversary of the day on which the America originally won the Cup in 1851, when the Yankee yacht defeated the entire pleasure fleet of Britain.

When the preparatory signal sounded at 11:30 there was a fine sailing breeze of 12 or 15 knots' strength from the southwest and, as the course was 15 miles to windward and return, the starting line was shifted to the eastward and the turning mark was dropped down off the Jersey Coast.

There was not much jockeying for the start, as Barr always seemed to hold the weather gauge of

his opponent. Just before the starting gun both boats were headed for the line with the Shamrock leading and the Reliance astern, but to windward. Wringe, finding he was too soon, bore away to kill time and when the gun sounded the Shamrock had all she could do to luff clear of the Committee boat. The Reliance was only four seconds astern and on the Shamrock's weather quarter. Jibtopsails were broken out and the boats jumped almost head into the seas on the starboard tack.

The Shamrock for once seemed to do good work and took more kindly to the swells than the scow-line Reliance and for a time more than held her own with the Yankee craft, pointing quite as high and, if anything, footing faster. About twelve minutes after the start Wringe took in his baby jibtopsail and the challenger did even better, and it looked for a time as though the Shamrock would beat the Reliance to the outer mark.

The defender was in a rather poor position and could not seem to pull out of it, so Barr soon tacked to port in order to get out of Shamrock's back wind and incidentally to get in toward the Jersey shore to take advantage of the slight shift of wind to the westward. To every one's surprise, the Shamrock did not follow the Reliance inshore for fully three minutes, and some experts think that Wringe made a serious error in allowing the defender to get away from him.

At any rate the Reliance certainly did better work on the inshore tack and seemed to foot faster and point higher than the challenger, which was well to windward of the defender's wake when she followed her inshore. Barr took in his jibtopsail on this tack and at 12:40 took the starboard tack once more and it became a question as to which boat was ahead.

For a few moments it looked as though the Shamrock would be able to clear the Reliance, but when they got closer together Wringe, finding that he could not cross, tacked under the Reliance's lee bow, hoping to give her his back wind. At this point, after nearly an hour's sailing, the boats were in almost exactly the same position in which they started.

After a short hitch on the starboard tack Wringe tacked to port again at 1:02, and Barr came about instantly on his lee bow. As the water was getting smoother and the wind lighter, the Reliance begun to do better work as the yachts neared the outer mark.

The Reliance was ahead, with the Shamrock some distance to windward, when the wind suddenly hauled to the west-southwest, which headed the Reliance and put the Shamrock to leeward. After several short tacks the Reliance rounded the mark 3 minutes 21 seconds ahead, the yachts being timed as follows: Reliance, 1:55:17; Shamrock, 1:58:34.

The Shamrock's crew made a bungle of her balloon jibtopsail, but in a spinnaker run before the wind the challenger stood no chance with the Reliance, which drew further and further ahead, gaining 5 minutes 39 seconds in the run in and winning the race by 9 minutes elapsed time and 7 minutes 3 seconds corrected time.

Summary:

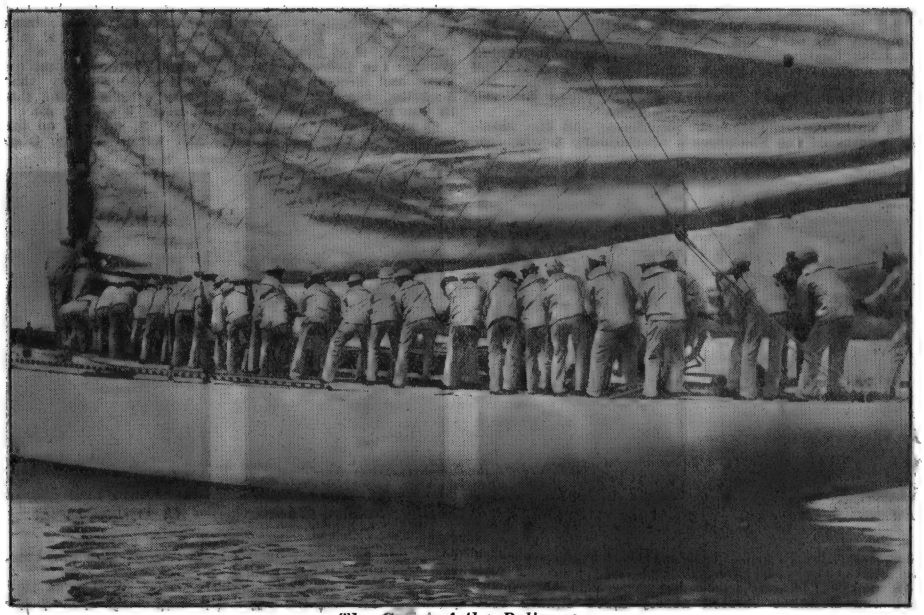
	Start.	Turn.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Reliance	11:45:21	1:55:17	3:17:38	3:32:17	3:32:17
Sham'k III.	11:45:17	1:58:34	3:26:34	3:41:17	3:37:20

SECOND OR TRIANGULAR RACE.

By far the most interesting contest of the series was the triangular race, which was sailed over a 30-mile course of 10 miles to a leg, on August 25.

While there was little wind early in the day there was a nice sailing breeze blowing when the preparatory signal sounded at 10:45.

For once it looked as though Wringe would get the better of the start, but as usual, when the time came for action, Barr completely out-manoeuvred him and sent the Reliance over the line 36 seconds after the starting gun, while the Shamrock, through some one's blunder, did not cross until 19 seconds after the handicap gun. There was no excuse for the Lipton boat being handicapped, as there was a good breeze and her skipper had plenty of room to handle her in.



The Crew of the Reliance.

Shamrock had up a new Ratsey mainsail, which seemed to be a far better fitting piece of canvas than the one she sported in her first race. Both boats crossed the line on the starboard tack and Wringe flung the challenger on the port tack right under the Committee boat and Barr, who by this time was well to windward, followed suit on the Reliance.

For forty minutes the pair stood in towards the Jersey shore on the port tack, Barr pinching the defender very high, while the Shamrock was sailed wider and seemed to foot faster.

The wind had increased considerably when the Reliance, which was the first to tack, came about and when the challenger followed her towards the mark a moment later it was seen that the Shamrock was a bit to windward of the Yankee boat but some distance astern.

Under the freshening breeze the yachts heeled until their lee rails were almost awash, and as they flew for the mark the majority of the excursion fleet were left far astern. When near the mark the wind hauled more to the westward and it was seen that both boats had overstood, so that sheets

were eased a trifle and the Reliance drew a little further ahead.

Baby jibtopsails were taken in and reaching ones were sent up in stops, as the yachts approached the mark. The Reliance swung off around the mark at 12:21:08 and broke out a large jibtopsail and set balloon forestaysail, while the Shamrock, which was timed 2 minutes and 32 seconds later, broke out a balloon jibtopsail.

The Reliance had only gained 1 minute 8 seconds and the challenger looked to have a pretty fair chance, when it was seen that the wind was far enough aft for her to carry her ballooner with advantage. Barr, seeing that he had made an error, took in his jibtopsail about three minutes after rounding and set a ballooner in its place. By this time the Shamrock had drawn up quite a bit on the Reliance and the pair were making a grand race of it.

Just about this time the wind hauled more to the westward, or Barr, at any rate, bore off a trifle and broke out his spinnaker and sheeted it well forward. The Shamrock followed suit, but her sail was trimmed too flat and the Reliance drew out quite a bit in front. After carrying this sail for about thirteen minutes, Barr took it in and hauled more on the wind, while the Shamrock hung on to hers for six minutes longer and dropped further behind.

Both boats finished the leg with ballooners and when the Reliance turned at 1:18:07 she had added 1 minute 23 seconds to her lead and the Shamrock was 3 minutes 55 seconds behind.

The Reliance turned with her ballooner up, but Barr, finding the wind too far ahead, took it in and sent up working head-sails. The Reliance lost some precious seconds through this blunder and Wringe, profiting by Barr's error, took in his ballooner before rounding, so that when he hauled up on his course everything was trimmed in for the close reach home.

The Shamrock was only a few seconds behind her time allowance and a slight gain would give her the race. There was a good sailing breeze and the yachts made fast time, and while the spectators thought the challenger was gaining, Barr evidently thought he had her measure, as he did not break out the Reliance's baby jibtopsail for a long time after the challenger was drawing.

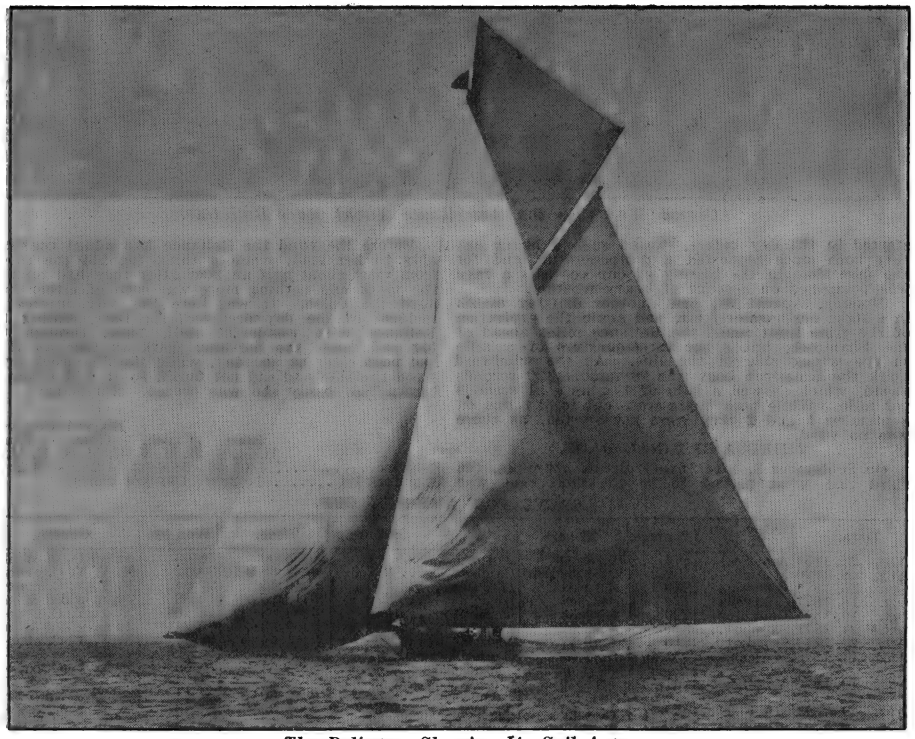
Larger jibtopsails were sent up near the finish, and when the Reliance ran into a soft spot it looked as though the Shamrock, which was still carrying a good breeze, would catch her, but the Lipton boat had no luck and the Reliance swept over the finish line at 2:15:30, winning the race by 3 minutes 16 seconds elapsed time and 1 minute 19 seconds corrected time. Summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Reliance	11:00:36	2:15:30	3:14:54	3:1 :54
Shamrock III	11:02:00	2:20:20	3:18:10	3:16:13

FIRST LEG.

	Start.	First Turn.	Elapsed Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S
Reliance	11:00:36	12:21:08	1:20:32
Shamrock III	11:02:00	12:23:40	1:21:40

Reliance gained 1 minute 8 seconds, but allowing for Shamrock's 19 seconds handicap at the start, the



The Reliance, Showing Its Sail Area.

Reliance only gained 49 seconds, boat for boat, in the 10-mile beat to windward.

SECOND LEG.

	First Turn.	Second Turn.	Elapsed Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S
Reliance	12:21:08	1:18:07	0:53:59
Shamrock III	12:23:40	1:22:02	0:58:22

In the 10-mile broad reach Reliance gained 1 minute 23 seconds.

THIRD LEG.

	Second Turn.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S
Reliance	1:18:07	2: 5:30	0:57:23
Shamrock III	1:22:02	2:20:10	0:58:08

On the close reach Reliancec gained 45 seconds.

POSTPONED RACES.

The third race over a windward or leeward course was scheduled for August 27, but there was such a light wind that the course was not covered within the time limit, old Father Time beating out the

Yankee boat by 6 minutes 37 seconds, which saved the Shamrock from a fearful licking.

Barr had made a complete monkey of Wringe at the start, so that, while both boats were handicapped, the challenger crossed a minute behind the Reliance and was way to leeward as well. The Reliance drew out a long lead and was 12 minutes 32 seconds ahead at the turn and had a lead of nearly three miles when the time limit expired.

On August 29 a strong northeaster, which had sailed after the start had been postponed for nearly two hours.

For once Wringe sent the challenger over the starting line in the windward berth, but Barr was far enough ahead, so that the Shamrock did not bother him. While the wind increased a little the yachts made rather slow progress to the outer mark.

The Reliance gained steadily on every tack, and when she rounded the outer mark at 3:40:29 the Shamrock was 11 minutes 7 seconds astern.



Crowd Watching the American's Yacht Race Bulletins.

started in the day before, caused such a heavy sea that both sides requested a postponement, and for the first time in the history of cup contests a race was postponed on account of heavy weather.

Monday, August 31, saw another drifting match in a light northeasterly air, and again the expiration of the time limit found the Reliance miles ahead of the Shamrock, but about three-quarters of a mile on the wrong side of the line. At the windward mark the American boat was 20 minutes 20 seconds ahead, which showed a gain of 1 minute 21 seconds per mile. While both boats were out to the line on September 1 and 2 they were not started, as there was no wind.

THIRD AND FINAL RACE.

On September 3, after five fruitless attempts, the third and what proved to be the final race was

Before the wind the Reliance had added considerably to her lead, when a thick fog hid the racers from view about half an hour after they had rounded the mark and nothing more was seen of either boat until the finish. It was here the only interesting incident of the day occurred, for Barr, sailing the Reliance with wonderful skill, burst through the fog and made the finishing mark as true as if it had been clear as noonday, while the Shamrock overstood the line and did not finish, so it will never be known how badly she was beaten. Summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Reliance	1:01:56	5:30:02	4:28:04	4:28:04
Shamrock III	1:02:00	Did not finish.		

RACES FOR AMERICA CUP.

Date.	American Yacht.	Tonnage	Time.	English Yacht.	Tonnage	Time.	Won by:	Course.
Aug. 22, 1851	America[1]	170	10:37:00	Aurora[2]	47	10:55:00	18:00	Ar'nd Is. of Wight
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic[1]	97.2	3:58:26 2-10	Cambria[1]	227.6	4:37:38 9-10	39:12	N. Y. Y. C. course.
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia[1]	220	6:19:41	Livonia[1]	280	6:46:45	27:04	N. Y. Y. C. course.
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia[1]	220	3:07:42	Livonia[1]	280	3:18:15	10:33	20 m. w'd'd & back.
Oct. 19, 1871	Columbia[1]	220	4:17:35	Livonia[1]	280	4:42:25	15:10[8]	N. Y. Y. C. course.
Oct.[5] 21, 1871	Sappho[1]	310	5:39:02	Livonia[1]	280	6:09:23	30:21	20 m. w'd'd & back.
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho[1]	310	4:46:17	Livonia[1]	280	5:11:44	25:27	N. Y. Y. C. course.
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeleine[1]	151.49	5:23:54	Countess of Dufferin[1]	138.20	5:34:53	10:59	N. Y. Y. C. course.
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeleine[1]	151.49	7:18:46	Countess of Dufferin[1]	138.20	7:46:00	27:14	20 m. w'd'd & back.
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief[4]	79.27	4:17:09	Atalanta[4]	84	4:45:39¼	28:30¼	N. Y. Y. C. course.
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief[4]	79.27	4:54:53	Atalanta[4]	84	5:33:47	38:54	16 m. lee'd & back.
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan[4]	140	6:06:05	Genesta[4]	80	6:22:24	16:19	N. Y. Y. C. course.
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan[4]	140	5:03:14	Genesta[4]	80	5:04:52	1:38	20 m. lee'd & back.
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower[4]	171.74	5:26:41	Galatea[2]	171.14	5:38:43	12:02	N. Y. Y. C. course.
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower[4]	171.74	6:49:00	Galatea[2]	171.14	7:18:09	29:09	20 m. lee'd & back.
Sept. 27, 1887	Volunteer[4]	209.08	4:53:18	Thistle[2]	253.94	5:12:41¾	19:23¾	N. Y. Y. C. course.
Sept. 30, 1887	Volunteer[4]	209.08	5:42:56¼	Thistle[2]	253.94	5:54:45	11:48¾	20 m. w'd'd & back.
		Sailing Length.			Sailing Length.			
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant[4]	96.78	4:05:47	Valkyrie II.[2]	93.11	4:11:35	5:48	15 m. w'd'd & back.
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant[4]	96.78	3:25:01	Valkyrie II.[2]	93.11	3:35:36	10:35	30 m. tr'glar course.
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant[4]	96.78	3:24:39	Valkyrie II.[2]	103.79	4:33:38[9]	00:41	15 m. w'd'd & back.
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender[4]	100.36	4:59:54 9-10	Valkyrie III.[2]	101.49	5:08:44	8:49 1-10	15 m. w'd'd & back.
Sept. 10, 1895	Defender[4]	100.36	3:55:56	Valkyrie III.[2]	101.49	Disqualified[7]	On foul.	30 m. tr'glar course.
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender[4]	100.36	4:43:43	Valkyrie III.[2]	101.49	Withdrew.	Walkover.	15 m. lee'd & back.
Oct. 16, 1899	Columbia[4]	102.135	4:53:53	Shamrock I.[2]	101.092	5:04:01	10:08	15 m. w'd'd & back.
Oct. 17, 1899	Columbia[4]	102.135	3:27:00	Shamrock I.[2]	101.092	Disabled.	Walkover.	30 m. tr'glar course.
Oct. 20, 1899	Columbia[4]	102.135	3:38:09	Shamrock I.[2]	101.092	3:44:43	6:34	15 m. lee'd & back.
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia[4]	102.135	4:30:24	Shamrock II.[2]	103.79	4:31:44	1:20	15 m. w'd'd & back.
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia[4]	102.135	3:12:35	Shamrock II.[2]	103.79	3:16:10	3:35	30 m. tr'glar course.
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia[4]	102.135	4:32:57	Shamrock II.[2]	93.57[6]	3:25:19	00:40[9]	15 m. lee'd & back.
Aug. 23, 1903	Reliance[4]	108.39	3:32:17	Shamrock III.[2]	104.39	3:39:20	7:03	
Aug. 25, 1903	Reliance[4]	108.39	3:14:54	Shamrock III.[2]	104.39	3:16:13	1:19	30 m. tr'glar course.
Sept. 3, 1903	Reliance[4]	108.39	4:28:06[8]	Shamrock III.[2]	104.39	Withdrew.	Walkover	15 m. w'd'd & back.

[1]Schooner. [2]Cutter. [3]Columbia disabled, but finished race. [4]Sloop. [5]Sappho took place of Columbia and sailed out the series. [6]Remeasured. [7]Valkyrie III. fouled Defender and the race was awarded to the American boat, although the challenger finished 47 seconds ahead. [8]Elapsed time. [9]Shamrock II. finished first, but lost the race on the time allowance of 43 seconds.

RACES FOR THE CANADA'S CUP.

If the races for the America Cup attracted the most attention from the public, the international yacht races for the Canada's Cup, which was sailed on Lake Ontario, near Toronto, Can., during the early part of August, were worth two of it from a sporting standpoint, and so evenly were the boats matched that the result was in doubt until the very last race had been sailed.

The trophy, which is now known as the Canada's Cup, was originally offered by the Toledo Yacht Club in 1896, and the same year the Canadian yacht Canada, a Fife boat, representing the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, won the trophy by defeating the Chicago yacht Vencedor at Toledo.

In 1899 the Genesee, of Rochester, representing the Chicago Yacht Club, defeated the Beaver, of Toronto, and brought the cup back to the States. In 1901 the Canadian Invader recaptured the trophy by defeating the Cadillac, of Detroit.

Last year the Rochester Yacht Club challenged for the trophy with the Irondequoit, a 40-foot boat, designed by Gardner & Cox, of New York, and built by Wood, of City Island, while the Canadians secured a design from the late A. E. Payne, of Southampton, and her hull was built by Captain Andrews, of Oakville, Ont., and the result was christened Strathcona. The dimensions of the two boats follows:

Description.	Strathcona Feet.	Iron'quoit Fe t.
Length over all	60:00	64.55
Water line	39.96	39.78
Water line beam	12.50	12.60
Extreme beam	13.52	13.16
Least freeboard	2.85	2.90
Greatest draught	8.65	8.90
Ballast, pounds	26,228	22.600
Midship section	35.54	35.42
Mainmast	47.00	44.00
Topmast	22.00	28.00
Mainboom	47.04	44.00
Gaff	29.35	33.04
Bowsprint outboard	12.00	8.00
	Sq. Feet.	Sq. Feet.
Mailsail	1,382.92	1,394.00
Club topsail	325.28	283 05
Fore triangle	831.88	861.56

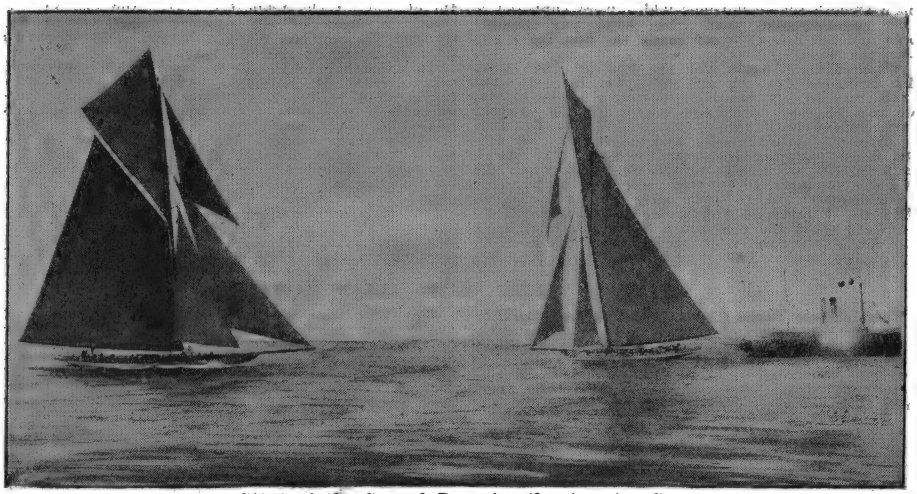
The Strathcona was sailed by A. Emilius Jarvis, one of the cleverest amateurs in Canada, assisted by F. A. Turner, Norman Gooderham, C. S. Loundes, G. Francis, G. E. Macrae, H. Logan, James McMurray and two professionals; while James Barr, a nephew of Charlie Barr, had charge of the Irondequoit in her first two races, assisted by Designer William Gardner, F. M. Hoyt, Charles Van Voorhis, T. B. Pritchard, L. G. Macbeth, Fred L. Smith, Wilson Cross and two professionals.

The first race was sailed over a triangular course of 18 miles and Captain Barr made a good start, leading the Strathcona over the line by six seconds, but sailed the Irondequoit so wide that when she came about twenty minutes after the start she was unable to cross the Canadian yacht's bow.

Just after this the shackle on the jibtopsail sheet parted and she lost nearly a minute on this account. Strathcona drew slowly in front and at the first mark was 28 seconds ahead.

It was a reach to the next buoy and Captain Barr surprised the Canadians by taking in his jib to give his reaching jibtopsail and balloon staysail full play. The Canadian boat carried a balloon jibtopsail to leeward of her working jib and balloon staysail and the result was the Yankee yacht passed her to windward near the mark and rounded it with a lead of 14 seconds.

It was a broad reach home and the backing wind permitted setting spinnakers well forward for a few moments. Strathcona drew up on the Rochester boat and a mile from the finish, after blanketing her, luffed her way out of her course. Then, passing under her stern, the Canadian boat set her spinnaker again before the Irondequoit could blanket her and shot over the finish line a winner of the first race by 22 seconds. Summary:



Start of the Second Race for the America Cup.

	Start.	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Finish.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Strathcona	11:03:15	12:14:47	1:04:30	2:07:08
Irondequoit	11:03:09	12:15:09	1:04:16	2:07:30

THE SECOND RACE.

The second race was sailed on Monday, August 10, over a 9-mile windward and leeward course in a light southerly breeze. The Irondequoit made a poor start, getting becalmed inshore just before gunfire and was two minutes behind the Canadian yacht in crossing.

The yachts made the outer mark in long tacks, and the Strathcona had a long lead when she turned the outer mark at 12:54:43, while the Irondequoit was not timed until 1:01:41 and finished over a mile astern. Summary:

	Start.	Mark.	Finish.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Strathcona	11:00:07	12:54.43	2:48:47
Irondequoit	11:02:10	1:01:41	2:58:52

Strathcona won by 10 minutes 5 seconds.

HANAN TO THE RESCUE.

There was trouble in the Rochester camp that night and Designer Gardner said that the race was being thrown away through poor handling and expressed himself with such force that a telegram was sent to Addison Hanan, of New York, to come to the rescue.

Young Hanan, who is a son of John H. Hanan, the well-known New York manufacturer, and one of the clever amateur yachtsmen in the country, arrived in hot haste, accompanied by his brother, Wilmer, just before the third race started on Tuesday morning. In fact, he had only time to leap on board just before the warning whistle, and Designer Gardner and one of the paid hands had to go ashore to make room for them.

Although young Hanan had never been on the boat before he soon brought order out of chaos and the Irondequoit showed an immediate improvement.

Her reaching jibtopsail and staysail were broken out at the crack of the gun and she crossed with a rush, leading the Strathcona by 17 seconds. There was a fresh 12-knot breeze and a jump of a sea on and the Irondequoit surprised every one by leading her Canadian rival by a minute and a half at the first mark, and then, to the amazement of all, drew steadily ahead in the windward work, dropping Strathcona on every tack, so that the Yankee yacht had a lead of 4 minutes and 32 seconds at the second mark.

In the reach to the finish the Irondequoit drew further ahead and won by 5 minutes 14 seconds. Summary:

	Start.	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Finish.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Irondequoit	11:00:18	11:50:46	1:19:22	2:15:05
Strathcona	11:00:35	11:52:21	1:23:54	2:20:19

THE FOURTH RACE.

On Wednesday there was a light offshore breeze and a smooth sea, conditions which were supposed to favor the Canadian boat. The wind was variable north and northwest, which made the first leg a run down the wind.

Young Hanan again got the best of the start, with ballooner drawing and spinnaker in stops, but Jarvis was in his weather quarter a little astern. The two fought a desperate battle for the weather berth, luffing until they were heading for the harbor instead of into the lake, and gybed twice, Strathcona finally crossing Irondequoit's wake, and standing a quarter of a mile to the westward when she set her spinnaker and squared away for the buoy.

Irondequoit had to gybe over and after seven miles the Strathcona had a lead of 200 yards to windward when she ran into a heavy swell left over from the day before, which rolled every bit of wind out of her sails. The Irondequoit rolled, too, but her lofty club topsail caught more wind and she drew by her Canadian rival and rounded the outer mark with a three-minute lead.

After the yachts rounded the breeze gradually increased to 12 miles per hour, and while the Strathcona reduced the Irondequoit's lead, the Rochester yacht won by 1 minute and 8 seconds. Summary:

	Start.	Mark.	Finish.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Irondequoit	11:15:20	1:01:34	3:12:23
Strathcona	11:15:30	1:04:36	3:13:31

THE FIFTH AND FINAL RACE.

With one more race to sail and the score a tie, each boat having won two races, the excitement was intense on Thursday morning, when the rival yachts came out to sail their deciding race over a triangular course.

There was a smooth sea and an eight or nine-knot breeze from the southwest and again young Hanan got the best of the start, leading the Strathcona 26 seconds across the line.

The first leg was to windward and it was a battle of short tacks from the start, and the Strathcona, in spite of all Skipper Jarvis could do, dropped further and further behind, and was two minutes astern at the first mark.

In the reach to the second mark the Irondequoit set a reaching jibtopsail, while the Strathcona broke out a ballooner, and the result was the Canadian boat was only a minute and twelve seconds behind at the second mark.

While the Canadian boat held her own on the reach home she did not gain any more and the Irondequoit swept across the finish line the winner of the Canada's Cup by 1 minute 22 seconds. Summary:

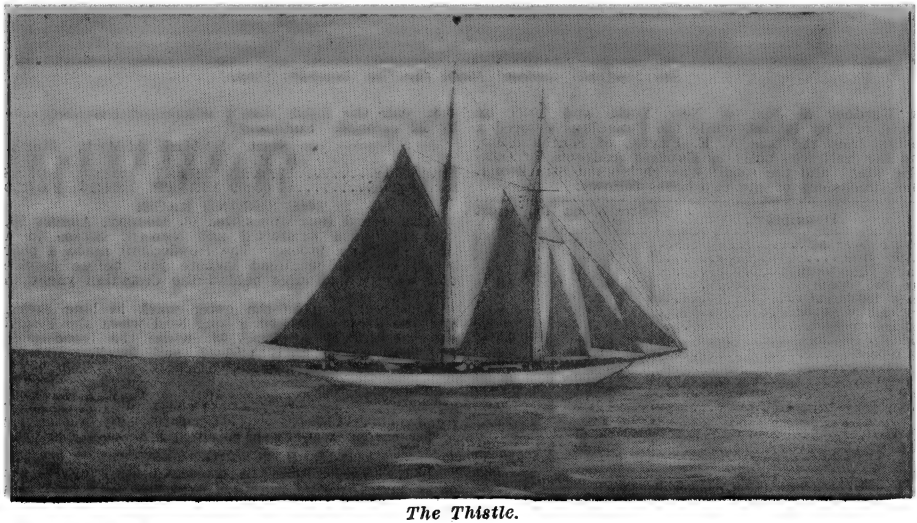
	Start.	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Finish.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Irondequoit	11:15:09	12:47:50	1:42:27	2:40:55
Strathcona	11:15:35	12:49:29	1:43:39	2:42:17

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB'S OCEAN RACES.

The Atlantic Yacht Club, thanks to the liberality of Commodore Robert E. Tod, has come prominently to the front as a promoter of ocean yacht races during the past few years and it was mainly to encourage the members of this club that Sir Thomas Lipton offered his trophy for a transatlantic race. Since then the German Emperor has recognized the efforts of this club in behalf of ocean racing by making them the joint custodian with the New York Yacht Club of his trophy for an ocean race, which will take the place of the Lipton Cup.

During the past season the Atlantic Club held four long-distance races over ocean courses which aroused considerable interest among yachtsmen. The courses, which ranged from 86 to 547 miles in length, tested the yachts under all sorts of conditions of wind and weather and were successful in every way.

The first race of the series, held on June 1, 2 and 3, was from Sea Gate to Fire Island; thence to Northeast End Lightship and return, a distance of 248 miles, and brought out a field of six schooners, including the Endymion, Thistle, Fleur de Lys, Estelle, Kiawassa and Iroquois. The Endymion finished first, but the Kiawassa won the race on time allowance, with the Iroquois second and the Endymion third.



The Thistle.

The second race was sailed on July 4 and 5 to Fire Island Lightship and return, a distance of 86 miles, and was won by the schooner Hildegarde, with the Iroquois second.

In the third race sailed on July 27, 28 and 29, from Newport to Nantucket Shoals Lightship, finishing at Scotland Lightship, a distance of 290 miles, the new Herreshoff schooner Ingomar won rather easily, with Lasca second and Thistle third.

The Ingomar also won the final race from Sea Gate to Nantucket Shoals, Cape May and return. She covered the 547 miles in 93 hours and beat her nearest competitor over 21 hours. The Hildegarde was second and the Endymion third. A summary of the races follows:

FIRST RACE, JUNE 1 AND 3.

From Craven's Shoal Buoy, New York Harbor, to Fire Island Lightship; thence to Northeast End Lightship, finishing at Scotland Lightship, New York. Distance, 248 miles.

Boat & Owner	Length Feet.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Kiawassa—					
H. G. Sharn	65	10:18:35	4:57:27	42:38:52	38:22:52
Iroquois—J. G. N.Whitaker.	82	10:16:20	3:04:00	40:47:40	38:34:40
Endymion—					
G.Lauder,Jr.	100	10:16:45	1:36:00	39:19:15	38:38:15
Fleur de Lys—					
L.A.Stimson.	90	10:16:05	2:54:34	40:38:29	39:09:29
Thistle—					
R. E. Tod..	110	10:19:38	3:23:30	40:03:52	40:03:52
Estelle—					
L.J.Callahan	80	10:15:35	6:05:00	43:49:25	41:22:25

Won by Kiawassa; Iroquois second, and Endymion third.

SECOND RACE, JULY 4 AND 5.

From Craven's Shoal Buoy, New York Harbor, to Fire Island Lightship, finishing at Sea Gate. Distance, 86 miles.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Hildegarde—E. R. Coleman..	6:20:00	9:13:24	26:53:24
Iroquois—J. G. N. Whitaker.	6:20:00	12:05:00	29:45:00
Thistle—R. E. Tod.....	6:20:00	Withdrew.	

Hildegarde the winner.

THIRD RACE, JULY 27, 28 AND 29.

From Brenton's Reef Lightship, Newport, R. I., thence to Nantucket Shoals, finishing at Scotland Lightship. Distance, 290 miles.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Ingomar—Morton F. Plant..	10:17:00	6:44:20	20:27:20
Lasca—R. P. McCurdy.....	10:18:40	9:32:30	23: 3:50
Thistle—R. E. Tod.....	10:16:30	9:23:35	35:07:05

Ingomar the winner.

FOURTH RACE.

Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

From Craven's Shoal Buoy, New York Harbor; thence to Nantucket Shoals Lightship; thence to Northeast End Lightship, off Cape May, finishing at Scotland Lightship. Distance, 547 miles.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Ingomar—M. F. Plant....	12:32:25	9:50:40	93:18:15
Hildegarde—E. R. Coleman.	12:33:44	7:19:55	114:46:11
Endymion—G. Lauder, Jr..	12:35:00	12:09:00	131:34:00
Iroquois—J. G. N. Whitaker.	12:33:07	6:20:30	137:47:23
Fleur de Lys—L.A.Stimson..	12:33:33	12:59:00	144:25:27
Thistle—R. E. Tod—Withdrew.			

Won by the Ingomar; Hildegarde second, and Endymion third.

TRANSATLANTIC YACHT RECORDS.

The proposed ocean race, for which the German Emperor will offer a cup next May, has revived interest in transatlantic racing and a history of some old-time records and performances will doubtless prove of interest at this time. The first yacht to cross the Atlantic in either direction was the brig Cleopatra's Barge, of Salem.

She was built of oak, teak and mahogany, and was inlaid with costly woods and so lavishly decorated for those days that she resembled a piece of cabinet work more than a boat.

Leaving Salem on March 31, 1817, Cleopatra's Barge visited the Azores, Madeira and Gibraltar, afterward proceeding to the chief European ports on the Mediterranean, where she was viewed by thousands of people, including a representative of the Pope. She returned to Salem in October, 1817, but did not make another voyage as a pleasure vessel, owing to the death of her owner soon after her arrival home.

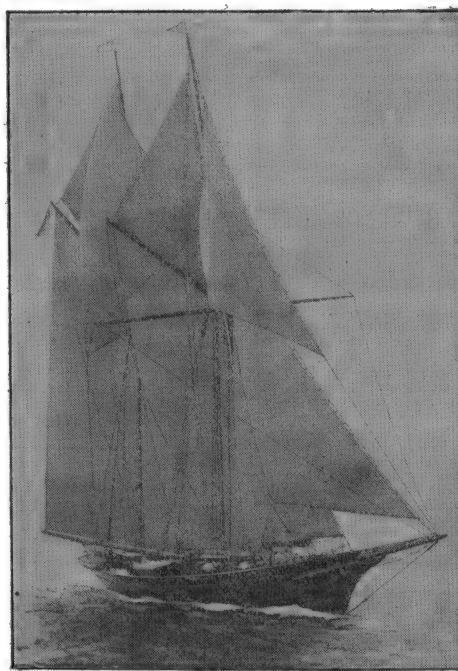
The second American yacht to cross the ocean was the schooner yacht America, when she went over in 1851 on the voyage which resulted in winning the cup that bears her name.

Leaving New York on June 21, she made the run to Havre, France, in 21 days 8 hours, under a small suit of working sails belonging to the pilot boat Mary Taylor, and on August 22 of that year won her memorable race against the entire British fleet around the Isle of Wight.

The third American yacht to cross the Atlantic was the centreboard sloop Silvie, a 105-ton boat, owned by Louis Depau, of New York. Her time from New York to Havre was 16 days 12 hours.

The schooner Gypsie, of New York, was the fourth yacht to cross the ocean in 1863, during the civil war, and she made the passage to Queenstown in 19 days. In the next few years a number of yachts made the passage both ways in rather slow time.

One of the most interesting passages was that of the sloop Alice, of Boston, owned by Thomas G. Appleton. She was but 48 feet on the water line and was commanded by Captain A. H. Clark, now well known as Lloyd's representative in New York. She made the passage from Nahant to the Needles in 19 days, and British yachtsmen were astonished that so small a boat had crossed the Atlantic for merely a Summer cruise in British waters.



Yacht Endymion.

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The first ocean race, which was probably the best ever sailed, was between the American schooners Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta, in December, 1866, the course being from Sandy Hook to the Needles. James Gordon Bennett owned the Henrietta. Pierre Lorillard owned the Vesta and George and Franklin Osgood the Fleetwing. The stakes were $30,000 a corner, or $90,000 in all.

The Henrietta was built by Henry Steers, of Greenpoint. She was 205 tons, 107 feet over all, 22 feet beam and 12 feet draught. The Fleetwing was built by Van Dusen and was of 200 tons, measuring 106 feet over all, 24 feet beam and 11 feet 8 inches draught. The Vesta, which was a centreboard boat, was built by Carll, of City Island. She was 110 feet over all, 24 feet 6 inches beam and 7 feet 6 inches draught, or with her centreboard down, 15 feet draught.

The race was started on December 11, and the yachts experienced high westerly winds all the way across. The race was won by the Henrietta, which finished on Christmas Day, 1866, covering 3,057 miles in 13 days 21 hours 55 minutes, averaging 9½ knots per hour all the way over.

The Vesta sailed 3,046 miles in 14 days 6 hours

10 minutes, and the Fleetwing sailed 3,005 miles in 14 days 6 hours 50 minutes.

This was wonderfully fast racing and, despite the fact that the yachts sailed different courses, they were very close together at the finish, the Henrietta beating the Vesta by 8 hours 15 minutes and the Fleetwing by 8 hours 55 minutes.

The Fleetwing sailed the better course and would probably have won but for an accident on December 19, when a gigantic wave swept six of her crew out of her cockpit.

The next race was from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook between the English schooner Cambria, owned by James Ashbury, of London, and the Dauntless, owned by James Gordon Bennett, of New York, and was sailed in 1870 for a $1,250 cup. It had been arranged that the Cambria should race across against an American boat and while here race for the America Cup.

This race was started on July 4 and the Dauntless led at George's Banks, where she had the Cambria several miles under her lee. Then a shift of wind helped the English yacht and she won by 1 hour 43 minutes. The Cambria sailed a northerly course, while the Dauntless took a middle course.

The Cambria sailed 2,917 miles in 23 days 5 hours 17 minutes and the Dauntless 2,963 miles in 23 days 7 hours.

The last race sailed across the ocean was in 1887, when the Coronet defeated the Dauntless. The race was started off Bay Ridge on March 13, and the two yachts raced to Queenstown. The stakes were $10,000 a side. It was a hard contest and the Coronet won, covering 2,949 miles in 14 days 20 hours 30 minutes. The Dauntless sailed 2,940 miles in 16 days 1 hour 43 minutes.

The yachts experienced strong winds, and for three days before reaching Queenstown the yachts ran into a succession of gales. On the Dauntless the seas got into her fresh-water tanks and spoiled the drinking water. When her owner, Commodore Caldwell H. Colt, was informed of this, he promptly ordered wine for the crew for the rest of the voyage.

The best time of a yacht from New York to the Lizard was made by the Endymion in 1900, when she crossed in 13 days 20 hours.

The old schooner Sappho holds a better record, however, on a somewhat shorter course, for in 1869, in a run from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, in 12 days 9 hours 36 minutes. This was her second voyage, the first being made in 1868 in 14 days from New York to Cowes. She made another in 1872 from New York to Cowes in 18 days.

Second to the Sappho's time for the Queenstown course was that of the Dauntless in 1869, her time from New York to Daunt's Rock being 12 days 17 hours 6 minutes.

SEAWANHAKA CUP RACES.

The Seawanhaka Cup, which represents for small boats what the America Cup does among the larger classes, seems quite as hard to bring back to the United States as Englishmen find the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup, and of the nine races sailed for this trophy the United States has only won one, which, by the way, was the first sailed. Since then the Canadians, thanks to the skill of G. H. Duggan and F. P. Shearwood, have managed to keep the Oyster Bay trophy on the other side of the border despite numerous attempts to regain the cup.

In all, nine matches have been sailed for the trophy. Six of the challengers have hailed from the United States, two from England and one from Canada, the latter alone proving victorious.

There have been thirty-four races sailed in the various matches, and of the twenty-nine races sailed since the Royal St. Lawrence Club first challenged for the cup, they have won twenty-four.

The total number of yachts designed and built by the St. Lawrence Club for the capture and defense of the cup numbers forty, and all but five of these boats have been designed by Messrs. Duggan & Shearwood, while nearly one hundred yachts have been designed and built in the United States to capture this cup, without success.

This year the Manchester Yacht Club, of Manchester, Mass., challenged for the cup, and the Kolutoo, owned by A. Henry Higginson and designed by W. Starling Burgess, of Boston, was selected from a fleet of five boats, while Mr. Shearwood designed the defender, which was called the Thorella II., to represent Canada.

The Thorella, which was an improved Trident, had two bilge boards, and instead of the usual deep single rudder in the middle line of the hull, the Canadian boat was fitted with two small rudders about 9 inches deep and 18 inches long, so that the weather rudder was clear of the water when sailing, and the wetted surface was reduced and considerable gain was made in stability.

So far as actual racing went, it was simply a walkover for the Canadian boat, which won three straight races with the greatest ease. In the first race, on July 30, the Kalutoo was disabled on the last leg of the second round, but was 10 minutes behind and hopelessly beaten when her rudder broke.

In the second race the Thorella won by 19 minutes 36 seconds over a 15-mile windward and leeward course, and made it three straight by winning the final triangular race on August 1 by 12 minutes 16 seconds.

The most remarkable feature of the series was the wonderful performance of the Thorella, which covered one of the reaching legs at a 12-knot speed, though only 25 feet on the water line. Summary of the races follows:

Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup for small yachts:

KOLUTOO.

Designer	W. Starling Burgess.
Owner	A. Henry Higginson.
Builder	David Fenton Co.
Crew	R. D. Boardman, helmsman.
	A. H. Higginson.
	Frank Burgess.
	J. S. Lovering.
Crew Weight	650 pounds.

THORELLA II.

Designer	F. P. Shearwood.
Owner	Vice-Commodore Wm. C. Finley.
Builder	St. L. Yacht Co.
Crew	C. H. Routh, helmsman.
	W. C. Finley.
	Huntley Gordon.
	Angus McDonald.
Crew Weight	629 pounds.

	Kolutoo.	Thorella II.
Length over all	39 ft.	37 ft. 5 ins.
Water line	27 " 10½ ins.	25 " 8 "
Breadth	8 " 4 "	8 " .. "
Draught	.. " 6 "	.. " 5¾ "
Boom	25 " 3½ "	24 " 3 "
Gaff	14 " 6 "	13 " 7¼ "
Hoist	14 " 5 "	16 " 7¼ "
Leech	31 " 1 "	32 " 4½ "
Tack to peak	28 " 1½ "	29 " 2½ "
Clew to throat	27 " 9 "	28 " 7 "
Mainsail, area	381 sq. ft.	397 sq. ft.
Head triangular base	12 ft. 4 "	10 ft. 11½ ins.
Perpendicular	17 " 11 "	18 " 3½ "
Area	111 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
Sail area, total	492 " "	497 " "

First Race—Thursday, July 30. Triangular course. Wind west, strong.
Start—1:55:00 p. m. All marks on starboard.

	Starting Line.	First Mark.	Second Mark.
First Round—Thorella	1:55:00	2:16:09	2:24:26
Kolutoo	1:55:00	2:20:31	2:28:30
Second Round—Thorella	2:31:00	2:52:00	2:59:32
Kolutoo	2:35:31	3:02:12	Disabled
Third Round—Thorella	3:06:45	3:29:30	3:37:00
	Finish.	Elapsed.	
Thorella	3:44:20	1:49:20	
Kolutoo	Disabled		

Second Race—Friday, July 31. Windward and leeward course. Wind west to northwest, strong.

	Starting Line.	Weather Mark.	
First Round—Thorella	2:00:00	2:25:07	
Kolutoo	2:00:00	2:30:00	
Second Round—Thorella	2:38:35	3:03:27	
Kolutoo	2:43:48	3:13:35	
Third Round—Thorella	3:15:10	3:38:38	
Kolutoo	3:28:00	3:57:00	
	Finish.	Elapsed.	Gain.
Thorella	3:50:17	1:50:17	19:36:00
Kolutoo	4:09:53	2:09:53	

Third Race—Saturday, August 1. Triangular course. Wind west, strong.

	Starting Line.	First Mark.	Second Mark.
First Round—Thorella	2:10:00	2:28:55	2:37:15
Kolutoo	2:10:00	2:34:03	2:42:58
Second Round—Thorella	2:49:30	3:06:24	3:15:15
Kolutoo	2:55:55	3:17:45	3:27:00
Third Round—Thorella	3:27:15	3:45:30	3:55:00
Kolutoo	3:38:12	4:00:15	4:08:30
	Finish.	Elapsed.	Gain.
Thorella	4:06:39	1:56:39	12:16:00
Kolutoo	4:18:55	2:08:55	

FOOTBALL OF 1903.

GEORGE SANDS.

The football season of 1903 was one of exceptional interest, for the reason that the game was played under new rules. These rules permitted the quarter-back to run with the ball in the central portion of the gridiron, and, excepting within 25 yards of each goal, compelled seven men to be on the line of the team in possession of the ball. This made the play more open than formerly, and left room for the invention of many new tricks. The new rules did not meet the enthusiastic approval of a majority of the players, but from a spectator's standpoint they were highly satisfactory. Much of the old mass play was done away with, and the spectator could always see who had the spheroid when the play was going on between the two 25-yard lines. Inside the 25-yard lines, when it was only necessary for a team on the offensive to keep five men in the line, the old momentum plays were seen, for here the quarterback could not run with the ball. Thus the spectators had a chance to compare in every game the new and old styles of play. The new rules have proven so satisfactory to the general public that there is likely to be no more modifications for several years. It is true, however, that the latest modifications in the rules failed to lessen the danger in this strenuous Fall sport to any extent. About the same number of men were injured as in past years.

It is always difficult to decide off-hand what team can be considered the best in the East. Yale had a grand aggregation of players, but it must be admitted that the Yale line could not compare with that of 1902. The Holy Cross, West Point and Columbia teams found Yale a trifle weak at the centre, and it looked very doubtful early in the season whether Yale could really have a first class eleven. As the season wore on the Yale eleven got playing in something like championship form and first demonstrated its real power by defeating the ambitious team of Columbia by the overwhelming score of 25 to 0. Yale, however, found the New York players a tough proposition, as the score at the end of the first half, 0 to 0, would tend to show.

The Elis were in magnificent physical condition, and simply played Columbia's representatives to a standstill in the first half, crippling most of them. Although Columbia was beaten, her team was the best she ever put on the gridiron. A week before Columbia had outclassed and trounced the overconfident players of the University of Pennsylvania by a score of 18 to 6. This game partly crippled the Columbia team. Yale had, therefore, a much easier team to beat than the Philadelphia college. Columbia's lack of first-rate substitutes for the line lost her all chance of being a real contender for the championship. Pennsylvania was thought to have a team of remarkable strength until the battle with Columbia. After that the Quakers were considered out of the running. The veteran team of Princeton early displayed great form. Georgetown managed to hold the Tigers down to 5 to 0, but the Princeton goal was never threatened seriously in this game. The orange and black eleven walloped Lehigh, Bucknell, Brown, Dartmouth and the Carlisle Indians with such consummate ease that it was predicted generally that Cornell would easily be defeated by the men of Old Nassau. No one, however, expected to see Princeton beat the Cornellians by such a stupendous score as 44 to 0.

It was rather a disastrous year for Harvard from the inception of the season. When Maine held Harvard down to 6 to 0 there was apprehension at Cambridge. The crimson students were thrown into a state of despair when, later on, Amherst beat them by a score of 5 to 0. Columbia subsequently beat the Amherst team 12 to 0, and this made the crimson students feel keenly their humiliation. Harvard just managed to eke out a victory over the rather weak West Point eleven, the score being 5 to 0. Then the crimson team began to play better. The game with the Carlisle Indians first showed the true worth of Harvard's eleven, although the Indians only lost by the close margin of 12 to 11.

The Indians had made two touchdowns, when the crimson eleven took a grand brace, and by playing with remarkable speed and spirit secured two touchdowns. It was in this game that the Indians sprang a trick worthy of their crafty ancestors. They secured the ball on a punt on their 75-yard line. All the Indians quickly surrounded Johnson, who had caught the ball, and while thus shielded he quickly concealed the leather beneath his jersey on his back. Then all the redmen started on a tear for the Harvard goal and Johnson managed to make a touchdown. This trick is likely to be ruled out at the next meeting of the Rules Committee.

Although the Indian team was a very light one, it proved one of the best ever turned out at the Carlisle School.

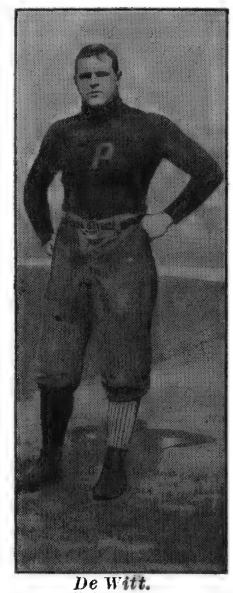
The West Point and Annapolis teams were far below the cadet elevens of former years. Michigan, as usual, turned out a magnificent team. In six games Michigan scored 361 points to 0 for her opponents. This far excelled the record of any Eastern eleven.



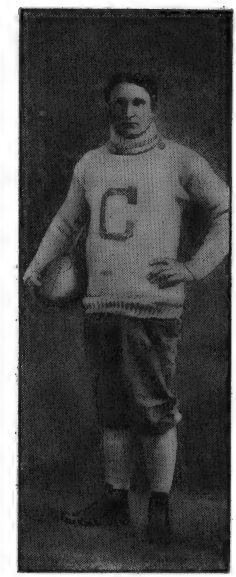
Bloomer. (Yale.)



Marshall. (Harvard.)



De Witt. (Princeton.)



Smith. (Columbia.)

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RECORD OF THE IMPORTANT TEAMS FOR 1903.

HARVARD:

17—Williams	0
24—Bowdoin	0
6—Maine	0
23—Bates	0
0—Amherst	5
17—Wesleyan	6
5—West Point	0
29—Brown	6
12—Indians	11
133	22

YALE:

35—Trinity	0
19—Tufts	0
46—Vermont	0
33—Wesleyan	0
22—Springfield	0
36—Holy Cross	10
27—Penn State	0
17—West Point	5
25—Columbia	0
260	15

PRINCETON:

34—Swarthmore	0
5—Georgetown	0
68—Gettysburg	0
29—Brown	0
12—Lehigh	0
11—Indians	0
17—Bucknell	0
17—Dartmouth	0
44—Cornell	0
237	0

AMHERST:

6—Williston	0
23—Colby	0
23—Bowdoin	0
5—Harvard	0
0—Columbia	12
16—Union	0
18—Trinity	0
0—Holy Cross	36
91	48

COLUMBIA:

10—Wesleyan	0
16—Alumni	0
36—Union	0
29—Hamilton	0
5—Williams	0
5—Swarthmore	0
12—Amherst	0
18—Pennsylvania	6
0—Yale	25
131	31

INDIANS:

28—Lebanon Valley	0
46—Gettysburg	0
12—Bucknell	0
30—F. and M.	0
0—Princeton	11
12—Swarthmore	5
11—Harvard	12
139	28

PENNSYLVANIA:

27—Dickinson	0
17—F. and M.	0
16—Lehigh	0
58—Haverford	0
39—Penn State	0
72—Gettysburg	0
30—Brown	0
6—Columbia	18
47—Bucknell	6
312	24

LEHIGH:

83—Albright	0
40—Manhattan	0
0—Pennsylvania	0
10—Swarthmore	5
41—Ursinus	0
0—Princeton	12
71—Villa Nova	0
17—Dickinson	0
262	17



Hunt.
(Cornell.)



Farnsworth.
(West Point.)



Ernst.
(Lafayette.)



Metzger.
(Penn.)

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THE CAPTAINS OF 1903.

BROWN:

23—Colby	0
11—Wesleyan	0
0—Princeton	29
0—Pennsylvania	36
0—Harvard	29
22—Williams	0
66	94

MICHIGAN:

31—Case School	0
79—Beloit	0
65—Ohio Normal	0
51—Indiana	0
88—Ferris Inst	0
47—Drake	0
6—Minnesota	6
367	6

CORNELL:

12—Hobart	0
26—Alfred	0
11—Rochester	0
12—Colgate	0
6—Bucknell	0
41—W. R. Univ.	0
0—Princeton	44
108	44

DARTMOUTH:

12—M. A. C.	0
18—Holy Cross	6
36—Vermont	0
34—Union	0
17—Williams	0
0—Princeton	17
34—Wesleyan	6
151	23

ANNAPOLIS:

6—U. of Virginia	5
18—Gallaudet	0
5—Dickinson	0
0—Balt. Medical	0
5—Lafayette	6
0—Penn State	17
34	28

DICKINSON:

45—Albright	0
0—West Point	12
0—Annapolis	5
0—Lehigh	17
45	34

MANHATTAN:

0—Lehigh	40
24—Pratt Inst.	0
6—Rutgers	8
2—Seton Hall	5
32	53

WEST POINT:

0—Colgate	0
17—Tufts	0
12—Dickinson	0
0—Harvard	5
5—Yale	17
20—Vermont	0
54	22

LAFAYETTE:

36—Gallaudet	0
11—Gettysburg	0
48—Susquehanna	0
41—Fordham	0
6—Annapolis	5
8—New York Un.	6
150	11

NEW YORK UNIV.:

35—Trinity	5
40—Stevens	0
0—Wesleyan	6
6—Lafayette	8
81	19

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF RUGBY FOOTBALL.

HARVARD—YALE.

1876—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 2 touchdowns.
1877—No game.
1878—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
*1879—Yale, 2 safeties; Harvard, 4 safeties.
1880—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown, Harvard, 0.
1881—Yale, 0; Harvard, 4 safeties.
1882—Yale, 1 goal, 3 touchdowns; Harvard, 2 safeties.
1883—Yale, 4 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 safety.
1884—Yale, 6 goals, 4 touchdowns; Harvard, 0.
1885—No game.

* Tie game; safeties not counted in scoring.

CHAMPIONSHIP RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Continued.

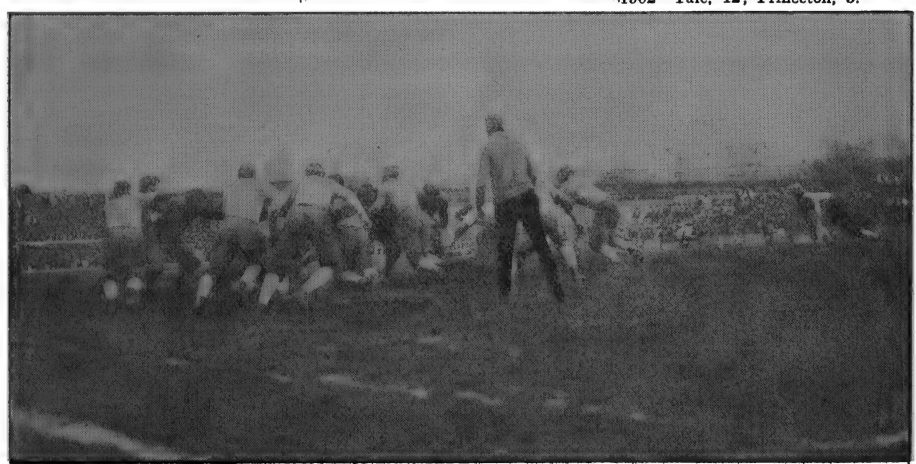
1886—Yale, 5 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown.
1887—Yale, 3 goals, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 goal.
1888—No game.
1889—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1890—Harvard, 2 goals; Yale, 1 goal.
1891—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1892—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1893—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.
1895—No game.
1896—No game.
1897—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1898—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.
1899—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1900—Yale, 28; Harvard, 0.
1901—Harvard, 22; Yale, 0.
1902—Yale, 23; Harvard, 0.

HARVARD—PRINCETON.

1876—No game.
1877—Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 1 touchdown.
1878—Princeton, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1879—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety; Harvard, 5 safeties.
1880—Princeton, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns, 6 safeties; Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown, 4 safeties.
1881—Princeton, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 safety.
1882—Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 1 goal.
1883—Princeton, 26; Harvard, 7.
1884—Princeton, 34; Harvard, 6.
1885—No game.
1886—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.
1887—Harvard, 12; Princeton, 0.
1888—Princeton, 18; Harvard, 6.
1889—Princeton, 41; Harvard, 15.
1890—No game.
1891—No game.
1892—No game.
1893—No game.
1894—No game.
1895—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 4.
1896—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.
1897—No game.
1898—No game.
1899—No game.
1900—No game.
1901—No game.
1902—No game.

PRINCETON—YALE.

1876—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1879—Yale, 2 safeties; Princeton, 5 safeties.
1880—Yale, 5 safeties; Princeton, 11 safeties.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.
1883—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown.
1885—Princeton, 1 goal from touchdown; Yale, 1 goal from field.
1886—Yale, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 0.
1887—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.
1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.
1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1898—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1899—Princeton, 11; Yale, 10.
1900—Yale, 29; Princeton, 5.
1901—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1902—Yale, 12; Princeton, 5.



Columbia Rushing the Ball Down the Field.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—HARVARD.

1881—Harvard, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns; U. of P. 6 safeties.
1883—Harvard, 4; U. of P., 0.
1884—U. of P., 4; Harvard, 0.
1885—No game.
1886—Harvard, 28; U. of P., 0.
1888—Harvard, 50; U. of P., 0.
1890—Harvard, 35; U. of P., 0.
1893—Harvard, 26; U. of P., 4.
1894—U. of P., 18; Harvard, 4.
1895—U. of P., 17; Harvard, 14.
1896—U. of P., 8; Harvard, 6.
1897—U. of P., 15; Harvard, 6.
1898—Harvard, 10; U. of P., 0.
1899—Harvard, 16; U. of P., 0.
1900—Harvard, 17; U. of P., 5.
1901—Harvard, 33; U. of P., 6.
1902—Harvard, 11; U. of P., 0.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—YALE.

1879—Yale, 3 goals, 5 touchdowns; U. of P., 0.
1880—Yale, 8 goals, 1 touchdown; U. of P., 0.
1885—Yale, 4 goals, 7 touchdowns; U. of P., 1 goal, 2 safeties.
1886—Yale, 8 goals, 7 touchdowns; U. of P., 0.
1887—Yale, 6 goals, 3 touchdowns; U. of P., 1 safety.
1888—Yale, 50; U. of P., 0.
1889—Yale, 20; U. of P., 10.
1890—Yale, 60; U. of P., 0.
1891—Yale, 48; U. of P., 0.
1892—Yale, 28; U. of P., 0.
1893—Yale, 14; U. of P., 6.
1894—No game.
1895—No game.
1896—No game.
1897—No game.
1898—No game.
1899—No game.
1900—No game.
1901—No game.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—PRINCETON.

1876—Princeton, 6 goals; U. of P., 0.
1878—Princeton, 2 goals, 4 touchdowns; U. of P., 0.
1879—Princeton, 6 goals, 4 touchdowns; U. of P., 11 safeties.
1880—Princeton, 1 goal, 3 safeties; U. of P., 1 safety.
1881—Princeton, 4 goals, 6 touchdowns; U. of P., 4 safeties.
1882—Princeton, 10 goals, 4 touchdowns; U. of P., 0.
1883—Princeton, 39; U. of P., 6.
1884—Princeton, 30; U. of P., 0.
1885—Princeton, 51; U. of P., 0.
1886—Princeton, 28; U. of P., 6.
1887—Princeton, 95; U. of P., 0.
1888—Princeton, 4; U. of P., 0.
1889—Princeton, 72; U. of P., 4.
1890—Princeton, 6; U. of P., 0.
1891—Princeton, 24; U. of P., 0.
1892—U. of P., 6; Princeton, 4.
1893—Princeton, 4; U. of P., 0.
1894—U. of P., 12; Princeton, 0.
1895—No game.
1896—No game.
1897—No game.
1898—No game.
1899—No game.
1900—No game.
1901—No game.

WEST POINT—ANNAPOLIS.

1890—Navy, 24; Army, 0.
1891—Army, 32; Navy, 16.
1892—Navy, 12; Army, 4.
1898—Navy, 6; Army, 4.
1899—Army, 17; Navy, 5.
1900—Navy, 11; Army, 7.
1901—Army, 11; Navy, 5.
1902—Army, 22; Navy, 5.

ALL-AMERICA TEAM FOR 1902.

Position.	First Eleven.	Second Eleven.	Third Eleven.
End	Shevlin, Yale	Sweeley, Michigan	Metzger, Pennsylvania.
Tackle	Hogan, Yale	Pierce, Amherst	Farr, Chicago.
Guard	DeWitt, Princeton	Warner, Cornell	Lerum, Wisconsin.
Centre	Holt, Yale	Boyers, West Point	McCabe, Pennsylvania.
Guard	Glass, Yale	Goss, Yale	Marshall, Harvard.
Tackle	Kinney, Yale	Knowlton, Harvard	Schacht, Minnesota.
End	Bowditch, Harvard	Davis, Princeton	Farmer, Dartmouth.
Quarter	Rockwell, Yale	Weeks, Michigan	Daly, West Point.
Half-back	Chadwick, Yale	Barry, Brown	Foulke, Princeton.
Half-back	Bunker, West Point	Metcalf, Yale	Heston, Michigan.
Full-back	Graydon, Harvard	Bowman, Yale	Torney, West Point.

FOOTBALL TERMS.

A touchdown is made when a player of one team carries the ball over the goal line of the opposing team. A touchdown counts five points and allows a free kick for goal, which, if successful, counts one additional point.

A goal from the field is made when a player drops the ball to the ground, and, at the instant it rises therefrom, kicks it over the crossbar of the opponent's goal. A goal made in this way counts five points.

A punt is made by kicking the ball after it has dropped from the hands and before it touches the ground.

A kick-off is made with the ball upon the ground in the centre of the field. A goal cannot be scored from a kick-off.

A punt-out is made by a player of the side which has made a touchdown to another of the same side. The later is allowed to catch the ball without interference.

The ball is down when the player having the ball is brought to a standstill or when he cries "down." A down is indicated by the blowing of the referee's whistle. Five yards must be made in three downs or the ball passes to the opponent team.

A forward pass is made when the ball is thrown, passed or batted toward the opponent's goal. The penalty for a forward pass is five yards.

A player is off-side when any part of his body is ahead of the ball when it is put in play.

A football eleven is composed of a centre rush, right and left guards, right and left tackles, right and left ends, right and left halfbacks, quarterback and fullback.

A gridiron is a rectangular field, 330 feet in length and 160 feet in width.

A safety is made when the ball in possession of a player guarding his own goal is declared dead by the referee, any part of it being over the goal line, providing the impetus which sent it over the line was given by the side defending the goal. Such an impetus could come from a kick pass, snap-back or fumble; from a kick which bounded back from an opponent; in case a player is forced back; a foul which would give the opponents the ball behind the goal line, and when the ball is kicked and crosses the side line back of the goal line.

A touch-back is made when the ball in possession of a player guarding his own goal is declared dead, any part of it being over the goal line, provided the impetus which sent it across the line was given by an opponent.

A scrimmage is when the ball is placed upon the ground and put in play by kicking it forward or snapping it back.

A fair catch consists in catching the ball before it touches the ground after it has been kicked by an opponent. But one step can be taken after receiving the ball on a fair catch.

CHANGES IN FOOTBALL RULES.

Owing to a sort of crusade carried on against what is known as the "mass play" the Rules Committee made several alterations in the rules designed to lessen the general use of momentum plays.

The most important change provides that when the ball is put in play at any point in the middle section of the field, extending from one 25-yard line to the other 25-yard line, seven men of the side having the ball must be on the line of scrimmage. Another change in the same rule is that the player who first receives the ball may carry it forward beyond the line of scrimmage, provided in so doing he crosses the line at least 5 yards from the point where the snapperback put the ball in play. It is this change in the rules that enables the quarterback to run with the ball when in the middle portion of the field between the two 25-yard lines. The new rules provide that inside the 25-yard lines the old rule of scrimmage obtains; that is, the first man receiving the ball cannot run with it, and the side in possession of the spheroid need only have five men in the line, thus enabling the offense to use the old guardsback and other mass plays.

The new rules prohibit the use of heavy-protecting armor, particularly hard head guards. Sole leather, papier mache or other hard and unyielding material for armor is barred. Pneumatic rubber head gear and soft padding are permitted.

One brutal feature of the game was eliminated by the new rule which makes it impossible for the man kicking the ball to put men on side by running up ahead of them, and this rule also prevents the kicker securing the ball till it has touched an opponent. This rule gives the forwards of an opposing team no excuse for roughing the man who kicks the ball.



Smith, of Pennsylvania, Plunging Through the Columbia Line.

There are several alterations in penalties, the most important being that a side guilty of holding an opponent loses 20 yards instead of surrendering the ball. The penalty for tripping is increased to 20 yards.

Another excellent innovation is that a linesman, instead of giving testimony to the referee under certain conditions, must himself penalize a side for offside play in the line, tripping and unnecessary roughness to a back after a kick.

The new rules have met with general approval from both players and spectators. They have certainly made the game more open and spectacular.

The rule providing that seven men must be on the line of scrimmage in the central portion of the field enables the spectators to follow the ball easily, and the alteration permitting the quarterback to run with the leather keeps both teams more alert than formerly.

When the teams change goals after a try at goal following a touch-down, and also after every goal from the field, the teams shall take opposite goals at the beginning of the second half from those assumed at the beginning of the first half, and the side which did not kick off at the first half shall kick off in the second half.

Another alteration gives relief to a team that is being freely scored upon, owing entirely perhaps to the superiority of their opponents in the running game. Formerly a side which had been scored upon kicked off. Now, by the alteration, a side which has been scored upon has the option of kicking off or of having their opponents kick off.

THE GAME OF RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The present game of rugby, as played in America, had its inception in a match between Yale and Harvard which took place in the Fall of 1876. In that year Yale and Harvard adopted the English rules just as they stood, and from that day the game gradually developed by modifications to its present state of perfection.

The field is rectangular, 330 feet long and 160 feet wide. For the convenience of the officials in measuring the ground lost or gained there are lines marked at intervals of 5 yards for the length of the field. The new rules have made it necessary to mark 5-yard lines parallel to the side lines between the two 25-yard lines. This gives the centre of the field a checkerboard appearance. The longitudinal lines are for the purpose of enabling the officials to determine whether the quarterback, if he runs with the ball, crosses the line of scrimmage at least 5 yards one side of the point where the ball was put in play.

CASUALTIES IN FOOTBALL.

Professor E. G. Dexter, of the University of Illinois, made an elaborate investigation at the end of last season for the purpose of finding out how many students were seriously injured by taking part in the gridiron sport. He found that during the past ten years about 23,000 students have played the game. Of these 654 were sufficiently injured to lose time from their studies. Only eight were permanently injured and three were reported as having died from the effects of the game. This recapitulation shows that less than 3 per cent lost much time from their college work. The first death was of a student who had been forbidden to play on account of a weak heart, and the second was of a student who played without sufficient practice in an irregular match. Professor Dexter could not secure the particulars of the third death.

That eight men were permanently injured was due largely to bungling work on the part of surgeons.

The exact number of claims paid during the five years preceding 1903 by one of the largest accident insurance companies was 31,000. Of these the exact number of claims paid for accidents in certain sports were as follows:

Horseback riding	261	Gymnasium	54
Baseball	216	Canoeing	49
Swimming	97	Football	43
Wrestling	90	Skating	36
Bowling	71	Golf	25
Hunting	62	Boxing	21
Tennis	19		

THE STORY OF PUGILISM.

JAMES J. CORBETT.

The pugilistic world was enlivened during 1903 by fistic battles in which championship titles were involved. It is the championship battle that seems to interest the multitude, and when the champion's title is considered in danger there is a certain fascination which followers cannot resist. The mere fact that a champion may be dethroned and a new pugilistic idol crowned is what furnishes the incentive and makes boxing one of the leading athletic pastimes. The year just closed has seen some titles defended, while in one class the former holder found himself unable to win, and had to relinquish his laurels. Of all the champions in the various classes James J. Jeffries is without peer in the heavyweight class. He stands far above his nearest rival, so that there can be no doubt as to his title. His claim to the heavyweight championship had been proven in a convincing manner, and there is not a flaw in it. Jeffries fought one championship battle during the past year and engaged in a number of exhibition bouts with minor boxers on the stage. His contest with me for supremacy of the heavyweight class took place at San Francisco on August 14, and it proved a winning battle for the champion after ten rounds. Although it was a losing battle for me, I have no fault to find. I am frank to admit that the best man won. I was in the best condition, fought the best I knew how—and lost. That is the whole fight in a nutshell. Jeffries, in my opinion, is in a class all by himself. I have always considered him a great fighter, but his clever showing with me has convinced me more than ever that in his present good physical condition he is invincible. With proper care of himself he should have no trouble in disposing of aspirants for the heavyweight honors for years to come. Since acquiring the championship Jeffries has developed into a clever, scientific fighter. He has combined the boxer-fighter qualities that make him the successful pugilist that he is—able to cope with a rough or clever fighter with equal success. A few years ago a rough fighter, depending upon his brute strength, Jeffries has developed into a scientific, calculating fighter, who uses his head as well as his hands. The heavyweight championship battle broke a record for big receipts, $65.000 admission being paid by those who witnessed the contest.

Tommy Ryan's claim to the middleweight championship seems clearer now than ever before, as those who are considered to have a chance with him are well above the limit.

The day of the rough-and-tumble fighter is over. The clean, scientific boxing which has taken its place was never so popular, and, although permitted by law in only a few States in the Union, it flourishes among amateurs as a healthy pastime. There is scarcely an athletic club of prominence throughout the country that has not huge boxing classes, and the boxing instructor is a necessary adjunct to the up-to-date associations. The champions of to-day, unlike those of the past, are all clever boxers. Take, for instance, Joe Gans, head of the lightweight division; "Young" Corbett, featherweight champion; Frankie Neil, Tommy Ryan, George Gardner, Jimmie Britt and Eddie Hanlon.

Probably the next important fistic event to the heavyweight championship was the second meeting between "Young" Corbett and Terry McGovern, which took place in San Francisco on March 31. Corbett successfully defended his laurels by knocking McGovern out in the eleventh round of a fierce battle. McGovern made a game effort to regain the title that had been wrested from him a year before, but he was forced to succumb to the inevitable. Corbett's victory was clean-cut and well deserved. Just prior to his match with McGovern Corbett met Eddie Hanlon, a product of the Pacific Coast, and practically an unknown outside of California. The contest was fought in San Francisco on February 26. Hanlon furnished a surprise, fighting the champion twenty rounds to a draw. Corbett continued to fight all comers and engaged in about a dozen winning battles. Among those whom he defeated were Hughey Murphy, Jimmy Briggs, Sammy Smith, Jack O'Neil and Billy Maynard. Terry McGovern's only losing battle was his encounter with Corbett. He defeated Billy Maynard, Lew Ryall, Tommy Quigley, Joe Bernstein and Jimmy Briggs.

Joe Gans still retains the lightweight championship, having defeated all comers. His victims include Gus Gardner, Steve Crosby, Willie Fitzgerald and Joe Grim. Joe Walcott, the recognized welterweight champion, continued a successful campaign throughout the year, meeting all comers and conceding weight in almost every instance. He defeated Mike Donovan, Charles Haghey, George Cole, "Jabber" Carye and "Kid" Carter. Harry Forbes, the champion bantamweight, met defeat at the hands of Frankie Neil, the California boxer. Forbes was decisively beaten, being knocked out in the second round of what was to have been a twenty-round contest. The combat took place in San Francisco. Forbes, earlier in the year, dis-

posed of three aspirants before he met Neil. He defeated Andy Tokell, the English champion bantamweight, who came to this country in search of international honors. Forbes's victory over Tokell and his subsequent defeat by Neil makes the latter the champion of the world. Shortly after winning the championship Neil and Johnny Regan, of Brooklyn, met and fought twenty rounds to a draw in San Francisco.

A new championship class was introduced, known as the light heavyweight championship. Too heavy for the middle and too light for the heavies, the intermediate class was one long desired by this class of boxers.

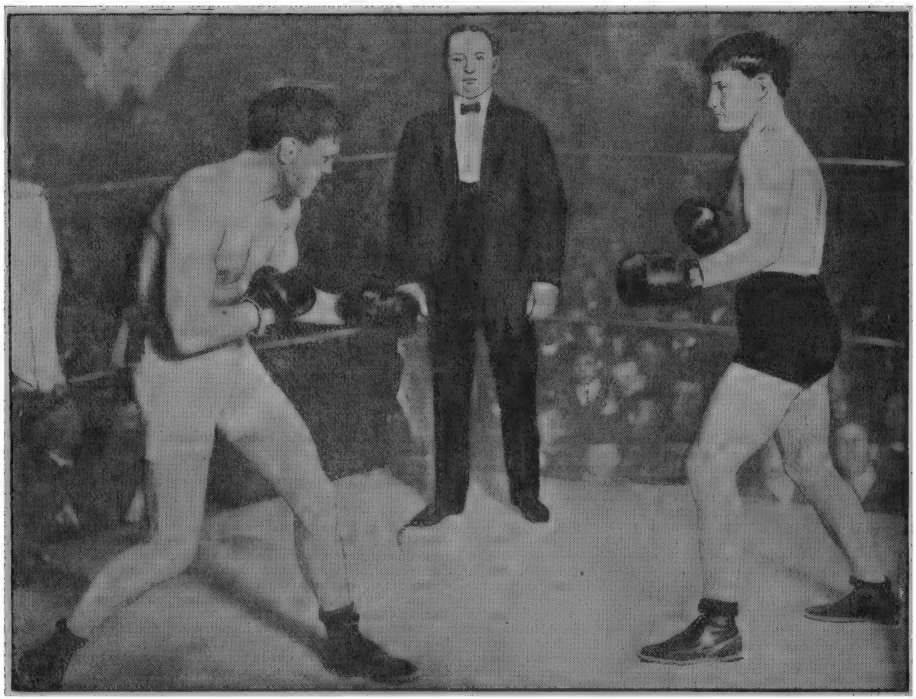
The first important match for the honors was decided on May 31, when George Gardner defeated Marvin Hart for the championship in thirteen rounds, at Louisville. Root then fought "Kid" McCoy, at Detroit, for the right to meet Gardner, and received the decision after ten rounds. McCoy subsequently announced his retirement from the ring. This left Root and Gardner to battle for the new honors, and they came together on the afternoon of July 4, at Fort Erie, before the International Athletic Club. In the twelfth round Gardner scored a knockout.

Gardner began the year by being knocked out by the colored heavyweight boxer, Sam McVey. In his own class Gardner was very successful, defeating among others Al Weinig, Peter Maher, "Kid" Coffey and Jack Carrig. Gardner having won the light heavyweight championship belt offered by the International Athletic Club, he was challenged for the title by Robert Fitzsimmons, and the challenge was accepted, and they fought at San Francisco on November 25.

"Kid" Carter was more or less successful with the big fellows, defeating John Willie and Joe Butler. He fought Gus Ruhlin twice at Philadelphia, and each battle went the limit of six rounds. Carter had the decision given against him when he fought Joe Walcott fifteen rounds at Boston.

Benny Yanger and Eddie Hanlon fought twenty rounds to a draw on June 30 at San Francisco. A return match was arranged, and on September 29, in the same city, Hanlon received the decision over Yanger after twenty rounds. It was Yanger's first defeat, after he had fought over sixty battles.

Jimmie Britt, the conqueror of Frank Erne, considered the white lightweight champion, won a number of important battles, and a meeting between him and Joe Gans would settle an important argument. Britt fought Jack O'Keefe a draw at Butte, and defeated Willie Fitzgerald in a twenty-round battle.



The "Young" Corbett-Terry McGovern Fight of 1903.

Robert Fitzsimmons defeated Con Coghlan, an alleged Irish champion, in one round, at Philadelphia, and fought Joe Grim six rounds in the same city.

In Grim the ring has a unique figure; a boxer who has never been knocked out, although he has encountered some of the hardest punchers in the ring. Not a physical wonder by any means, Grim, nevertheless, seems immune from the knockout blow, either on the jaw or in the solar plexus.

Amateur championships won by James McKinley, bantamweight; Thos. Stone, featherweight; A. G. McGarry, 125 pounds; Jack Leavy, lightweight; Wm. Rodenback, middleweight, and Emery Paine, heavyweight.

THE FIGHTS OF 1903.*

CHARLES L. YOUNGER.

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Winner.	Loser.	Date.	Result.	R'unds	Where Fought.
Armstrong, Bob	Black Fitzsimmons	September 22	Knockout	1	Providence, R. I.
Ashe, "Kid"	Brutus Clay	June 1	Knockout	3	Lexington, Ky.
Ashley, George	"Kid" Coffey	October 19	Won	15	Fall River, Mass.
Attell, Abe	Dave Johnson	February 26	Won on foul	6	San Francisco, Cal.
Attell, Abe	Eddy Toy	March 12	Won	20	San Francisco, Cal.
Attell, Abe	Johnny Regan	September 3	Won	20	St. Louis, Mo.
Bernstein, Joe	Jack Muretto	October 8	Knockout	11	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Black, "Kid"	Eddie Burns	January 13	Knockout	5	G'd Rapids, Mich.
Briggs, Jimmy	Fred Bryson	March 23	Won	15	Boston, Mass.

*Fights resulting in draws are given in another table.

THE FIGHTS OF 1903.—Continued.

Winner.	Loser.	Date.	Result.	R'unds	Where Fought.
Britt, Jimmy	Willie Fitzgerald	April 28	Won	20	San Francisco, Cal.
Broad, "Kid"	Benny Schneider	May 13	Knockout	1	New Orleans, La.
Brown, Joe	Tommy Dixon	October 15	Knockout	5	Tompkinsville, S. I
Burley, Nick	Joe Choynski	June 28	Knockout	2	Dawson, Alaska.
Butler, Joe	Al Weinig	June 27	Won	2	Philadelphia, Pa.
Canole, Martin	Jack O'Keefe	May 19	Won	15	Boston, Mass.
Canole, Martin	Joe Handler	March 12	Won	4	Fall River, Mass.
Canole, Martin	Marty McCue	April 9	Won, foul	9	Fall River, Mass.
Canole, Martin	Danny Duane	August 31	Knockout	1	Fall River, Mass.
Carter, "Kid"	John Willie	February 9	Won	15	San Francisco, Cal.
Carter, "Kid"	Joe Butler	June 8	Knockout	1	Philadelphia, Pa.
Choynski, Joe	Peter Maher	January 26	Knockout	2	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cole, George	"Sailor" Wilson	January 12	Knockout	1	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cole, George	William Larry	January 30	Knockout	5	Shamokin, Pa.
Cole, George	Jimmy Handler	March 12	Won	2	Philadelphia, Pa.
Connelly, Eddie	Tom Woodley	January 26	Won	15	England.
Connelly, Eddie	Pat Daly	April	Won	20	England.
Corbett, "Young"	Austin Rice	January 14	Won	18	Hot Springs, Col.
Corbett, "Young"	Terry McGovern	March 31	Knockout	11	San Francisco, Cal.
Corbett, "Young"	Hughey Murphy	June 25	Knockout	6	Boston, Mass.
Corbett, "Young"	Jimmy Briggs	June 29	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Corbett, "Young"	Jimmy Briggs	July 22	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Corbett, "Young"	Billy Maynard	July 24	Knockout	1	Philadelphia, Pa.
Corbett, "Young"	Jack O'Neill	July 29	Knockout	5	Philadelphia, Pa.
Corbett, "Young"	Hughey Murphy	October 27	Knockout	11	Boston, Mass.
Cote, Arthur	Joe Handler	March 30	Won	4	Bath, Me.
Daly, Tom	"Kid" Goodman	September 2	Won	15	Boston, Mass.
Duane, Danny	Billy Gardner	January 15	Won	8	Boston, Mass.
Duane, Danny	Dal Hawkins	February 3	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Duffy, Martin	"Phila. Tom" Ryan	January 15	Won	15	St. Louis, Mo.
Duffy, Martin	Tom Wallace	January 23	Knockout	6	Milwaukee, Wis.
Duffy, Martin	Henry Fagin	February 17	Won	10	G'd Rapids, Mich.
Duffy, Martin	Jim Ferns	May 28	Knockout	13	Louisville, Ky.
Duffy, Martin	Matty Matthews	August 25	Won	10	Port Huron, Mich.
Erne, Frank	Warren Zurbruck	May 18	Won on foul	10	Fort Erie, Can.
Feltz, Tommy	Dave McNeil	January 15	Knockout	1	Bellows Falls, Vt.
Feltz, Tommy	"Kid" Goodman	February 2	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Feltz, Tommy	Clarence Forbes	May 14	Knockout	1	St. Louis, Mo.
Feltz, Tommy	Tommy Sullivan	May 28	Won on foul	11	St. Louis, Mo.
Feltz, Tommy	Clarence Forbes	June 4	Won	11	St. Louis, Mo.
Ferguson, "Sandy"	George Byers	April 8	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Ferguson, "Sandy"	Bob Armstrong	August 20	Knockout	1	Boston, Mass.
Ferguson, "Sandy"	Tommy Cary	September 3	Won	12	Boston, Mass.
Ferns, Jim	Bill Doherty	January	Knockout	5	Australia.
Ferns, Jim	Matty Matthews	April 27	Won	19	Fort Erie, Can.
Fitzgerald, Willie	Joe Handler	January 1	Knockout	1	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fitzgerald, Willie	Billy Gardner	February 11	Knockout	1	Boston, Mass.
Fitzsimmons, Robert	"Con" Coughlin	September 30	Threw up sponge	1	Philadelphia, Pa.
Forbes, Harry	Andy Tokell	February 27	Won	10	Detroit, Mich.
Forbes, Harry	Johnny Kelly	March 24	Knockout	9	Kansas City, Mo.
Forbes, Harry	Jimmy Devine	April 13	Knockout	4	Philadelphia, Pa.
Forbes, Harry	"Big" Mackey	April 16	Won	10	Findlay, O.
Forbes, Harry	Morris Rauch	May 26	Won	15	Kansas City, Mo.
Forbes, Harry	"Kid" McFadden	September 10	Knockout	10	Boston, Mass.
Fredericks, "Kid"	"Wisconsin Kid"	January	Won	15	Havre, Mont.
Fredericks, "Kid"	Mark Nelson	February	Knockout	1	Havre, Mont.
Fredericks, "Kid"	"Kid" Lee	March	Knockout	15	Havre, Mont.
Fredericks, "Kid"	Howard Opie	March	Knockout	4	Great Falls, Mont.
Fredericks, "Kid"	Dick Lewis	April	Won on foul	11	Spokane, Wash.
Fredericks, "Kid"	Ed McFarland	July	Knockout	14	Lewiston, Me.
Fredericks, "Kid"	"Wisconsin Kid"	July	Knockout	9	Lewiston, Me.
Fredericks, "Kid"	Tom McGuire	July	Knockout	1	Butte, Mont.
Fredericks, "Kid"	Jim Hayward	August	Knockout	15	Lewiston, Me.
Fredericks, "Kid"	Albert Martini	September 7	Knockout	2	Gilt Edge, Mont.
Fredericks, "Kid"	"Doc" Flynn	September 15	Knockout	7	Lewiston, Me.
Fredericks, "Kid"	"Kid" Foley	September 18	Knockout	18	Lewiston, Me.
Fredericks, "Kid"	Jack Clifford	October 9	Knockout	17	Helena, Mont.
Gans, Joe	Gus Gardner	January 1	Won	11	New Britain, Conn.
Gans, Joe	Steve Crosby	March 11	Won	10	Hot Springs, Ark.
Gans, Joe	Jack Bennett	March 23	Won	5	Allegheny, Pa.
Gans, Joe	Tom Tracey	May 13	Threw up sponge	9	Portland, Ore.
Gans, Joe	Willie Fitzgerald	May 20	Knockout	10	San Francisco, Cal.
Gans, Joe	George McFadden	June 27	Threw up sponge	3	San Francisco, Cal.
Gans, Joe	"Buddy" King	July 4	Knockout	5	Butte, Mont.
Gardner, Eddy	Jack Kelly	January 28	Knockout	10	Osceola, Wis.
Gardner, George	Al Weinig	February 13	Won	7	Boston, Mass.
Gardner, George	Peter Maher	April 6	Knockout	1	Boston, Mass.
Gardner, George	Marvin Hart	May 13	Won	12	Louisville, Ky.
Gardner, George	Jack Root	July 4	Knockout	12	Fort Erie, Can.
Gardner, Gus	Harry Lemons	November 2	Knockout	3	Saginaw, Mich.
Gardner, Jimmy	Jack Carrig	April 9	Knockout	3	Boston, Mass.
Gardner, Jimmy	"Kid" Coffey	July 20	Won	15	Fall River, Mass.
Gardner, Jimmy	"Kid" Griffo	October 13	Won	12	Boston, Mass.
Gardner, Willie	Arthur Cote	April 17	Knockout	6	Biddleford, Ind.
Gardner, Willie	Belfield Walcott	May 1	Won	12	Boston, Mass.
Gardner, Willie	Jim Kelly	May 7	Won	10	Fall River, Mass.
Gardner, Willie	Will Lewis	August 10	Won	7	Fall River, Mass.
Gardner, Willie	Fred Bryson	September 8	Won	2	Boston, Mass.
Gardner, Willie	Tom Daly	September 16	Knockout	12	Boston, Mass.
Gardner, Willie	Danny Duane	September 22	Won on foul	13	Fall River, Mass.
Goodman, "Kid"	Patsey Haley	March 4	Knockout	3	Boston, Mass.
Goodman, "Kid"	Tommy Feltz	April 14	Won	15	Boston, Mass.
Goodman, "Kid"	John Burdick	April 20	Won	12	Lawrence, Mass.
Goodman, "Kid"	Joe Bernstein	May 5	Won	5	Boston, Mass.
Goodman, "Kid"	Tony Moran	August 25	Knockout	4	Boston, Mass.
Goodman, "Kid"	Jack Lowery	September 9	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Haghey, Charles	Jack McCormick	April 1	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Hanlon, Eddie	Benny Yanger	September 29	Won	20	San Francisco, Cal.
Handler, Joe	Eddie Daly	March 3	Won	12	Bath, Me.
Hart, Marvin	Jack Bonner	April 2	Won, foul	4	Louisville, Ky.
Hart, Marvin	George Gardner	May 13	Won	12	Louisville, Ky.
Herrera, Aurelia	"Kid" Fredericks	May	Won	3	Butte, Mont.
Herrera, Aurelia	"Kid" Broad	June 13	Knockout	—	Butte, Mont.

THE FIGHTS OF 1903.—Continued.

Winner.	Loser.	Date.	Result.	R'unds	Where Fought.
Herrera, Aurelia	Jack Downey	July 2	Knockout	1	Butte, Mont.
Herrera, Aurelia	Eddy Santry	October 29	Knockout	13	Anaconda, Mont.
Holly, Dave	Joe Handler	January 10	Won	2	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jackson, Young Peter	Tom Reilly	May 23	Knockout	2	Seattle, Wash.
Jeffries, Jim	James Corbett	August 14	Threw up sponge	11	San Francisco, Cal.
Johnson, Jack	"Denver Ed" Martin	February 5	Won	20	Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson, Jack	Sam McVey	February 27	Won	20	Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson, Jack	"Sandy" Ferguson	April 6	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Johnson, Jack	Joe Butler	May 11	Knockout	3	Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Jack	Sam McVey	October 27	Won	20	Los Angeles, Cal.
Jordan, Ben	George Dixon	May 2	Won	6	England.
Kearns, Tim	"Kid" Black	February 23	Knockout	1	Milwaukee, Wis.
Kelly, Hugo	Hugh McMahon	January 3	Knockout	3	Chicago, Ill.
Kelly, Hugo	Mike Schreck	January 29	Won	15	St. Louis, Mo.
Kelly, Hugo	Harry Welsh	April 1	Won	8	Indianapolis, Ind.
Kelly, Hugo	Joe Curtain	September 17	Knockout	3	G'd Rapids, Mich.
Kelly, Hugo	Mike Donovan	October 30	Won	6	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lemons, Harry	Gus Gardner	October 13	Won on foul	5	Saginaw, Mich.
Lenny, Eddy	Joe Fairburn	March 18	Threw up sponge	16	Savannah, Ga.
Lenny, Eddie	Paddy Nee	September 8	Won	6	Chester, Pa.
Mack, Willie	Larry Burns	October 5	Knockout	6	Schenectady, N. Y.
Maher, Peter	Joe Grim	July 15	Won, foul	3	Philadelphia, Pa.
Matthews, Matty	Tom Couhig	February 23	Won	10	Pittsburg, Pa.
McClelland, Jack	"Crocky" Boyle	January 17	Won	10	Pittsburg, Pa.
McClelland, Jack	Andy Daly	March 21	Won	10	McKee's Rock, Pa.
McCoy, "Kid"	Jack Root	April 22	Won	10	Detroit, Mich.
McFadden, George	Bellfield Walcott	April 6	Won	15	Boston, Mass.
McFadden, "Kid"	Billy Ryan	August 21	Won	3	Boston, Mass.
McFadden, "Kid"	Hughey Clancy	August 26	Won	20	Providence, R. I.
McGovern, Hughey	Tommy Quigley	August 3	Won	4	Philadelphia, Pa.
McGovern, Terry	Billy Maynard	February 25	Knockout	4	Philadelphia, Pa.
McGovern, Terry	Jimmy Briggs	October 20	Won	15	Boston, Mass.
McKeever, Charles	Sam Phillips	February 19	Won	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
McKeever, Charles	Joe Grim	February 27	Won	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
McVey, Sam	"Kid" Carter	May 5	Knockout	11	Los Angeles, Cal.
McVey, Sam	Ed Martin	September 15	Knockout	1	Los Angeles, Cal.
Mellody, Billy	Billy Gardner	October 9	Knockout	11	Boston, Mass.
Millett, Joe	Al Weinig	October 27	Knockout	2	Oakland, Cal.
Mississippi, Young	Tommy Feltz	April 18	Knockout	4	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mowatt, Young	Tom Cody	July 1	Won	10	New Orleans, La.
Munroe, Jack	Ike Hays	January 9	Won	4	Butte, Mont.
Murphy, Hugh	Billy Ryan	March 13	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Murphy, Hughey	Billy Maynard	June 4	Won	12	Boston, Mass.
Neill, Frank	Clarence Forbes	January 15	Knockout	7	San Francisco, Cal.
Neill, Frank	Harry Forbes	August 13	Knockout	2	San Francisco, Cal.
Neill, Frank	Billy DeCoursey	September 4	Won	15	Los Angeles, Cal.
Nelson, Jack	"Spike" Sullivan	June 15	Won	15	England.
O'Brien, Dick	Black Fitzsimmons	October 29	Knockout	3	Boston, Mass.
O'Brien, Jack	Al Weinig	January 1	Knockout	12	Fort Erie, Can.
O'Brien, Jack	Al Weinig	February 26	Won	4	Philadelphia, Pa.
O'Brien, Jack	Jack Butler	March 5	Won	6	Lancaster, Pa.
O'Brien, Jack	Jim Jeffords	March 9	Won	10	Philadelphia, Pa.
O'Brien, Jack	Billy Payne	March 19	Won	2	Philadelphia, Pa.
O'Brien, Jack	George Estes	May 19	Knockout	3	Philadelphia, Pa.
O'Brien, Jack	Jack Bonner	May 23	Won	10	Mauch Chunk, Pa.
O'Brien, Jack	Jack Mullen	October 13	Won	10	Newcastle, Eng.
O'Brien, Jack	Billy Hevron	October 26	Knockout	5	Newcastle, Eng.
O'Keefe, Jack	Jimmy Britt	March 8	Won	10	Portland, Ore.
O'Keefe, Jack	George McFadden	April 28	Won	8	Boston, Mass.
O'Keefe, Jack	"Rough" Burns	September 24	Won	10	West Baden, Ind.
O'Keefe, Jack	Dick Fitzpatrick		Won	10	West Baden, Ind.
Palmer Jack	Frank Craig	August 14	Won, foul	12	London, England.
Palmer, Pedlar	George Dixon	June 27	Won	8	London, Eng.
Parker, Charles	Dick Kees	July 27	Knockout	4	Fort Lee, N. J.
Regan, Johnny	Clarence Forbes	June 30	Threw up sponge	7	Memphis, Tenn.
Rice, Austin	Eddy Toy	January 26	Won	17	St. Louis, Mo.
Rice, Austin	Billy Ryan	October 7	Won	10	Westfield, Mass
Root, Jack	"Kid" McCoy	April 22	Won	10	Detroit, Mich.
Rowan, Dummy	"Kid" Harris	May 28	Knockout	2	Lewiston, Me.
Rowan, Dummy	Ola Paulson	August 1	Knockout	2	Somers, Mass.
Ruhlin, Gus	Pete Everett	March 9	Knockout	2	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ryan, Adam	Tommy Smith	January 8	Won	4	Davenport, Ia.
Ryan, Tommy	Billy Stift	January 15	Knockout	4	Kansas City, Mo.
Ryan, Tommy	"Cyclone" Kelly	February 3	Won	7	Hot Springs, Colo.
Ryan, Tommy	James Walker	June 1	Knockout	5	Battle C'k, Mich.
Ryan, Tommy	John Willie	June 30	Knockout	4	Butte, Mont.
Ryan, Willie	Jack Frazer	January 9	Won	6	Boston, Mass.
Ryan, Willie	Billy Griffin	September 16	Won	8	Boston, Mass.
Schreck, Mike	"Cyclone" Kelly	February 12	Won	4	St. Louis, Mo.
Schreck, Mike	Andy Walsh	June 11	Won	15	St. Louis, Mo.
Schreck, Mike	Andy Walsh	June 25	Won	15	St. Louis, Mo.
Schreck, Mike	Harry Walsh	July 4	Won	10	Houghton, Mass.
Sieloff, Otto	Frank Carroll	November 2	Won	15	Minneapolis, Minn.
Simms, Art	"Kid" Black	March 26	Knockout	6	G'd Rapids, Mich.
Smith, Sammy	"Kid" McFadden	June 3	Knockout	4	.....
Stanley, "Digger"	George Dixon	October 13	Won	6	London, Eng.
Stone, Jimmy	Joe Allen	January 12	Knockout	6	Scranton, Pa.
Sullivan, Jack	Jim Judge	July 15	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Sullivan, Jerry	Jim Carey	October 7	Knockout	14	New York, N. Y.
Sullivan, "Spike"	Jim Maloney	February 9	Knockout	1	England.
Sullivan, Tommy	Tommy Feltz	July 9	Won	20	St. Louis, Mo.
Sweeny, Patsey	Andy Watson	August 31	Won	15	Manchester, Mass.
Thompson, Bobby	Herman Miller	October 30	Knockout	1	Savannah, Ga.
Walcott, Joe	Mike Donovan	March 9	Won	10	Pittsburg, Pa.
Walcott, Joe	Charley Haghey	March 11	Knockout	5	Boston, Mass.
Walcott, Joe	George Cole	March 18	Knockout	4	Pittsburg, Pa.
Walcott, Joe	Mike Donovan	April 15	Won	10	Boston, Mass.
Walcott, Joe	Bill Smith	May 28	Won	4	Portland, Ore.
Walcott, Joe	Mose La Fontise	July 3	Knockout	3	Butte, Mont.
Walcott, Joe	Tom Carey	August 13	Knockout	8	Boston, Mass.
Walcott, Joe	"Jabber" Carey	September 21	Knockout	5	Boston, Mass.
Walcott, Joe	"Kid" Carter	October 15	Won	15	Boston, Mass.
Ward, Mike	"Kid" Black	January 20	Won	10	G'd Rapids, Mich.

THE FIGHTS OF 1903.—Continued.

Winner.	Loser.	Date.	Result.	Ro'nds	Where Fought.
Ward, Mike	Jim Duggan	February 10	Knockout	7	Detroit, Mich.
Ward, Mike	Harry Fails	March 4	Knockout	9	Lansing, Mich.
Ward, Mike	Henry Fagin	March 13	Won	10	Detroit, Mich.
Ward, Mike	Otto Sieloff	April 30	Won	10	Port Huron, Mich.
Ward, Mike	Gus Gardner	June 16	Won	3	Port Huron, Mich.
Ward, Mike	"Buddy" Ryan	July 16	Won	10	Port Huron, Mich.
Ward, Mike	Joe Youngs	October 21	Won	10	Port Huron, Mich.
Ward, Mike	Willie Fitzgerald	September 17	Won, foul	10	Port Huron, Mich.
White, Jabez	"Spike" Sullivan	April 20	Won	15	London, England.
Yanger, Benny	Tim Callahan	January 5	Won	6	Chicago, Ill.
Yanger, Benny	"Kid" Abel	March 17	Won	10	Kansas City, Mo.
Yanger, Benny	Hugh McPadden	March 27	Won	10	Detroit, Mich.
Yanger, Benny	Clarence English	April 16	Won	10	Kansas City, Mo.
Yanger, Benny	"Kid" Broad	May 2	Won	20	Louisville, Ky.
Yanger, Benny	Clarence English	August 16	Won	10	Kansas City, Mo.

THE DRAW FIGHTS OF 1903.

CHARLES L. YOUNGER.

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The following table embodies all the contests which have resulted in a draw or in which there has been no decision.

Contestants.	Result.	Date.	Ro'nds	Where Fought.
Bantamweight:				
"Kid" Herman-Clarence Forbes	Draw	January 8	6	Chicago, Ill.
Tony Moran-Hughey McGovern	No decision	January 24	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hugh McPadden-"Kid" Abel	No decision	March 11	6	Milwaukee, Wis.
"Kid" Herman-Tom Cody	Draw	March 17	8	Oshkosh, Wis.
Danny Dougherty-Tommy Love	No decision	April 3	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Forbes-Tommy Love	No decision	April 20	20	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Forbes-Danny Dougherty	No decision	June 22	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kid McFadden-Al Fellows	Draw	July 3	10	Boston, Mass.
Hughey McGovern-"Kid" Beebe	Draw	September 14	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Forbes-Tommy Love	No decision	September 18	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jimmy Stone-Harry Melody	Draw	September 25	12	Boston, Mass.
Harry Forbes-Tommy Feltz	Draw	October 14	10	Detroit, Mich.
Danny Dougherty-Jack Lansing	No decision	October 16	10	Reading, Pa.
Johnny Regan-Frankie Neil	Draw	October 16	20	Los Angeles, Cal.
Featherweight:				
"Kid" Fredericks-Jud Murray	Draw	January	15	Havre, Mont.
"Kid" Fredericks-"Wisconsin Kid."	Draw	January	15	Havre, Mont.
Tommy Feltz-Austin Rice	Draw	January 9	12	Boston, Mass.
Willie Fitzgerald-Danny Duane	No decision	January 12	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack O'Keefe-Buddy Ryan	Draw	January 13	6	Chicago, Ill.
Willie Fitzgerald-Joe Allen	No decision	January 17	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Eddy Toy-Eddy Santry	Draw	January 19	6	Chicago, Ill.
Willie Fitzgerald-Willie Lewis	Draw	January 26	10	New Britain, Conn.
"Young" Mowatt-"Kid" Herman	Draw	January 27	10	Jackson, Tenn.
"Kid" Goodman-Jimmy Briggs	Draw	January 28	8	Boston, Mass.
Abe Attell-Ed Hanlon	Draw	January 29	20	San Francisco, Cal.
"Kid" Fredericks-Dick Lewis	Draw	February	10	Spokane, Wash.
"Kid" Goodman-Tommy Feltz	Draw	February 2	10	Boston, Mass.
"Young Corbett"-Billy Maynard	No decision	February 2	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Terry McGovern-Joe Bernstein	No decision	February 6	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tommy Feltz-Jimmy Briggs	Draw	February 6	8	Boston, Mass.
George Dixon-Harry Ware	Draw	February 9	20	London, England.
"Kid" Asche-Steve Crosby	Draw	February 17	20	Hot Springs, Ark.
Austin Rice-Jack Hamilton	Draw	February 19	15	Bellows Falls, Vt.
Jack Bennett-Billy Farren	No decision	February 20	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Billy Ryan-Joe Nelson	Draw	February 21	6	Boston, Mass.
Tommy Feltz-Chester Goodwin	Draw	February 23	12	Salem, Mass.
Billy Ryan-Jimmy Briggs	Draw	February 23	10	Boston, Mass.
Eddie Hanlon-"Young Corbett"	Draw	February 26	20	San Francisco, Cal.
"Chick" Tucker-Eddie Lenny	No decision	March 3	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tommy Feltz-Austin Rice	Draw	March 9	20	New Britain, Conn.
Jimmy Briggs-Tommy Feltz	No decision	March 12	12	Lawrence, Mass.
Eddie Santry-Adam Ryan	Draw	March 18	10	Indianapolis, Ind.
Tommy Feltz-Chester Goodwin	Draw	March 19	10	Fall River, Mass.
Eddie Lenny-"Chick" Tucker	No decision	March 31	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Kid" Goodman-Austin Rice	Draw	April 2	15	North Walpole, Vt.
Tommy Feltz-"Pinkey" Evans	Draw	April 4	20	Schenectady, N. Y.
"Kid" Goodman-Billy Ryan	Draw	April 6	6	Boston, Mass.
Austin Rice-Jack Hamilton	Draw	April 6	20	Schenectady, N. Y.
"Kid" Broad-Billy Maharg	No decision	April 6	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Kid" Goodman-Jimmy Briggs	Draw	April 8	10	Boston, Mass.
Tommy Feltz-"Pinkey" Evans	Draw	April 13	20	Schenectady, N. Y.
Eddie Lenny-Danny Cann	No decision	April 15	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jimmy Dougherty-Caspar Leon	No decision	April 17	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Young" Corbett-George Memsic	Draw	April 23	4	Portland, Ore.
"Kid" Goodman-Hughey Murphy	Draw	April 25	12	Boston, Mass.
Tommy Feltz-"Chick" Tucker	No decision	April 25	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tommy Feltz-"Young Mississippi"	No decision	May 6	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jimmy Kelly-Billy Gardner	Draw	May 7	10	Fall River, Mass.
Jimmy Briggs-Fred Bryson	Draw	May 7	15	Boston, Mass.
Tommy Feltz-Eddy Lenny	No decision	May 12	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Kid" Goodman-Hugh Murphy	Draw	May 13	15	Boston, Mass.
"Kid" Goodman-Jimmy Briggs	Draw	May 17	12	Boston, Mass.
"Kid" Broad-Tom Mowatt	Draw	May 29	10	New Orleans, La.
"Chick" Tucker-"Young Mississippi"	No decision	June 15	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jimmy Briggs-"Kid" Goodman	Draw	June 17	12	Boston, Mass.
"Kid" Asche-John Dancer	Draw	June 23	15	Lexington, Ky.
Dave Sullivan-"Crocky" Boyle	No decision	June 26	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Benny Yanger-Eddie Hanlon	Draw	June 30	20	Chicago, Ill.
"Young" Corbett-Sammy Smith	No decision	July 6	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tommy Feltz-Austin Rice	Draw	July 9	12	Boston, Mass.
George Munroe-Tommy Love	Draw	July 14	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Chick" Tucker-"Young Mississippi"	No decision	August 13	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tommy Feltz-Johnny Regan	Draw	August 24	20	Kansas City, Mo.
Jack McClelland-Sammy Smith	No decision	August 24	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Young" Mowatt-Charles Neary	Draw	September 25	6	Milwaukee, Wis.

THE DRAW FIGHTS OF 1903.—Continued.

Contestants.	Result.	Date.	Ro'nds	Where Fought.
Featherweight—Cont.				
Terry McGovern-Lew Ryall	No decision	September 26	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Kid" Goodman-Eddie Lenny	Draw	September 29	20	Boston, Mass.
Terry McGovern-Billy Wills	No decision	October 3	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Young" Corbett-"Kid" Stein	No decision	October 10	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Willie Fitz erald-"Kid" Williams	No decision	October 13	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Herman Miller-Billy Farren	Draw	October 15	20	Savannah, Ga.
Willie Fitzgerald-Joe Tipman	No decision	October 16	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Young" Corbett-Tim Callahan	No decision	October 21	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack Dorman-Jack Lowery	Draw	October 27	6	N. Y. State (Priv.)
"Kid" Griffo-Tommy Daly	Draw	October 30	12	Boston, Mass.
"Chick" Tucker-Johnny Marto	No decision	October 31	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack O'Keefe-Jimmy Britt	Draw		20	Butte, Mont.
"Chick" Tucker-Sammy Smith	No decision		6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lightweight:				
Joe Handler-George Krall	No decision	January 8	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jimmy Gardner-J. Belfield Walcott	Draw	January 8	8	Boston, Mass.
Jimmy Gardner-J. Belfield Walcott	Draw	February 18	6	Boston, Mass.
Joe Handler-Stonewall Allen	Draw	March 4	6	Boston, Mass.
George McFadden-Mike Sullivan	Draw	March 24	12	Boston, Mass.
Gus Gardner-Charlie Sieger	No decision	March 27	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles McKeever-Geo. Cole	No decision	June 9	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
George McFadden-Jim Gardner	Draw	July 2	10	Boston, Mass.
Eddie Connolly-"Twin" Sullivan	Draw	August 10	10	St. John, N. B.
Gus Gardner-Martin Duffy	Draw	August 21	10	Saginaw, Mich.
Rufe Turner-Charlie Sieger	Draw	September 1	20	Seattle, Wash.
"Spike" Sullivan-Jimmy Gardner	Draw	September 2	15	Fall River, Mass.
Joe Gans-Dave Holly	No decision	October 23	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Joe Gans-Jack Blackburn	No decision	November 2	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Welter and middle weights:				
Al Weinig-"Young" Peter Jackson	No decision	January 16	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charley Haghey-"Young" Peter Jackson	Draw	January 19	12	Boston, Mass.
Al Weinig-George Cole	No decision	January 22	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Young" Peter Jackson-George Cole	No decision	February 6	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Young" Peter Jackson-Larry Temple	Draw	February 8	10	Boston, Mass.
"Kid" McCoy-Jack McCormick	No decision	February 23	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Haghey-George Byers	Draw	February 23	10	Lawrence, Mass.
Hugo Kelly-Mike Schreck	Draw	April 16	20	St. Louis, Mo.
Al Weinig-George Cole	No decision	April 28	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Young" Peter Jackson-Joe Walcott	Draw	June 18	20	Portland, Ore.
Martin Duffy-Gus Gardner	Draw	August 31	10	Saginaw, Mich.
"Young" Peter Jackson-"Black Bill"	No decision	September 7	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Otto Sieloff-"Buddy" Ryan	No decision	October 12	6	Chicago, Ill.
"Young" Peter Jackson-Geo. Cole	No decision	October 27	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Young" Peter Jackson-"Cyclone" Kelly	No decision	October 30	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mike Schreck-Hugo Kelly	Draw		20	St. Louis, Mo.
Light heavyweight:				
Joe Grim-Jack O'Brien	No decision	January 8	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack O'Brien-Joe Choynski	No decision	March 30	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Joe Walcott-Billy Woods	Draw	April 2	20	Los Angeles, Cal.
Bobby Thompson-Joe Grim	No decision	April 14	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack O'Brien-Joe Walcott	Draw	April 20	15	Boston, Mass.
Marvin Hart-Jack O'Brien	No decision	May 5	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack O'Brien-George Byers	No decision	May 23	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Joe Grim-"Kid" Carter	No decision	June 23	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Kid" Carter-Jack O'Brien	No decision	July 1	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack O'Brien-Jim Jeffords	No decision	July 11	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jack O'Brien-Paddy Sheehan	No decision	July 21	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Kid" Carter-Gus Ruhlin	No decision	September 7	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Joe Walcott-Joe Grim	No decision	September 11	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
"Kid" Carter-Gus Ruhlin	No decision	September 28	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bob Fitzsimmons-Joe Grim	No decision	October 14	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Joe Gans-Joe Grim	No decision	October 19	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Joe Gans-Eddy Kennedy	No decision	October 20	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred Cooley-"Cyclone" Kelly	No decision	October 26	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
Heavyweight:				
"Sandy" Ferguson-Gus Ruhlin	Draw	May 26	15	Boston, Mass.
"Sandy" Ferguson-Jack Johnson	No decision	July 31	6	Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN PRIZE RING CHAMPIONS.

Tom Hyer, American born and a veritable giant, 6 feet 2½ inches in height, was the first champion pugilist of this country. He fought twice to gain the title. His first battle was with George McCheester, also known as "Country McCloskey." The men fought at even weight—180 pounds—at Caldwell's Landing, N. Y., September 9, 1841. McCheester was unmercifully banged all over the ring for 101 rounds, lasting 2 hours and 55 minutes. McCheester's second then threw up the sponge and Hyer was declared winner.

His next and last battle was the one which won for him the championship. "Yankee" Sullivan was the opponent this time. The bout was terrific from start to finish. Sixteen rounds were fought, and the result proved Hyer the better man. Sullivan was so terribly punished that he had to be taken to Mount Sinai Hospital in Baltimore. Hyer was next matched to fight Morrissey, but the latter forfeited $100. They again agreed to fight, but when the men met at the ringside Hyer saw that his gang was outnumbered and that his chances of winning were slim. He produced a revolver for himself and one for Morrissey and offered to fight it out with them, but the latter declined. Hyer then had to retire, as no one dared to meet him.

"Yankee" Sullivan, whose right name was James Ambrose, then fought John Morrissey for the title of champion and a purse of $2,000. Reports state that Sullivan was proving that he was undoubtedly better qualified for the honors when a wrangle ensued, and Morrissey won on a technicality.

John C. Heenan then came into prominence and was pitted against Morrissey. The bout lasted eleven rounds and the latter won. Morrissey then retired, and Heenan challenged the world for the title. The "defi" was accepted by Tom Sayers and a battle was duly fought, but it ended in a wrangle. Heenan then fought Tom King, who defeated him in twenty-five rounds. After this battle he retired from the ring.

Joe Coburn was then recognized as champion, after having defeated Mike McCoole. He retired and Bill Davis, of California, claimed the honor. James Dunn, a Brooklyn politician, disputed his claim, defeated him and retired. Davis again claimed the championship, and this time Mike McCoole defeated him in thirty-four rounds.

The next battle for the championship was between Tom Allen and Bill Davis. Allen won in forty-three rounds and then challenged McCoole, who accepted. Reports state that Allen was the better man, but was defrauded and McCoole declared winner on an alleged foul. Allen then fought Jem Mace for the honors and a purse of $5,000. Mace won in ten rounds—44 minutes. Mace then went to England, and on his return brought with him Joe Goss, whom he matched to fight Allen. Goss won in twenty-one rounds—58 minutes—gaining the decision on a foul.

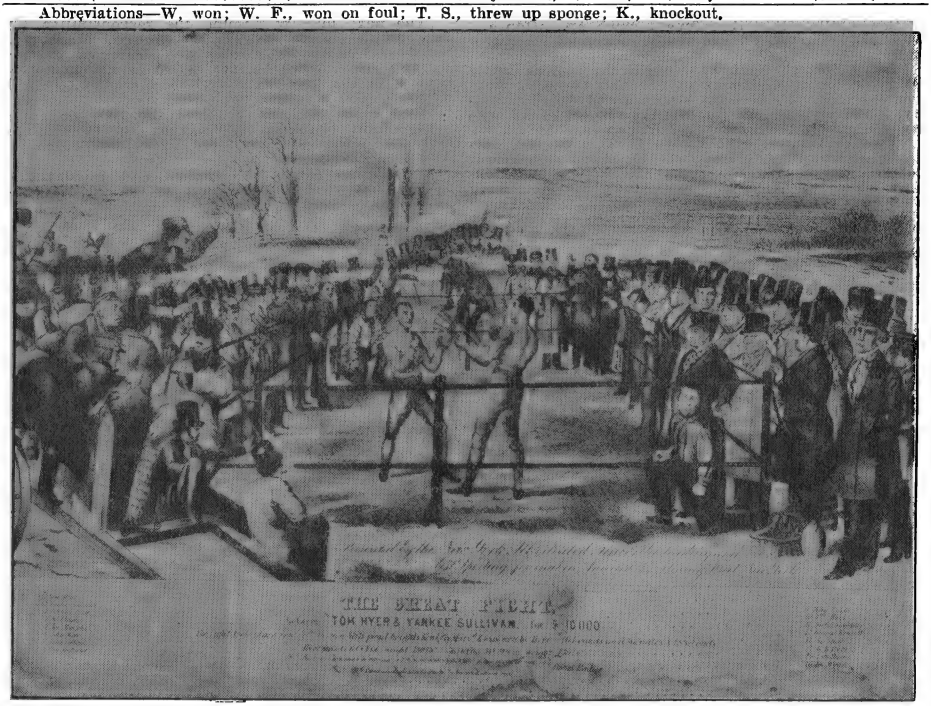
On May 30, 1880, the famous Joe Goss-Paddy Ryan

battle was fought. It was in this bout that Ryan actually showed his ability as a pugilist. He received the decision after fighting 1 hour and 27 minutes. Two years later John L. Sullivan whipped Ryan in the memorable bout which gained for him the championship. During June, 1887, Jake Kilrain claimed the heavyweight title because Sullivan had refused to fight him under the old London prize ring rules. When Sullivan returned from England during the Fall of 1888 he challenged Kilrain to meet him and decide the question of supremacy. Articles were finally drawn up and a battle arranged, which Sullivan won in seventy-five rounds.

All these early fights were heavyweight battles. The recent history of the championship is well known to the followers of pugilism in this country.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Where Fought.	Rds.	Result.	Time.	Date.
1849.....	Tom Hyer.....	"Yankee" Sullivan...	Rockport, Md.....	16	W.	18m. 17s.	January 10.
1853.....	John Morrissey.....	"Yankee" Sullivan...	Boston Corners.....	37	W.	53m.	October 12.
1857.....	John Morrissey.....	John C. Heenan.....	Longue Pointe, Can..	11	W.	21m.	May 20.
1863.....	Joe Coburn.....	Mike McCoole.....	Charlestown, Md.....	63	W.	1h. 10m.	May 15.
1865.....	James Dunn.....	Bill Davis.....	Pike County, Pa.....	43	W.	1h. 6m.	May 16.
1866.....	Mike McCoole.....	Bill Davis.....	Rhodes Point, Mo....	34	W.	34m.	September 19.
1869.....	Tom Allen.....	Bill Davis.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	43	W.	....	January 12.
1870.....	Jem Mace.....	Tom Allen.....	Kennerville, La.....	10	W.	44m.	May 10.
1876.....	Joe Goss.....	Tom Allen.....	Kentucky.....	21	W. F.	53m.	September 7.
1880.....	Paddy Ryan.....	Joe Goss.....	Collier Sta., W. Va...	87	W.	1h. 27m.	May 30.
1882.....	John L. Sullivan.....	Paddy Ryan.....	Mississippi City, Miss.	9	T. S.	11m.	February 7.
1889.....	John L. Sullivan.....	Jake Kilrain.....	Richburg, Miss.....	75	T. S.	....	July 8.
1892.....	James J. Corbett.....	John L. Sullivan.....	New Orleans, La.....	21	T. S.	....	September 7.
1897.....	Robt. Fitzsimmons...	James J. Corbett.....	Carson City, Nev....	14	K.	....	March 17.
1899.....	James Jeffries.....	R. Fitzsimmons.....	Coney Island, N. Y...	11	K.	....	June 9.

Abbreviations—W, won; W. F., won on foul; T. S., threw up sponge; K., knockout.



The First Battle for the American Championship.

THE ENGLISH PRIZE RING.

The following tabulated list of English prize ring champions is, in itself, practically a history of pugilism from the day of its birth. Tom Figg, the man who introduced pugilists into England, was its first champion. He owned a theatre on what is known as the Oxford Road, where fist and glove encounters were patronized by royalty.

There is no authentic record to show that Figg fought more than one battle. This was with the "Venetian Gondolier," and Figg won. After he died, in 1734, the interest in pugilism waned until George Taylor came forth and claimed the title, which he defended against Jack Slack and "Prince" Boswell, a gypsy.

August 5, 1758, he was defeated by Tom Faulkner. The men fought a desperate bout, which lasted one hour and fifty minutes. Jack Broughton also defeated Taylor and became champion. He held the title until 1750, when he met defeat at the hands of Jack Slack.

Slack held the title for four years before he was challenged. The man who defied him was one Pettit, a Frenchman. Slack accepted the challenge, and the battle was decided at Harleston, in Norfolk. A more unscientific affair was never witnessed. The Frenchman started the bout by partially strangling his man and then unmercifully pounding him. After finally freeing himself Slack settled the matter then and there by striking Pettit a terrific blow in the ribs. After this Slack won three more battles and then lost to Bill Stevens.

From March 2, 1762, to 1790, the champions in rotation were: George Meggs, a baker, who acquired the title fraudulently, having bribed Stevens to lose; George Milson, Tom Juchan, Bill Darts, Tom Lyons, Harry Sellers, Jack Harris, Thomas Jackling and Ben Ryan.

Ryan's record does not show that he was ever defeated. In size and stature he was a giant, standing nearly six feet tall and weighing 215 pounds. Ryan won the championship from Tom Johnson, who fought under the name of Jackling.

Mendoza, the next man who held the honors, was one of the cleverest boxers of his time. He claimed the title when Ryan died, and defended it until he met his Waterloo in the person of John Jackson, better known as "Gentleman" Jackson. This famous pugilist fought only three battles, after which he

had to retire, owing to the fact that there were few who cared to match their skill with his.

In 1803 Jem Belcher claimed the title and fought for it against all comers. His most important battle is given below, and it is claimed that at least $100,000 changed hands on the result.

Harry Pearce, the next man on England's list of prize ring heroes, made his claim as early as 1804, Belcher having announced his retirement. On October 8, 1805, Pearce, who was also known as the "Game Chicken," fought a furious battle with John Gully, which lasted over an hour and a quarter, during which time sixty-four rounds were fought. Pearce won and later retired.

When Pearce announced his retirement the championship was conceded to John Gully, who declined to accept the honor. Gully afterward was elected to Parliament, and in 1846 he won the classic English Derby with Pyrrhus I. and The Oaks with Mendicant. In 1854 he again captured the Derby with Andover.

During Gully's reign the craze for pugilism was at its height in England and the ring saw its palmiest days. It was patronized by men of the highest rank and intellect, and it must be said to the credit of the pugilists that they fought much and often and were always prepared and ready to defend their records.

Tom Cribb, the man who fought the famous battle with the negro Molineaux at Copthall Common, next won the title. Besides his strength and fighting ability, his honesty gained for him the respect of all who knew him, his admirers being numerous.

Thomas Winter, also known as Tom Spring, succeeded Cribb; then followed the renowned Jem Ward, "Deaf" Burke, W. Thompson, also known as "Bendigo," his ring name, and Ben Caunt, who afterward allowed Thompson to regain the belt.

During 1850 Bill Perry, "The Tipton Slasher," succeeded Thompson, but the same year he won the honors he was defeated by Harry Broome, who, in 1853, forfeited the belt and retired from the ring. Tom Paddock was then conceded the honors.

Tom Sayers, the hero of the Heenan-Sayers bout, which was fought at Farnborough, Eng., April 17, 1860, next acquired the belt by defeating Perry, June 16, 1857. The result of the Heenan fight, which was for the championship of the world, discouraged Sayers, and he retired, to be succeeded respectively by Sam Hurst, Jem Mace, Tom King and Joe Wormald.

Jem Mace and Joe Wormald were matched to fight for the championship during 1865. Wormald injured his hand while training and forfeited the title. He regained it during 1867 by default.

It is claimed that Ed O'Baldwin, whom Wormald had been matched to fight for the title and £500 a side, was defrauded. The battle was never fought, but the referee gave both stake and title to Wormald. Mike McCoole (American) then succeeded to the title by defeating Tom Allen. He, in turn, was succeeded by Jem Mace, who held sway for fifteen years.

The next man to assume the responsibility was Jem Smith. Jake Kilrain, of Boston, Mass., disposed of him in 106 rounds and protected the belt for two years, when he met defeat in his memorable bout with the peerless American champion, John L. Sullivan, also a native of Boston.

Ever since Sullivan acquired the title no actual heavyweight champion has sprung up in England, and the honors are therefore undoubtedly held by American champions.

A table as carefully compiled and tabulated of English heavyweight champions as the following has never before been published:

THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONS.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Time.	Rds.	Where Fought.
1719	Tom Figg		....	..	
1734	George Taylor		....	..	
1740	Jack Broughton	George Taylor	....	..	
1750	Jack Slack	Jack Broughton	....	..	
1760	Bill Stevens	Jack Slack	....	..	
1761	George Meggs	Bill Stevens	17m.	..	
1762	George Milson	George Meggs	40m.	..	
....	Tom Juchan	George Milson	....	..	
1768	Bill Darts	Tom Juchan	9m.	..	Tennis Court, London.
1769	Tom Lyons	Bill Darts	45m.	..	Colne, Wellshire.
1776	Harry Sellers	Peter Corcoran	....	38	
....	Jack Harris	Harry Sellers	....	..	Guilford, Surrey.
1785	Thomas Jackling	Jack Harris	....	..	Kingston-on-Thames.
1790	Ben Ryan	Thomas Jackling	30m.	..	
1794	Dan Mendoza		....	..	
1795	John Jackson	Dan Mendoza	20m. 30s.	..	Wrothan, Kent.
1800	Jem Belcher	Andrew Gamble	9m.	5	
1806	Henry Pearce	Jem Belcher	35m.	18	Home Church, England.
1808	John Gully		....	..	Wimbledon Commons.
1809	Tom Cribb	Horton Greyson	....	..	
1824	Tom Spring		....	..	
1825	Jem Ward	Tom Cannon	10m.	10	
1832	"Deaf" Burke	Simon Byrne	3h. 6m.	..	
1839	"Bendigo"	"Deaf" Burke	24m.	10	Warwick.
1841	Ben Caunt	Nick Ward	47m.	35	St. Albans, England.
1845	"Bendigo"	Ben Caunt	2h. 10m.	93	Heather England.
1850	Bill Perry	Tom Paddock	42m.	27	Long Marsden.
1851	Harry Broome	Bill Perry	33m.	15	Sutfield Green.
1853	Bill Perry	Harry Broome	....	..	Woking.
1856	Tom Paddock	Harry Broome	1h. 3m.	51	Mildenhall.
1857	Tom Sayers	Bill Perry	1h. 42m.	10	Bentley, Suffolk.
1860	Sam Hurst	Tom Paddock	9m. 30s.	5	Isle of Grain.
1861	Jem Mace	Sam Hurst	39m.	8	Berkshire.
1862	Tom King	Jem Mace	38m.	20	Home Circuit.
1865	Joe Wormald	Andrew Marsden	17m.	18	Home Circuit, London.
1865	Jem Mace		....	..	Harley, England.
1867	Joe Wormald		....	..	
1865	Joe Wormald	Tom Allen	....	9	Foster's Island, St. Louis
1870	Jem Mace	Tom Allen	40m.	10	Kennerville, La.
1885	Jem Smith	Jack Davis	7m. 56s.	6	Surrey and Sussex border.
1887	Jake Kilrain	Jem Smith	2h. 31m.	106	Isle St. Pierre, France.
1889	John L. Sullivan	Jake Kilrain	....	75	Richburg, Miss.

PRESENT AMERICAN CHAMPIONS, ALL WEIGHTS.

Winner.	Loser.	Rds.	Result.	Where Fought.	Weight.	Date.
Frank Neil	Harry Forbes	2	K.	San Francisco, Cal.	Bantam	Aug. 13, 1903.
W. H. Rothwell*	Terry McGovern	2	K.	Hartford, Conn.	Feather	November 28, 1901.
Joe Gans	Frank Erne	1	K.	Fort Erie, Ont.	Light	May 12, 1902.
Joe Wolcott	"Rube" Ferns	5	W.	Fort Erie, Ont.	Welter	December 20, 1901.
R. Fitzsimmons†	Jim Hall	4	K.	New Orleans, La.	Middle	March 8, 1893.
J. Jeffries	R. Fitzsimmons	11	K.	Coney Island	Heavy	June 9, 1899.

*Though these men fought at 126 pounds, which is four pounds above the bantam weight limit, Rothwell is regarded by the public as the actual champion. †As Fitzsimmons can no longer make the weight and because he has announced his retirement from the ring, Tommy Ryan has since claimed the title.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS.

Bantam	Under 115 pounds	Welter	Under 142 pounds
Feather	122 pounds	Middle	158 pounds
Light	133 pounds	Heavy	Over 158 pounds

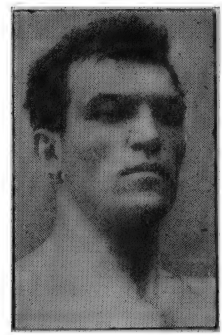
THE PRESENT AMERICAN CHAMPION.

James J. Jeffries, present heavyweight champion of America, was born at Carroll, Ohio, April 15, 1875. An expert boilermaker by profession, his first knowledge of the prize ring was obtained while acting in the capacity of trainer of James J. Corbett.

Through the knowledge which he gained while in this position Jeffries gradually succeeded in winning his way to fame. On August 5, 1898, he first appeared before a New York audience. On that day, at the Lenox Athletic Club, he was scheduled to fight two men, Bob Armstrong and Steve O'Donnell, ten rounds each.

In the first scheduled bout, the one with Armstrong, Jeffries's showing was regarded by the audience as poor for a man who had championship aspirations. He received the decision, but did not fight O'Donnell on account on a shattered finger.

His next appearance was in the bout with Fitzsimmons. Few persons thought he would win, and the betting was two to one against him. His decided victory over this past master of the game was the talk of the followers of pugilism for some time.



James J. Jeffries.

Jeffries is a man of great size and weight. He stands six feet and one and a half inches in height, and averages 215 pounds when entering the ring. His other measurements are:

Neck, 18 inches; chest, 43½ inches; chest, expanded, 48 inches; waist, 35 inches; reach, 76½ inches; biceps, 16 inches; calf, 17½ inches; forearm, 12½ inches; thigh, 26 inches.

During the year 1903 Jeffries fought but one battle. James J. Corbett, former heavyweight champion of America, was his opponent. The bout lasted eleven rounds, and although Corbett is admitted to be the most scientific boxer of all the heavyweight and minor pugilists, Jeffries succeeded in defeating him easily, and thereby convinced the public that it was not brute strength alone which won for him the title.

His large size and strength have aided him greatly in winning the title. That he has never been defeated is shown by the following record:

1897—Knockout—T. Van Buskirk, 2 rounds; Dick Baker, 9 rounds.
Draw—Gus Ruhlin, 20 rounds; Joe Choynski, 20 rounds.

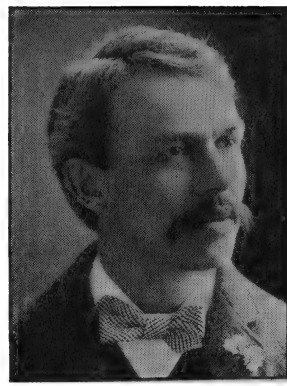
				Rounds.
1898.				
Feb.	28—Joe Goddard	W.	Los Angeles	4
March	22—Peter Jackson	W.	San Francisco	3
Apr.	22—Pete Everett	W.	San Francisco	3
May	6—Tom Sharkey	W.	San Francisco	20
Aug.	5—Bob Armstrong	W.	New York	10
1899.				
June	9—Bob Fitzsimmons	K.	Coney Island	11
Nov.	3—Tom Sharkey	W.	Coney Island	25
1900.				
Apr.	6—Jack Finnegan	K.	Detroit	1
1900.				
May	11—Jim Corbett	K.	Coney Island	23
1901.				
Sept.	17—Hank Griffin	W.	Los Angeles	4
Sept.	24—Joe Kennedy	K.	Los Angeles	2
Nov.	15—Gus Ruhlin	W.	San Francisco	5
1902.				
July	25—Bob Fitzsimmons	K.	San Francisco	8
1903.				
Aug.	14—James J. Corbett	T. S.	San Francisco	11

RIFLE AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.

V. R. OLMSTEAD,
Of the National Rifle Association of America.

The leading event in rifle shooting during 1903 was the winning of the Palma trophy by an American team, defeating the best shots of England, France, Australia, Canada, Natal and Norway. The Palma trophy was created in 1876 in the name of the United States, to be shot for in international competition by riflemen of the world. Its value is $1,500. It was to be contested for by teams of eight men from any country, with any rifle, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, thirty shots to a man at each distance.

The first contest, in 1876, and the second, in 1878, were won by American teams. Interest waned, and the next contest was held in 1900, but there was no opposition to the American team. In 1901 it was shot for by America and Canada, and was won by the latter, with a score of 1,522 against 1,494.



Harry M. Pope, Holder of 50-Shot Record.



Lieutenant K. K. V. Casey, Winner of President's Match.

With the organization of the National Rifle Association of America, in 1900, the conditions of the contest were changed slightly. In 1903 they were changed still more, allowing but fifteen shots to each man at each range.

Private Cook, of the District of Columbia, made the best individual showing, fourteen of his fifteen shots at 800 yards being bulleyes and the fifteenth an inner, or 74 out of a possible 75 points.

Great praise was given the American team for their skill and accuracy in timing and sighting. The winners were the first to finish at the 800 yard range, and had a margin of half an hour in which to prepare for the 900-yard range, a fact that gave a great advantage. The Americans were coached in regard to the slight wind variation by Captain Bruce.

THE 1903 RECORDS.

The highest reported records of the following clubs were made from January 1 to October 1, 1903:

BARRE RIFLE CLUB, BARRE, MASS.
STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, H. Allen	89

BELLOWS FALLS RIFLE CLUB, BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	30, — Bridge	24
200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, H. K. Clark	86

BRAZILIAN RIFLE CLUB, CHICAGO, ILL.
GERMAN RING TARGET.
Target Rifle.

25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, A. Sorensen	242
25 yds.	20 shots, possible	500, A. Sorensen	484

CENTRAL CITY RIFLE CLUB, CENTRAL CITY, COL.
STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, G. M. Laird	96
200 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, W. S. Green	462

CENTRAL SHARPSHOOTERS' UNION OF N. A., ST. LOUIS, MO.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible 75, Dr. Kessler	67
200 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, L. Schweighoffer ...	231

MAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	5 shots, possible 100, Dr. Schneidewind.	92

CHICAGO SCHUETZENVEREIN, CHICAGO, ILL.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible 75, F. Staar	75
200 yds.	5 shots, possible 125, F. Staar	114
200 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, G. F. Schmidt...	234
200 yds.	50 shots, possible 1,250, F. Staar 1,117	

MAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible 60, F. Roth.....	58

STITCH TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	1 shot possible, 0 degrees, G. Weitzel	0
200 yds.	1 shot possible, 0 degrees, Dr. C. Keogh ..	0

Revolver.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible 10, Dr. H.W. Hunsaker	89

CREEDMOOR TARGET.

Military Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible 50, A. H. Pape	48

COLUMBIA RIFLE CLUB, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

25 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, G. A. Morse	248
25 yds.	20 shots, possible 500, G. A. Morse	494

COTTAGE RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

25 yds.	3 shots, possible 75, L. P. Hansen	74
25 yds.	3 shots, possible 75, C. Bischoff	74
25 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, L. P. Hansen	248
25 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, W. A. Tewes.....	248
25 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, P. J. O'Hare,....	248
25 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, C. Bischoff	248
25 yds.	50 shots, possible 1,250, W. A. Tewes 1,237	

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Revolver.

20 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, P. J. O'Hare	91



Carbine Match at Sea Girt.

CHICAGO SHARPSHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Military Revolver.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, C. L. Burlingham	94
50 yds.	50 shots, possible 500, C. L. Burlingham	419
20 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, C. L. Burlingham	90

Any Revolver.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, W. T. Church	92

CINCINNATI RIFLE ASSOCIATION, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible 30, Hasenzahl	30
200 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, Roberts	91
200 yds.	100 shots, possible 1,000, M. Gindele	825

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible 75, M. Gindele.....	71
200 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, Strickmeier.....	231
200 yds.	100 shots, possible 2,500, E. D. Payne.....2,162	

COLUMBIA PISTOL AND RIFLE CLUB, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

COLUMBIA TARGET (Center ring counts 1).

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible 10, A. H. Pape	33
200 yds.	50 shots, possible 50, A. H. Pape	230
50 yds.	10 shots, possible 10, F. Knostman	20

Pistol.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible 10, C. M. Diass	35

DENVER RIFLE CLUB, DENVER, COL.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible 36, M. C. Ramsey	32
200 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, D. W. King	94

Pistol.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, G. L. Vought	95

Revolver.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, L. Knapp	89

ELITE SCHUETZEN CORPS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

25 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, L. Zoellner	245
25 yds.	30 shots, possible 750, J. Kaufmann	727
25 yds.	50 shots, possible 1,250, J. Kaufmann 1,200	

ENGLEWOOD REVOLVER CLUB, CHICAGO, ILL.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Revolver.

20 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, A. Sorensen	85
20 yds.	20 shots, possible 200, A. Sorensen	169

GOLDEN GATE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible 250, G. Tammeyer	233

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Pistol.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, W. E. Prichard ..	95
50 yds.	10 shots, possible 100, Geo. Frahm	95

Target Revolver.

50 yds.	5 shots, possible	50, J. E. Gorman	50
50 yds.	6 shots, possible	60, J. E. Gorman	53
50 yds.	6 shots, possible	60, S. Carr	53
50 yds.	6 shots, possible	60, J. R. Trego	53
50 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, J. E. Gorman	97
50 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, J. E. Gorman	458

Military Revolver.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, Wm. Proll	94

Any Revolver.

20 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, P. A. Becker.....	93

GREENVILLE RIFLE CLUB, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, Capt. Boag	246
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, A. H. Luck	246
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, G. W. Plaisted ...	246

LA CROSSE SHARPSHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION, LA CROSSE, WIS.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	75, J. Mohr	69
200 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, Wm. Ott	225

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, Dr. W. G. Hudson	236
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, Dr. W. G. Hudson	247

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, Dr. W. G. Hudson	97
200 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, Dr. W. G. Hudson	463

Pistol.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, T. Anderton	99
50 yds.	20 shots, possible	200, E. E. Patridge ...	192
50 yds.	30 shots, possible	300, E. E. Patridge ...	287
50 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, T. Anderton	480
50 yds.	100 shots, possible	1,000, E. E. Patridge	943

Target Revolver.

50 yds.	6 shots, possible	60, T. Anderton.....	57
50 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, T. Ande.ton.....	97
50 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, T. Anderton.....	463
50 yds.	60 shots, possible	600, T. Anderton.....	547

Military Revolver.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, T. Anderton.....	97

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, R. L. Dale.....	232
200 yds.	50 shots, possible	1,250, H. M. Pope.....1,132	

COLUMBIA TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	1 shot, possible	1, T. Anderton.....	1
200 yds.	1 shot, possible	1, R. Adamson.....	1
200 yds.	1 shot, possible	1, J. H. Belmont....	1
200 yds.	1 shot, possible	1, T. Carlson.....	1
200 yds.	3 shots, possible	3, T. Carlson.....	12
200 yds.	10 shots, possible	10, J. H. Belmont....	42
50 yds.	10 shots, possible	10, J. H. Belmont....	14
50 yds.	10 shots, possible	10, E. E. Patridge....	14
50 yds.	100 shots, possible	100, E. E. Patridge....	163

Pistol.

50 yds,	10 shots, possible	10, T. Anderton.....	26

CREEDMOOR TARGET.

Military Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, W. S. Ripley, Jr..	49
200 yds.	30 shots, possible	150, S. Merrill.....	141
500 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, T. Anderton.....	50



The National Match at Sea Girt.

Pistol.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, A. L. A. Himmelwright	98
50 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, A. L. A. Himmelwright	462
50 yds.	100 shots, possible	1,000, A. L. A. Himmelwright	912

Target Revolver.

50 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, J. A. Dietz, Jr. ...	96
50 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, A. L. A. Himmelwright	459
50 yds.	100 shots, possible	1,000, A. L. A. Himmelwright	906
20 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, Dr. Luckett	96
20 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, Dr. Luckett	464

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, MASS.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, T. Carlson	96
200 yds.	30 shots, possible	300, R. L. Dale	274
200 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, R. L. Dale	440
200 yds.	100 shots, possible	1,000, R. L. Dale	922

Rest Scores.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	120, I. James	119
200 yds.	30 shots, possible	360, F. Daniels	336

Military Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, W. S. Ripley, Jr..	86
200 yds.	30 shots, possible	300, C. D. Berg.....	239
200 yds.	100 shots, possible	1,000, W. S. Ripley, Jr..	813
500 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, H. S. Roberts....	50
600 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, T. Anderton.....	47
600 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, H. S. Roberts.....	47
800 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, H. M. Pope.....	43
900 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, H. M. Pope.....	41
1000 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, J. S. Sumner.....	46

Military Revolver.

50 yds.	6 shots, possible	30, J. T. Humphrey..	30
50 yds.	6 shots, possible	30, R. L. Dale.....	30
50 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, A. R. Whittier...	50

MILLER RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, HOBOKEN, N. J.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, D. Miller.....	248
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, C. Bischoff.....	248

MILWAUKEE SHARPSHOOTERS' SOCIETY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	75, J. Schmidt.....	73
200 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, S. Mennier.....	228
200 yds.	50 shots, possible	1,250, W. Finger.....1,073	

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, ME.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, G. H. Wilkins....	82
200 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, M. Standish.....	386

Target Revolver.

20 yds.	6 shots, possible	60, G. H. Wilkins....	54
20 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, G. H. Wilkins....	90
20 yds.	30 shots, possible	300, G. H. Wilkins....	241

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, G. H. Wilkins...	249
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, S. B. Adams.....	249
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, F. C. Davis.....	249
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, M. Standish.....	249
25 yds.	20 shots, possible	500, F. C. Davis.....	486
25 yds.	20 shots, possible	500, G. H. Wilkins....	486
25 yds.	50 shots, possible	1,250, M. Standish.....1,25	5
25 yds.	100 shots, possible	2,500, M. Standish.....2,442	

NEW YORK CENTRAL SCHUETZEN CORPS, NEW YORK CITY.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	75, E. Berckman.....	72
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, R. Gute.....	245
25 yds.	20 shots, possible	500, R. Gute.....	489

MAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	60, F. Kost.....	58
200 yds.	3 shots, possible	60, H. Bockman.....	58
200 yds.	3 shots, possible	60, R. Busse.....	58
200 yds.	3 shots, possible	60, H. D. Muller.....	58
200 yds.	3 shots, possible	60, F. Brodt.....	58

BULL'S EYE TARGET.

Target Rifle.

25 yds.	1 shot, possible 0 degrees,	J. N. F. Siels..	12½

NEW YORK CITY SCHUETZEN CORPS, NEW YORK.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	75, R. Busse.....	70
200 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, R. Busse.....	222
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, R. Busse.....	247
25 yds.	20 shots, possible	500, R. Busse.....	483

MAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	60, A. Krousberg.....	57

BULL'S EYE TARGET.

Target Rifle.

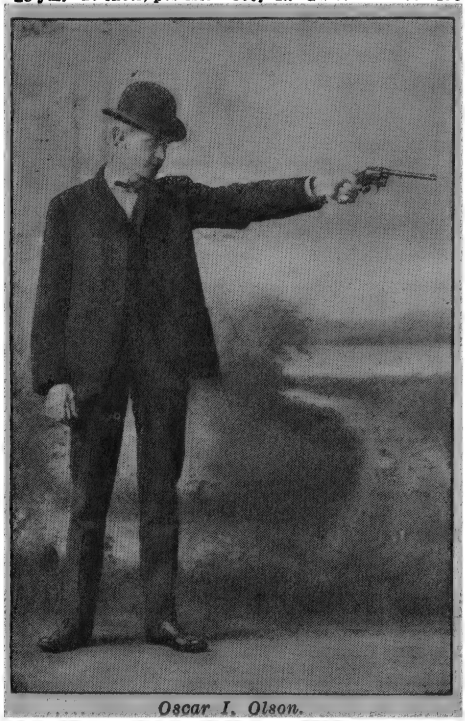
200 yds.	1 shot, possible 0 degrees,	H. Radloff....	26

NEW YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS, NEW YORK CITY.

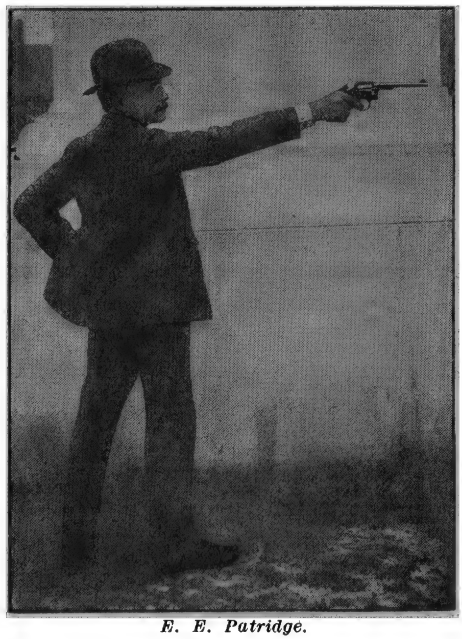
GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, J. Fachlam.....	242
25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, R. Gute.....	248
25 yds.	20 shots, possible	500, R. Gute.....	488



Oscar I. Olson.



E. E. Patridge.

MAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	60, J. Fachlam.....	59

BULL'S EYE TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	1 shot, possible 0 degrees,	M. Dorrler.....	6
25 yds.	1 shot, possible 0 degrees,	G. Thomas.....12½	

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	30, E. C. Goddard....	29
200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, N. Spering.....	94
200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, H. J. Mehard....	94
200 yds.	20 shots, possible	200, H. J. Mehard....	177

Rest Score.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	120, L. E. Hall.....	110

POPE-RAMSEY RIFLE CLUB, GRAND JUNCTION, COL.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, M. C. Ramsey....	94

QUINNIPIAC RIFLE CLUB, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

25 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, Young.....	247
25 yds.	20 shots, possible	500, Dearborn	483
25 yds.	20 shots, possible	500, Young	483
25 yds.	50 shots, possible	1,250, Young 1,211	

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RIFLE CLUB, BUTTE, MONT.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	3 shots, possible	30, C. G. Westphal..	26
200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, C. E. Rueger.....	92

ROD AND GUN RIFLE CLUB, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	5 shots, possible	50, Crouss	44
200 yds.	10 shots, possible	100, H. M. Pope.....	97
200 yds.	50 shots, possible	500, H. M. Pope.....	467
200 yds.	100 shots, possible	1,000, H. M. Pope.....	908

CREEDMOOR TARGET.

Military Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	50, Sergt. Daniels....	45

SAINT PAUL RIFLE CLUB, ST. PAUL, MINN.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target Rifle.

200 yds.	10 shots, possible	250, Heinzle.....	227
200 yds.	50 shots, possible	1,250, Heinzle.....1,099	

Rest Scores.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, Morrill 236
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, Bush 236
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, Priste 236
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, Morrill 1,111

STILLMAN'S VALLEY RIFLE CLUB, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GERMAN RING TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, F. W. Belknap... 235
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, F. W. Belknap...1,116
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 2,500, F. W. Belknap...2,224

SYRACUSE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GERMAN RING TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, A. A. Stillman.... 73
200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, M. G. Grossman.. 73
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, A. A. Stillman... 218
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, A. A. Stillman... 249

TRINIDAD RIFLE CLUB, TRINIDAD, COL.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, East 90
Columbia Target.
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 10, East 40

WARRENTON RIFLE CLUB, WARRENTON, IND.

GERMAN RING TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, F. C. Helm..... 228
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, F. C. Heim.....1,084
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, G. C. Littlepage.. 245
Standard American Target.
100 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, G. C. Littlepage.. 88
Rest Score.
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 120, F. Boehne..... 111

WAUSAU SCHUETZENVEREIN, WAUSAU, WIS.

GERMAN RING TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, O. Mueller..... 71
200 yds. 4 shots, possible 100, A. Lipinski..... 94
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, F. Mathie..... 232
MAN TARGET.
Target Rifle.
200 yds. 5 shots, possible 100, F. Mathie..... 95

WILLIAMSBURG SHOOTING SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GERMAN RING TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, R. Gute..... 230
200 yds. 30 shots, possible 750, R. Gute..... 665
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, J. Kaufman.....1,056
25 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, L. Buss..... 75
25 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, M. Dorrler..... 75
25 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, A. Kronsberg..... 75
25 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, P. Andrass..... 75
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, L. Buss..... 249
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, P. Muth..... 249

WILLOW RIFLE AND GUN CLUB, CHICAGO, ILL.

GERMAN RING TARGET.
Target Rifle.

25 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, A. Rieckhoff..... 72
25 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, G. Springsguth.... 72
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, A. Rieckhoff..... 244
25 yds. 20 shots, possible 500, A. Rieckhoff..... 485
25 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, G. Springsguth....1,191
STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.
Pistol.
20 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, J. W. Grace..... 91
20 yds. 50 shots, possible 500, Wm. Krieg..... 421

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK CITY.

GERMAN RING TARGET.
Target Rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, G. Schlicht..... 73
200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, E. Van Zandt.... 73
200 yds. 5 shots, possible 125, L. P. Hansen.... 120
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, L. P. Hansen..... 228
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, G. Schlicht.....1,113
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, Dr. F. C. T. Mehlig 248
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, G. Schlicht..... 248
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, M. Dorrler..... 248
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, L. P. Hansen.... 248
25 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, E. S. Pillard..... 248
25 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, M. Dorrler.....1,230
BULL'S EYE TARGET.
25 yds. 1 shot, possible 0 degrees, L. P. Hansen.. 8½

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH OF THE U. S. REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

Shot March 4 to 7, at New York, Boston and Chicago —50 shots at 20 yards on standard American target.

REVOLVER.

Dr. W. H. Luckett, New York—
44 49 45 41 46 42 42 42 41 45=437
J. A. Dietz, Jr., New York.....434
W. A. Smith, Boston.....427
Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York.....416
A. P. Proctor, New York.....415
J. T. Humphrey, Boston.....414
Sergt. W. E. Petty, New York.....408
A. L. A. Himmelwright, New York.....383

PISTOL.

T. Anderton, Boston—
47 45 47 50 44 43 47 46 47 44=460
J. A. Dietz, Jr., New York.....456
R. H. Sayre, New York.....446
A. L. A. Himmelwright, New York.....438
J. T. Humphrey, Boston.....431
E. E. Patridge, Boston.....431
W. A. Smith, Boston.....430
E. L. Harpham, Chicago.....428
R. S. Hale, Boston.....417
W. Amory II., Boston.....414

CHAMPIONSHIP GALLERY MATCH FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

Shot at Zettler's Gallery March 1 to 7; 100 shots at 25 yards on German ring target, merchandise prizes.

Louis P. Ittel, Allegheny, Pa.—
245 245 248 248 244 243 247 243 247 247=2,457
Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York City.....2,455
H. M. Pope, Springfield, Mass.....2,442
P. Muth, Brooklyn.....2,439
T. R. Geisel, Springfield, Mass.....2,439
F. C. Ross, Springfield, Mass.....2,437
L. P. Hansen, Jersey City.....2,436
Louis Buss, Brooklyn.....2,435
Michael Dorrler, Jersey City.....2,432
Dr. T. C. T. Mehlig, New York.....2,430
W. A. Tewes, Jersey City.....2,428
E. S. Pillard, New York.....2,423
BULL'S EYE TARGET.
One Shot.
H. Fenwirth.....3½ degrees
RING TARGET.
Three Shots—Best Three Tickets.
L. P. Ittel.....75 75 75=225
ZIMMERMAN TROPHY.
Three Shots—Best Three Tickets.
H. M. Pope.....75 75 75=225

FRANCO-AMERICAN REVOLVER MATCH.

Shot June 30 at Walnut Hill Range, Boston, Mass., and Paris, 15 men to a side, each man to fire 60 shots in one day at 50 yards standard American target.

O. I. Olson, Minnesota—
53 58 57 54 54 53 58 54 58 55=554
B. F. Wilder, New York..... 543
R. S. Hale, Massachusetts..... 540
J. A. Dietz, Jr., New York..... 534
W. A. Smith, Massachusetts..... 532
C. S. Axtell, Massachusetts..... 530
Louis Bell, Massachusetts..... 527
T. Anderton, Massachusetts..... 523
J. B. Crabtree, Massachusetts..... 519
J. R. Calkins, Massachusetts..... 519
E. E. Patridge, Massachusetts..... 517
Dr. R. Sayre, New York (shot in Paris)..... 515
J. T. Humphrey, Massachusetts..... 513
W. S. Amory II., Massachusetts..... 512
C. L. Bouve, Massachusetts..... 511

Team total.....7,889
French team.....7,640

INTERNATIONAL PALMA TROPHY MATCH.

For the Rifle Championship of the World.

Shot at Bisley, Eng., July 11, eight men to a team. 15 shots each man at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, rifle strictly military arm of country team represents.

AMERICA.

	800	900	1,000	Total.
Sergt. J. H. Keough, 6th Mass.	73	69	64	206
Private Geo. Cook, 1st D. C..	74	63	68	205
Lt. K. K. V. Casey, 71st N. Y.	67	68	60	195
Lt. T. Holcomb, U. S. M. C.	66	61	67	194
Corp. W. B. Short, 7th N. Y.	69	66	59	194
Corp. C. E. Winder, 6th O...	71	63	59	193
Lt. A. E. Wells, 71st N. Y..	65	59	68	192
Sergt. Geo. Doyle, 71st N. Y.	66	66	59	191
Totals	551	515	504	1,570
Great Britain	554	504	497	1,555
Canada	536	494	488	1,518
Australia	518	492	491	1,501
Natal	513	447	439	1,399
Norway	447	408	384	1,241
France	441	404	385	1,230

SHOOTING RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the highest records reported for rifle, revolver and pistol:

RECORDS FOR TARGET RIFLE.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, Bert Wentworth.. 98
Made at Dover, N. H., Oct. 27, 1900.
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, Peter Bergersen.. 98
Made at Cheyenne, Wyo., June 30, 1901.
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 500, H. M. Pope..... 467
Made at Springfield, Mass., March 21 1903.
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, H. M. Pope..... 908
Made at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 1, 1903.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

200 yds. 3 shots, *possible 75, L. C. Buss..... 75
Made at Greenville, N. J., Sept. 1, 1899.
200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, F. Staar..... 75
Made at Chicago, Ill., May 10, 1903.
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, L. P. Hansen.... 240
Made at Greenville, N. J., Nov. 18, 1899.
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, Louis Ittel.....1,150
Made at Pittsburg, Pa., July 20, 1899.
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 2,500, Dr. W. G. Hull on.2,301
Made at Greenville, N. J., Nov. 3, 1903.
*M. Dorrler and L. P. Hansen each have a 75 in three shots.

COLUMBIA TARGET.
Center Ring Counts 1.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 3, F. O. Young..... 4
Made at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1897.
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 10, A. H. Pape..... 27
Made at San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1901.
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 50, A. H. Pape..... 223
Made at San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1902.
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 100, A. H. Pape..... 450
Made at San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1902.

RECORDS FOR REVOLVER.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, W. C. Johnston.. 100
Made at Lynn, Mass., July 7, 1888.
50 yds. 50 shots, possible 500, J. E. Gorman.... 458
Made at San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1903.
50 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, J. E. Gorman.... 924
Made at San Francisco, Cal., July 13, 1902.
20 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, G. W. Waterhouse 98
Made at Springfield, Mass., March 22, 1901.
20 yds. 50 shots, possible 500, Dr. W. H. Luckett 464
Made at New York City, June 11, 1903.
20 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, W. E. Petty..... 908
Made at New York City March 15, 1901.

RECORDS FOR PISTOL.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, C. H. Taylor..... 100
Made at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8, 1898.
50 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, T. Anderton (2).. 100
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., in '99 and '02.
50 yds. 20 shots, possible 200, E. E. Patridge... 192
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., March 21, 1903.
50 yds. 30 shots, possible 300, E. E. Patridge.. 287
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., March 21, 1903.
50 yds. 50 shots, possible 500, Thos. Anderton.. 480
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., April 4, 1903.
50 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, J. E. Gorman.... 942
Made at San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1901.
50 yds. 100 shots, possible, 1,000, E. E. Patridge... 942
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., March 1, 1902.

COLUMBIA TARGET.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible 10, E. E. Patridge... 24
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., April 20, 1901.
50 yds. 50 shots, possible 50, E. E. Patridge... 165
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., Dec. 14, 1901.

MATCHES SHOT AT SEA GIRT.

Thirty-first annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America and the twelfth of the New Jersey State Rifle Association held at Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 2 to 12.

NATIONAL MATCH.

National Rifle Association.

Open to teams of twelve men from the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, the National Guard or Militia of the States or Territories; 10 shots at each distance 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; service arm, service ammunition. Prizes, first national trophy and $500 cash; second, Hilton trophy and $300 cash; third, Soldier of Marathon and $200 cash; fourth, $150; fifth, $100; sixth, $50.

NEW YORK.

	Yards.					
	200	500	600	800	900	1,000
Lieut. A. E. Wells..	43	49	43	44	48	40=267
Sgt. F. J. Laughlin.	42	46	37	46	46	42=259
Corp. H. L. Suydam.	41	48	42	44	43	41=259
Capt. G. W. Corwin.	45	46	41	40	41	44=257
Sgt. A. S. Corbett..	40	47	44	48	37	38=254
Sgt. G. H. Doyle...	44	47	41	47	44	31=254
Corp. W. B. Short..	44	46	43	42	39	36=250
Capt. S. S. Stebbins.	40	48	41	46	37	31=243
Sgt. F. Dardinhiller.	42	47	42	39	39	34=243
Lt. K. K. V. Casey.	41	46	42	33	43	35=240
Capt. E. B. Bruch..	37	43	41	46	32	35=234
Priv. H. E. Evans..	38	42	36	40	36	36=228=2988

New Jersey.....2902
Massachusetts.....2888
District of Columbia.....2873
Ohio.....2787
United States Marine Corps.....2773
United States Army.....2761
And Others.

WIMBLEDON CUP.

National Rifle Association.

Open to all citizens and residents of the United States, 20 shots at 1,000 yards, any rifle.

Captain W. H. Richards, Ohio—
4 3 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 5
3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5=91
Lieut. W. M. Farrow, District of Columbia.....88
George E. Cook, District of Columbia.....88
S. B. Wetherald, District of Columbia.....88
Edward J. Fink, District of Columbia.....88
Sergt. F. X. O'Connor, New York.....87
Lieut. Thos. Holcomb, U. S. M. C.....87
Lieut. Wm. A. Tewes, New Jersey.....87
And Others.

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

National Rifle Association.

Open to all members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Reserve and National Guard, arm military, 7 shots at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. Prizes: First, the championship medal and $50; second, $25; third, $15; fourth, $10; fifth, $10, and five prizes of $5 each.

	Yards.					
	200	300	500	600	800	1,000
Lt. K. K. V. Casey, N. Y.	28	32	33	33	35	31=192
A. S. Corbett, New York..						188
Lieut. A. E. Ramey, N. Y.						185
Geo. E. Cook, Md.....						185
Lieut. W. A. Tewes, N. J..						184
S. I. Scott, Md.....						184
E. J. Fink, D. C.....						183
S. B. Wetherald, Md.....						183
And Others.						

LEECH CUP.

National Rifle Association.

Open to everybody, 7 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; any rifle. Prizes: First, the Leech Cup and a gold badge; second, $25; third, $15; fourth, $10; fifth, $5.

	Yards.		
	800	900	1,000
Corp. C. B. Winder, Ohio.....	31	38	30=94
Sergt. James H. Keough, Mass.....			94
Captain Bowen, Rhode Island.....			91
J. D. Upton,.....			91
Major G. E. Kemp, Pennsylvania.....			90
Sergt. W. F. Leushner, New York.....			90

DRYDEN MATCH.

N. J. S. R. A.

Open to eight men teams from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard; 10 shots each at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards. Prizes: First, the Dryden Trophy and $150; second, $100.

U. S. ARMY.

Rifle.

	Yards.		
	200	500	1,000
Capt. F. L. Graham.....	46	49	37=132
Lieut. T. Whelen.....	44	45	36=125
Corporal Brown,.....	38	43	40=121
Q. M. Sergt. Lumford.....	40	48	30=118
First Sergt. A. Deuberry.....	42	45	26=113
Q. M. Sergt. E. Hawkins.....	43	45	43=131
First Sergt. J. R. Ranhuff.....	44	47	33=124
Ord. Sergt. Puckett.....	44	47	40=131=995

District of Columbia.....990
New Jersey.....977
Pennsylvania State Team.....971
Massachusetts.....950
Fifth Regiment National Guard, Maryland.....945

INTER-CLUB MATCH.

National Rifle Assoc at.on.

For the rifle club championship of the United States; open to teams of five men, from any rifle club or association in the United States; 10 shots per man at 200 yards; rifle, any military; ammunition, any. Prizes: First, the championship banner and a gold medal to each member of the winning team; second, a silver medal to each member, and third, a bronze medal to each member.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York—
John Corrie.....43
Dr. Hudson.....43
H. E. Evans.....41
J. A. Dietz, Jr.....41
G. E. Cook.....45=213
Italian Rifle Association, New York.....199
Seventh Regt. N. G. N. Y. Rifle Club.....197
Old Guard of Massachusetts.....195

SEABURY LONG RANGE MILITARY RIFLE MATCH.

National Rifle Association.

Open to everybody, 7 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; rifle, any military. Prizes: First, $30; second, $25; third, $20; fourth, $15; fifth, $10; in addition to first prize winner gets a Remington-Lee long range military rifle.

James H. Keough, Massachusetts—
800 Yds. 900 Yds. 1,000 Yds. Total.
5 5 5 5 5 5 5=35 5 4 5 5 5 4=33 5 4 5 4 5 4 5=32=100

Geo. H. Doyle, New York—
34 31 33= 98

A. E. Wells, New York—
33 30 34= 97

C. B. Winder, Ohio—
33 30 34= 97

W. W. Cookson, Dist. of Columbia—
35 35 26= 96

SPENCER MATCH.

N. J. S. R. A.

Open to everybody, 7 shots at 800 and 1,000 yards; rifle, any military. Prizes: First, a gold medal and $25; second, $25; third, $20; fourth, $15; fifth, $10; sixth, $5.

	800 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Private Geo. Cook, Dist. of Columbia—	5 5 4 5 5 5 5=34	4 5 5 5 5 5 5=34	68
Captain W. B. Martin, New Jersey—	34		32=66
Lieut. A. E. Wells, New York—	34		32=66
Corporal C. B. Winder, Ohio—	34		31=65
Lieut. W. C. Gannon, New Jersey—	32		31=63
Sergt. A. S. Corbett, New York—	33		30=63

VETERAN ORGANIZATION TEAM MATCH.

N. J. S. R. A.

Open to teams of six men from any veteran national guard organization of any State; 10 shots each at 200 yards; rifle, any military.

Old Guard of Massachusetts—	
Lieut. M. W. Farrow	42
Lieut. H. L. Smith	42
Captain P. F. Packard	43
Lieut. Turnbull	38
Lieut. E. C. B. Erickson	36
Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Edes	39=240
Old Guard of New York—	
James McNevill	33
Thomas Conroy	34
Le Roy Taylor	34
T. W. Timpson	39
N. Keller	34
B. F. Moore	27=201

CONSOLATION MATCH.

N. J. S. R. A.

Open to those who have never won a first prize in any individual match at any of the Sea Girt meetings; 5 shots at 200 and 300 yards; rifle, any military. Prizes: First, a Winchester military rifle; second, $15; third, $10; fourth, $5; fifth, $5; sixth, $2.

Nathan Spering, Pennsylvania	49
F. T. Alder, New York	46
F. E. Healy, District of Columbia	46
G. W. Reid, Massachusetts	45
Captain W. Bowie, Maryland	44
W. B. Short, New York	44

INTERSTATE REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

N. J. S. R. A.

Open to teams of six men from United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard or Naval Reserves; 10 shots at 200 and 500 yards. Prizes: First, Interstate trophy, a medal to each member of the winning team and $100; second, $50; third, $25.

	Yards. 200	500	
First Regiment, New Jersey—			
Priv. P. J. O'Hare	46	47	=93
Priv. Howard Gensch	45	46	=91
Lieut. H. L. Smith	41	45	=86
Priv. A. Hubschmitt	43	48	=91
Major A. Rowland	40	43	=83
Lieut. W. A. Tewes	43	46	=89=533
Sixth Massachusetts			533
First District of Columbia			532
Seventy-first New York			529
Sixth Ohio			527
And Others.			

MEMBERS' MATCH.

National Rifle Association.

For the championship of the N. R. A., open to members in good standing only; 5 shots at 200 and 500 yards; any military rifle. Prizes: First, the N. R. A. gold championship medal, and nine cash prizes from $25 to $1.

Sergt. W. F. Leushner, New York	49
Lieut. W. A. Tewes, New Jersey	49
Sergt. C. D. Berg, Massachusetts	49
Dr. W. G. Hudson, New Jersey	48
Dr. W. B. Short, New York	48
Private G. E. Cook, Pennsylvania	48
Edward J. Fink, District of Columbia	47
H. Appleby, District of Columbia	47
A. T. Tornrose, Massachusetts	47
R. L. Pile, District of Columbia	47

U. S. REVOLVER ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Held simultaneously at Sea Girt, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Any Revolver.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

50 Shots at 50 Yards.

Prizes: First, Championship Silver Cup; second, silver medal; third, bronze medal.

J. E. Gorman, San Francisco	90	90	89	96	89	=454
A. L. A. Himmelwright, S. F.						444
J. B. Crabtree, Sea Girt						443
W. H. Luckett, Sea Girt						438
W. C. Prichard, San Francisco						433
J. A. Dietz, Jr., Sea Girt						431
E. L. Harpham, Chicago						431
T. Anderton, Sea Girt						427
A. P. Proctor, Sea Girt						426
C. L. Bouve, Sea Girt						426

And others.

Any Pistol.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

50 Shots at 50 Yards.

Prizes: First, Championship Silver Cup; second, silver medal; third, bronze medal.

T. Anderton, Sea Girt	94	89	91	92	91	=457
E. H. Kessler, St. Louis						448
E. L. Harpham, Chicago						441
J. A. Dietz, Jr., Sea Girt						436
R. S. Hale, Sea Girt						434
A. L. A. Himmelwright, S. F.						438
A. R. Whittier, Sea Girt						435

And others.

Military Revolver.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

25 Shots at 25, 50 and 75 Yards.

Prizes: First, Championship Silver Trophy; second, silver medal; third, bronze medal.

R. H. Sayre, Sea Girt—						
25 yds.	47	43	44	47	42	=223
50 yds.	31	40	40	36	34	=181
75 yds.	26	38	29	40	28	=16 =585
C. L. Bouve, Sea Girt—						
25 yds. 206	50 yds. 171	75 yds. 128				=505

Military Revolver.

Re-entry.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

25 Shots, 50 Yards.

Prizes: First, Gold Trophy; second silver medal; third, bronze medal.

T. Anderton, Sea Girt	42	35	42	43	40	=202
R. H. Sayre, Sea Girt						194
C. L. Bouve, Sea Girt						191
M. H. Smith, Sea Girt						186
R. S. Hale, Sea Girt						178
J. B. Crabtree, Sea Girt						165

And others.

LIGHT HARNESS RACING IN 1903.

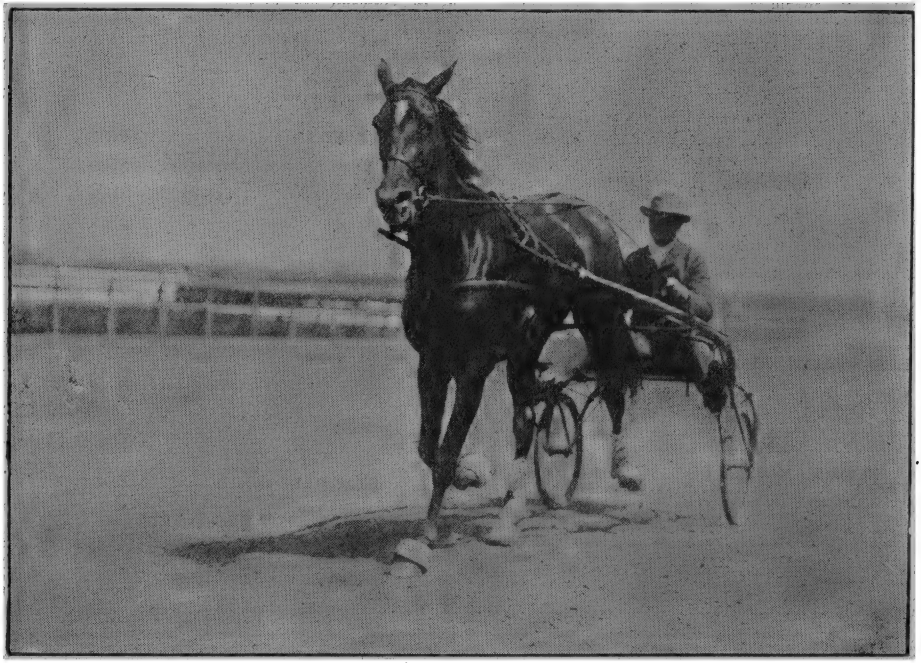
JOHN V. SMITH.

The trotting season of 1903 will mark an interesting epoch in the history of the light harness turf. To say that the performances of the racers and the wonderful time trials were sensational in many ways is stating it mildly. The season saw the crowning of two new champions and the fall of numerous world's records, both in the trotting and pacing divisions, some of which had stood for many years. As it was, many landmarks were wiped away and old Father Time fell a victim to the fleet-footed champions in a manner that amazed horsemen and laymen alike. There was speed everywhere, East, West and South; the records fell with clockwork regularity, as if some magic power seemed to be lending its aid to the battles against time. Once the pacing records were broken there seemed to be an epidemic, and the season was one series of record-breaking performances. Both the trotting and pacing championships were juggled between the champion aspirants so that the final honors were in doubt until the season closed. When the end came Lou Dillon wore the championship crown for trotters, a title which the mare earned with a record of 1:58½, while Dan Patch, at the last moment, regained the pacing championship, with a record of 1:56¼. Cresceus, with a mile in 1:59¾, and Major Delmar, with 1:59¾, gave the mare a hard battle for the honors, and came within the magic circle of two-minute performers. The dream of horsemen for the two-minute trotter was more than realized. First the two-minute mark was reached by Lou Dillon, at Readville, in a time trial, without a wind shield, and then came Major Delmar, who equalled the mark at the Empire City track, New York, with the aid of the wind shield, only to be surpassed later on at Wichita, Kan., by Cresceus, who went in 1:59¾ without a wind shield, Lou Dillon and Major Delmar, the only three trotters to go a mile better than two minutes. Major Delmar's final performance was a mile in 1:59¾. So many were the surprises that horsemen hardly had time to appreciate the wonderful performances. The first two-minute class trot was decided when Lou Dillon disposed of Major Delmar, in two straight heats, at Memphis, for the world's wagon championship. The introduction of the wind shield added another interesting phase to the season, and for a time helped to complicate the record claims. The advantage of the wind shield, which cannot be denied, caused performances made with its aid to be placed in a freak class. It would not be considered fair or just to compare

records made with the wind shield with those made without its advantage. Fortunately the world's trotting and pacing records were not made with the aid of the wind shield. The amateur brigade of the light harness sport was stronger in evidence than ever before, and it would not be amiss to state that it was the amateurs that held the stage many times during the season and added their share of the world's records to the history of 1903.

With the wonderful time trials of the champions the ordinary class races were made somewhat obscure, but the number of horses and the calibre of the racing were as good as were witnessed in any previous year on the Grand Circuit. Had not so many champions appeared the season would still remain remarkable for the development of so many fast horses. Race records fell like the Autumn leaves, and the aspirants of all ages were the equal of those which hold records.

Practically unknown at the opening of the season, Lou Dillon come to the front and shattered records with such simplicity and ease that she was at once set down as a champion, although few would admit that the mare had a chance to perform the wonderful feats which she accomplished later on at Memphis. The rapid rise to fame of the handsome



Lou Dillon. Copyright, 1903, by Ted Hansen.

five-year-old chestnut is interesting as well as sensational. No champion's rise has been so spectacular or successful. Bred in California by Henry and Ira Pierce, she was held over for 1903 stakes, but the death of Henry Pierce caused her sale in April with the rest of the estate of the brothers. Lou Dillon was sold at auction at Cleveland, and was bought by C. K. G. Billings for $12,500. A representative of E. E. Smathers was a contending bidder, but quit at about $12,000. Mr. Billings was advised not to bid more than $10,000 for the mare, but his good judgment forced him to pay no heed. Lou Dillon's best mile before she was sold was about 2:08, but just prior to her sale Mr. Billings saw the mare step a half mile close to the minute mark, and it was this performance that impressed him more than anything else. It was argued that she was erratic, and would be a failure as a race horse, yet the fact remains that she never showed any of these faulty traits in any of her trials, and what is more, she has never made a mistake. Her sale included $85,000 in stake engagements throughout the Grand Circuit, and her withdrawal from these rich events probably saved some of the most important races from being walkovers. Mr. Billings, who maintains his large stable of light harness horses for pleasure and never races his horses for money, confined Lou Dillon's work to time trials and matinee races throughout the season.

When Lou Dillon started her record attack, Cresceus, 2:02¼, was the proud possessor of the world's record, which was made in 1901. Cresceus had failed to come near his record in two years, and the mark was not considered in danger until Lou Dillon's marvellous speed became apparent. Lou Dillon made her debut—her first public appearance—at the Glenville Race Track, Cleveland, Ohio, on June 16, and driven by her owner, Mr. Billings, trotted a mile to wagon in 2:06¼, the fastest mile ever trotted by a mare to wagon; the fastest mile by a green trotter. On June 29, over the same track and with Mr. Billings driving, Lou Dillon reduced this record to 2:04¾, a new world's record for wagon, either amateur or professional. Her next performance was at Glenville on July 4, when driven by Millard Sanders, her professional trainer and driver, to sulky, she trotted in 2:04¼. On July 11, driven by Sanders, and again over the Glenville track, Lou Dillon trotted a mile in 2:03½, beating the world's record for mares of 2:03¾, made by the trotting queen, Alix, in 1894, when a six-year-old. With the mare record to her credit Lou Dillon was sent after the record of 2:02¼, held by Cresceus, the only mark which stood between her and the championship. The first trial was made at Glenville on July 31, with Sanders driving. Although she trotted the mile in the fast time of 2:02¾, the fastest mile of her career up to the time, she fell a quarter of a second shy of the world's figures. On August 17 Lou Dillon was driven a mile over the Brighton Beach track by Sanders in 2:03¾ in an effort to beat Cresceus's record. The weather and track conditions were not favorable to fast time, and the mile was a losing one, although the fractional times up to the three quarters were the fastest ever negotiated. The performance, however, keyed the little queen up for a final effort, and on August 24, at Readville, Mass., she started out to beat 2:02¼, with Sanders driving, to sulky. She not only succeeded, but covered the mile in 2:00, clipping three and a half seconds off her own record and two and a quarter seconds off the world's record. This performance marked the advent of the long-dreamed of two-minute trotter. Having won the world's trotting championship and nearly all of the important records Mr. Billings decided to send her after the high-wheel sulky record of 2:08¾, held by Maud S. Made in 1885, over the Glenville track, Maud S.'s record for eighteen years withstood the attempts of all champions to lower it.

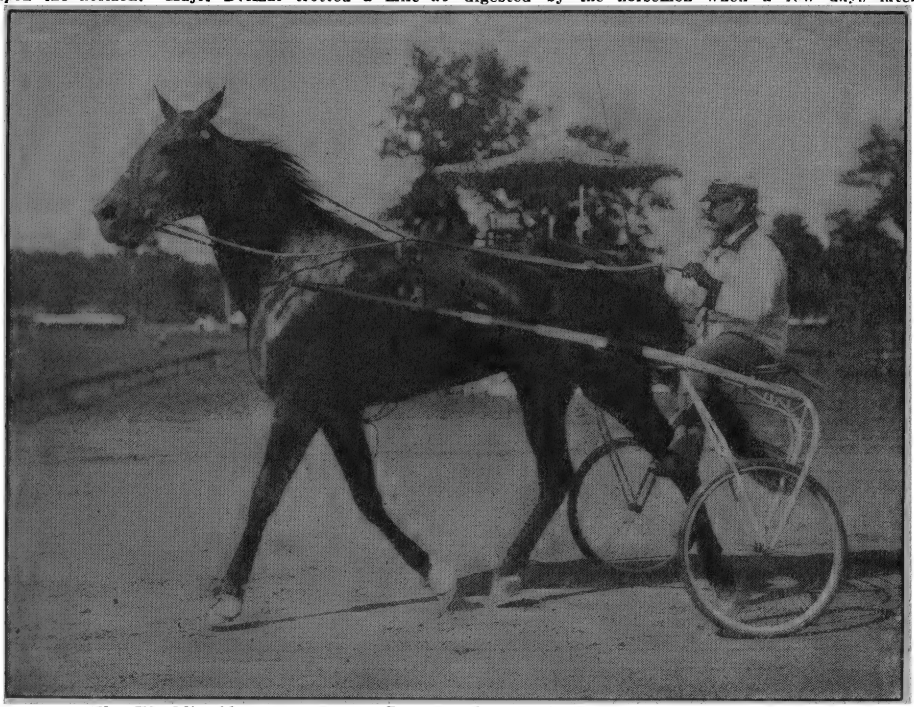
The trial was considered a supreme test for Lou Dillon, and the champion proved that she was more than equal to the effort, by covering the mile in the wonderful time of 2:05, or 3¾ seconds faster than the previous record. A strange coincidence is that both records were made over the same track. A comparison of the two records shows that Lou Dillon had two runners to accompany her, one out in front and the other on the side. No wind shield was used, but a light dust screen was carried between the axle of the sulky in advance. The sulky drawn by Lou Dillon was an old vehicle, without ball bearings, and weighed ten pounds more than the one used by Maud S. Maud S.'s trial was made against time and a runner was used as a prompter on the outside.

Lou Dillon continued her remarkable trials, and on September 2, driven by Mr. Billings, she reduced the wagon record to 2:04½ at Glenville.

Although Lou Dillon's performances were considered to have furnished enough trotting history for the season, horsemen had scarcely time to consider her feats when another two-minute trotter loomed upon the horizon. Major Delmar trotted a mile at Syracuse in 2:00¼, and the following week, at Readville, covered a mile in 2:00¾. In neither trial was a wind shield used. But on September 25, at the Empire City Track, New York, and aided by a wind shield, Major Delmar trotted a mile in 2:00. Major Delmar was paced by two runners to sulky, the runner out in front carrying the wind shield. On the previous day Major Delmar made his first attempt, finishing the mile in 2:05, after stepping the three-quarters in record time. Lou Dillon's time was equalled. The battle for the trotting championship was considered to be between the two great stars, and the pair were shipped to Lexington for their final efforts. Both Lou Dillon and Major Delmar, driven by their amateur drivers, tried for the wagon record on the same day. Mr. Smathers drove Major Delmar a mile in 2:03¾, a world's record, but less than half an hour afterwards this record was reduced by Lou Dillon to 2:01¾. While the eyes of horse followers were turned toward Memphis, the final meeting of the year, Cresceus, the mighty son of Robert McGregor, created a sensation by trotting a mile in 1:59¾, at Wichita, Kan., on October 19. No wind shield was used, and only one runner set the pace. The record came more as a surprise in view of the fact that Cresceus had not done a mile faster than 2:08 prior to his record performance. His performance was like a resurrection. He had regained the championship in a single bound, going the fastest mile of his career by two and a quarter seconds. It was a phenomenal mile under the circumstances, but the record did not phase Lou Dillon's admirers. Having lost the championship, it was up to her to go a trifle faster, and on October 24, or five days later, she amazed the horse world by negotiating a mile in the unprecedented time of 1:58½ seconds, thus regaining her lost laurels which only a few days before had been wrested from her by Cresceus. No wind shield was used in the trial, the usual two runners acting as pacemakers.

This wonderful speed marvel accomplished all that had been asked of her. Every additional start was a winning one and, despite the phenomenal time accomplished in her trials, at no period was Lou Dillon considered to have reached the limit of her speed. Her record mile had hardly been well digested by the horsemen when a few days later Major Delmar was sent against Lou Dillon's record, and, although he failed to establish a new record, he reduced his own record to 1:59¾, the world's trotting record for geldings, and going his first mile under two minutes without the aid of a wind shield. The records made to sulky were scarcely recorded when Dan Patch and Lou Dillon were sent against the wagon records over the Memphis track. It remained for the final week to corral additional world's records and bring the most sensational trotting season to a fitting climax. On October 27 Dan Patch was sent against the half-mile record to sulky and succeeded in pacing the distance in 56 seconds, a full second and a half faster than the best previous record. On the same day Trainer McHenry drove the champion against the world's wagon record of 1:59¼, made by Dan Patch at Lexington, and he paced the mile in the marvellous time of 1:57¼. Mr. Billings then decided to make a final attack on the wagon record for trotters, and on October 28 Lou Dillon pulled a wagon over the Memphis track, with Mr. Billings driving, in two minutes.

On the same day Mr. Billings drove his trotting



The World's Champion Pacer, Dan Patch, 1:56¼, Driven by M. E. McHenry.

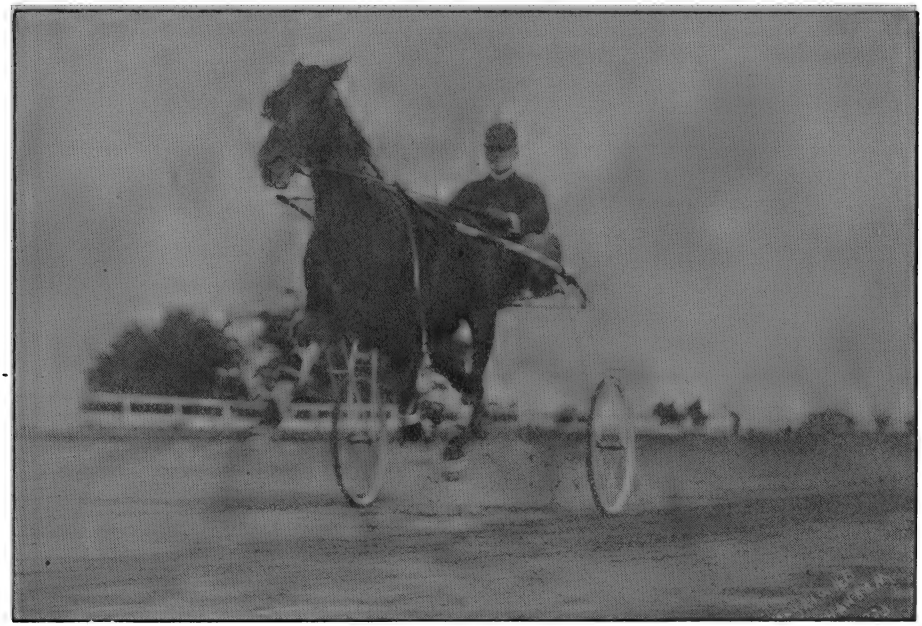
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team, The Monk and Equity, to a new world's record of 2:08, which was four and a quarter seconds faster than the record stood at the opening of the season. The Monk and Equity had three record trials and each proved a record-breaker. The first one was at Glenville, when the record was reduced to 2:09¾. Then at Lexington a half second was clipped off, while another full second and a quarter was clipped off at Memphis.

The class trotters won new fame and additional records. Cresceus opened the Winter season by establishing a record of 2:17 for ice trotting. In August Cresceus trotted a mile over a half-mile track at Dayton, O., in 2:08¾, a new record, and in September he reduced the figures at Lincln, Neb., to 2:08¼; then at Omaha to 2:08. Scott Hudson's Dillon Boy made a new world's record by winning four consecutive races in two weeks. The fastest two-year-old race was won by Alta Axtworthy in 2:15¼ and 2:15½, after losing the first heat to Grace Bond in 2:14¾. The race was for the Horse Review Stakes and was decided at Cincinnati. Grace Bond was the fastest two-year-old shown during the season with a record of 2:14¾. The three-year-old honors went to Sadie Mac, the handsome daughter of Peter the Great, 2:11½, the winner of the Kentucky Futurity. Although John Mac was considered the best four-year-old out, Judge Green and Wainscott took the lowest marks with 2:10¼.

The pacing wonders furnished the same sensational features in their struggle for supremacy and, like in the trotting division, the championship was won and lost more than once. After many fast trials early in the season Dan Patch was sent after the world's record of 1:59¼, which was shared by himself and Star Pointer. The trial was made over the Brighton Beach Track, on August 19, and on a day when the conditions were not considered at all favorable. Driven by M. E. McHenry, Dan Patch paced a mile in 1:59, reducing the world's record by one-quarter of a second. It was in this trial that the idea of sending a runner out in front with a dust shield was carried out with great success, and it was thereafter used in all of the time trials made by the trotters and pacers. With the world's record to his credit Dan Patch stood the undisputed champion pacer. On September 23 Prince Alert, the eleven-year-old son of Crown Prince, startled the horse world by pacing a mile over the Empire City Track, New York, in 1:57. It was in this trial that the first wind shield was used, and it was admitted that the canvas arrangement aided Prince Alert a couple of seconds. He had reached a record which horsemen thought well nigh impossible. There was a dispute over the record claim between the respective owners of the pacers, owing to the wind shield, which resulted in Mart Demarest, the trainer and driver of Prince Alert, discarding the wind shield. In subsequent trials Dan Patch seemed to have lost his form, but after two weeks let up he rounded to rather unexpectedly at Lexington and established a new world's wagon record for pacers by pacing in 1:59¼. His next attempt was at Memphis, when he reduced the world's pacing record to 1:56¼, half-mile record and the wagon record. This gave Dan Patch the world's pacing championship again, and left no doubt as to who was entitled to the honors. Prince Alert, however, retired with the world's record for pacing geldings and the world's record for pacer over a half-mile track of 2:03½. The record was made over the Bethlehem, Pa., track and it reduced the time of 2:04 made by Dan Patch earlier in the year. Seldom have so many fast pacing mares developed extreme speed as was seen during the year.

On September 8 Dariel, the former queen of the New York Speedway, equalled the world's pacing race record of 2:04½, which was shared by Lady of the Manor, made in 1899, and Mazette, made in 1901. On September 22 Fanny Dillard wiped out the three champions by pacing a mile in 2:03¾. In a mile trial against time at Memphis, on October 24, Dariel paced in 2:00¼, a new world's record for mares. On September 5 Edith W. reduced the world's pacing record for one mile over a half-mile track to 2:07, at Anderson, Ind.



The Champion Trotting Gelding, Major Delmar, 1:59¾, Driven by A. P. McDonald.
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The fastest two-year-old pacer was Fata Morgana, 2:19¼, made in a time trial. Miss Daphne Direct, 2:11½, was the fastest three-year-old, while Hal Chaffin got the fast mark, 2:09, among the four-year-olds. Pan Michael was the fastest five-year-old, 2:07¾. The fastest new performer was Tom Keene, 2:04¼.

The first two-minute race fell to the lot of two of the foremost amateur reinsmen in the country, C. K. G. Billings, owner of Lou Dillon, and E. E. Smathers, owner of Major Delmar. The race was for the Memphis Gold Challenge Cup, offered by the Memphis Trotting Association, and was decided on October 20. Lou Dillon won the event in two straight heats in 2:04¼ and 2:04¾, the fastest and two fastest heats ever trotted in a race to wagon. Mr. Smathers won the first leg on the cup in 1902 with Lord Derby, by defeating The Monk, and the score now stands a tie between Messrs. Billings and Smathers. The race is considered the blue ribbon wagon race of the amateur associations, and only mem-

bers belonging to the League of Amateur Driving Clubs are eligible. Major Delmar was purchased by Mr. Smathers just prior to the Memphis Cup race for $40,000, the highest price ever paid for a trotting gelding. Major Delmar two years ago was sold for $2,900 at a public auction in Madison Square Garden, New York. The amateurs kept pace with the professionals in the attack upon the records. To Mr. Billings belongs the amateur championship of the year, winning nearly all of the important trophies offered for competition. Mr. Billings won the much-sought-after Cleveland Challenge Cup with The Monk, winning three out of five heats in an exciting race. The Cleveland Challenge Cup for pacers also went to Mr. Billings, while other wagon races at Lexington and Memphis added materially to his collection of amateur cups. The Cleveland Challenge Cup was offered to take the place of the Boston Challenge Cup, which was won by John A. McKerron for the Cleveland Driving Club. Amateur sport prospered throughout the country at the various amateur driving clubs, and in particular at New York, Cleveland, Boston and Philadelphia. The New York Driving Club's championships were of high class. The club's champion trotter Swift, owned by John F. Cockerill, took a record of 2:07¾ to wagon.

The biggest winning horse of the year was the trotting gelding Billy Buck, owned by E. E. Smathers and driven by Ed Geers. Billy Buck won upward of $35,000. He was one of the sensations of the year, winning many of the important stakes down the Grand Circuit. Billy Buck was bought by Ed Geers for $2,500, and during the Summer he sold him to E. E. Smathers for $15,000. A man in Alabama wrote to Geers to come and look the horse over, and the veteran was so impressed that he bought him at once.

Scott Hudson for the second time led among the drivers in big winning, having captured more than $40,000 in stakes and purses.

An important change in the race meetings throughout the Grand Circuit was the introduction of the shorter style racing. At most of the big meetings the two-in-three plan was tried, and proved very successful. Shorter and more snappy races were the result and the change met with the approval of many of the leading drivers and trainers.

The handsome brown trotting mare Fereno, the only trotter to win the two and three-year-old divisions of the Kentucky Futurity, trotted the fastest heat in a race during 1903, 2:05¼.

WINNERS OF THE THREE-YEAR-OLD KENTUCKY FUTURITY.

The three-year-old Kentucky Futurity was inaugurated in 1893. It has been won five times by a filly, twice by a gelding and three times by a colt. The following is a history of the great event:

Year.	Value.	Winner and Driver.	Time.
1893	$11,850	Ora Wilkes, J. A. Goldsmith	2:14½
1894	26,430	Beuzetta, Gus Macey	2:14½
1895	20,000	Oakland Baron, W. W. Milam	2:16¼
1896	16,250	Rose Croix, M. E. McHenry	2:14
1897	$15,000	Thorn, O. A. Hickok	2:13¼
1898	16,000	Peter the Great, P. Johnson	2:12½
1899	16,000	Boralma, Gus Macey	2:11½
1900	16,000	Fereno, Ed Benyon	2:10¾
1901	16,000	Peter Sterling, J. B. Chandler	2:11½
1902	16,000	Neila Jay, Fred McKay	2:14½
1903	20,000	Sadie Mac, A. McDonald	2:12¾

The second horses have been as follows, except in 1898, when second money was divided between Limerick, Charley Herr and Seraphina; 1893, Medio; 1894, Futurity; 1895, Katrina Bell; 1896, Fred S. Moody; 1897, Preston; 1899, Extasy; 1900, Susie J.; 1901, Walnut Hall; 1902, Gail Hamilton; 1903, Barongall.

Fereno is the only winner that also captured the two-year-old division of the great race and she also holds the best record in this classic event.

Gus Macey is the only driver who ever piloted to victory two winners of the three-year-old Kentucky Futurity.

WINNERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STAKES, FOR PACERS.

The first race on the programme will be the great pacing classic, the Chamber of Commerce $5,000 Stake, for 2:25 pacers. This will be its seventh renewal, as will be seen by the following tabulated history of the stake:

Year.	Winner.	Driver.	Best Heat.
1896	Planet	George Starr	2:12
1897	Milton S	D. Raybould	2:08¾
1898	Spilt Milk	D. Wilson	2:08¾
1899	Shade On	H. Sanders	2:09
1900	Bonnie Direct	M. E. McHenry	2:10½
1901	Star Pugh	Ed Lockwood	2:09½
1902	Direct Hal	Ed Geers	2:08¾
1903	Elastic Pointer	Hussey	2:07¾

WINNERS OF THE CLASSIC M. & M., FOR TROTTERS.

Greatest interest will, however, centre in the M. & M. $10,000, for 2:24 trotters. This stake was established in 1889 and won as follows:

Year.	Winner.	Driver.	Best Heat.
1889	Hendryx	H. A. Hills	2:18¾
1890	Walter E	Bob Stewart	2:18¼
1891	Temple Bar	George Spear	2:17¼
1892	Nightingale	M. Picket	2:17½
1893	Siva	John Goldsmith	2:13¾
1894	J. M. D	Frank Barnes	2:15¼
1895	The Corporal	J. C. Chandler and Ed Geers	2:13½
1896	Emma Offut	Joe Rea	2:12½
1897	Rilma	W. O. Foote	2:11½
1898	Directum Kelly	John Kelly	2:11¼
1899	Royal Baron	George Spear	2:10½
1900	Lady Geraldine	Ed Geers	2:14¾
1901	Eleata	Tom Marsh	2:08¾
1902	Rythmic	Scott Hudson	2:11¼
1903	John Taylor	D. Wilson	2:10¼

THE WORLD'S RECORDS.

TROTTING.

One-half mile—Major Delmar, b. g., Oct. 23, 1902, Memphis	1:01
One mile—Lou Dillon, ch. m., 5, Oct. 24, 1903, Memphis	1:58½
One and one-quarter miles—Lily Young (1902)	2:44
Fastest mile, high wheel sulky—Lou Dillon, ch. m., 5, Sept. 12, 1903, Cleveland, O	2:05
One and one-eighth miles—Major Delmar, b. g., Oct. 23, 1902, Memphis	2:22½
Two miles—Cresceus, ch. h., 8 (1902); Memphis	4:17
Three miles—Nightingale, ch. m., 8 (1893); first mile, 2:22; second mile, 2:19; third mile, 2:14½	6:55½
Four miles—Senator L., ch. h., 5 (1893)	10:12
Five miles—Bishop Hero, b. g., 10 (1893)	12:30¾
Five miles—Zambra (1902)	12:24
Six miles—Longtime, b. g., untraced (1893)	16:00
Ten miles—Pascal, blk. g. (1893)	26:15
Eighteen miles—Bill, ch. g., untraced (1885)	58:10
Twenty miles—Capt. McGowan, rn. h., untraced (1865)	58:25
Thirty miles—Gen Taylor, gr. h., 10 (1857)	1:47:59
Fifty miles—Ariel, br. m., untraced (1846)	3:55:40½
One hundred miles—Conqueror, b. g., 11 (1853)	8:55:33
Fastest stallion—Cresceus, ch. h., 8, Oct. 19, 1903, Wichita, Kan	1:59¾
Fastest gelding—Major Delmar, b. g., 6, Oct. 27, 1903, Memphis	1:59¾
Fastest mare—Lou Dillon, ch., 5, Oct. 24, 1903, Memphis	1:58½
Fastest yearling, colt—Adbell, b. (1894)	2:23
Fastest yearling, filly—Pansy McGregor, b. (1893)	2:23¾
Fastest two-year-old, colt—Arion, b. (1891)	2:10¾
Fastest two-year-old, filly—Janie T., b. (1897)	2:14
Fastest two-year-old filly—Katherine A. (1902)	2:14
Fastest two-year-old, gelding—Endow, b. (1899)	2:14
Fastest three-year-old, filly—Fantasy, b. (1893)	2:08¾
Fastest three-year-old, colt—Arion, b. (1892)	2:10½
Fastest three-year-old, gelding—Peter Stirling, ch. (1901)	2:11½
Fastest four-year-old, colts—Directum, blk. (1893); John A. McKerron (1902)	2:05¼
Fastest four-year-old, filly—Fantasy, b. (1894)	2:06
Fastest four-year-old, geldings—John Nolan, b. (1898); Boralma, ch. (1900)	2:08
Fastest five-year-old, stallions—Ralph Wilkes, ch. (1894); Bingen, br. (1898)	2:06¾
Fastest five-year-old, mare—Susie J	2:06½
Fastest record for five-year-old trotters—Major Delmar (1902)	2:05½
Fastest five-year-old, geldings—Lord Derby, b. (1900); Boralma, ch. (1901)	2:07
Fastest green performer—Lord Derby, b. g. (1900)	2:07
Fastest green mares—Fantasy, b. f., 3 (1893); Eleata, blk. f., 4 (1901)	2:08¾
Fastest green stallion—Rhythmic	2:08
Fastest heat—Cresceus, ch. h., 7 (1901)	2:03¼
Fastest heat, mare—Alix, b., 6 (1894)	2:05¼
Fastest race heat by gelding—Major Delmar (1902)	2:05¼
Fastest heat, geldings—Azote, b., 8 (1895); Major Delmar (1902)	2:05¼
Fastest heat, yearling—Pansy McGregor, b. f. ('93)	2:05¼
Fastest heat, two-year-old—Jupe, b. c. (1896)	2:13¾
Fastest heat, three-year-old—Fantasy, b. f. (1893)	2:08¾
Fastest heat, four-year-old—Directum, blk. c. ('93)	2:05¼
Fastest heat, five-year-old—Susie J	2:06½
Fastest first heat—Cresceus, ch. h., 7 (1901)	2:03¼
Fastest second heat—Cresceus, ch. h., 7 (1901)	2:05
Fastest third heat—Alix, b. m., 7 (1894); Directum, blk. c., 4 (1893)	2:06¼

THE WORLD'S RECORDS.—Continued.

TROTTING—IN RACES.

Fastest fourth heat—Beuzetta, ch. f. 4 (1895)... 2:06¾
Fastest fifth heat—John Nolan, b. g., 4 (1898).. 2:08
Fastest sixth heat—Countess Eve, b. m., 6 (1897) 2:09¼
Fastest seventh heat—Pat L., b. c., 4 (1896)... 2:10¾
Fastest eighth heat—Cresceus, ch. c., 3 (1897).. 2:11¼
Fastest ninth heat—Alix, b. m., 6 (1893)..... 2:09¾
Fastest dead heat—Nightingale, ch. m., 9, and Phoebe Wilkes, br. m., 9 (1894); Charley Herr, b. h., 5, and Gayton, b. h., 8 (1900).. 2:12
Fastest two-heat race—Cresceus, ch. h., 7 (1901). 2:03¼, 2:06¼
Fastest two consecutive heats by two-year-old filly—Katherine A. (1902).....2:14. 2:15½
Fastest three-heat race—Alix, b. m., 6 (1894)... .....2:06, 2:06¼, 2:05¼
Fastest three-heat race, by a gelding—Azote, b., 8 (1895).....2:09½, 2:05¾, 2:07
Lord Derby, b., 5 (1900).....2:07, 2:07, 2:08
Fastest three-heat race, by a stallion—Cresceus, ch., 6 (1900).....2:07½, 2:06, 2:06
Fastest four-heat race—Fantasy, b. m., 6 (1896); (Kentucky Union won third heat)..... .....2:09, 2:08¼, 2:07¾, 2:08
Fastest five-heat race—Cresceus, ch. h., 6 (1900); (Charley Herr won first and second heats)... .....2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:08⅝
Fastest six-heat race—Ozonam, br. m. (1902); (Major Delmar won first, Prince of Orange second and third)..... .....2:09½, 2:09¾, 2:07½, 2:08, 2:09, 2:09¾
Fastest seven-heat race—Monte Carlo, b. g., Oct. 14, 1903, Lexington (Hawthorne won third and fourth. Dr. Strong won fifth and sixth)..... ....2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:06¼, 2:08¼, 2:09½, 2:13
Fastest eight-heat race—Bouncer, b. f., 4 (1895); (Geneva won first, Altao second and third, and Bertie R. fifth and sixth heats)..... 2:11¼, 2:11, 2:12, 2:12, 2:13, 2:13½, 2:13¾, 2:14¼
Fastest eight-heat race—Cresceus, ch. c., 3 (1897); (Eagle Flanagan won first and third, The Monk fourth and fifth, and Shadeland Norward second heat).....2:15¼, 2:13¼, ...2:12¼, 2:12¼, 2:14¼, 2:12¼, 2:11¼, 2:11¼
Fastest eight-heat race—Nutbearer (1902) (Alice Carr won first heat, Rythmic second heat, Wentworth third heat, Dulce Cor, fourth and sixth heats)..... 2:09¾, 2:08¾, 2:09¼, 2:08½, 2:10¾, 2:12¾, ... 2:11¾, 2:12
Fastest nine-heat race—Alix, b. m., 5 (1893); (Pixley won sixth and eighth, Nightingale seventh, Lord Clinton fifth, and Hulda second and third heats)..... 2:07¾, 2:10¼, 2:10½, 2:11¾, 2:11½ 2:09¾, 2:12¾, 2:15¼, 2:09¾

TROTTING TO WAGON.

One mile—Lou Dillon, ch. m., 5, Oct. 28, 1903, Memphis (amateur driver)..... 2:00
One mile by a stallion—John A. McKerron, b., 6, Sept. 7, 1903, Syracuse..... 2:01½
Fastest two heats—Lou Dillon, ch. m., 5, Oct. 20, 1903, Memphis.....2:04¾, 2:04¾
Fastest three heats—Lord Derby (first heat won by The Monk).....2:06½, 2:06, 2:06
One mile in a race—Lou Dillon, ch. m., 5, Oct. 20, 1903, Memphis..... 2:04¾
Fastest mile by mare in a race—Lou Dillon, ch. m., 5, Oct. 20, 1903, Memphis..... 2:04¾
One and one-eighth miles—The Monk (New York, 1902) 2:25½
Two miles—Dexter, br. g., 7 (1865)..... 4:56¼
Three miles—Prince, ch. g. (1857)..... 7:53½
Five miles—Fillmore, ch. g. (1863)..... 13:16
Ten miles—Julia Aldrich, ch. m. (1858)..... 29:04½
Twenty miles—Controller, b. g. (1878)..... 58:57
Fastest two heats—John A. McKerron, b. h., 5 (1900) 2:10, 2:11
Fastest three heats—Hopeful, gr. g., 12 (1878).. .....2:16½, 2:17, 2:17
Fastest four heats, wagon—Lord Derby, b. g. (1902) (Anzella won first heat)..... .....2:06¾, 2:06¾, 2:08¾, 2:09

TROTTING—UNDER SADDLE.

One mile—Great Eastern, b. g., 8 (1877)..... 2:15¾
Two miles—Geo. M. Patchen, b. h., 14 (1863).. 4:56
Three miles—Dutchman, b. g., 11 (1839)..... 7:32½
Four miles—Dutchman, b. g., 8 (1836).....10:51

TROTTING—WITH RUNNING MATE.

One mile (against time)—Ayres P., ch. g., 6 (1893) 2:03½
One mile (in a race)—Frank, b. g., 7 (1883).... 2:08½

TROTTING—TEAMS.

One mile—The Monk, b. g., and Equity, blk. g., Oct. 28, 1903, Memphis..... 2:08
One mile (in a race)—Roseleaf, blk. f., 4, and Sallie Simmons, b. f., 4 (1894)..... 2:15¼

TEAMS—TANDEM.

One mile—Mambrino Sparkle, ch. m., 8, and William H., b. g., 11 (1886)..... 2:32

TEAMS—THREE ABREAST.

One mile—Belle Hamlin, br. m., 12; Globe, br. g., 10, and Justina, b. m., 12 (1891)..... 2:14

TEAMS—FOUR-IN-HAND.

One mile—Damiana, ch. m., 9; Bellnut, ch. g., 8; Maud V., ch. m., 9, and Nutspra, ch. f., 4..... 2:30

TROTTING—HALF-MILE TRACK.

One mile—Cresceus, ch. h., 9 (1903), Lincoln, Neb. 2:08¼
One mile, by a mare—Bush, blk., 11 (1897).... 2:11¼
One mile, by a gelding—Dandy Jim, gr., 12 (1897) 2:10¼
One mile, in a race—Dandy Jim, gr. g., 12 (1897) 2:10¼
One mile—York Boy Bemay (Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1892) 2:12½
Three heats, in a race—Pat L., b. c., 4 (1896).. .....2:12¾, 2:10½, 2:11¾
One mile (to wagon)—Cresceus, ch. h., 7 (1901). 2:12
One mile, by a team—Lynn Bourbon, br. m., 6, and Bertie Girl, b. m., 8 (1897)..... 2:16¾

PACING.

Fastest half-mile—Dan Patch, br. h., Oct. 27, 1903, Memphis..... 0:56
One mile—Dan Patch, br. h., Oct. 22, 1903, Memphis 1:56¼
One and one-eighth miles—Carl Wilkes (1902).... 2:20
One and one-half miles—Laconda, Aug. 19, 1903, Brighton Beach 3:15½
Two miles—Chehalis, blk. h., 7 (1897); (first mile 2:09, second mile 2:10¼)..... 4:19¼
Three miles—Joe Jefferson, b. h., 12 (1891)..... 7:33¼
Four miles—Joe Jefferson, b. h., 12 (1891)..... 10:10
Five miles—Lady St. Clair, b. m., 12 (1874).... 12:54¾
Fastest stallion—Dan Patch, br. h., Oct. 22, 1903, Memphis 1:56¼
*Fastest gelding—Prince Alert, b. g., Sept. 23, 1903, New York..... 1:57
Fastest mare—Darill, b. m., Oct. 24, 1903, Memphis 2:00¼
Fastest yearling, filly—Belle Acton, b. (1892)... 2:20¾
Fastest yearling, colt—Rosedale, b. (1893)..... 2:22
Fastest yearling, gelding—Rollo, gr. (1891)..... 2:28½
Fastest two-year-old, colt—Directly, blk. (1894).. 2:07¾
Fastest two-year-old, filly—Extasy, b. (1898).... 2:10½
Fastest three-year-old, colt—Klatawah, b. (1898) 2:05¼
Fastest three-year-old, filly—Little Squaw, blk. (1899) 2:09½
Fastest three-year-old, geldings — Agitato, b. (1896); King of Diamonds, b. (1896)..... 2:09¼
Fastest four-year-old, colt—Online, b. (1894).... 2:04
Fastest four-year-old, filly—The Maid, b. (1899). 2:05¾
Fastest four-year-old, gelding—W Wood, b. (1892) 2:07
Fastest five-year-old, gelding—Coney, bl. (1900).. 2:02¾
Fastest five-year-old, stallion — Searchlight, br. (1899) 2:03¼
Fastest five-year-old, mare—Lady of the Manor, ch. (1899)..... 2:04¼
Fastest green performer—Direct Hal..... 2:04½
Fastest green performer—Tom Keene, ch. g., (1903) 2:04¼
Fastest green gelding—Flying Jib, b., 8 (1892).. 2:05¾
Fastest green mare—Miss Logan, b. (1898)..... 2:07½

*Paced by wind shield.

THE WORLD'S RECORDS.—Continued.

PACING IN RACES.

Fastest one-half mile—Prince Alert, b. g. (Memphis, Oct. 2, 1902) ..... :57¾
Fastest heat, stallion—Star Pointer, b., 8 (1897) 2:00½
Fastest heat, gelding—Prince Alert, b., 8 (1901) 2:00¾
Fastest heat, mare—Fanny Dillard, Sept. 22, 1903, Columbus, O. 2:03¾
Fastest heat, yearling—Belle Acton, b. f. (1892) 2:30¼
Fastest heat, two-year-old—Extasy, b, f, (1898). 2:10½
Fastest heat, three-year-old—Klatawah, b. c. (1898) 2:05½
Fastest heat, four-year-old—Searchlight, br. c. (1898) 2:04½
Fastest heat, five-year-old—Coney, blk. g. (1900). 2:03¾
Fastest six-year-old pacer—Dan Patch (1902).... 1:59¼
Fastest first heats—Star Pointer, b. h. (1897); Coney, blk g., 6 (1901) 2:02
Fastest second heat—Prince Alert, b. g., 9 (1901) 2:00¾
Fastest third heat—Star Pointer, b. h., 8 (1897) 2:00½
Fastest fourth heat—Robert J., b. g., 8 (1896).. 2:02¾
Fastest fifth heat—The Maid, b. f., 4 (1899).... 2:05¾
Fastest sixth heat—Planet, b. h., 6 (1897)..... 2:06¼
Fastest seventh heat—Sherman Clay, ch. g., 6 (1897) 2:08¼
Fastest dead heat—Robert J., b. g., 8, and John R. Gentry, b. h., 7 (1896) 2:04
Fastest two-heat race—Prince Alert, b. g., 9 (1901) 2:00¾
Fastest three-heat race—Star Pointer, b. h. (1896) 2:02¼, 2:03½, 2:03¾
Fastest three-heat race, by a gelding—Robert J., b. 6 (1894) 2:03¾, 2:02½, 2:04¾
Fastest three-heat race, by a mare—Edith W., b., 8 (1901) 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:05½
Fastest four-heat race—Robert J., b. g., 8 (1896); (Frank Agan won first heat) 2:03¾, 2:04½, 2:04½, 2:02¾
Fastest five-heat race—Frank Agan, b. g., 6 (1896); (Robert J won first and second heats) 2:03¼, 2:05, 2:05½, 2:05¾, 2:06
Fastest six-heat race—Planet, b, h., 6 (1897); (Aileen won first, and Frank Bogash second and third heats) 2:07¼, 2:03¾, 2:04¼, 2:05¼, 2:07¾, 2:06¼
Anaconda, b. g, 6 (1898); (Bumps won first and second, Directly third heat) 2:04¼, 2:04¾, 2:05¾, 2:05½, 2:07, 2:08¾
Fastest six heats—Dan R. (1902) (Fred S. Wedgewood won first and third heats, Capt. Sphinx won second) 2:06¼, 2:05¼, 2:06¼, 2:06¼, 2:06¾, 2:06¾
Fastest seven-heat race—The Maid, b. f., 4 (1899); (William Mc. won first, Eyelet second, Ace third and fourth heats) 2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:05¼, 2:09, 2:05¾, 2:07¾, 2:08¾
Fastest eight-heat race—Direction, blk. h., 8 (1895); (Coleridge won first and second, Paul third, and Ben D. fourth and fifth heats).... 2:05¼, 2:06¾, 2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:07½, 2:08¾, 2:10, 2:11½
Fastest nine-heat race—Dombey, Jr., br. h. (1899); (Belle Colley won first and sixth, Marion G. second and fifth, Maxine fourth and seventh heats) 2:09¼, 2:10, 2:11¾, 2:11½, 2:13¼, 2:15, 2:12¾, 2:15½, 2:22¾
Fastest ten-heat race—Kitty R., b. f., 4 (1898); (Miss Maymo won first, The Bishop second and third, Tom Webster fourth, Harry C. seventh and ninth, Ding eighth heats)..... 2:11½, 2:12, 2:13½, 2:1a¼, 2:10¾, 2:13¾, 2:14¾, 2:16¼, 2:17¾, 2:20

PACING TO WAGON.

One mile—Dan Patch, br. h., Oct. 27, 1903, Memphis 1:57¼
One mile by stallion—Dan Patch, br. h., Oct. 27, 1903, Memphis 1:57¼
One mile, by a mare, in a race—Edith W., b. m. (Memphis, Oct. 22, 1902) 2:05¾
One mile (in a race)—Coney, blk, g., 5 (1900).. 2:05¼
Fastest heat in a race—Dan R., Oct. 9, 1903, Lexington 2:04¼
One mile, in a race, by a mare — Little Squaw, blk., 5 ..... 2:06½
One mile, in a race, by a stallion—Dr. Monical (1902) 2:07
One mile (amateur driver)—Little Boy, b. g., 8 (1901) 2:01½
Three miles—Longfellow, ch. g. (1868) 7:53
Five miles—Lady St. Clair., b. m., 12 (1874).... 12:54¾
Fastest half-mile heats, wagon—Invader (1902).. ..... 1:04¾, 1:03¼
Fastest two heats—Coney, blk. g. (1900)..2:05¼, 2:05¾
For mare—Edith W., b. m. (Memphis, Oct. 22, 1902) 2:05¾, 2:05¾
Fastest three heats, wagon, by pacing mare—Edith W. (Fred S. Wedgewood won the first heat), ... 2:07½, 2:07, 2:07¼
Fastest three heats to wagon by gelding—Greenline (1902) (Fred S. Wedgewood won the first heat) 2:09¾, 2:07¾, 2:08

PACING—UNDER SADDLE.

One mile—Johnston, b, g., 11 (1888)..... 2:13
One mile, in a race—Billy Boyce—b. g., 7 (1868) 2:14¼
Two miles—Bowery Boy, br. g. (1839)..... 5:04½
Three miles—Oneida Chief, ch. g. (1843)..... 7:44

PACING—WITH RUNNING MATE.

One mile—Flying Jib, b. g., 9 (1894)..... 1:58¼

PACING TEAMS.

One mile—Direct Hal and Prince Direct (Memphis, Oct. 29, 1902) 2:05½
One mile (in a race)—Charley B., blk. g., and Bobby Hal, b, g., 8 (1900) 2:13

PACING—HALF-MILE TRACK.

One mile by a stallion—Joe Patchen, blk. h., 7 (1896) 2:04¼
One mile, by a gelding—Prince Alert, b. g., 11, Sept. 11, 1903, Bethlehem, Pa..... 2:03½
One mile, by mares—Edith W., b. m., 10, Sept. 5, 1903, Anderson, Ind..... 2:07
One mile, in races—John R. Gentry, b. h., 11 (1900); Prince Alert, b. g., 9 (1901)..... 2:04¾
Two heats (in a race)—John R. Gentry, b h., 11 (1900) 2:04¾, 2:06½
Three heats (in a race)—Prince Alert, b. g., 7 (1899) 2:07, 2:06¾, 2:06¾
One mile (by a team—Charley B., blk. g., and Bobby Hal, b. g., 8 (1900) 2:13
One mile (to wagon)—Joe Patchen, blk. h., 7 (1896) 2:11
Fastest six-heat race — Chestnut (Covington, Ind., 1902; William Mc. won the first; second heat dead heat; Harry O. won the third, and Chestnut the last three heats)..... 2:09¼, 2:09, 2:08¾, 2:10½, 2:10, 2:10

HOW THE TROTTING RECORD HAS BEEN REDUCED.

Date.	Horse.	Time.	Date.	Horse.	Time.	Date.	Horse.	Time.
1818	Boston Blue	3 m	1859	Flora Temple	2:19¾	1881	Maud S	2:10¼
1824*	Albany Pony	2:40	1865	Dexter	2:18¼	1884	Maud S	2:09¾
1834*	Edwin Forrest	2:31½	1866	Dexter	2:18	1885	Maud S	2:08¾
1835	Oneida Chief	2:31	1867	Dexter	2:17¼	1891	Sunol	2:08¼
1839*	Dutchman	2:28	1871	Goldsmith Maid	2:17	1892	Nancy Hanks	2:04
1845	James K. Polk	2:27	1872	Goldsmith Maid	2:16¾	1894	Alix	2:03¾
1849*	Lady Suffolk	2:26	1874	Goldsmith Maid	2:14	1900	The Abbot	2:03¼
1853	Highland Maid	2:27	1878	Rarus	2:13¼	1901	Cresceus	2:02¼
1853*	Tacony	2:25½	1879	St. Julien	2:12¾	1903	Lou Dillon	1:58½
1856	Flora Temple	2:24½	1880	Maud S	2:10¾			

*Made to saddle.

REDUCTION OF THE PACING RECORD.

1830	Drover	2:28	1879	Sleepy George	2:15½	1893	Flying Jib	2:04
1844	Fanny Ellsler	2:27½	1879	Sleepy Tom	2:14½	1894	Robert J	2:03¾
1844	Unknown	2:23	1879	Sleepy Tom	2:14¼	1894	Robert J	2:03½
1851	Pet	2:21	1881	Little Brown Jug	2:11½	1894	Robert J	2:01½
1852	Pet	2:19¼	1883	Johnston	2:10	1896	John R. Gentry	2:01½
1852	Pet	2:18½	1884	Johnston	2:06¼	1896	John R. Gentry	2:00½
1855	Pocahontas	2:17¾	1891	Direct	2:06	1897	Star Pointer	1:59½
1869	Billy Corbeau	2:14¼	1892	Hal Pointer	2:05¼	1902	Dan Patch	1:59¼
1878	Sweetzer	2:15	1892	Mascot	2:04	1903	Dan Patch	1:56¼

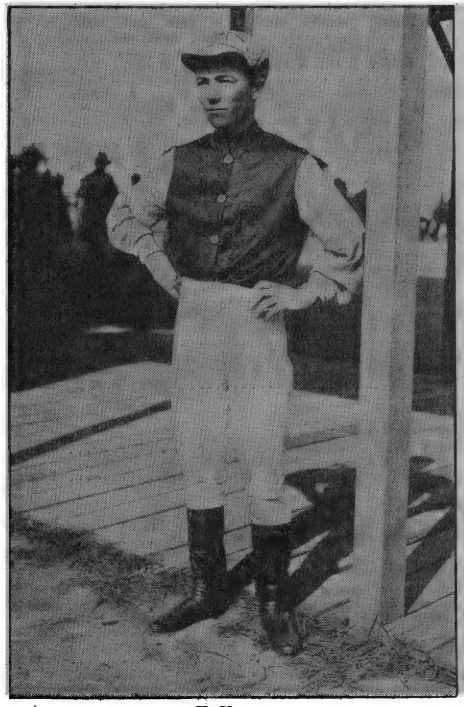
THE AMERICAN TURF.

FRANK J. BRYAN, Associate Steward Crescent City Jockey Club.

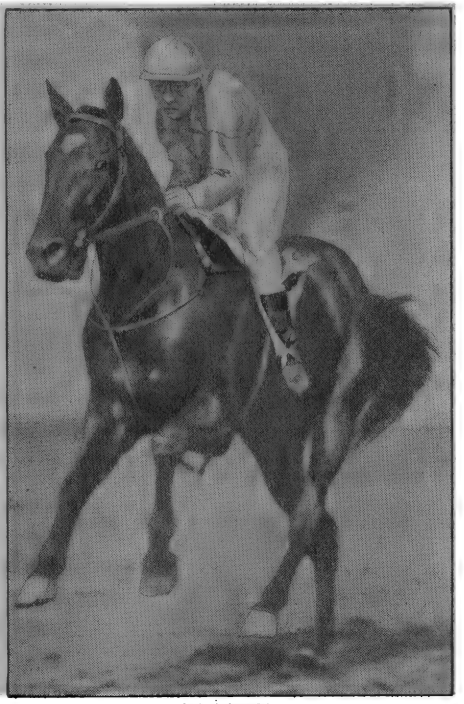
The doings of the thoroughbred world for the season of 1903 will make an exceedingly bright page for turf history. This applies to every department of the sport and in every section of the country where racing flourishes or the material with which it is carried on is produced.

Great events have been won by great horses well worthy of a place on the list with the equine stars of other years. The array of owners has been embellished by many men of prominence who have entered the field for sentiment's sake alone. New tracks have been built and old ones improved. Awards in the way of stakes and purses have been increased. Defamers of the turf have fought in vain for its deterioration. New riders of promise have been introduced and old favorites have made good. In fact, a summary of this sort means simply applause for the sport, its protectors and the public, who keep it alive.

As to the "best" of the year's performers, this is in any case a matter of opinion and one that will bring differences in preference of a very marked degree. The hero of one may be the disappointment of another. "What might have been" will be heralded forth with a vim hard to pass unnoticed, which forces one to base claims on the one safe line—public form.



Fuller.



Dick Wells.

Among the two-year-olds there are at least a dozen in the East well entitled to consideration, but when their running has been sifted and reviews ended Highball stands out with a very strong claim for the title of champion. During the Spring meetings he was talked of as a colt of promise, but went amiss, and it was during the Fall sessions that he loomed up with the qualities that go to make a star. He not alone proved his ability to carry weight, but displayed a fondness for a route that added materially to the merit of a colt of his age.

Of the two-year-old fillies Hamburg Belle must be rated highest. Her victory in the Futurity, in which, incidentally, she beat Highball, was an exceedingly creditable performance; still, her pull in the weights and other factors in the struggle go to make even here the colt the better of the two. She is, beyond all question, a miss out of the ordinary. Highball seems to hold her safe when it comes to weighing the prowess of the pair.

Of the Western two-year-olds Auditor was probably best; but this does not by any means make him a top-notcher. At least a dozen of the Easterners must be rated higher; in fact, a careful review of his races stamps him as but little more than a selling-plater. He was best simply because it was a season when the two-year-olds of the West were away below the average.

With the three-year-olds there are just two to consider—Africander and Irish Lad—and it will not require much reviewing to bring a decision in favor of the former, for Irish Lad's greatness was displayed early in the season and did not continue, as his rival's did.

The Picket's victory in the American Derby brought some shouters for his standard, but later developments were anything but flattering. He cannot be rated as better than fair.

As for Dick Wells, it can be said with absolute safety that he is one of the speediest horses ever shown in this or any other country. Some were inclined to rate him as a sprinter only, but there is really nothing to warrant these doubts as to his ability to go a route. He won at all distances up to a mile and a sixteenth, and with each effort it was the same story—a lot to spare at the end; and his true worth will be known only when he is next year pitted against the pick of the stayers.

Waterboy and McChesney, despite the many efforts made to bring this pair together, did not meet, and there was no chance to get a comparative test of their respective merits. Each showed great form at times, but there is nothing more than opinion to weigh the real worth of the two. Chuctanunda, who it was believed would be a worthy foe for both, broke down after a couple of starts, and this added to the unsatisfactory status of the all-aged division.

With the riders the year's developments were fair. Several of promise were brought out, but this was all but offset by the retrogression of old favorites,

Odom alone standing out as a star. His work was gilt-edged throughout, while Redfern, Burns, Bullman, Cochran and the others classed as experts disappointed very frequently.

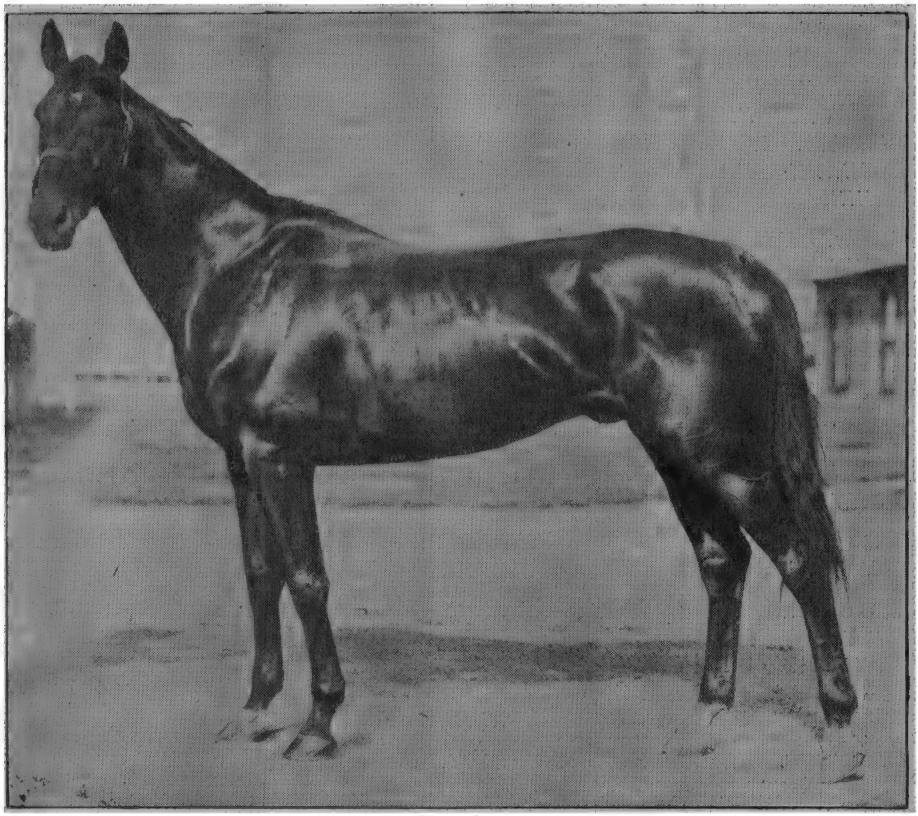
Among the newcomers into prominence Fuller, Higgins, O'Neil, Hicks and L. Wilson gave some flattering indications, but none proved consistent enough to justify any great praise in their direction. Fuller might, perhaps, be excepted. At his best he is a master, but unexpected and startling lapses at intervals marred his work.

The reopening of Kenilworth Park, at Buffalo, under the auspices of The Jockey Club, was one of many proofs of the confidence displayed in the future of racing. It is the first move toward establishing a circuit of small meetings which will provide a field of operations for the owners of the poorer grade of horses.

Work on Belmont Park, which is to be the most complete racing property in the world, is well under way, and it will be ready for use next Fall. The Metropolitan Jockey Club did their part with the new track at Jamaica.

The needs of those who go in for Winter racing have been further provided for by a new track at Hot Springs, and the opening at Los Angeles. This, with the increased disbursements at San Francisco and New Orleans, bespeaks an increased support from the public.

All considered, the turf to-day stands on a foundation firmer than ever. Its defamers have been forced to realize the genuine sentiment of those working in its behalf. Grave looking opposition has been met and set aside. Prosperity in every department is the record of the year, and everything indicates that it will continue.



Waterboy.

PRINCIPAL STAKE EVENTS OF 1903.

Event.	Distance.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Track.
Adam Andrew	6½ fur.	Princess Titania	Glendenning	Arabo	Oakland.
Adirondack	6 fur.	Sweet Gretchen	Leonidas	Gold Saint	Saratoga.
Advance	1⅜ miles.	Africander	Irish Lad	Bonnibert	Sheepshead.
Alabama	1 1-16 miles.	Stamping Ground	Gravina	Astarita	Saratoga.
American Derby	1½ miles.	The Picket	Claude	Bernays	Wash. Park.
Annual Champion	2¼ miles.	Igniter	Duoro	Maj. Daingerfield	Sheepshead.
Arkansas Derby	1 mile.	Barca	Sigmund	Dr. Kammerer	Little Rock.
Astoria	5 fur.	Ocean Tide	Tepee	Julia M	Gravesend.
Auburn	1 1-16 miles.	Huzzah	Gold Bell	Sam Fullen	Wash. Park.
Autumn	6 fur.	Knight of Errant	Bobadil	Mercury	Sheepshead.
Bell Stakes	5 fur.	Rowena	Rapid Water	Celebrant	Oakland.
Belmont, The	1⅜ miles.	Africander	Whorler	Red Knight	Morris Park.
Bennings Handicap	6 fur.	Himself	Ahumada	Honolulu	Bennings.
Breeders	1⅛ miles.	Ayrshire Lad	Hawkins	War Medal	Toronto.
Brighton Cup	2⅛ miles.	Hermis	Maj. Daingerfield	Igniter	Brighton.
Brighton Derby	1¼ miles.	Charles Elwood	Slave	Rigodon	Brighton.
Brighton Handicap	1¼ miles.	Waterboy	Roehampton	River Pirate	Brighton.
Brighton Junior	6 fur.	James V	Ormonde's Right	Mohave	Brighton.
Brighton Oaks	mile-70 yds.	Birch Broom	Gravina	Eugenia Burch	Brighton.
Broadway	1 1-16 miles.	Irish Lad	Flocarline	Stamping Ground	Gravesend.
Brookdale	1⅛ miles.	Hunter Raine	Herbert	Bon Mot	Gravesend.
Brooklyn Derby	1½ miles.	Whorler	Golden Maxim	Merry Acrobat	Gravesend.

PRINCIPAL STAKE EVENTS OF 1903—Continued.

Event.	Distance.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Track.
Brooklyn Handicap	1¼ miles.	Irish Lad	Gunfire	Heno	Gravesend.
Burns Handicap	1¼ miles.	Horton	Cunard	Claude	Ingleside.
California Derby	1¼ miles.	Claude	Gold Van	Epicure	Ingleside.
California Oaks	1⅛ miles.	Esherin	Nigrette	Gravina	Oakland.
Carlton	1 mile.	Reliable	Fire Eater	River Pirate	Gravesend.
Carter Handicap	7 fur.	Ahumada	Yellow Tail	Illyria	Aqueduct.
Century	1½ miles.	Waterboy	The Picket	Heno	Sheepshead.
Champagne	7 fur.	Stalwart	Pulsus	Woton	Morris Park.
Champlain	1⅛ miles.	Africander	Himself	Girdle	Saratoga.
Chicago Derby	1½ miles.	Claude	Mons. Beaucaire	Sioux Chief	Harlem.
Chicago Handicap	1 mile.	Dick Welles	Toah	Bragg	Harlem.
Cincinnati Trophy	5½ fur.	Paris	Marshal Ney	Proceeds	Latonia.
Citizens	1 mile.	Brulare	Reservation	Chas. Thompson	Nashville.
Club Members	1¼ miles.	Found	Little Scout	Edgardo	St. Louis.
Columbia	1¼ miles.	Incubator	Potheen	Bondage	Worth.
Crescent City Derby	1⅛ miles.	Witful	Rosanco	Birch Broom	New Orleans.
Criterion	5 fur.	Hamburg Belle	Dimple	Contentious	Gravesend.
Dash	5 fur.	Lady Amelia	Dolly Spanker	Grenada	Sheepshead.
Detroit Derby	1¼ miles.	Reservation	Lauralighter	Birch Broom	Detroit.
Double Event (1)	5½ fur.	Aristocracy	Dimple	Toledo	Sheepshead.
Double Event (2)	6 fur.	Conjurer	Gallant	Pulsus	Sheepshead.
Eclipse, The	4½ fur.	Leonidas	Palmbearer		Morris Park.
Equality	1 mile.	Goldsmith	Proper	Lux Casta	Sheepshead.
Excelsior Handicap	1 1-16 miles.	Blackstock	Heno	Yellow Tail	Jamaica.
Expectation	5 fur.	Broomstick	Tim Sullivan	Dimple	Morris Park.
Fashion	4½ fur.	Ishlana	Mapoota	Fickle	Morris Park.
First Special	1¼ miles.	McChesney	Goldsmith	Sheriff Bill	Gravesend.
Flash	5½ fur.	Tippecanoe	Ormonde's Right	Montreson	Saratoga.
Flatbush	7 fur.	Highball	Broomstick	Pulsus	Sheepshead.
Flight	7 fur.	Leonora Loring	Young Henry	Shotgun	Sheepshead.
Foam	5 fur.	Inflexible	Miniosa	Monsoon	Sheepshead.
Follansbee	7 fur.	Princess Titania	Byron Rose	Elliott	Oakland.
Fort Erie Derby	1¼ mile.	Claude	Reservation	Sir Gallant	Fort Erie.
Futurity	6 fur.	Hamburg Belle	Leonidas	The Minute Man	Sheepshead.
Gazelle	1 1-16 miles.	Stolen Moments	Gloriosa	Love Note	Gravesend.
Gebhard Handicap	F. C.	Toledo	Celebrant	Rowena	Oakland.
Glendale Handicap	1⅛ miles.	Hunter Raine	Roehampton	W. R. Condon	Jamaica.
Graduate	5 fur.	Dick Bernard	Tryon	Patsy Brown	Harlem.
Grand Union Hotel	6 fur.	Highball	Dimple	Rapid Water	Saratoga.
Great American	5 fur.	Broomstick	Stalwart	Tim Sullivan	Gravesend.
Great Eastern	6 fur.	Lady Amelia	Pulsus	Bobadil	Sheepshead.
Great Filly	6 fur.	Beldame	Ocean Tide	Mineola	Sheepshead.
Great Western	1½ miles.	John McGurk	McChesney	Little Scout	Wash. Park.
Great Trial	6 fur.	Pulsus	Broomstick	Conjurer	Sheepshead.
Harlem National	1 3-16 miles.	McChesney	Gregor K	Hargis	Harlem.
Hawthorne Handicap	1⅛ miles.	Judge Himes	Favonious	Little Scout	Hawthorne.
Hopeful	6 fur.	Delhi	Highball	Palm Bearer	Saratoga.
Hudson	5 fur.	Palmbearer	Highball	Luxembourg	Gravesend.
Hyde Park	6 fur.	English Lad	Auditor	Flo Bob	Wash. Park.
Iroquois	1⅛ miles.	Fire Eater	Cardinal Wolsey	Monte Carlo	Brighton.
Junior Champion	6 fur.	Highball	Leonidas	Ormond's Right	Gravesend.
Juvenile	5 fur.	Broomstick	Precious Stone	Palmbearer	Morris Park.
Kenner	1¼ miles.	Injunction	Shorthose	Reliable	Saratoga.
Kentucky Derby	1¼ miles.	Judge Himes	Early	Bourbon	Louisville.
Kentucky Oaks	1 1-16 miles.	Lemco	Mary Lavana	The Crisis	Louisville.
Kenwood	5 fur.	Prince Silverwings	Requiter	Lonsdale	Wash. Park.
Kings Plate	1¼ miles.	Thessalon	Nestro	Golden Crest	Toronto.
Ladies	1 mile.	Girdle	Stolen Moments	Gravina	Morris Park.
Lakeside	5 fur.	Advantage	Glisten	Memories	Wash. Park.
Latonia Derby	1½ miles.	Woodlake	Bad News	Tancred	Latonia.
Latonia Oaks	1¼ miles.	Esherin	Ilmarinen	Miss Eon	Latonia.
Laureate	5 fur.	Boxwood	Masedo	Greencrest	Morris Park.
Liberty Handicap	1⅛ miles.	Lady Jocelyn	St. Tammany	Maj. Tenny	Worth.
Lissak	1 mile.	Elliott	Lord Badge	Durazzo	Oakland.
Long Island	1⅛ miles.	Douro	Herbert	Roehampton	Sheepshead.
Matron (colts)	Eclipse.	The Minute Man	Hippocrates	Collector Jessup	Morris Park.
Matron (fillies)	Eclipse.	Armenia	For Luck	Beldame	Morris Park.
Maywood	5 fur.	Flo Bob	Prince Silverwings	Auditor	Wash. Park.
Merchants' Handicap	1 1-16 miles.	McChesney	Hargis	Harry New	New Orleans.
Merchants and Citizens	1⅛ miles.	Hermis	Irish Lad	Rigodon	Saratoga.
Mermaid	1⅛ miles.	Daisy Green	Eugenia Burch	De Kaber	Sheepshead.
Metropolitan Handicap	1 mile.	Gunfire	Old England	Lux Costa	Morris Park.
Municipal	1¼ miles.	Maj. Daingerfield	Caughnawaga	Warranted	Morris Park.
M. Lewis Clark	1⅛ miles.	Savable	Bernays	The Picket	Harlem.
Montague	1 1-16 miles.	Yellow Tail	Injunction	Africander	Jamaica.
Montgomery Handicap	1 1-16 miles.	Ordnung	Harry New	Witful	Memphis.
Mound City Derby	1⅛ miles.	Banter	Brush By	Birch Broom	St. Louis.
National Stallion	5 fur.	Magistrate	Palmbearer	Leonidas	Morris Park.
Neptune	6 fur.	Ormonde's Right	Pentauer	Midshipman	Brighton.
New Louisiana	4 miles.	Maj. Mansir	The Way	Accobode	New Orleans.
New Year's Handicap	Mile-100 yds.	Corrigan	Siddons	Lord Badge	Ingleside.
Nursery	Eclipse.	Race King	Grenade	Divination	Morris Park.
Nursery	4½ fur.	Advantage	White Plume	Sanction	Louisville
Oakwood	1⅛ miles.	McChesney	Alan a Dale	Little Scout	Wash. Park.
Palace Hotel	1⅛ miles.	Gold Van	Cunard	Claude	Ingleside.
Parkway	1 1-16 miles.	Maj. Daingerfield	Merry Acrobat	Rightful	Gravesend.
Produce (colts)	6 fur.	Stalwart	Orthodox	Dick Turpin	Brighton.
Produce (fillies)	6 fur.	Audience	Algonquin	Fine Art	Brighton.
Powers Handicap	1⅛ miles.	Nitrate	Little Scout	Huzzah	Worth.
Realization	1⅛ miles.	Africander	Golden Maxim	Savable	Sheepshead.
Saranac	1⅛ miles.	Molly Brant	Shorthose	Grey Friar	Saratoga.
Saratoga Champion	1¼ miles.	Irish Lad	Hermis	Heno	Saratoga.
Saratoga Cup	1¾ miles.	Africander	Heno	Waterboy	Saratoga.
Saratoga Handicap	1¼ miles.	Waterboy	Hunter Raine	Caughnawaga	Saratoga.
Saratoga Special	5½ fur.	Aristocracy	Broomstick	Stalwart	Saratoga.
Second Special	1⅛ miles.	McChesney	The Picket	Sheriff Bill	Gravesend.
September	1⅞ miles.	The Picket	Africander	Beverly	Sheepshead.
Sheepshead Bay	1 mile.	Blues	Hunter Raine	Himself	Sheepshead.
Sheridan	1¼ miles.	Stanton	Flying Ship	Flocarline	Wash. Park.
Spinaway	5½ fur.	Raglan	Little Em	Memories	Saratoga.
Spindrift	1⅛ miles.	Injunction	Eugenia Burch	Merry Acrobat	Sheepshead.
Spring	6 fur.	Gallant	Broomstick	Moharib	Sheepshead.
Standard	1½ miles.	Heno	Africander	Maj. Daingerfield	Gravesend.

PRINCIPAL STAKE EVENTS OF 1903.—Continued.

Event.	Distance.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Track.
Suburban	1¼ miles.	Africander	Herbert	Hunter Raine	Sheepshead.
Suburban Renewal	1¼ miles.	Waterboy	Irish Lad	Goldsmith	Sheepshead.
Surf	5½ fur.	Inflexible	Monsoon	Yellow Hammer	Sheepshead.
Swift	7 fur.	River Pirate	Yardarm	Mackey Dwyer	Sheepshead.
Tennessee Derby	1⅛ miles.	Claude	Farmer Jim	Rightful	Memphis.
Tennessee Oaks	1 mile.	Oleflant	Sarah Maxim	Avoid	Memphis.
Thornton	4 miles.	Rio Shannon	Learoyd	Artilla	Oakland.
Tidal	1¼ miles.	Shorthose	Chas. Elwood	Whorler	Sheepshead.
Toboggan Handicap	E. C.	Mizzen	Illyria	Invincible	Morris Park.
Travers	1⅛ miles.	Ada Nay	Reliable	Gimcrack	Saratoga.
Tremont	6 fur.	Magistrate	Gettysburg	Dimple	Gravesend.
Twentieth Century	1 3-16 miles.	Six Shooter	Linguist	Hargis	Harlem.
Twin City	1¼ miles.	McChesney	Hermis	His Eminence	Sheepshead.
United States Hotel	5½ fur.	Montreson	Reliance	Moharib	Saratoga.
Vernal	5 fur.	Beldame	Monsoon	Tepee	Sheepshead.
Waterhouse Cup	2¼ miles.	Siddons	Nones	C. Ballantyne	Oakland.
Wheeler Handicap	1¼ miles.	Jack Rattin	Gold Bell	Flying Ship	Wash. Park.
White Plains	Eclipse	Divination	Palmbearer	Race King	Morris Park.
Withers	1 mile.	Shorthose	Mexican	Injunction	Morris Park.
Woodlawn Vase	2¼ miles.	Shorthose	Maj. Daingerfield		Morris Park.
Young Handicap	1 3-16 miles.	Monarka	Lucien Appleby	Hoodwink	Wash. Park.
Zephyrs	5½ fur.	Race King	Greencrest	Tim Payne	Sheepshead.



Hamburg Belle.

STAKE WINNERS OF THE PAST.

The following is the official list of first, second and third horses in some of the important stake events since 1884.

SUBURBAN, FOR ALL AGES.

1¼ Miles. Run at Sheepshead Bay, L. I.

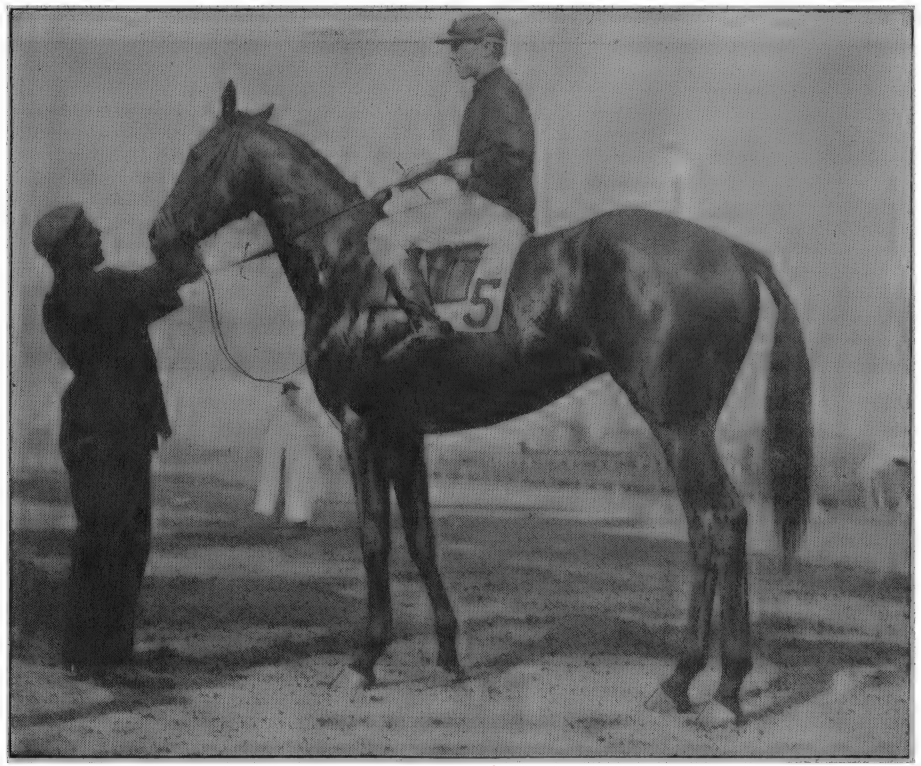
Year.	Horses.	Starters.	Time.	Value to winner.
1884..	Gen. Monroe, War Eagle, Jack of Hearts	20	2:11¾	$4,945
1885..	Pontiac (imp.), Richmond, Rataplan	15	2:09½	5,855
1886..	Troubadour, Richmond, Savanac	20	2:12¼	5,697
1887..	Eurus, Oriflame, Wickham	20	2:12	6,065
1888..	Elkwood, Terra Cotta, Firenzi	9	2:07½	6,812
1889..	Raceland, Terra Cotta, Gorgo	9	2:09 4-5	6,900
1890..	Salvator, Cassius, Tenny	9	2:06 4-5	6,900
1891..	Loantaka, Major Domo, Cassius	10	2:07	9,900
1892..	Montana, Major Domo, Lamplighter	11	2:07 2-5	17,750
1893..	Lowlander (small imp.), Terrifyer, Lamplighter	9	2:06 3-5	17,750
1894..	Ramapo, Banquet, Sport	12	2:06 1-5	$12,070
1895..	Lazzarone, Sir Walter, Song and Dance	6	2:07 4-5	4,730
1896..	Henry of Navarre, The Commoner, Clifford	7	2:07	5,850
1897..	B. Brush, The Winner, Haboc	9	2:07 1-5	5,850
1898..	Tillo, Semper Ego, Ogden	11	2:08 1-5	6,800
1899..	Imp, Bannockb'rn, Warringt'n	13	2:08 2-5	6,800
1900..	Kinley Mac, Ethelbert, Gulden	10	2:06 4-5	6,800
1901..	Alcedo, Watercure, Toddy	11	2:09 3-5	7,800
1902..	Gold Heels, Pentecost, Blaes.	11	2:05 1-5	7,800
1903..	Africander, Herbert, Hunter Raine	15	2:10 2-5	16,490
1903*.	Waterboy, Irish Lad, Goldsmith	7	2:04 3-5	9,900

*Renewal.

AMERICAN DERBY, FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS.

1½ Miles. Run at Washington Park, Chicago, Ill.

Year.	Horses.	Starters.	Time.	Value to winner.
1884..	Modesty, Kosciusko, Bob Cook	12	2:42¾	$10,700
1885..	Volante, Favor, Troubadour..	8	2:49½	9,570
1886..	Silver Cloud, Blue Wing, Sir Joseph	10	2:37¼	8,160
1887..	C. H. Todd, Miss Ford, Wary	14	2:36½	13,690
1888..	Emp. of Norfolk, Falcon, Los Angeles	7	2:40½	14,340
1889..	Spokane, Sorrento, Retrieve..	7	2:41¼	15,440
1890..	Uncle Bob, Santiago, Ben Kingsbury	7	2:55¾	15,260
1891..	Strathmeath, Poet Scout, Kingsman	10	2:49¼	18,610
1892..	Carlsbad, Zaldivar, Cicero....	10	3:04¼	16,930
1893..	Boundless, St. Leonards, Clifford	15	2:36	$19,500
1894..	Rey el Santa Anita, Senator Grady, Despot	9	2:36	19,750
1895..	Meeting discontinued.			
1898..	Pink Coat, Warrenton, Isabey	8	2:42¾	9,225
1899..	Meeting discontinued.			
1900..	Sidney Lucas, James, Lieut. Gibson	6	2:40½	9,425
1901..	Robt. Waddell, Terminus, The Parader	10	2:33 4-5	19,275
1902..	Wyeth, Lucien Appleby, Aladdin	12	2:40 1-5	19,875
1903..	The Picket, Claude, Bernoys.	19	2:33	27,025



Highball.

FUTURITY, FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Six furlongs on Futurity Course. Run at Sheepshead Bay, L. I.

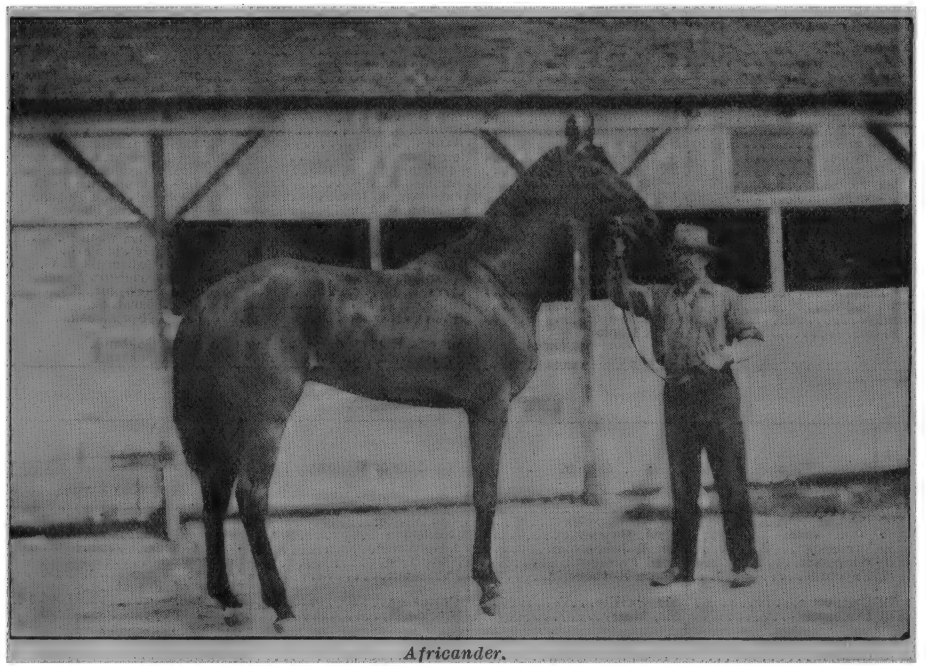
Year.	Horses.	Starters.	Time.	Value to winner.
1888..	Proctor Knott, Salvator, Galen	14	1:15 1-6	$40,900
1889..	Chaos, St. Carlo, Sinaloa II.	23	1:16 4-5	54,550
1890..	Potomac, Masher, Strathmeath	15	1:14 1-5	67,675
1891..	His Highness, Yorkville Belle, Dagonet	21	1:15 1-5	61,675
1892..	Morello, Lady Violet, St. Leonards	17	1:12 1-5	40,450
1893..	Domino, Galilee, Dobbins...	20	1:12 4-5	49,350
1894..	Butterflies, Brandywine, Agitator	17	1:11	48,710
1895..	Requital, Crescendo, Silver II.	20	1:11 2-5	53,190
1896..	Ogden, Ornament, Roderman.	10	1:10	43,790
1897..	L'Alouette, Lydian, Uriel.....	18	1:11	34,290
1898..	Martimas, High Degree, Mr. Clay	23	1:12 2-5	$36,310
1899..	Charcornac, Brigadier, Windmere	20	1:10 2-5	30,630
1900..	Ballyhoo Bey, Olympian, T. Atkins	12	1:10	33,580
1901..	Yankee, Lux Casta, Barron..	19	1:09 1-5	36,850
1902*.	Savable, Lord of the Vale, Dazzling	24	1:14	44,550
1903..	Hamburg Belle, Leonidas, The Minute Man	18	1:13	35,940

*From 1892 to 1901 inclusive the Futurity was run on the Futurity Course (1,263 yds. 1 ft). Beginning 1902 the distance is full 6 furlongs.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

1¼ Miles. Run at Gravesend, L. I.

Year.	Horses.	Starters.	Time.	Value to winner.
1887..	Dry Monopole, Blue Wing, Hidalgo	17	2:07	$5,850
1888..	The Bard, Hanover, Exile...	11	2:13	6,925
1889..	Exile, Port Royal, Terra Cotta	7	2:07½	6,900
1890..	Castaway II., Badge, Eric...	9	2:10	6,900
1891..	Tenny, Port Royal, Tea Tray.	21	2:10	14,800
1892..	Judge Morrow, Pessara, Russell	12	2:08¾	$17,750
1893..	Diablo, Lamplighter, Leonawell	13	2:09	17,500
1894..	Dr Rice, Henry of Navarre, Sir Walter	14	2:07¼	17,750
1895..	Hornpipe, Lazzarone, Sir Walter	12	2:11½	7,750
1896..	Sir Walter, Clifford, St. Maxim	8	2:08½	$7,750
1897..	Howard Mann, Lake Shore Volley	11	2:09¾	$7,750
1898..	Ornament, Ben Holiday, Sly Fox	8	2:10	7,800
1899..	Banastar, Lucky Bob, Filigrane	16	2:06 1-5	7,800
1900..	Kinley Mac, Raffaello, Herbert	9	2:10	$7,800
1901..	Conroy, Herbert, Standing...	9	2:09	7,800
1902..	Reina, Advance Guard, Pentecost	14	2:07	7,800
1903..	Irish Lad, Gunfire, Heno...	12	2:05 2-5	14,950



Africander.

GREATEST WINNERS OF THE AMERICAN TURF.

Horse.	Amt. won.	Starts.	First.	Second.	Third.
Domino	$203,300	25	19	2	1
Kingston	142,562	138	89	33	12
Sir Walter	124,695	92	36	18	17
Raceland	121,920	129	70	26	16
Hanover	121,732	50	32	13	3
Salvator	120,120	19	16	1	1
Miss Woodford	118,970	48	37	7	2
Potomac	118,660	20	11	4	2
Strathmeath	117,662	133	58	34	19
Banquet	117,340	155	62	32	24
Tammany	117,055	14	9	1	1
Firenzi	116,156	78	47	20	6
His Highness	115,622	22	13	5	....
Dobbins	114,371	42	21	11	5
Tournament	109,007	44	12	9	4
Los Angeles	97,011	108	47	23	13
Yo Tambien	93,288	71	42	11	9
Lamplighter	90,415	66	29	14	10
Tenny	90,240	65	25	16	12
Ornament	89,906	34	20	8	2
Yorkville Belle	88,715	38	21	6	4
Jean Beraud	88,487	17	10	2	....
Requital	87,223	16	10	3	1
The Bard	84,440	47	27	9	4
Africander	83,965	34	13	10	2
Morello	83,810	31	24	2	3
Russell	$83,192	74	20	18	10
Parole	82,815	127	59	24	15
Proctor Knott	82,232	26	11	6	4
Longstreet	81,365	71	36	14	6
Judge Morrow	78,344	140	39	27	29
Volante	75,320	86	36	29	12
Diablo	74,588	116	33	34	22
Badge	74,585	165	68	48	25
Emp. of Norfolk	73,730	29	21	2	4
Ethelbert	72,330	40	20	13	3
Reckon	71,825	114	37	32	22
Eurus	71,363	114	28	33	22
Henry of Navarre	71,060	42	29	8	3
Hindoo	70,880	35	30	3	2
Irish Lad	70,580	16	10	3	....
Chaos	69,945	25	6	4	2
Planet	69,700	31	27	4	....
Imp	68,319	158	60	33	27
Ramapo	67,980	55	54	12	10
Ben Brush	67,307	40	25	5	5
Wanda	66,125	24	12	8	....
Peytonia	66,000	5	3	2	....
Clifford	65,951	62	42	10	8
Geo Kinney	63,875	38	25	9	2
Don Alonzo	63,752	78	35	21	8
Hamburg	62,453	21	16	3	2

RUNNING RECORDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Distance.	Time.	Course and Conditions.	Name of Horse, Age and Weight.	Date.	Track.
1-4 mile	0:21 1-4	.....	Bob Wade, 4, ...	Aug. 20, 1890	Butte, Mont.
3-8 mile	0:34	.....	Red S., a., 122	July 23, 1896	Butte, Mont.
3-8 mile	0:34	.....	Fashion, 4	Aug. 15, 1891	Lampassas, Tex.
1-2 mile	0:46	Straightaway	Geraldine, 4, 122	Aug. 30, 1889	Morris Park.
1-2 mile	0:46 1-2	Circular	Bessie Macklin, 2, 100..	Oct. 3, 1899	Dallas, Tex.
4 1-2 furlongs	0:52	Straightaway	Handpress, 2, 100	May 26, 1897	Morris Park.
4 1-2 furlongs	0:53	Circular	Meadows, 6, 103	Mar. 28, 1895	Alexandria Island, Va
5-8 mile	0:56 3-4	Straightaway	Maid Marian, 4, 111....	Oct. 9, 1894	Morris Park.
5-8 mile	0:59	Circular	Geo. F. Smith, 4, 100..	Mar. 7, 1895	California J. C.
5 1-2 furlongs	1:02 1-2	Straightaway	Plater, 2, 107	Oct. 21, 1902	Morris Park.
5 1-2 furlongs	1:05 1-2	Circular	McGee, 3, 105	Oct. 1, 1903	Harlem.
Futurity (170 feet short of 6 furlongs)	1:08	Straightaway	Kingston, a., 139	June 22, 1891	Sheepshead.
3-4 mile	1:08 3-4	Straightaway	Firearm, 4, 120	Oct. 3, 1899	Morris Park.
3-4 mile	1:11 4-5	Circular	Dick Wells, 3, 109	June 30, 1903	Washington Park.
6 1-2 furlongs	1:18 3-5	Circular	Jane Holly, 4, 99	July 3, 1903	Washington Park.
7-8 mile	1:23 1-2	Straightaway	Bella B., 5, 103	July 8, 1890	Monmouth Park.
7-8 mile	1:25	Circular	The Musketeer, 4, 108..	Aug. 18, 1902	Saratoga.
7 1-2 furlongs	1:32 1-5	Circular	Rag Tag, 4, 104	July 1, 1903	Washington Park.
1 mile	1:35 1-5	Straightaway (against time)	Salvator, 4, 110	Aug. 28, 1890	Monmouth Park.
1 mile	1:37 1-4	Straightaway	Kildeer, 4, 91	Aug. 13, 1892	Monmouth Park.
1 mile	1:37 2-5	Circular	Dick Wells, 3, 112	Aug. 14, 1903	Harlem.
1 mile and 20 yards	1:40	Circular	Maid Marian, 4, 106...	July 19, 1893	Wash. Park, Chicago.
1 mile and 20 yards	1:40	Circular	Macy, 4, 107	July 2, 1898	Wash. Park, Chicago.
1 mile and 50 yards	1:42 1-2	Circular	Flexonso, 3, 93	July 6, 1898	Wash. Park, Chicago.
1 mile and 50 yards	1:42 1-2	Circular	John Bright, 4, 122	May 15, 1900	Louisville.
1 mile and 70 yards	1:42 3-5	Circular	Jiminez, 3, 101	Sept. 5, 1901	Harlem, Chicago.
1 1-16 miles	1:44 3-5	Circular	Glassful, 3, 101	July 2, 1903	Washington Park.
1 1-8 miles	1:51	Circular	Bonnibert, 4, 120	July 30, 1902	Brighton Beach.
1 3-16 miles	1:57 2-5	Circular	Scintillant II., 6, 109...	Sept. 1, 1902	Harlem, Chicago.
1 1-4 miles	2:03 3-4	Straightaway	Banquet, 3, 108	July 17, 1890	Monmouth Park.
1 1-4 miles	2:03 1-5	Circular	Waterboy, 4, 124	July 8, 1903	Brighton Beach.
1 5-16 miles	2:14 1-4	Circular	Sir John, 4, 116	June 9, 1891	Morris Park.
1 1-2 miles	2:30 1-4	Circular	Goodrich, 3, 102	July 16, 1898	Wash. Park, Chicago.
1 5-8 miles	2:45 1-5	Circular	Africander, 3, 126	July 4, 1903	Sheepshead Bay.
1 3-4 miles	2:58 2-5	Circular	Latson, 6, 95	Oct. 19, 1901	Morris Park.
2 miles	3:26 1-2	Circular	Judge Denny, 5, 105...	Feb. 12, 1898	California J. C.
2 1-4 miles	3:49 1-5	Circular	Ethelbert, 4, 124	Aug. 4, 1900	Brighton Beach.
2 1-2 miles	4:24 1-2	Circular	Kyrat, 3, 88	Nov. 18, 1899	Newport, Ky.
2 3-4 miles	4:58 3-4	Circular	Hubbard, 4, 107	Aug. 9, 1873	Saratoga.
3 miles	5:24	Circular	Drake Carter, 4, 115...	Sept. 6, 1884	Sheepshead.
4 miles	7:11	Circular (against time)	Lucretia Borgia, 4, 85..	May 20, 1897	Oakland.
4 miles	7:16 1-2	Circular	The Bachelor, a., 113...	Feb. 22, 1899	Oakland.

THE ENGLISH DERBY.

Year	Winner.	Owner.	Sire of Winner.	Second Horse.	Time.	Starters.
1867	Hermit	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newminster	Marksman	2:52	30
1868	Blue Gown	Sir J. Hawley	Beadsman	King Alfred	2:43 1-2	18
1869	Pretender	Mr. J. Johnstone	Adventurer	Pere Gomez	2:52 1-2	22
1870	Kingcraft	Lord Falmouth	King Tom	Palmerston	2:45	15
1871	Favonius	Baron Rothschild	Parmesan	*Albert Victor	2:50	17
				*King of Forest		
1872	Cremorne	Mr. Saville	Parmesan	Pell Mell	2:45 1-2	23
1873	Doncaster	Mr. Merry	Stockwell	*Gang Forward	2:50	12
				*Kaiser		
1874	George Frederick	Mr. Cartwright	Marsyas	Couronne de Fer	2:46	20
1875	Galopin	Prince Batthyany	Vedette	Claremont	2:48	18
1876	Kisber	Mr. A. Baltazzi	Buccaneer	Forerunner	2:44	15
1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	Blair Athol	Glen Arthur	2:50	17
1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawfurds	Speculum	Insulaire	2:56	22
1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	Favonius	Palmbearer	3:02	23
1880	Ben d'Or	Duke of Westminster	Doncaster	Robert the Devil	2:46	19
1881	Iroquois	Mr P. Lorillard	Leamington	Peregrine	2:50	15
1882	Shotover	Duke of Westminster	Hermit	Quicklime	2:45 3-5	14
1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	Hermit	Highland Chief	2:48 2-5	11
1884	*St. Gatien	Mr. J. Hammond	Rotherhill or Rover	.....	2:46 1-5	15
	*Harvester	Sir J. Willoughby	Sterling			
1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	Master Kildare	Paradox	2:44 1-5	12
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westminster	Bend Or	The Baron	2:45 3-5	9
1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	Hampton	The Baron	2:43	11
1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	Hampton	Crowberry	2:42 1-5	9
1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	Galopin	Miguel	2:44 2-5	13
1890	Sainfoin	Sir James Miller	Springfield	Le Nord	2:49 1-4	8
1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	Isonomy	Gouverneur	2:56 4-5	11
1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Wisdom	La Fleche	2:44	13
1893	Isinglass	Mr. W. H. McCalmont	Isonomy	Ravensbury	2:43	11
1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	Hampton	Matchbox	2:45 4-5	7
1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	Baracaldine	Curzon	2:43 2-5	15
1896	Persimmon	Prince of Wales	St. Simon	St. Frusquin	2:42	11
1897	Galtee More	Mr. J. Gubbins	Kendal	Velasquez	2:44	11
1898	Jeddah	Mr. J. W. Larnach	Jannissary	Batt	2:47	18
1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westminster	Orme	Damocles	2:42 4-5	12
1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales	St. Simon	Simon Dale	2:42	14
1901	Volodyovski	Mr. W. C. Whitney	Florizel II	William the Third ..	2:40 4-5	25
1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. J. Gubbins	St. Florian	Rising Glass	2:42 1-4	18
1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Sainfoin	Vinicius	.....	7

*Dead heat.

The English Derby is considered the most important stake event in the world, although the value, about $30,000, does not compare with many other stake races. It is run at Epsom Downs, 14 miles from London, and over a course of 1 mile, 4 furlongs and 29 yards.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS ADOPTED BY THE JOCKEY CLUB.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	84	114	126	127	127
¾ mile..	84	116	133	135	135
1 mile..	..	107	126	130	130
1½ miles.	..	105	126	131	131
2 miles.	..	100	124	130	130
3 miles.	..	93	120	128	130

MAY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	86	115	126	126	126
¾ mile..	88	118	133	134	134
1 mile..	..	109	126	129	129
1½ miles.	..	107	126	130	130
2 miles.	..	103	124	129	129
3 miles.	..	96	120	127	128

JUNE.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	91	117	126	126	126
¾ mile..	91	120	133	133	133
1 mile..	..	111	126	128	128
1½ miles.	..	109	126	129	129
2 miles.	..	104	124	128	128
3 miles.	..	97	120	126	127

JULY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	93	119	126	126	126
¾ mile..	95	122	133	133	133
1 mile..	..	114	126	126	126
1½ miles.	..	111	126	128	128
2 miles.	..	106	124	127	127
3 miles.	..	99	120	125	125

AUGUST.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	98	121	126	126	126
¾ mile..	98	124	133	133	133
1 mile..	..	116	126	126	126
1½ miles.	..	113	126	127	127
2 miles.	..	109	124	126	126
3 miles.	..	101	120	125	125

SEPTEMBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	102	122	126	126	126
¾ mile..	103	126	133	133	133
1 mile..	89	117	126	126	126
1½ miles.	84	115	126	126	126
2 miles.	84	110	124	125	125
3 miles.	..	103	120	124	124

OCTOBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	105	123	126	126	126
¾ mile..	105	128	133	133	133
1 mile..	91	118	126	126	126
1½ miles.	88	117	126	126	126
2 miles.	86	111	124	124	124
3 miles.	..	105	120	123	123

NOVEMBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	105	123	126	126	126
¾ mile..	105	128	133	133	133
1 mile..	91	118	126	126	126
1½ miles.	88	117	126	126	126
2 miles.	86	111	124	124	124
3 miles.	..	105	120	123	123

In races of intermediate lengths the weights for the shorter distance shall be carried.

In races exclusively for three-year-olds or for four-year-olds, the weight shall be 126 lbs., and for two-years-olds, 122 lbs.

Except in handicaps, and in races where the conditions expressly state to the contrary, fillies two years old shall be allowed 3 lbs. and mares three years old and upward shall be allowed 5 lbs. before the 1st of September and 3 lbs. afterward. Geldings shall be allowed 3 lbs.

Welter weights shall be 28 lbs. added to the weight for age.

In heavy handicaps the top weight shall not be less than 140 lbs.

In all handicaps the top weight shall not be less than 126 lbs.

WESTERN SCALE OF WEIGHTS.

JANUARY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	74	104	116	120	120
¾ mile..	74	104	119	122	122
1 mile..	74	104	119	124	124
1½ miles.	..	104	120	124	125
2 miles.	..	99	119	125	126
2½ miles.	..	98	119	126	127
3 miles.	..	94	118	125	127

FEBRUARY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	77	106	117	121	121
¾ mile..	77	107	119	122	122
1 mile..	77	104	119	124	124
1½ miles.	..	104	120	124	125
2 miles.	..	99	119	125	126
2½ miles.	..	98	119	126	127
3 miles.	..	97	119	126	128

MARCH.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	80	107	119	123	123
¾ mile..	79	109	120	123	123
1 mile..	78	106	120	124	124
1½ miles.	..	104	120	125	126
2 miles.	..	100	120	126	127
2½ miles.	..	99	120	127	128
3 miles.	..	98	120	127	129

APRIL.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	82	109	121	124	124
¾ mile..	80	110	121	124	124
1 mile..	79	106	121	125	125
1½ miles.	..	104	121	126	127
2 miles.	..	101	121	127	128
2½ miles.	..	100	121	128	129
3 miles.	..	99	121	128	130

MAY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	84	110	122	125	125
¾ mile..	80	110	122	124	124
1 mile..	79	106	122	126	126
1½ miles.	..	104	122	127	128
2 miles.	..	102	122	128	129
2½ miles.	..	101	122	129	130
3 miles.	..	100	122	130	131

JUNE

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	86	111	122	124	124
¾ mile..	81	111	122	124	124
1 mile..	79	107	122	126	126
1½ miles.	..	105	122	126	127
2 miles.	..	103	122	127	128
2½ miles.	..	102	122	128	129
3 miles.	..	101	122	129	130

JULY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	89	113	122	122	122
¾ mile..	84	113	122	124	124
1 mile..	79	109	122	124	124
1½ miles.	..	107	122	125	126
2 miles.	..	105	122	126	127
2½ miles.	..	104	122	127	128
3 miles.	..	103	122	128	129

AUGUST.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	93	115	122	122	122
¾ mile..	88	115	122	122	122
1 mile..	81	111	122	124	124
1½ miles.	..	109	122	124	125
2 miles.	..	107	122	125	126
2½ miles.	..	106	122	126	127
3 miles.	..	105	122	127	128

SEPTEMBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	96	116	122	122	122
¾ mile..	91	116	122	122	122
1 mile..	85	112	122	122	122
1½ miles.	79	110	122	124	124
2 miles.	..	108	122	124	125
2½ miles.	..	107	122	125	126
3 miles.	..	106	122	126	127

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	99	117	122	122	122
¾ mile..	94	117	122	122	122
1 mile..	87	113	122	122	122
1½ miles.	82	111	122	124	124
2 miles.	79	109	122	124	124
2½ miles.	..	108	122	124	125
3 miles.	..	107	122	125	126

In races of intermediate lengths, the weights for the shorter distance are to be carried.

In races exclusively for two or four year olds the weight shall be..... 122 lbs.

Except in handicaps and races where the weights are fixed absolutely in the conditions.

2-year-old fillies and all geldings shall be allowed..... 3 lbs.

3 " " " and upward, before September 1st, allowed..... 5 "

3 " " " " after " " " ..... 3 "

In the absence of special conditions, welter, steeplechase and hurdle race weights are 28 lbs. added to weight for age.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGES.

The following are the percentages used by bookmakers:

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1 to 10 is	91	9 to 10 is	53	13 to 5 is	28	8 to 1 is	11
1 to 9 is	90	1 to 1 is	50	14 to 5 is	26	9 to 1 is	10
1 to 8 is	89	11 to 10 is	48	3 to 1 is	25	10 to 1 is	9
1 to 7 is	87	6 to 5 is	45	16 to 5 is	24	12 to 1 is	8
1 to 6 is	86	13 to 10 is	43	17 to 5 is	23	15 to 1 is	6
1 to 5 is	83	7 to 5 is	42	3½ to 1 is	22	20 to 1 is	5
1 to 4 is	80	15 to 10 is	40	18 to 5 is	21	25 to 1 is	4
1 to 3 is	75	8 to 5 is	38	4 to 1 is	20	30 to 1 is	3
2 to 5 is	71	17 to 10 is	37	4½ to 1 is	18	40 to 1 is	2½
1 to 2 is	67	9 to 5 is	36	5 to 1 is	17	50 to 1 is	2
3 to 5 is	62	2 to 1 is	33	5½ to 1 is	15	100 to 1 is	1
7 to 10 is	59	11 to 5 is	31	6 to 1 is	14		
4 to 5 is	56	2½ to 1 is	29	7 to 1 is	12		

BASEBALL IN 1903.

SAM CRANE.

The baseball season of 1903 will go down in the history of the national game as the most prosperous and successful in the long career of the popular outdoor sport.

The attendance at the games of the National and American leagues, the premier organizations, was were not so swelled as to be worthless as a record, and they are given here to emphasize the remarkable popularity of the great American game.

That baseball follows the flag, too, and is worthy of transplanting in other countries is shown by the firm establishment it has taken in the Philippines,



The Pittsburgs, Champions of the National League.

unprecedented, while minor leagues throughout the country also met with remarkable success.

Nothing perhaps can show the wonderful hold the game has on the sport-loving American people than the following attendance figures, which are the aggregate of those given out each day by officials of the clubs of the American and National leagues:

American.		National.	
Detroit	217,707	Pittsburg	295,184
Cleveland	331,819	Cincinnati	346,697
Chicago	298,736	Chicago	391,005
St. Louis	324,800	St. Louis	233,054
Boston	364,056	Boston	154,353
New York	210,257	New York	598,406
Philadelphia	409,900	Philadelphia	155,395
Washington	126,083	Brooklyn	197,970
Total	2,283,358	Total	2,372,154

In those cities where there were two clubs, the rivalry between the opposing organizations possibly induced some slight exaggeration, but the figures

Cuba, Porto Rico, Sandwich Islands and everywhere it has been introduced by Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors. In those far-off countries the natives have taken to the game as if to the manor born, and the baseball rooter, the festive home run and puzzling out-curve are nearly as well known to the dusky lovers of the game in Manila as to Manhattan "fans" on our own Polo Grounds.

That peace was declared between the National and American leagues, which were in the throes of a disastrous war during the seasons of 1901 and 1902, was primarily the cause of the surprising revival of interest in the sport. The great public had become tired of the politics of the game and welcomed the retirement of the warring "magnates" to the "wings" and the entrance of the players into the limelight. The verbal inshoots of the squabbling club owners gave place to the outshoots of the pitcher on the diamond, and success was immediate.

To Mr. Harry C. Pulliam, who replaced the veteran Nick Young as president of the National League, is due much of the credit for establishing the era of peace in baseball circles.

President Pulliam was most ably seconded by Mr. Garry Herrmann, one of the new owners of the Cincinnati club, the latter being the mediator, who brought President Ban Johnson, of the American League, into line. The peace pact was signed in Cincinnati in January and the many disputed players were assigned to various clubs as fairly and judiciously as the complicated circumstances would allow. There was considerable friction over the distribution of the players, the New York and Brooklyn clubs of the National League considering themselves especially hard hit, but they pocketed their grievances for the sake of harmony and the season passed over with very little friction.

President Pulliam scored an unqualified success in his first campaign as league executive, and thanks largely to his firm, impartial and unobtrusive rule the season will go down as a red letter one.

As an unquestioned authority on National League affairs, President Pulliam's following statement on the league is quoted:

"Five clubs of the National League made money this year (1903). New York led the entire league in receipts with a record far ahead of anything ever known in that city. The attendance figures were the largest ever made in baseball in the country, and with 50 cents the popular price of admission, the profit to the management was simply enormous. Pittsburg came second and made more money this season than in 1902, which was the banner year. Chicago stood third. Cincinnati had one of the most successful seasons in the history of the city and Brooklyn had a big margin on the right side of the ledger. Philadelphia was in a fair way to come out at the strong end until the accident on the grounds, in which a number of people were killed, and that gave National League baseball a black eye in that city for the time being. St. Louis had a team that finished last, so that the club there was not as successful as it might otherwise have been. In Boston the opposition club was the stronger and won out.

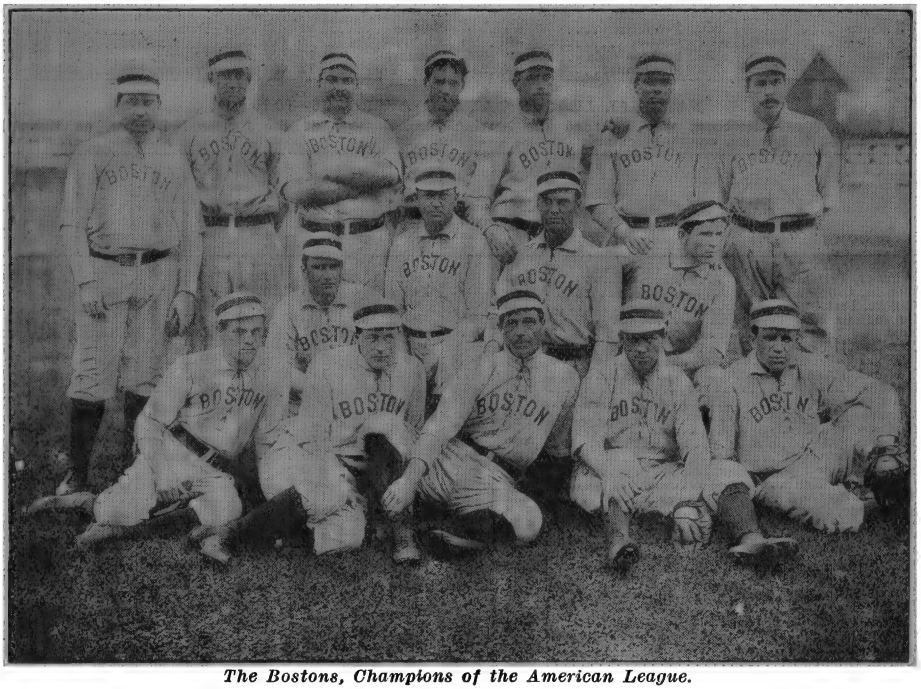
"The successful season makes it possible for the National League to almost clean up the debt it incurred when Baltimore, Washington, Louisville and Cleveland were dropped from the circuit in order to provide an eight-club league.

"It can thus with safety be said that the old National League is now in better shape financially than at any time in its history."

The American League met with fully as much success as the parent organization, and under the skilful administration of its president, Mr. Ban Johnson, went through the third year of its existence more firmly established than ever and with a steadily growing popularity.

From a business standpoint the American League season was very successful, despite the heavy burden carried by the clubs in the way of high salaried teams and generally augmented expenses. The attendance everywhere was good, and in several cities extraordinary. Boston and Philadelphia carried off the palm for big profits, while Cleveland and Chicago also did well. St. Louis did better on the road than at home and pulled out ahead. New York at the start was an apparent frost, but pulled up so grandly during the second half of the season, and especially at the wind-up, that the club probably quit a winner. Detroit and Washington were the losers.

In the matter of deportment of players the campaign of 1903 was the best since the Brotherhood year of 1890, the Fleischman resolution having much to do with the wonderful diminution of rowdyism and the firmness of both Presidents Pulliam and Johnson in enforcing the resolution and in supporting the umpires at all times.



The Bostons, Champions of the American League.

The season was productive of two surprises—one was the brilliant showing of the New York "Giants" and the other the total elimination from the race of Edward Hanlon, whose team for the first time since he won his first pennant for Baltimore in 1894 never was a contender for the flag. It was the first time, too, since 1894 that Hanlon failed to finish one, two. The Brooklyns suffered more than any other club in the distribution of players.

The winners of the two pennants of the National and American leagues, respectively the Pittsburgs and Bostons, were victorious by reason of consistent playing throughout the season and won their great honors strictly on their merits.

The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, which splendid organization represents all the most prominent minor leagues in the country, and of which Mr. Patrick T. Powers was president, had a most successful season, and through the efforts of its able leader has full representation with the National and American leagues in conducting the affairs of professional baseball. The season of 1904 promises to be fully as successful as that of 1903.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The National League race began April 15 and ended September 27, with Pittsburg the winner for the third consecutive year. The three-time champions trailed along behind New York and Chicago alternately for the first two months, but on June 19 they assumed the lead and were never again headed. The race between New York and Chicago for second place was a splendid battle, hot and fiercely fought out, the New Yorks not winning the place until September 26.

Clubs.	Pittsburg.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Games Won.
Pittsburg		10	8	16	11	15	16	15	91
New York	10		12	8	12	12	15	15	84
Chicago	12	8		9	12	13	12	16	82
Cincinnati	4	12	11		10	13	12	12	74
Brooklyn	9	7	8	10		11	11	14	70
Boston	5	8	7	7	9		10	12	58
Philadelphia	4	5	6	8	8	8		10	49
St. Louis	5	5	4	7	4	8	10		43
Games lost	49	55	56	65	66	80	86	94	

Clubs.	W.	L.	P. C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	91	49	.650	Brooklyn	70	66	.515
New York	84	55	.604	Boston	58	80	.420
Chicago	82	56	.594	Philadelphia	49	86	.363
Cincinnati	74	65	.532	St. Louis	43	94	.314

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

The third annual campaign of the American League began April 20 and ended September 29. The Bostons won the pennant after a hard fight. They started in with a rush and played consistently all through the season. By June 23 they had gained the lead and held it to the finish. The Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Cleveland had an exciting finish for second place, the result being in doubt up to September 28, when the Quakers won the place by defeating their nearest rivals.

Clubs.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	New York.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Washington.	Games Won.
Boston		13	12	13	10	14	14	15	91
Philadelphia	6		11	8	9	11	14	16	75
Cleveland	8	9		14	9	11	10	16	77
New York	7	10	6		9	15	11	14	72
Detroit	9	11	11	10		6	9	9	65
St. Louis	6	8	9	5	14		11	12	65
Chicago	6	6	10	7	10	9		12	60
Washington	5	3	4	5	10	8	8		43
Games lost	47	60	63	62	71	74	77	94	

Clubs.	W.	L.	P. C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	91	47	.659	Detroit	65	71	.478
Philadelphia	75	60	.556	St. Louis	65	74	.468
Cleveland	77	63	.550	Chicago	60	77	.438
New York	72	62	.537	Washington	43	94	.314

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES—(Official).

Wagner, of Pittsburg, was awarded the batting championship of the National League, as Kennedy participated in but ten complete games.

Player.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Total Bases.	Two-Base Hits.	Three-Base Hits.	Home Runs.	Percentage.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.
*Kennedy, Pittsburg	18	58	7	21	31	4	3	0	.362	2	0
Wagner, Pittsburg	129	512	97	182	265	30	19	5	.355	8	46
Donlin, Cincinnati	124	496	110	174	256	25	18	7	.351	8	26
Clarke, Pittsburg	102	427	88	150	227	32	15	5	.351	13	21
Bresnahan, New York	111	406	87	142	200	30	5	4	.350	12	34
Seymour, Cincinnati	135	558	95	191	267	25	15	7	.342	13	25
Beaumont, Pittsburg	141	613	137	209	272	30	6	7	.341	13	23
Sheckard, Brooklyn	139	515	99	171	245	29	9	9	.332	20	67
Thomas, Philadelphia	130	477	88	156	174	11	2	1	.327	20	17
Chance, Chicago	123	441	83	144	194	24	10	2	.327	2	67
Beckley, Cincinnati	119	459	85	150	205	29	10	2	.327	10	23
Donovan, St. Louis	105	410	63	134	155	15	3	0	.327	14	25
McCreedie, Brooklyn	56	213	40	69	74	5	0	0	.324	3	10
Keister, Philadelphia	100	400	53	128	178	27	7	3	.320	9	11
Kelley, Cincinnati	104	383	85	121	160	22	4	3	.316	7	18
Browne, New York	141	591	105	185	220	20	3	3	.313	14	27
Doyle, Brooklyn	139	524	84	164	203	27	6	0	.313	9	34
Tenney, Boston	122	447	79	140	177	22	3	3	.313	16	21
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	118	439	71	137	211	32	12	6	.312	6	13
Wolverton, Philadelphia	123	494	72	152	189	13	12	0	.308	23	10
Slagle, Chicago	139	543	104	162	194	20	6	0	.298	15	33
Leach, Pittsburg	127	507	97	151	222	16	17	7	.298	12	22
Kling, Chicago	132	491	67	146	210	29	13	3	.297	9	23
Smoot, St. Louis	129	500	67	148	198	22	8	4	.296	18	17
Evers, Chicago	123	464	70	136	177	27	7	0	.293	11	25
Daly, Cincinnati	79	307	42	90	125	14	9	1	.293	7	5
Tinker, Chicago	124	460	67	134	175	21	7	2	.291	13	27
Casey, Chicago	112	435	56	126	143	8	3	1	.290	20	11
Cooley, Boston	138	553	76	160	209	26	10	1	.289	3	27
Dolan, Cincinnati	93	385	64	111	137	20	3	0	.288	7	11
Ritchey, Pittsburg	137	506	66	145	193	28	10	0	.287	12	15
Titus, Philadelphia	72	280	38	80	113	15	6	2	.286	10	5
Burke, St. Louis	113	431	55	123	142	13	3	0	.285	7	28
Gleason, Philadelphia	106	412	65	117	151	19	6	1	.284	20	12
Warner, New York	85	285	38	81	99	8	5	0	.284	8	5
Jones, D., Chicago	130	497	64	140	167	18	3	1	.282	8	15
Phelps, Pittsburg	79	273	32	77	96	7	3	2	.282	8	2
Lauder, New York	108	395	52	111	124	13	0	0	.281	17	19
Hearne, Brooklyn	19	57	8	16	23	3	2	0	.281	3	2
Mertes, New York	138	517	100	145	226	32	14	7	.280	11	45
Sebring, Pittsburg	124	506	71	140	194	16	13	4	.277	4	20
McCarthy, Chicago	24	101	11	28	33	5	0	0	.277	2	8
Barry, Philadelphia	138	550	75	152	189	24	5	1	.276	14	26
Bowerman, New York	59	210	22	58	71	6	2	1	.276	4	5
Roth, Philadelphia	61	220	27	60	79	11	4	0	.273	1	3
Strang, Brooklyn	135	508	101	138	169	21	5	0	.272	8	46
Farrell, St. Louis	130	519	83	141	185	25	8	1	.272	4	17
McGann, New York	129	482	75	130	172	21	6	3	.270	30	36
Jacklitsch, Brooklyn	55	176	31	47	64	8	3	1	.267	1	4
Lowe, Chicago	28	105	14	28	39	5	3	0	.267	3	5
Bransfield, Pittsburg	127	505	69	134	177	23	7	2	.265	12	13
Greminger, Boston	140	511	57	135	192	24	9	5	.264	8	12
Dahlen, Brooklyn	138	474	71	124	162	17	9	1	.262	8	34
Moran, Boston	108	389	40	102	158	25	5	7	.262	7	8
Peitz, Cincinnati	102	358	45	93	114	15	3	0	.260	5	7
Van Haltren, New York	75	280	42	72	80	6	1	0	.257	7	14
Jones, O., Brooklyn	38	125	12	32	3	1	0	0	.256	3	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.—Continued.

Player.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Total Bases.	Two-Base Hits.	Three-Base Hits.	Home Runs.	Percentage.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.
Douglass, Philadelphia	97	377	43	96	112	5	4	1	.255	11	6
Ewing, Cincinnati	31	95	17	24	31	3	2	0	.253	1	0
Gilbert, New York	128	413	62	104	115	9	0	1	.252	26	37
Stanley, Boston	79	308	40	77	102	12	5	1	.250	4	10
Harper, Cincinnati	17	56	7	14	20	2	2	0	.250	0	1
Flood, Brooklyn	87	309	27	77	96	15	2	0	.249	13	14
Dunleavy, St. Louis	52	193	23	48	57	3	3	0	.249	7	10
Babb, New York	121	424	68	105	136	15	8	0	.248	11	22
Barclay, St. Louis	107	419	37	104	130	10	8	0	.248	4	12
Hulswitt, Philadelphia	138	519	56	128	171	22	9	1	.247	11	10
Gessler, Brooklyn	43	154	20	38	52	8	3	0	.247	3	9
Morrissey, Cincinnati	27	89	14	22	23	1	0	0	.247	3	3
Corcoran, Cincinnati	115	459	61	113	151	18	7	2	.246	1	12
Krueger, Pittsburg	71	256	42	63	88	6	8	1	.246	8	5
McCreery, Brooklyn, Boston	61	224	28	55	71	7	3	1	.246	4	11
Poole, Cincinnati	25	70	7	17	18	1	0	0	.243	3	0
De Montreville, St. Louis	20	70	8	17	22	3	1	0	.243	2	3
Reidy, Brooklyn	15	37	5	9	9	0	0	0	.243	1	0
Dunn, New York	72	257	35	62	79	15	1	0	.241	8	12
Carney, Boston	102	392	37	94	117	12	4	1	.240	5	10
Wicker, St. Louis, Chicago	33	100	19	24	33	5	2	0	.240	1	1
Ryan, St. Louis	66	227	18	54	64	5	1	1	.238	7	2
Weaver, St. Louis, Pittsburg	32	97	12	23	25	0	1	0	.237	1	1
Dobbs, Chicago, Brooklyn	126	475	69	112	150	16	8	2	.236	16	23
Jordan, Brooklyn	77	267	27	63	76	11	1	0	.236	6	9
Ritter, Brooklyn	75	259	26	61	82	9	6	0	.236	9	9
O'Neill, J. J., St. Louis	74	246	23	58	69	9	1	0	.236	5	11
Williams, W., Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston	15	51	4	12	12	0	0	0	.235	1	1
Brain, St. Louis	118	404	44	107	148	8	15	1	.231	7	21
Harley, Chicago	103	386	72	89	100	9	1	0	.231	15	27
Duggleby, Philadelphia	36	104	10	24	31	5	1	0	.231	3	0
Hackett, St. Louis	96	351	24	80	109	13	8	0	.228	2	2
Abbaticchio, Boston	133	489	61	111	142	18	5	1	.227	17	23
Bergen, Cincinnati	58	207	21	47	55	4	2	0	.227	4	2
O'Neill, M. J., St. Louis	32	110	12	25	31	2	2	0	.227	0	3
Brashear, Philadelphia	20	75	9	17	20	3	0	0	.227	2	2
Mathewson, New York	45	124	13	28	34	3	0	1	.226	16	1
Raub, Chicago	27	84	6	19	26	3	2	0	.226	2	3
Piatt, Boston	25	71	7	16	16	0	0	0	.225	0	0
Dexter, Boston	120	457	82	102	128	15	1	3	.223	12	32
Taylor, J., Chicago	39	126	13	28	39	3	4	0	.222	3	3
Bonner, Boston	46	173	11	38	46	5	0	1	.220	4	2
Zimmer, Philadelphia	35	118	9	26	34	3	1	1	.220	3	3
Dooin, Philadelphia	53	188	18	41	48	5	1	0	.218	4	9
Magoon, Cincinnati	31	139	6	30	36	6	0	0	.216	5	2
Aubrey, Boston	94	325	26	69	81	8	2	0	.212	9	7
Hallman, Philadelphia	57	198	20	42	57	11	2	0	.212	13	2
Kittredge, Boston	30	99	10	21	23	2	0	0	.212	6	1
Williams, O., St. Louis, Chicago	90	317	24	67	80	9	2	0	.211	7	14
Philippi, Pittsburg	37	124	20	26	34	4	2	0	.210	0	0
Doheny, Pittsburg	27	91	11	19	20	1	0	0	.209	1	1
McGinnity, New York	55	165	12	34	35	1	0	0	.206	13	4
Fraser, Philadelphia	32	93	12	19	27	3	1	1	.204	2	4
Murphy, St. Louis	24	64	4	13	14	1	0	0	.203	2	0
Menefee, Chicago	22	64	3	13	16	3	0	0	.203	2	0
Mitchell, Philadelphia	28	95	11	19	23	4	0	0	.200	2	0
Schmidt, Brooklyn	41	107	17	21	27	1	1	1	.196	5	3
Weimer, Chicago	35	107	10	21	25	4	0	0	.196	1	0
Cronin, New York	20	46	6	9	11	0	1	0	.196	2	2
Brown, St. Louis	26	77	4	15	19	2	1	0	.195	2	2
Nichols, St. Louis	33	120	13	23	25	2	0	0	.192	2	9
Willis, Boston	39	128	9	24	27	3	0	0	.188	2	0
Smith, Pittsburg	61	212	15	37	44	3	2	0	.175	9	2
Phillips, Cincinnati	16	57	5	10	10	0	0	0	.175	0	0
Evans, Brooklyn	15	29	0	5	5	0	0	0	.172	4	0
Leever, Pittsburg	36	115	11	19	21	0	1	0	.165	4	0
Hahn, Cincinnati	34	112	11	18	24	4	1	0	.161	4	1
Malarkey, Boston	32	87	12	14	20	2	2	0	.161	1	0
Miller, New York	15	31	1	5	7	2	0	0	.161	0	0
Currie, St. Louis, Chicago	28	59	2	9	11	0	1	0	.153	2	0
Taylor, L., New York	33	82	7	12	12	0	0	0	.146	6	0
Suthoff, Cincinnati	30	84	11	12	19	3	2	0	.143	2	1
Rhoades, St. Louis	18	50	4	7	7	0	0	0	.140	2	0
Lundgren, Chicago	27	61	6	7	7	0	0	0	.115	3	1
Pittinger, Boston	44	128	9	14	17	0	0	1	.109	3	0
Sparks, Philadelphia	28	92	7	10	12	2	0	0	.109	3	0
McFarland, St. Louis	28	74	3	8	9	1	0	0	.108	3	1
Garvin, Brooklyn	38	106	12	8	8	0	0	0	.075	5	0

*Kennedy having participated in but ten complete games, the batting championship of the National League for the season of 1903 is awarded to Wagner, of the Pittsburg club.

Wagner, besides being the champion batsman of the year, also is entitled to the honors for long-distance hitting. During the season his drives for more than a base were as follows: Doubles, 30; triples, 19; home runs, 5; total bases, 137. Following close on the heels of the Smoky City star comes Mertes, of New York, whose hits for more than a single were: Doubles, 32; triples, 14; home runs, 7; total bases, 134. Donlin, of Cincinnati, is third on the list, his long-range performances being apportioned as follows: Doubles, 25; triples, 18; home runs, 7; total bases, 132.

Beaumont made the greatest number of hits—209 in 141 games. Seymour is second, with 191 in 135 games, and Wagner third, with 182 in 129 games. The long-hit leaders were: Doubles, Clarke, Mertes and Steinfeldt, tied at 32 each; triples, Wagner, 19; home runs, Sheckard, 9.

Six men crossed the plate one hundred times or more during the season, Beaumont being the boss run-getter of the League, with 137 tallies to his credit. The other men were: Donlin, 110; Browne, 105; Slagle, 104; Strang, 101; Mertes, 100.

Sheckard and Chance are tied for the base-stealing honors, each having 67 stolen bases to his credit. Wagner and Strang are tied for second, with 46 apiece, and Mertes is third, with 45.

McGann leads in sacrifice hits, with 30; Gilbert is second, with 26, and Wolverton third, with 23.

FIELDING AVERAGES OF THE PLAYERS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE SEASON OF 1903.

(Official.)

FIRST BASEMEN.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Ryan, St. Louis	18	174	9	2	185	.989
McGann, New York	129	1,188	64	15	1,267	.988
Douglass, Philadelphia	97	902	51	15	968	.985
Doyle, Brooklyn	139	1,418	83	29	1,530	.981
Bransfield, Pittsburg	127	1,347	88	28	1,463	.981
Beckley, Cincinnati	119	1,127	78	30	1,235	.976
Tenney, Boston	122	1,145	93	33	1,271	.974
Barry, Philadelphia	30	291	13	8	312	.974
Chance, Chicago	121	1,204	68	36	1,308	.972
Hackett, St. Louis	89	947	40	28	1,015	.972
Nichols, St. Louis	25	276	3	8	287	.962

SECOND BASEMEN.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Magoon, Cincinnati	32	79	91	5	175	.971
Ritchey, Pittsburg	137	281	460	30	771	.961
Gleason, Philadelphia	102	236	280	22	538	.959
Bonner, Boston	24	64	68	6	138	.957
Lowe, Chicago	22	37	72	6	115	.948
Evers, Chicago	110	245	306	37	588	.937
Daly, Cincinnati	79	151	221	25	397	.937
Gilbert, New York	128	314	366	47	727	.935
Abbaticchio, Boston	116	314	325	45	686	.934
Burke, St. Louis	15	25	58	6	89	.933
Hallman, Philadelphia	22	45	65	8	118	.932
Jordan, Brooklyn	54	101	132	18	251	.928
Farrell, St. Louis	118	281	394	53	728	.927
Flood, Brooklyn	84	195	216	34	445	.924
Morrissey, Cincinnati	17	34	37	6	77	.922
Brashear, Philadelphia	18	29	39	7	85	.918
Dunn, New York	19	28	46	8	82	.902

THIRD BASEMEN.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Wolverton, Philadelphia	123	182	247	27	456	.941
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	104	159	212	25	396	.937
Greminger, Boston	140	217	300	36	553	.935
Dunn, New York	25	25	47	5	77	.935
Casey, Chicago	112	143	190	31	364	.915
Strang, Brooklyn	124	147	245	37	439	.914
Burke, St. Louis	93	139	199	33	371	.911
Lauder, New York	108	140	194	34	368	.908
Tinker, Chicago	19	17	38	6	61	.902
Brain, St. Louis	46	70	106	22	198	.889
Hallman, Philadelphia	19	13	25	5	43	.884
Leach, Pittsburg	127	178	292	65	535	.879
Jordan, Brooklyn	18	30	29	9	68	.868

OUTFIELDERS.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Gessler, Brooklyn	43	56	4	1	61	.984
Mertes, New York	137	265	24	8	297	.973
Dunleavy, St. Louis	38	58	11	2	71	.972
Jones, D., Chicago	130	249	14	8	271	.970
Dobbs, Chi. and B'klyn	126	278	12	9	299	.970
Barry, Philadelphia	107	211	14	7	232	.970
Bresnahan, New York	84	150	14	6	170	.965
Thomas, Philadelphia	130	318	19	13	350	.963
Clarke, Pittsburg	101	168	10	7	185	.962
Van Haltren, New York	75	136	3	6	145	.959
Carney, Boston	92	112	10	6	128	.953
Cooley, Boston	126	246	11	13	270	.952
Donovan, St. Louis	105	142	16	8	166	.952
Titus, Philadelphia	72	126	13	7	146	.952
Sheckard, Brooklyn	139	314	36	18	368	.951
Krueger, Pittsburg	28	48	7	3	58	.948
Beaumont, Pittsburg	141	258	15	15	288	.948
Kelley, Cincinnati	67	117	8	7	132	.947
McCarthy, Chicago	24	33	3	2	38	.947
Smoot, St. Louis	129	231	14	15	260	.942
Dexter, Boston	106	177	13	12	202	.941
Keister, Philadelphia	100	133	22	10	165	.939
Dolan, Cincinnati	93	107	11	8	126	.937
Slagle, Chicago	139	292	16	21	329	.936
Sebring, Pittsburg	124	208	20	18	246	.927
McCreedie, Brooklyn	56	68	6	6	80	.925
Harley, Chicago	103	162	18	15	195	.923
Browne, New York	141	212	13	20	245	.918
Seymour, Cincinnati	135	318	14	36	368	.902
Stanley, Boston	77	117	21	15	153	.902
Barclay, St. Louis	107	187	13	22	222	.901
Donlin, Cincinnati	118	209	15	25	249	.900
McCreery, Bk'lyn & Bost	61	106	6	13	125	.896

SHORTSTOPS.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Dahlen, Brooklyn	138	296	477	42	815	.948
Corcoran, Cincinnati	115	263	367	38	668	.943
Wagner, Pittsburg	111	303	397	50	750	.933
Babb, New York	113	238	343	56	637	.912
Brain, St. Louis	72	163	244	41	448	.908
Dunn, New York	27	47	80	13	140	.907
Bonner, Boston	22	40	48	9	97	.907
Hulswitt, Philadelphia	138	354	430	81	865	.906
Tinker, Chicago	107	229	362	61	652	.906
Williams, O., St. L. & Chi	78	154	249	43	440	.904
De Montreville, St. L.	15	27	46	8	81	.901
Krueger, Pittsburg	29	42	72	15	129	.884
Abbaticchio, Boston	17	45	42	13	100	.870
Aubrey, Boston	94	185	301	74	560	.868

PITCHERS.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Murphy, St. Louis	16	3	31	0	34	1000
Lundgren, Chicago	27	8	40	1	49	.980
Mathewson, New York	45	18	93	3	114	.974
Schmidt, Brooklyn	40	14	109	4	127	.969
Kennedy, Pittsburg	18	2	29	1	32	.969
Fraser, Philadelphia	31	14	70	3	87	.966
Reidy, Brooklyn	15	2	25	1	28	.964
Philippi, Pittsburg	36	11	65	3	79	.962
Willis, Boston	33	13	84	4	101	.960
Ewing, Cincinnati	29	12	80	4	96	.958
Leever, Pittsburg	36	12	76	4	92	.957
Brown, St. Louis	26	5	60	3	68	.956
Suthoff, Cincinnati	30	10	54	3	67	.955
Taylor, L., New York	33	10	62	4	76	.947
Taylor, J., Chicago	37	14	91	6	111	.946
Hahn, Cincinnati	34	26	67	7	100	.930
McFarland, St. Louis	28	5	75	6	86	.930
Poole, Cincinnati	25	3	62	5	70	.929
Cronin, New York	20	9	29	3	41	.927
Harper, Cincinnati	17	7	43	4	54	.926
Evans, Brooklyn	15	2	23	2	27	.926
Miller, New York	15	8	17	2	27	.926
Garvin, Brooklyn	38	7	117	11	135	.919
Duggleby, Philadelphia	36	13	80	9	102	.912
Currie, St. L. & Chicago	28	9	74	8	91	.912
Doheny, Pittsburg	27	17	86	10	113	.912
Jones, Brooklyn	38	13	75	9	97	.907
Phillips, Cincinnati	16	3	45	5	53	.906
Weimer, Chicago	35	20	66	9	95	.905
Sparks, Philadelphia	28	14	59	8	81	.901
Menefee, Chicago	20	13	56	8	77	.896
Malarkey, Boston	32	16	75	11	102	.892
McGinnity, New York	55	31	94	16	141	.887
Rhoades, St. Louis	17	2	29	4	35	.886
O'Neill, M. J., St. Louis	19	6	39	6	51	.882
Pittinger, Boston	44	14	84	15	113	.867
Wicker, St. L. & Chi	33	13	45	9	67	.866
Mitchell, Philadelphia	28	10	50	10	70	.857
Piatt, Boston	25	3	37	9	49	.816

CATCHERS.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed Balls.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Warner, New York	85	450	123	8	4	585	.979
Zimmer, Philadelphia	35	162	50	7	2	221	.959
Kling, Chicago	132	565	189	24	9	787	.958
Weaver, St. L. & Pitts.	31	135	44	5	3	187	.957
Kittredge, Boston	30	160	42	4	5	211	.957
Bowerman, New York	55	316	66	9	10	401	.953
Smith, Pittsburg	60	259	75	9	8	351	.952
Bergen, Cincinnati	58	251	85	7	10	353	.952
Ryan, St. Louis	47	168	65	7	5	245	.951
Jacklitsch, Brooklyn	53	201	71	7	7	286	.951
Phelps, Pittsburg	76	315	81	8	13	417	.950
O'Neill, J. J., St. L.	74	348	135	14	13	510	.947
Hearne, Brooklyn	17	69	27	4	2	102	.941
Peitz, Cincinnati	78	365	93	14	17	489	.937
Ritter, Brooklyn	74	309	80	25	2	416	.935
Moran, Boston	107	400	214	24	24	662	.927
Roth, Philadelphia	60	235	82	22	8	347	.914
Doolin, Philadelphia	51	186	82	17	10	295	.908

PITCHING RECORDS OF NATIONAL LEAGUE.—(Official.)

Player and Club.	Games P'ch'd In	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	Per Cent.	Player and Club.	Games P'ch'd In.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	Per Cent.
Willis, Boston	33	12	18	0	.400	Miller, New York	15	2	5	0	.286
Piatt, Boston	25	9	14	0	.390	Cronin, New York	20	6	4	1	.600
Malarkey, Boston	32	11	16	0	.408	Taylor, New York	33	13	13	0	.500
Pittenger, Boston	44	18	22	1	.450	McGinnity, New York	55	31	20	0	.608
Schmidt, Brooklyn	40	22	13	1	.629	Mathewson, New York	45	30	13	1	.698
Jones, Brooklyn	38	19	14	1	.567	Mitchell, Philadelphia	28	11	16	1	.408
Evans, Brooklyn	15	5	9	0	.357	Duggleby, Philadelphia	36	13	16	0	.448
Garvin, Brooklyn	38	15	18	0	.455	Fraser, Philadelphia	31	12	17	2	.414
Reidy, Brooklyn	15	6	7	1	.461	Sparks, Philadelphia	28	11	15	1	.423
Taylor, Chicago	37	21	14	0	.600	Leever, Pittsburg	36	25	7	1	.781
Lundgren, Chicago	27	11	9	0	.550	Kennedy, Pittsburg	18	9	6	0	.600
Menefee, Chicago	20	8	10	0	.444	Doheny, Pittsburg	27	16	8	0	.667
Weimer, Chicago	35	20	8	1	.714	Phillippe, Pittsburg	36	25	9	0	.735
Wicker, Chicago, St. L	33	20	9	0	.690	Murphy, St. Louis	16	4	8	0	.333
Phillips, Cincinnati	16	7	6	0	.538	O'Neill, St. Louis	19	4	13	0	.235
Hahn, Cincinnati	34	22	12	0	.647	Rhoades, St. Louis	17	5	8	0	.385
Poole, Cincinnati	25	7	13	1	.350	Brown, St. Louis	26	9	13	0	.409
Ewing, Cincinnati	29	14	13	1	.519	McFarland, St. Louis	28	9	19	0	.321
Sutthoff, Cincinnati	30	16	9	0	.640	Currie, St. L., Chicago	28	5	14	0	.263
Harper, Cincinnati	17	8	9	0	.470						

EXTRA INNING GAMES.

Among the many extra inning games that were played during the season of 1903 the struggle between Pittsburg and New York at Pittsburg in July can be put down as the most noteworthy. The teams battled for fourteen innings, putting up the fiercest sort of battle, Pittsburg losing in the end by a score of 6 to 3. The Champions had the New Yorkers shut out—3 to 0—up to the ninth inning, when McGraw's men made three runs. Down to the fourteenth inning they went on equal terms, when Doheny weakened and allowed three hits, which netted three runs and the game.

Two thirteen-inning games were played by National League teams during the season. The first occurred on July 13, when Brooklyn defeated Chicago by a score of 6 to 4. The other was on July 18, and Chicago again had part. In this game Boston was defeated by a score of 3 to 2. During the season there were four extra inning games that were not completed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES—(Official.)

Players.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Percentage.
Farrell, Boston	16	49	5	20	3	1	.408
Lajoie, Cleveland	125	480	89	165	12	23	.344
Crawford, Detroit	137	540	93	183	17	21	.339
Young, Boston	40	134	21	45	4	2	.336
Dougherty, Boston	139	590	105	193	8	35	.327
Keeler, New York	133	509	93	166	24	24	.326
Bradley, Cleveland	136	536	101	172	21	21	.321
Barrett, Detroit	136	504	94	162	21	24	.321
Hartsel, Athletics	96	378	64	119	6	15	.315
Davis, Athletics	107	420	77	129	7	21	.307
Elberfeld, New York	128	483	79	147	11	21	.304
Hickman, Cleveland	129	512	64	155	7	15	.303
Burkett, St. Louis	132	512	75	155	5	17	.303
Green, Chicago	133	500	64	151	13	28	.302
Orth, Washington	48	162	19	49	1	4	.302
Parent, Boston	137	552	82	166	12	24	.301
Pickering, Athletics	133	507	95	152	35	39	.300
Flick, Cleveland	140	513	81	154	12	24	.300
Collins, Boston	130	550	89	164	13	28	.298
Bay, Cleveland	140	580	94	172	22	43	.296
Seybold, Athletics	137	545	78	161	3	9	.295
C. Stahl, Boston	76	302	58	88	3	12	.291
Callahan, Chicago	113	440	47	128	9	26	.291
Heidrick, St. Louis	119	458	65	132	20	19	.288
Jones, Chicago	139	530	72	152	22	19	.287
Carr, Detroit	135	550	59	158	12	12	.287
Mullen, Detroit	41	126	11	36	3	1	.286
Lush, Detroit	119	417	72	119	29	12	.285
L. Cross, Athletics	137	555	59	157	8	15	.283
Clingman, Cleveland	21	64	10	18	1	2	.281
Anderson, St. Louis	138	548	64	154	4	16	.281
Freeman, Boston	141	570	74	159	10	9	.279
Wallace, St. Louis	135	500	64	139	8	9	.278
Ganzel, New York	129	465	59	129	13	12	.277
Hughes, Boston	33	105	14	29	1	0	.276
Conroy, New York	128	508	76	139	9	37	.275
Holmes, Chicago	104	412	62	113	21	36	.274
Murphy, Athletics	132	510	67	139	11	17	.272
Bemis, Cleveland	83	324	33	88	3	7	.272
Donovan, Detroit	38	118	11	31	10	4	.271
J. Stahl, Boston	30	93	14	25	0	1	.269
Dolan, Chicago	23	104	16	28	0	6	.269
Williams, New York	132	506	60	134	8	8	.265
Hill, St. Louis	85	308	31	81	14	2	.263
Schreck, Athletics	88	313	27	80	2	2	.256
Yeager, Detroit	109	402	36	103	12	9	.256
Courtney, Detroit	44	149	15	38	3	3	.255
Ferris, Boston	141	533	69	136	12	11	.255
McGuire, Detroit	70	245	15	62	1	3	.253
LaChance, Boston	141	530	57	133	19	20	.251
McFarland, New York	102	353	39	89	13	15	.251
Hemphill, St. Louis	104	375	36	94	8	14	.251
Powers, Athletics	73	240	21	60	10	2	.250
Ryan, Washington	115	440	41	110	15	9	.250
Drill, Washington	49	148	10	37	3	4	.250
Isbell, Chicago	138	540	53	134	20	24	.248
Selbach, Washington	140	533	69	132	11	19	.248
Coughlin, Washington	125	470	55	116	4	31	.247

AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES—Continued.

Players.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Percentage.
Gibson, Boston	23	61	7	15	4	1	.246
Clark, Chicago	15	65	5	16	0	3	.246
M. Cross, Athletics	137	470	41	115	13	31	.245
Tannehill, New York	37	108	18	26	1	1	.241
Hoffman, Athletics	63	250	27	60	4	7	.240
Clarke, Washington	125	460	36	110	7	13	.239
Howell, New York	36	97	13	23	3	1	.237
Davis, New York	101	364	53	86	22	10	.236
Hallman, Chicago	57	206	29	49	2	11	.235
Smith, Detroit	93	335	36	75	14	12	.233
Tannehill, Chicago	138	500	46	116	15	10	.232
Moran, Washington	96	356	39	82	7	9	.230
Friel, St. Louis	93	349	46	80	11	5	.229
Fultz, New York	78	282	41	64	14	34	.227
Slattery, Chicago	62	220	10	49	2	2	.223
Buelow, Detroit	61	184	23	41	13	6	.223
Martin, St. Louis	77	288	29	64	12	2	.222
McCormick, Washington	125	427	28	94	11	11	.220
Wilson, Washington	30	82	8	18	2	0	.220
Beville, New York	80	250	22	55	4	5	.220
Magoon, Chicago	94	334	33	73	13	6	.219
McFarland, Chicago	58	202	15	44	6	3	.218
Long, Detroit	92	320	27	69	13	17	.215
Sugden, St. Louis	72	239	18	51	12	3	.213
O'Brien, Boston	86	335	44	71	12	10	.212
Sullivan, Chicago	28	104	11	22	1	5	.212
Plank, Athletics	41	128	17	27	2	2	.211
Abbott, Cleveland	75	266	26	56	8	11	.211
Lee, Washington	67	228	16	48	4	3	.211
Thoney, Cleveland	32	124	12	26	1	7	.210
O'Connor, New York	64	210	12	43	5	2	.210
Robinson, Washington	101	367	41	77	3	14	.210
Kittridge, Washington	60	196	8	41	4	0	.209
White, Chicago	37	97	10	20	3	3	.206
Padden, St. Louis	29	90	7	18	1	5	.200
Kitson, Detroit	35	106	11	21	3	2	.198
Chesbro, New York	40	123	8	24	3	0	.195
Powell, St. Louis	37	113	6	22	3	0	.195
Criger, Boston	96	331	41	62	12	8	.193
Kahoe, St. Louis	73	249	25	48	4	1	.193
Joss, Cleveland	33	114	8	22	1	0	.192
Dunkle, Washington	28	73	3	14	0	0	.192
Carey, Washington	47	183	8	35	1	0	.191
Bender, Athletics	39	116	8	22	4	3	.190
Sudhoff, St. Louis	38	105	12	20	6	2	.190
Gochnaur, Cleveland	134	438	45	83	25	9	.189
Bernhard, Cleveland	20	64	8	12	0	0	.189
Hendricks, Washington	32	110	10	20	7	3	.182
Dineen, Boston	36	104	6	17	1	2	.163
Deering, New York	19	49	5	8	1	1	.163
Donahue, Cleveland	31	100	5	16	3	0	.160
Griffith, New York	25	68	5	10	2	1	.147
Siever, St. Louis	31	93	6	13	3	0	.140
Wright, St. Louis	23	65	9	10	0	0	.138
Flaherty, Chicago	40	103	7	14	4	5	.136
Patten, Washington	36	104	6	14	4	1	.135
Henley, Athletics	29	67	4	9	2	0	.134
Kissinger, Detroit	15	44	4	5	0	1	.114
Waddell, Athletics	39	115	4	13	4	1	.113

CLUB BATTING.

Clubs.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Detroit	4,509	572	1,233	160	138	.273
Boston	4,957	700	1,344	116	167	.271
Athletics	4,660	593	1,251	100	164	.269
Cleveland	4,757	639	1,271	142	182	.267
New York	4,493	572	1,141	140	171	.254
Chicago	4,705	525	1,185	114	186	.252
St. Louis	4,581	510	1,142	123	99	.249
Washington	4,571	433	1,060	89	130	.232

LONG HITS BY CLUBS.

Clubs.	Two-Base.	Three-Base.	Four-Base.	Total Ext. B.
Boston	215	112	47	954
Cleveland	217	95	29	835
Athletics	223	71	32	787
Detroit	149	91	12	619
Washington	166	69	17	617
St. Louis	167	92	11	594
New York	175	57	18	593
Chicago	160	49	16	531

INDIVIDUAL BATTERS.

Players.	Two-Base.	Three-Base.	Four Base.	Total Ext. B.
Freeman, Boston	37	20	13	183
Bradley, Cleveland	36	22	6	162
Hickman, Cleveland	30	13	11	143
Seybold, Athletics	41	7	8	135
Lajoie, Cleveland	38	11	6	133
Crawford, Detroit	23	22	4	128
Collins, Boston	31	15	5	127
Parent, Boston	31	15	4	123
Williams, New York	31	11	3	107
Anderson, St. Louis	35	9	2	105
Davis, Athletics	29	7	6	103
Murphy, Athletics	31	12	1	102
Hartsel, Athletics	18	15	5	101

BASE RUNNING.

Players.	Games.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Holmes, Chicago	104	36	.346
Bay, Cleveland	140	43	.307
Pickering, Athletics	133	39	.293
Conroy, New York	128	37	.289
Dolan, Chicago	23	6	.261
Dougherty, Boston	139	35	.252

FIELDING AVERAGES.

CATCHERS.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed Balls.	Per Cent.
Kittridge, Washington	60	228	80	3	3	.981
Bemis, Cleveland	75	314	75	4	6	.975
Sugden, St. Louis	65	311	80	6	4	.975
Criger, Boston	96	498	153	11	8	.972
O'Connor, New York	63	273	51	5	6	.967
Powers, Athletics	66	345	84	9	6	.966
Slattery, Chicago	56	243	46	4	8	.960
Drill, Washington	45	199	50	7	4	.958
Schreck, Athletics	57	235	71	9	6	.953
McFarland, Chicago	72	317	64	9	10	.953
Kahoe, St. Louis	59	253	69	14	4	.947
Buelow, Detroit	78	305	73	12	10	.945
Beville, New York	78	518	109	19	11	.954
Sullivan, Chicago	28	81	28	1	6	.940
Clarke, Washington	37	148	50	10	3	.939
Farrell, Boston	16	67	25	3	3	.939
McGuire, Detroit	69	322	70	14	12	.938
Abbott, Cleveland	72	349	94	16	17	.931
J. Stahl, Boston	29	101	25	5	6	.920

PITCHERS.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Howell, New York	27	9	60	0	1.000
Lee, Washington	21	13	53	0	1.000
Plank, Athletics	41	23	87	1	.991
Tannehill, New York	32	10	83	1	.989
Dineen, Boston	36	12	79	2	.978
Kissinger, Detroit	15	1	42	1	.977
Townsend, Washington	19	6	37	1	.977
Kitson, Detroit	30	8	68	2	.974
Wilson, Washington	29	11	59	2	.972
Bernhard, Cleveland	20	6	57	2	.969
White, Chicago	37	25	97	4	.968
Griffith, New York	25	6	54	2	.968
Owen, Chicago	26	13	71	3	.966
Chesbro, New York	40	11	103	4	.966
Sudhoff, St. Louis	38	16	96	4	.966
Wolfe, New York	20	6	44	2	.962
Winter, Boston	24	17	50	3	.957
Wright, St. Louis	23	5	59	3	.955
Sievers, St. Louis	31	16	91	5	.955
Henley, Athletics	29	8	52	3	.952
Patterson, Chicago	33	22	94	6	.951
Young, Boston	40	7	88	5	.950
Joss, Cleveland	32	13	116	7	.948
Deering, New York	19	5	30	2	.946
Gibson, Boston	23	12	56	4	.944
Moore, Cleveland	29	5	62	4	.944
Donahue, Cleveland	31	11	91	6	.944
Hughes, Boston	33	7	55	4	.939
Donovan, Detroit	35	24	67	6	.938
Mullen, Detroit	40	37	109	10	.936
Bender, Athletics	36	15	80	8	.932
Patten, Washington	36	14	95	8	.932
Flaherty, Chicago	40	23	112	10	.931
Orth, Washington	36	17	88	9	.921
Powell, St. Louis	37	7	80	8	.916
Waddell, Athletics	39	16	81	9	.915
Dunkle, Washington	26	5	41	7	.868

FIRST BASEMEN.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Anderson, St. Louis	133	1,440	86	19	.988
LaChance, Boston	141	1,485	58	21	.987
Ganzel, New York	129	1,362	95	19	.987
Clarke, Washington	88	866	44	13	.986
Isbell, Chicago	118	1,206	84	20	.985
Carr, Detroit	135	1,285	108	27	.981
Hickman, Cleveland	123	1,301	64	35	.975
Davis, Athletics	105	859	74	30	.969
Seybold, Athletics	17	165	9	7	.961

SECOND BASEMEN.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Long, Detroit	33	77	99	5	.972
McCormick, Washington	93	190	291	17	.966
Williams, New York	132	257	421	28	.960
Lajoie, Cleveland	123	352	416	34	.958
Padden, St. Louis	29	56	95	7	.956
Ferris, Boston	137	309	446	37	.953
Murphy, Athletics	133	239	356	32	.944
Magoon, Chicago	94	189	265	30	.938
Friel, St. Louis	64	109	178	24	.922
Robinson, Washington	45	81	150	22	.913
Martin, St. Louis	21	40	62	11	.903

THIRD BASEMEN.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent
L. Cross, Athletics	137	154	232	18	.953
Coughlin, Washington	121	174	226	22	.948
Collins, Boston	130	177	263	24	.948
Bradley, Cleveland	136	150	297	31	.935
Yeager, Detroit	107	126	180	25	.924
Conroy, New York	126	163	236	33	.924
Hill, St. Louis	85	110	164	23	.923
McCormick, St. Louis	28	29	54	7	.922
Callahan, Chicago	102	115	209	39	.893
Friel, St. Louis	24	21	61	12	.873
Clark, Chicago	15	11	39	6	.872
Isbell, Chicago	19	25	48	11	.869

SHORTSTOPS.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Moran, Washington	96	213	306	28	.948
M. Cross, Athletics	137	303	396	46	.938
Parent, Boston	137	293	455	52	.935
Wallace, St. Louis	135	289	482	61	.927
Elberfeld, New York	127	300	427	58	.926
Tannehill, Chicago	138	292	463	70	.915
Long, Detroit	59	140	163	40	.883
Gochnaur, Cleveland	134	227	423	86	.883
Robinson, Washington	24	47	86	19	.878

OUTFIELDERS.

Players.	Games.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Jones, Chicago	137	334	13	6	.982
Ryan, Washington	115	290	10	6	.980
O'Brien, Boston	71	124	9	3	.978
McCarthy, Cleveland	108	178	10	6	.969
Robinson, Washington	29	50	8	2	.967
Seybold, Athletics	120	181	9	7	.965
Hartsel, Athletics	96	141	6	6	.961
Barrett, Detroit	136	302	20	13	.961
Lush, Detroit	103	229	17	10	.961
Hamphill, St. Louis	104	157	14	7	.961
Pickering, Athletics	133	277	16	13	.958
Hoffman, Athletics	62	112	3	5	.958
Martin, St. Louis	43	62	6	3	.958
Crawford, Detroit	137	228	17	11	.957
Selbach, Washington	140	249	10	12	.956
Dougherty, Boston	139	258	19	13	.955
Heidrick, St. Louis	119	256	17	13	.955
Stahl, Boston	76	137	8	7	.954
Bay, Cleveland	140	294	11	15	.953
Flick, Cleveland	140	211	14	11	.953
Burkett, St. Louis	132	230	10	13	.948
Holmes, Chicago	96	178	19	11	.947
Hallman, Chicago	57	112	6	7	.944
Keeler, New York	129	171	12	11	.943
Freeman, Boston	141	194	12	14	.936
Thoney, Cleveland	25	53	5	4	.935
McFarland, New York	102	200	10	15	.933
Green, Chicago	133	215	14	17	.931
Lee, Washington	46	101	6	8	.930
Fultz, New York	78	158	12	14	.924
Hendricks, Washington	32	38	4	3	.923
Davis, New York	101	172	11	17	.915

CLUB FIELDING.

Clubs.	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed Balls.	Per Cent
Boston	3,775	1,855	221	21	.950
Washington	3,572	1,834	230	10	.958
Athletics	3,517	1,632	221	17	.954
St. Louis	3,648	1,833	249	15	.954
New York	3,512	1,764	246	23	.951
Chicago	3,644	1,803	267	20	.950
Cleveland	3,697	1,895	281	23	.948
Detroit	3,585	1,726	279	20	.947

Double plays—Athletic, 73; Boston, 88; Chicago, 83; Cleveland, 86; Detroit, 76; New York, 92; St. Louis, 92; Washington, 88.

Triple plays—Boston, 1; New York, 1; St. Louis, 1.

PITCHING RECORDS.

Pitchers.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Pitchers.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Fairbanks, Athletics	1	0	1.000	Owen, Chicago	9	11	.450
Bliss, New York	1	0	1.000	Killian, Cleveland	3	4	.429
Putman, New York	1	0	1.000	Wolfe, New York	6	8	.429
Terry, St. Louis	1	0	1.000	Lee, Washington	8	11	.421
Stovall, Cleveland	4	1	.800	Dunkle, Washington	9	13	.409
Hughes, Boston	21	6	.778	Rhoades, Cleveland	2	3	.400
Bernhard, Cleveland	14	4	.778	Dorner, Cleveland	4	7	.363
Young, Boston	28	10	.737	Patten, Washington	12	22	.353
Moore, Cleveland	19	8	.704	Callahan, Chicago	1	2	.333
Plank, Athletics	25	15	.625	Altrock, Chicago	3	6	.333
Dineen, Boston	20	12	.625	Pearson, Cleveland	1	2	.333
Mullen, Detroit	21	14	.600	Glendon, Cleveland	1	2	.333
Scopec, Detroit	3	2	.600	Eason, Detroit	2	4	.333
Sudhoff, St. Louis	21	14	.600	Kissinger, Detroit	5	10	.333
Griffith, New York	14	10	.583	Orth, Washington	10	22	.316
Joss, Cleveland	18	13	.581	Wright, St. Louis	6	14	.300
Waddell, Athletics	22	16	.579	Wilson, Washington	7	19	.269
Chesbro, New York	22	16	.579	Pelty, St. Louis	1	3	.250
Gibson, Boston	12	10	.545	Flaherty, Chicago	8	25	.242
White, Chicago	19	16	.543	Reidy, St. Louis	1	4	.200
Howell, New York	8	7	.533	Evans, St. Louis	1	5	.167
Bender, Athletics	17	15	.531	Townsend, Washington	1	11	.083
Tannehill, New York	15	14	.517	Coakley, Athletics	0	3	....
Donovan, Detroit	17	16	.515	Walker, Cleveland	0	1	....
Henley, Athletics	10	10	.500	Jones, Detroit	0	2	....
Patterson, Chicago	15	15	.500	Yeager, Detroit	0	1	....
Donahue, Cleveland	15	16	.484	Kane, Detroit	0	2	....
Kitson, Detroit	15	16	.484	Wiltoe, New York	0	3	....
Deering, New York	6	7	.462	Adkins, New York	0	1	....
Siever, St. Louis	12	14	.462	Morgan, St. Louis	0	2	....
Powell, St. Louis	16	19	.457				

The following table gives the pennant winners from 1876 to 1903, inclusive:

Year.	Champions.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Year.	Champions.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788	1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1877	Boston	31	17	.648	1891	Boston	87	51	.630
1878	Boston	41	19	.707	1892	Boston	102	48	.680
1879	Providence	55	23	.705	1893	Boston	86	44	.662
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695
1881	Chicago	55	28	.667	1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	1897	Boston	93	39	.705
1884	Providence	84	28	.750	1898	Boston	102	47	.685
1885	Chicago	87	25	.770	1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725	1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637	1901	Pittsburg	90	49	.647
1888	New York	84	47	.641	1902	Pittsburg	103	36	.741
1889	New York	83	43	.659	1903	Pittsburg	91	49	.650

TAIL-ENDERS OF THE LEAGUE.

The following table shows the clubs occupying second place and those that were the tail-enders from 1876 to 1903:

	W.	L.	P.C.
1876.			
2—Hartford	47	21	.691
8—Cincinnati	9	56	.135
1877.			
2—Louisville	28	20	.583
6—Cincinnati	15	42	.263
1878.			
2—Cincinnati	37	23	.617
6—Milwaukee	15	45	.250
1879.			
2—Boston	49	29	.628
8—Syracuse	15	27	.357
1880.			
2—Providence	52	32	.619
8—Cincinnati	21	59	.263
1881.			
2—Providence	47	37	.559
8—Worcester	32	50	.390
1882.			
2—Providence	52	32	.619
8—Worcester	18	66	.214
1883.			
2—Chicago	59	39	.602
8—Philadel'a	17	81	.173
1884.			
2—Boston	73	38	.658
8—Detroit	28	84	.250
1885.			
2—New York	85	27	.758
8—St. Louis	36	72	.333
1886.			
2—Detroit	87	36	.707
8—Washing'n	28	92	.233
1887.			
2—Philadel'a	75	48	.610
8—Indianap's	37	89	.294
1888.			
2—Chicago	77	58	.578
8—Washing'n	48	86	.358
1889.			
2—Boston	83	45	.648
8—Washing'n	41	83	.331
1890.			
2—Chicago	83	53	.610
8—Pittsburg	23	114	.168
1891.			
2—Chicago	82	53	.607
8—Pittsburg	55	80	.407
1892.			
2—Cleveland	93	54	.624
12—Baltimore	46	101	.313
1893.			
2—Pittsburg	81	48	.628
12—Washing'n	40	89	.310
1894.			
2—New York	88	44	.667
12—Louisville	39	94	.277
1895			
2—Cleveland	84	46	.646
12—Louisville	39	96	.267
1896.			
2—Cleveland	80	48	.625
12—Louisville	38	92	.290
1897.			
2—Baltimore	90	40	.692
12—St. Louis	29	102	.229
1898.			
2—Baltimore	96	53	.644
12—St Louis	39	111	.260
1899.			
2—Boston	95	57	.624
12—Cleveland	20	134	.129
1900.			
2—Pittsburg	79	60	.578
8—New York	60	78	.435
1901.			
2—Philadel'a	83	57	.593
8—Cincinnati	52	87	.374
1902.			
2—Brooklyn	75	63	.543
8—New York	48	88	.353
1903.			
2—New York	84	55	.604
8—St. Louis	43	94	.314

TWO LEAGUES COMPARED.

In comparing the work of the two big leagues it will be seen that the National far and away excelled the American in batting and base-running. In fielding, however, the American was much superior.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	At Bat.	Hits.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Runs.
Pittsburg	4,981	1,423	3,794	1,880	297	779
New York	4,727	1,236	3,775	1,700	257	701
Chicago	3,741	1,320	3,740	1,777	321	683
Cincinnati	4,831	1,394	3,665	1,798	308	753
Brooklyn	4,508	1,184	3,648	1,775	284	648
Boston	4,647	1,115	3,607	1,794	339	564
Philadelphia	4,785	1,281	3,591	1,729	293	592
St. Louis	4,642	1,150	3,591	1,947	360	495
Totals	36,862	10,103	29,401	14,400	2,459	5,215

League batting averages, .274; fielding averages, .947.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	At Bat.	Hits.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Runs.
Boston	4,904	1,352	3,684	1,818	229	734
Philadelphia	4,672	1,235	3,625	1,585	235	577
Cleveland	4,791	1,258	3,756	1,898	302	632
New York	4,568	1,133	3,565	1,773	248	560
Detroit	4,563	1,224	3,694	1,681	286	560
St. Louis	4,630	1,116	3,744	1,783	257	595
Chicago	4,682	1,137	3,753	1,754	288	520
Washington	4,604	1,071	3,556	1,775	260	430
Totals	37,414	9,526	29,877	14,067	2,105	4,508

League batting average, .255; fielding average, .954.

BOSTONS WON WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the post-season series of games between the Bostons, champions of the American League, and the Pittsburgs, leaders in the race for the National League pennant, for the world's championship, the Bostons won out, five games to three. The Pittsburgs gained a lead of three victories to one in the first four games, but owing to weakness in their pitching department the National League champions failed to retain their advantage and were defeated in the last four games. Philippi won three games for the Pittsburgs.

The entire series was played grandly, cleanly, squarely and without friction. Boston is fairly entitled to all the honors due the champion team of the entire baseball world, and Pittsburg deserves credit for the fine battle it made in face of adverse conditions.

The attendance at the four games in Boston was 51,913. Pittsburg turned out 48,516 at the four games played there, a total of 100,429.

RECORD OF GAMES.

Teams.	Runs.	Hits.	Errors.
Oct. 1—Pittsburg	7	12	2
Boston	3	6	4
Oct. 2—Boston	3	6	0
Pittsburg	0	3	3
Oct. 3—Pittsburg	4	7	1
Boston	2	4	1
Oct. 6—Pittsburg	5	12	1
Boston	4	8	1
Oct. 7—Boston	11	14	2
Pittsburg	2	6	4
Oct. 8—Boston	6	10	1
Pittsburg	3	10	3
Oct. 10—Boston	7	11	4
Pittsburg	3	10	3
Oct. 12—Boston	3	9	0
Pittsburg	0	3	2
Totals—Boston	39	70	13
Pittsburg	24	63	19

STANDING.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	5	3	.625
Pittsburg	3	5	.375

THE PLAYERS' AVERAGES.

Following are the batting and fielding averages of the players of the two teams in the series:

BOSTON.

Players.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Average.	Two-base Hits.	Three-base Hits.	Home Runs.	Stolen Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Total Bases.	Extra Bases.
Stahl	8	33	6	10	.303	1	3	0	2	0	18	7
Ferris	8	31	3	9	.290	0	1	0	0	1	11	2
Freeman	8	32	6	9	.281	0	3	0	0	0	15	3
Parent	8	32	8	9	.281	0	3	0	0	0	15	6
Collins	8	36	5	9	.266	0	3	0	3	0	15	6
Dineen	4	12	1	3	.250	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
Dougherty	8	34	3	8	.235	0	2	2	0	0	18	10
Criger	8	26	1	6	.231	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
La Chance	8	29	5	6	.207	2	1	0	0	0	8	4
Young	4	15	1	2	.144	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Farrell	2	2	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Brien	2	2	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes	1	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	284	39	71	.280	4	16	2	5	2	107	42

PITTSBURG.

Kennedy	1	2	0	1	.500	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Sebring	8	30	3	11	.366	0	1	1	0	0	16	5
Leach	8	33	3	9	.272	0	4	0	2	1	17	8
Beaumont	8	34	6	9	.265	0	1	0	2	0	11	2
Clarke	8	34	3	9	.265	2	1	0	1	0	15	4
Phelps	7	26	1	6	.233	2	0	0	0	1	8	2
Philippi	5	18	1	4	.222	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Wagner	8	28	2	6	.214	1	0	0	3	0	7	1
Bransfield	8	29	3	6	.206	0	2	0	0	0	10	4
Ritchey	8	27	2	4	.148	1	0	0	1	0	5	1
Leever	2	4	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith	1	3	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veil	1	2	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson	1	1	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	271	24	65	.232	7	9	1	9	2	95	28

FIELDING AVERAGES.

BOSTON.

Players.	Games.	Put-outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Average.
Stahl	8	14	1	0	15	1000
Freeman	8	8	0	0	8	1000
Dineen	4	1	9	0	10	1000
La Chance	8	79	3	1	83	.987
Ferris	8	17	19	2	38	.977
Parent	8	18	31	2	51	.961
Collins	8	7	23	2	32	.952
Criger	8	46	8	3	57	.947
Dougherty	8	15	3	1	29	.947
Young	4	0	7	1	8	.875
Farrell	2	0	0	0	0	.000
O'Brien	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Hughes	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals	8	305	104	12	421	.917

PITTSBURG.

Kennedy	1	0	1	0	2	1000
Sebring	8	13	1	0	14	1000
Beaumont	8	22	0	0	22	1000
Ritchey	8	20	27	0	49	1000
Leever	8	0	1	0	1	1000
Thompson	1	0	1	0	1	1000
Bransfield	8	80	6	2	88	.960
Clarke	8	17	0	1	18	.944
Philippi	5	2	9	1	12	.915
Phelps	7	33	7	2	42	.920
Wagner	8	13	27	6	46	.860
Leach	8	5	16	4	25	.840
Smith	1	2	1	1	4	.750
Totals	8	217	127	17	361	.962

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City won the twelfth consecutive campaign of the Eastern League, which began April 30 and ended September 26. Jersey City and Buffalo were the only real contenders from the start. The winners distinguish themselves by two remarkable runs of consecutive victories—sixteen straight at the start of the season and twenty-four straight toward the end of the season. Buffalo made a game fight and looked like a winner for a time.

Clubs.	Buffalo.	Baltimore.	Jersey City.	Newark.	Providence.	Rochester.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Games Won.
Buffalo		9	6	12	14	12	9	17	79
Baltimore	8		13	9	15	15	10	10	80
Jersey City	10	14		13	17	15	6	17	92
Newark	6	10	6		12	15	8	15	71
Providence	4	4	2	9		10	7	10	46
Rochester	4	8	3	4	9		1	10	34
Toronto	10	8	10	10	12	18		16	84
Montreal	1	6	2	7	7	9	5		37
Games lost	43	54	42	64	86	94	46	95	

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Jersey City	92	42	.687	Newark	72	64	.529
Buffalo	79	43	.648	Providence	46	86	.348
Toronto	84	46	.646	Montreal	37	95	.280
Baltimore	80	54	.597	Rochester	34	94	.266

The following were the leading batters of the Eastern League. Twenty-one finished in the .300 class.

Names.	A. B.	B. H.	P. C.
McCormick, Jersey City	468	174	.372
Bruce, Toronto	335	120	.358
McIntyre, Buffalo	447	153	.342
Hayden, Baltimore	500	167	.334
Jones, Baltimore	505	168	.333
Gettman, Buffalo	359	118	.329
Castro, Baltimore	454	149	.328
McAleese, Baltimore	157	51	.325
McCredie, Baltimore	277	88	.318
White, Toronto	482	153	.317
Jennings, Baltimore	128	38	.317
Clancy, Montreal	440	139	.316
Kelly, Baltimore	372	117	.315
Lepine, Rochester	442	139	.314
Halligan, Jersey City	432	135	.313
Atherton, Buffalo	426	132	.310
Cassidy, Jersey City	459	142	.309
Hemming, Montreal	149	46	.308
Gray, Montreal	225	69	.307
Hartman, Buffalo	434	133	.307
Grimshaw, Buffalo	367	110	.300

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The American Association finished its second campaign with St. Paul as its champion team. The season began April 22 and ended September 21. For the first half of the season the pace was fast and furious, Kansas City, Milwaukee and Indianapolis alternating in the lead until July 29, when St. Paul surged to the front and was never again headed.

Clubs.	Columbus.	Indianapolis.	Kansas City.	Louisville.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.	Toledo.	Games Won.
Columbus		9	10	4	8	11	8	6	56
Indianapolis	13		9	13	10	15	5	15	80
Kansas City	10	10		5	8	15	7	14	69
Louisville	16	7	15		13	13	8	15	87
Milwaukee	12	13	12	7		13	8	15	80
Minneapolis	9	5	5	6	7		6	13	51
St. Paul	12	15	9	12	11	14		15	88
Toledo	15	5	6	6	5	8	4		49
Games lost	87	64	66	53	62	89	46	93	

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
St. Paul	88	46	.657	Kansas City	69	66	.511
Louisville	87	53	.621	Columbus	56	87	.392
Milwaukee	80	62	.563	Minneapolis	51	89	.364
Indianapolis	80	64	.556	Toledo	49	93	.345

WESTERN LEAGUE.

The Western League season, which began April 28 and was scheduled to end September 27, came to an abrupt close September 17, President Sexton officially declaring the season ended owing to inclement weather. The race was a poor one from start to finish, Milwaukee and Colorado Springs far outclassing the other teams. Milwaukee won with something to spare.

Clubs.	Col. Springs.	Denver.	Des Moines.	Kansas City.	Milwaukee.	Omaha.	Peoria.	St. Joseph.	Games Won.
Colorado Springs		13	10	12	9	13	11	8	77
Denver	7		12	7	5	11	10	9	61
Des Moines	8	6		9	5	8	11	8	55
Kansas City	8	12	10		6	9	10	10	65
Milwaukee	8	14	15	8		15	12	11	83
Omaha	4	8	12	7	5		6	7	49
Peoria	8	7	9	8	8	11		6	57
St. Joseph	9	10	8	10	5	11	9		62
Games lost	52	70	76	61	43	79	69	59	

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Milwaukee	83	43	.659	Denver	61	70	.466
Col. Springs	77	52	.597	Peoria	57	69	.452
Kansas City	65	61	.516	Des Moines	55	76	.420
St. Joseph	62	59	.512	Omaha	49	79	.383

CONNECTICUT VALLEY LEAGUE.

The Connecticut Valley League season began May 7 and ended September 12, with Holyoke, the new club, in the van. The pennant winner, by splendidly consistent work from about the middle of the season until its close, gained the lead and maintained it.

Clubs.	Bridgeport.	Hartford.	Meriden.	New Haven.	New London.	Norwich.	Springfield.	Holyoke.	Games Won.
Bridgeport		15	8	11	8	6	8	3	59
Hartford	2		1	6	6	5	7	3	30
Meriden	7	14		10	8	8	9	6	62
New Haven	4	11	5		7	8	8	9	52
New London	7	9	8	10		7	9	7	57
Norwich	8	10	7	8	9		10	5	57
Springfield	8	9	3	6	5	6		4	41
Holyoke	11	9	10	6	9	8	13		66
Games lost	47	77	42	57	52	48	64	37	

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Holyoke	66	37	.641	New London	57	52	.523
Meriden	62	42	.596	New Haven	52	57	.477
Bridgeport	59	47	.557	Springfield	41	64	.390
Norwich	57	48	.543	Hartford	30	77	.280

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Lowell won the New England League championship, the campaign beginning May 1 and ending September 12. The battle was hard fought from the start, the chief contenders in the furious fight being Lowell, Nashua, Concord and Manchester. The interest was kept up until the very last.

Clubs.	Concord.	New Bedford.	Fall River.	Haverhill.	Lawrence.	Lowell.	Manchester.	Nashua.	Games Won.
Concord		10	9	13	10	9	6	6	63
New Bedford	5		7	12	7	4	5	6	46
Fall River	7	9		11	8	5	10	7	57
Haverhill	4	2	5		7	3	1	4	26
Lawrence	5	8	8	9		6	5	7	48
Lowell	7	12	11	13	11		9	9	72
Manchester	9	11	7	15	10	7		7	66
Nashua	10	11	9	13	9	7	9		68
Games lost	47	63	56	86	62	41	45	46	

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Lowell	72	41	.637	Fall River	57	56	.504
Nashua	68	46	.596	Lawrence	48	62	.436
Manchester	66	46	.595	New Bedford	46	63	.422
Concord	63	47	.573	Haverhill	26	86	.232

The following players batted over .300 in the New England League during the season of 1903:

Players and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Baselits.	Per Cent
Hamilton, Haverhill	37	132	37	60	.446
Titus, Concord	30	123	33	50	.407
Burbage, Fall River-Lowell	29	87	10	30	.345
Greene, Concord	29	86	11	29	.337
Iott, Fall River	100	401	70	127	.317
Swander, Manchester	114	446	79	140	.314
Demont, Lowell-Haverhill	41	160	17	51	.313
Jordan, Nashua	105	394	65	120	.305
Hickey, Lowell	81	302	52	92	.305
Daum, Nashua	77	274	25	83	.303
McLean, Nashua	81	331	34	100	.302

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

The Southern League season began April 25 and ended September 20. Memphis won after one of the hardest-fought and most sensational races in the history of the game. From the very start it was a splendid battle. Each team surged to the front at times, and it was not until the very last day of the campaign that Memphis was able to beat out Little Rock by a nose.

Clubs.	Atlanta.	Birmingham.	Montgomery.	Little Rock.	Memphis.	Nashville.	New Orleans.	Shreveport.	Games Won.
Atlanta		9	9	6	10	8	10	7	59
Birmingham	8		9	8	8	7	9	8	57
Montgomery	9	8		4	4	10	8	10	53
Little Rock	11	9	12		8	10	11	9	70
Memphis	7	10	14	9		12	12	9	73
Nashville	8	10	7	8	6		13	8	60
New Orleans	6	8	8	7	7	5		7	48
Shreveport	10	10	8	9	9	10	11		67
Games lost	59	64	67	51	52	62	74	58	

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Memphis	73	52	.584	Nashville	60	62	.492
Little Rock	70	51	.579	Birmingham	57	64	.471
Shreveport	67	58	.536	Montgomery	53	67	.442
Atlanta	59	59	.500	New Orleans	48	74	.393

The leading batters of the Southern League were as follows:

	Games.	A. B.	R.	1B.	P. C.
Meekin, M.	8	20	4	10	.500
Hill,	91	358	99	149	.416
Rabb, M.	15	41	6	17	.412
Abbatticchio, N.	101	400	96	147	.367
Hulseman, S.	100	423	69	153	.361
Weaver, B.	6	22	3	8	.359
King, At.	62	254	42	90	.354
Geddig, S.	5	17	2	6	.352
Pabst, At.	6	22	3	8	.350
Winters, At.	116	436	77	146	.334
McCann, L. R.	103	411	69	135	.328
Delehanty, L. R.	101	356	82	125	.323
Taylor, At.	99	421	62	138	.327
Baker, At.	37	104	24	34	.326
Stanley, N. O.	117	457	86	145	.317
Crozier, L. R.	99	376	84	118	.314
Valdois, M., At.	19	74	5	23	.310
Dowie, B.	31	118	11	36	.309
Hoffmeister	89	329	45	101	.306
Montgomery, S., N. O.	24	95	26	29	.305
Longley, A. B., C.	35	109	12	33	.303
Miller, O.	57	218	32	66	.302
Norcum, N. O., S.	106	405	90	122	.301

PACIFIC NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The season of the Pacific National League started April 14 and ended October 8. The race started with eight clubs, but four were left by the wayside. The following is the standing of the four clubs remaining at the finish:

Club.	W.	L.	P. C.	Club.	W.	L.	P. C.
Butte	85	62	.578	Seattle	78	71	.523
Spokane	82	68	.547	Salt Lake	35	49	.417

The following players batted .300 or over in the Pacific National League during the season of 1903:

Players and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Baseh'ts	Batting Average.
Hulseman, Spokane	98	408	89	160	.392
Hannivan, Tacoma-Seattle	39	157	32	58	.369
A. Hillebrand, Los Angeles	34	147	26	53	.360
Parrott, Portland-Salt Lake	87	361	53	129	.357
Roach, Butte	44	149	27	53	.355
Smith, Butte	38	148	23	52	.351
Marshall, San Francisco	111	469	102	161	.343
Klopf, Spokane	128	459	91	184	.335
Walters, Los Angeles	70	304	63	101	.332
Householder, Los Angeles	64	271	26	88	.324
Durrett, Spokane	114	460	73	149	.323
H. Hillebrand, Los Angeles	56	210	39	68	.323
Donahue, Portland-Salt Lake	140	597	114	192	.321
Freeman, Seattle	141	533	82	171	.320
Gannon, Los Angeles	98	403	71	129	.320
Tozier, Salt Lake	22	75	11	24	.320
Nordyke, Spokane	131	497	109	158	.317
Ward, Butte	126	494	97	157	.317
Wilmot, Butte	97	379	77	120	.316
Burns, San Francisco	111	437	75	136	.311
Dunn, Helena	51	186	23	58	.311
Brown, Helena-Seattle	21	77	10	24	.311
Carrisch, Helena	103	402	62	128	.310
Larocque, Butte	107	437	88	134	.306
Sears, Los Angeles	33	137	30	42	.306
Weed, San Fran.-Spo.-Salt L.	128	497	66	152	.305
Shaffer, Butte	119	484	82	148	.305
Hanley, Portland-Salt Lake	139	562	73	171	.304
T. Kelly, Butte-Salt Lake	30	102	21	31	.303
Rockenfield, Tacoma-Seattle	134	510	92	154	.301
Treadway, Seattle	117	446	71	134	.300

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Winnipeg won the Northern League championship, although Grand Forks made a good fight. The other clubs were outclassed.

Clubs.	Winnipeg.	Grand Forks.	Crookston.	Fargo.	Duluth.	Superior.	Games Won.
Winnipeg		13	12	16	11	13	65
Grand Forks	6		10	15	11	15	57
Crookston	5	10		12	12	16	55
Fargo	4	5	8		9	10	56
Duluth	7	7	7	11		9	41
Superior	6	1	4	7	8		26
Games lost	28	36	41	61	51	63	

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Winnipeg	65	28	.699	Duluth	41	51	.446
Grand Forks	57	36	.613	Fargo	36	61	.371
Crookston	55	41	.573	Superior	26	63	.292

MISSOURI VALLEY LEAGUE.

The standing of the clubs on September 27, the close of the second series, follows. The deciding series was not played:

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Sedalia	51	18	.739	Joplin	36	34	.510
Springfield	38	30	.558	Fort Scott	30	39	.435
Iola	38	31	.551	Pittsburg	13	54	.194

SOUTH SIDE LEAGUE, Long Island.

The Hempstead club won the championship of the South Side League, of Long Island, after a close and interesting race.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Hempstead	11	7	.611	Freeport	9	10	.474
R'kville C'nter	11	9	.550	Cedarhurst	7	12	.368

COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

There was a close race between the Baton Rouge and Vicksburg clubs. The others trailed far behind.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Baton Rouge	74	41	.644	Pine Bluff	55	61	.474
Vicksburg	70	46	.603	Greenville	56	64	.467
Natchez	59	60	.496	Monroe	37	75	.330

The ten leading batters of the Cotton States League were as follows:

Players.	A. B.	B. H.	P. C.
Shelton, Pine Bluff	50	22	.440
Smith, Greenville	426	131	.308
Persons, Baton Rouge	56	17	.304
Frost, Natchez	476	142	.298
Kelly, Greenville	189	56	.296
Gettinger, Natchez	442	129	.292
Murphy, Baton Rouge	430	125	.291
Gallace, Greenville	49	14	.290
Longley, Pine Bluff	470	134	.285
Pender, Baton Rouge	454	129	.284

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

Owing to many disputed and postponed games, the Board of Directors of this league declared the following to be the official standing of the clubs:

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Schenectady	82	49	.625	Utica	61	62	.495
Troy	70	49	.598	Ilion	52	72	.425
Syracuse	79	53	.598	Binghamton	50	72	.409
Albany	63	61	.508	A., J. & G.	41	82	.333

INDIVIDUAL BATTING FEATS.

Splendid batting was accomplished by various players of the National League at one time or the other during the past season. The greatest batting feat of the year was accomplished by Mike Donlin, of the Cincinnati team, on the Queen City grounds, September 22. In two games against Philadelphia Donlin went to the bat seven times and made six hits. Four of the drives were good for three bases and were made in succession. May 28 Doyle, of Brooklyn, made four hits out of four times up, including a single, double and two triples. May 7 Clarke, of Pittsburg, made a single, double, triple and a home run out of four times to the bat. July 16 Beaumont, of Pittsburg, made a great record with a single, triple and two home runs out of five times up. Leach, of Pittsburg, as late as September 23 made Taylor, of New York, suffer to the extent of five hits out of as many times to the batters' box, including three singles, triple and a home run. Donlin, of Cincinnati, Ritchey and Leach, of Pittsburg, are the only players in the National League who made five hits in a single game out of as many efforts to do business with opposing pitchers.

WONDERFUL TRIPLE PLAYS.

Four times during the National League battles of 1903 were three men put out with the rapidity of a streak of lightning. The first flash took place at Brooklyn May 19, where Beckley and Corcoran, of the Reds, retired the side in less time than it takes to tell. With Strang on second and Sheckard on first Dobbs smashed a corker toward right field. Beckley jumped up and got his hands on the ball, caught it as it was falling and stepped on first. Turning, he sent the sphere to Corcoran at second. The throw was short, but Corcoran got it an inch from the ground, and, with his face buried in the dust, his feet planted squarely against the bag, the first triple play of the year was completed.

Cincinnati figured in the second massacre at Cincinnati June 10, where New York was made to suffer in the twinkling of an eye. With McGann on second and Mertes on first, Babb attempted to sacrifice. His effort resulted in a short, low fly, which Magoon, who was covering third, captured on a run toward the plate. McGann and Mertes had started at the crack of the bat, and Magoon shot the ball to Kelly at first base, settling Mertes, who, in turn, fired the leather to Morrissey at second.

July 1 St. Louis fell victims to New York when Bresnahan caught a difficult line drive which the base runner on second thought would fall safe. The Cardinal on third waited until the ball was captured and then tried to score. A quick throw by Bresnahan to Gilbert at second settled the occupant of that bag. Whirling around, Davis fired the ball to Warner, who nailed the runner at the plate.

September 18 New York placed the Reds on the list at Cincinnati by nipping a batting rally by a great catch by Gilbert. Both Donlin and Seymour had hit safe and were on third and second. The New York infield moved up to catch Donlin at the plate. Dolan sent up a short fly midway between second base and centre field. It was too far in for Bresnahan, who was playing well toward left. Gilbert started on a run, and, with his back to the stands, caught the ball, electrifying the spectators. A throw to Babb at second settled Seymour, and another to Lauder at third put Donlin on the slab.

DOUBLE ERRORLESS GAMES.

Double errorless games are considered rare feats in the national game. During the heat of champion-

ship struggles it seems remarkable that not a misplay is recorded against any of the players of the opposing sides. Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Brooklyn have figured frequently in the following clean fielding contests:

May 10—Pittsburg and New York.
June 2—Pittsburg and New York.
June 3—St. Louis and Philadelphia.
June 8—Cincinnati and Brooklyn.
July 31—Brooklyn and Philadelphia.
August 3—St. Louis and Pittsburg.
August 8—Cincinnati and St. Louis.
August 11—New York and Brooklyn.
August 15—Brooklyn and St. Louis.
August 17—Brooklyn and St. Louis.
August 20—Brooklyn and Chicago.
August 24—Pittsburg and Philadelphia.
August 28—Cincinnati and Chicago.
August 29—Pittsburg and St. Louis.
August 31—Pittsburg and Philadelphia.
September 3—Cincinnati and Pittsburg.
September 15—Pittsburg and Boston.
September 17—St. Louis and Brooklyn.
September 21—Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

The longest game of the season was played at Pittsburg, Kansas, July 7, between the Pittsburg and Joplin clubs. It was of 21 innings and was won by Pittsburg—5 to 4.

The Chicago and Greater New York teams of the American League played an eighteen-inning game at Chicago on June 25. The score was a tie at six runs.

The Pittsburgs made a record for consecutive shut-out games. The Pirates' opponents failed to score against them for fifty-six consecutive innings. During the six consecutive shut-outs New York was twice victimized. Boston suffered three times and Philadelphia once. "Deacon" Philippi and Sam Leever each scored two of them, and Ed Doheny and Irwin Wilhelm one apiece. Forty-one hits were made by the blanked teams without a run, while the awakened champions laid in thirty-two tallies.

At Monroe, La., on June 5, the Baton Rouge and Monroe teams played an eighteen-inning game without either side scoring.

Pitcher Lynch, of Brown University, made the marvellous record of twenty-one strike-outs in a game against Columbia in Providence on June 17. The Browns won the game—6 to 0.

On August 10 the Kingston and Hudson teams, of the Hudson River League, played a twenty-inning game, which ended in a tie at two runs.

Oliver Faulkner, pitcher for the Wilmington (Del.) Athletic Club team, established a world's record by pitching seventy-seven innings without a run being scored against him. The best previous performance was by Pitcher James H. Wiggs, of Helena, Mont., who in 1902 blanked all opponents for forty-four consecutive innings.

"Rube" Waddell made the strike-out record of the big leagues of the season on July 14 by striking out fourteen of the Chicago American team. In thirty-seven games he pitched Waddell "fanned" 301 batters.

HOW MANY PLAYERS WERE USED.

Just two players in the entire National League went through every game in original positions played from the opening of the season, April 15, to the close, September 27. This honor belongs to Centre Fielder Beaumont, of Pittsburg, and Third Baseman Gremminger, of Boston. Seymour, of Cincinnati, and Sheckard, of Brooklyn, also participated in every game, but were benched by the umpire. Including players who have shifted from one position to another, 314 players were put in the field during 1903. The tabulated list which follows shows exactly how many players each club used:

Positions.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Totals.
Pitchers	9	11	7	10	16	10	7	10	80
Catchers	5	4	3	3	5	3	3	5	31
First basemen	4	4	3	6	4	5	5	2	33
Second basemen	5	2	3	5	4	3	2	5	29
Third basemen	4	3	5	7	2	4	1	2	28
Shortstops	3	3	3	3	4	2	5	2	25
Left fielders	6	9	4	2	3	2	3	2	31
Centre fielders	3	1	3	4	2	3	2	9	27
Right fielders	3	5	2	3	5	5	2	5	27
Totals	42	42	33	43	45	37	30	42	314

REMARKABLE PITCHING FEATS.

There was no end of splendid box work by the National League pitchers since play was first called April 15, 1903. The most noteworthy exhibitions of accurate and expert twirling was by Fraser, of Philadelphia, and Ewing, of Cincinnati. September 18, at Chicago, Fraser let down the Windy City team without a hit or a run. Exactly one month previous to Fraser's great work Ewing, of Cincinnati, was robbed of the credit of a no-hit game by Umpire Moran at New York. Not the shadow of a bingle had been made off of Ewing up to the ninth inning. After two were out Dunn hit a sharp drive toward left. Corcoran made a grand stop and fired the ball to Beckley an eyelash before Dunn reached the bag. The scorers had already entered an out, when they were dumfounded to see Moran declare Dunn safe. Dunn got no farther than second and New York was shut out—7 to 0. Next in point of interest to the above two wonderful contests was that of Ames, of New York, who made his debut in fast society by defeating the Cardinals at St. Louis September 14 in a five-inning game without allowing a hit or a run. Mathewson, of New York, also has a five-inning no-hit game to his credit. September 5 Brooklyn went down before this famous pitcher—3 to 1—without any sort of bingle to their credit.

The Brooklyn pitchers lead the list of having accomplished the most feats, closely followed by Cincinnati. Frank Hahn, of the Reds, has pitched four games this year allowing but four hits. Suthoff, of Cincinnati, is the only twirler in the League who has pitched two games, allowing but two hits each. The full list of feats for 1903 is as follows:

Pitchers.	No. Games No Hits.	No. Games One Hit.	No. Games Two Hits.	No. Games Three Hits.	No. Games Four Hits.	No. Games Five Hits.	No. of Feat.
Hahn, Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	4	1	6
Suthoff, Cincinnati	0	0	2	1	0	2	5
Ewing, Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	3	5
Phillips, Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Poole, Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Harper, Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Philippi, Pittsburg	0	0	1	2	1	4	8
Leever, Pittsburg	0	1	1	1	1	2	6
Kennedy, Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Doheny, Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Wilhelm, Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Falkenberg, Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
McGinnity, New York	0	1	0	1	2	4	8
Mathewson, N. Y.	1	1	0	1	2	2	7
Taylor, New York	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Ames, New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Miller, New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Weimer, Chicago	0	0	1	0	3	3	7
Taylor, Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Wicker, St. Louis-Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
Lundgren, Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Currie, St. Louis-Chicago	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Menefee, Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Willis, Boston	0	0	1	1	2	4	7
Pittinger, Boston	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
Piatt, Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Malarky, Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Williams, Ch.-Ph.-Bos	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Duggleby, Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Fraser, Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Mitchell, Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sparks, Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Burchell, Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Garvin, Brooklyn	0	0	1	2	2	3	8
Schmidt, Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	3	3	7
Jones, Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	1	3	7
Reidy, Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Evans, Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
McFarland, St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Dunleavy, St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Brown, St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hackett, St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O'Neill, St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rhoads, St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sanders, St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DRAWN BATTLES OF 1903.

Nine times during the season teams fought and struggled to the wire without result. Four times the contests were of eleven innings.

Date.	Innings.	Clubs.	Score.	Date.	Innings.	Clubs.	Score.
Apr. 19	11	New York	5	Sept. 5	6	Boston	6
		Brooklyn	5			Philadelphia	6
May 27	11	Cincinnati	2	Sept. 8	8	New York	4
		Philadelphia	2			Brooklyn	4
June 22	11	Cincinnati	6	Sept. 13	9	New York	9
		Philadelphia	6			St. Louis	9
June 29	9	Boston	0	Sept. 17	9	St. Louis	5
		Chicago	0			Brooklyn	5
Aug. 24	11	Pittsburg	2				
		Philadelphia	2				

For the first time in years the West signally defeated the East in the National League race of 1903:

WEST VS. EAST.

Clubs.	N. Y.	Brk.	Phil.	Bos.	Games Won.	P. C. Won.
Pittsburg	6	5	7	8	26	.634
Cincinnati	4	6	8	8	26	.565
Chicago	3	6	7	6	22	.537
St. Louis	3	2	6	3	14	.359
Games lost	16	19	28	25	88	.521

EAST VS. WEST.

Clubs.	Pbg.	Cin.	Chi.	St. L.	Games Won.	P. C. Won.
New York	4	6	8	7	25	.609
Brooklyn	5	5	4	6	20	.513
Philadelphia	2	7	4	4	17	.377
Boston	2	2	3	8	15	.375
Games lost	13	20	19	25	77	.479

The following table shows the gains and losses made by the National League teams as compared with their showing in 1902. New York showed the most improvement:

Club.	1903.	1902.	Rank.	Points.	
				Gain.	Loss.
Pittsburg	.650	.741	1	..	91
New York	.604	.353	8	251	..
Chicago	.594	.496	5	98	..
Cincinnati	.532	.500	4	32	..
Brooklyn	.515	.543	2	..	28
Boston	.420	.533	3	..	113
Philadelphia	.363	.409	7	..	46
St. Louis	.314	.418	6	..	104

The post-season games between teams of the National and American leagues resulted in favor of the American League as follows:

American Victories.		National Victories.	
Boston	5	Pittsburg	3
Chicago	7	Chicago	1
St. Louis	5	St. Louis	2
Cleveland	6	Cincinnati	3
Athletics	4	Philadelphia	3
St. Louis	0	Cincinnati	2
Cleveland	2	St. Louis	0
Total	29	Total	20

CHANGES IN BASEBALL RULES.

At the joint meeting of the National and American baseball leagues, held in Chicago in February some small changes were made in the playing rules, with the object of reaching more uniformity. A uniform foul strike rule (that of the National Association rules) was adopted, and changes were made in rules 1 and 33. A new section was added to rule 1, regulating the height of the pitcher's box and the slope from the box to the base lines and the home plate. Section 3 of rule 33 was amended to read: "A balk shall constitute any delivery of the ball to the batsman by the pitcher while either foot of the pitcher is back of the plate." These changes were adopted unanimously after discussion, though the foul strike rule was opposed by the representatives of the American League.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF BASEBALL LEAGUES.

National League—Harry C. Pulliam, president, St. James Building, New York City, N. Y.

American League—Ban Johnson, president, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUES.

President, P. T. Powers, 220 Broadway, New York; Secretary, J. H. Farrell, Box 214, Auburn, N. Y.

League Members—Eastern League, P. T. Powers, president, New York; Western League, M. H. Sexton, president, Rock Island, Ill.; American Association, T. J. Hickey, Chicago, Ill.; New York League, J. H. Farrell, president, Auburn, N. Y.; Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League, M. H. Sexton, president, Rock Island, Ill.; Pacific-National League, W. H. Lucas, president, Spokane, Wash.; Southern League, W. M. Kavanaugh, president, Little Rock, Ark.; Connecticut League, Sturgis Whitlock, president, Huntington, Conn.; New England League, T. H. Murnane, president, Boston, Mass.; Texas League, N. H. Lassiter, president, Fort Worth, Tex.; Central League, G. W. Bement, president, Evansville, Ind.; Missouri Valley League, D. M. Shively, president, Kansas City, Kas.; Northern League, D. L. Laxdall, president, Cavalier, N. D.; South Texas League, Max Stubenrauch, president, Galveston, Tex.; Cotton States' League, George W. Wheatley, president, Greenville, Miss.; Kentucky-Tennessee League, Jacob Zimbro, Jr., secretary, Henderson, Ky.; Hudson River League, W. A. McCabe, president, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Iowa-South Dakota League, W. L. Baker, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Board of Arbitration—M. H. Sexton, W. H. Lucas, James H. O'Rourke, T. H. Murnane, W. M. Kavanaugh.

THE COLLEGE SEASON.

Princeton is fully entitled to the college championship of 1903. The Tigers defeated Yale two games out of the three played between them, and also won their only contest of the season with Harvard. It was unfortunate that the series was not completed between Princeton and Harvard, as both defeated Yale twice, but as the season's record stands Princeton has the biggest percentage of games won, and her title to premier honors cannot be disputed according to the figures.

The season's series was one of the most interesting ever played by the "big three." Of the six games played three were won by the close margin of a single run.

The most exciting contest of the year was the deciding game between Yale and Princeton on the Polo Grounds, New York City, June 13. Each club had won a game, and the result of the third game was virtually decisive of the championship. At the beginning of the ninth inning the score stood 6 to 5, in favor of Yale, but the Tigers by one of the best and pluckiest batting rallies ever seen in a college game made six runs and won out, 7 to 6.

The sport was more than usually popular among the colleges during 1903, the attendance at the games being larger than in any previous season. In New York City, on neutral grounds, nearly 10,000 spectators witnessed the Yale-Princeton game on June 13.

College players heretofore have been very weak in batting, but this season there was a decided change for the better. The fielding was fully up to the high standard of previous years.

The scores of the "big three" games during the season were as follows:

May 23, Princeton, 6; Harvard, 5.
May 30, Yale, 2; Princeton, 1.
June 6, Princeton, 10; Yale, 6.
June 13, Princeton, 7; Yale, 6.
June 18, Harvard, 5; Yale, 2.
June 23, Harvard, 10; Yale, 6.

The pitchers who did the best work were Clarkson, Harvard; Stevens, Princeton, and Bowman, Yale.

STANDING OF COLLEGE CLUBS.

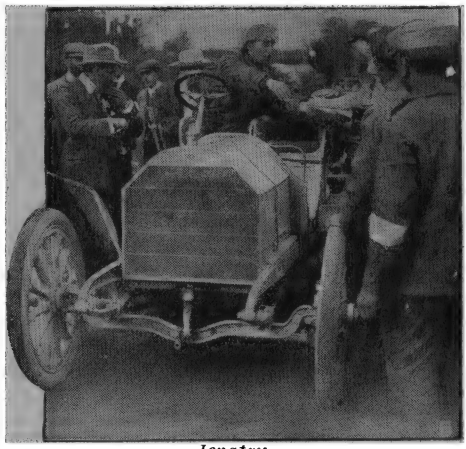
	Princeton.	Harvard.	Yale.	Won.	Per Cent.
Princeton	..	1	2	3	.750
Harvard	..	..	2	2	.667
Yale	1	..	..	1	.200
Lost	1	1	4		

SUMMARY.

	Won.	Lost.	Per C.
Princeton	3	1	.750
Harvard	2	1	.667
Yale	1	4	.200

CHAMPIONSHIP CLUBS OF 1903.

League.	Club.	League.	Club.	League.	Club.
National	Pittsburg.	New England	Lowell.	Ken., Ill. and Tenn.	Cairo.
American	Boston.	Connecticut State	Holyoke.	Texas	Dallas.
Eastern	Jersey City.	Central	South Bend.	Southern Texas	Galveston.
American Association	St. Paul.	Three I	Bloomington.	New York State	Schenectady.
Southern	Memphis.	Cotton States	Baton Rouge.	Missouri Valley	Sedalia.
Western Association	Milwaukee.	Northern	Winnipeg.		



Jenatzy,
Winner of the Gordon Bennett Cup.



Baron Pierre de Crawhez,
Winner of the Circuit des Ardennes.

AUTOMOBILE RACING AND RECORDS.

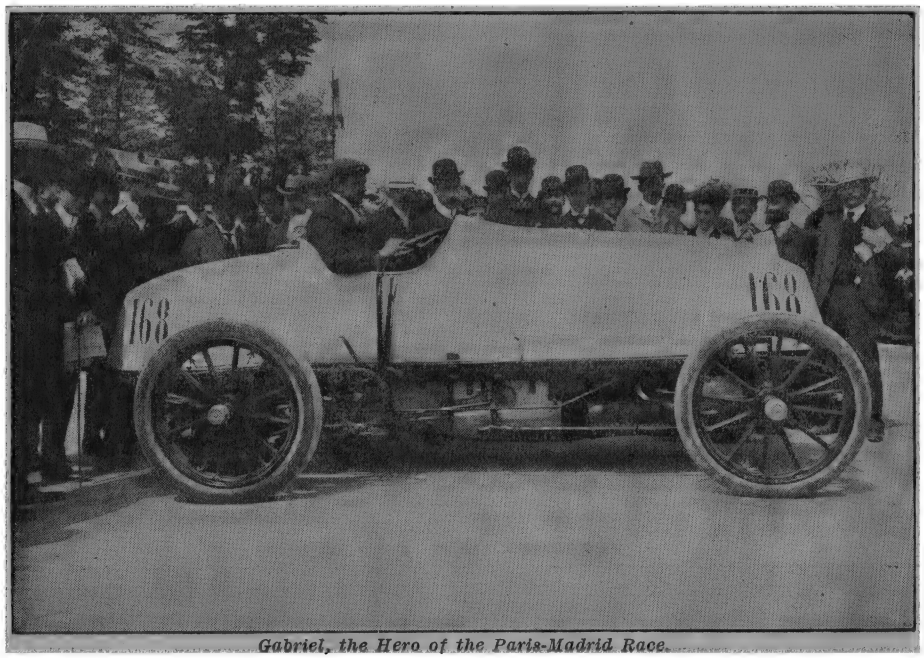
A. G. BATCHELDER, Editor "Motor."

Automobile racing of real competitive worth is more or less a matter of accident. In a majority of instances the result is determined by an excess of horse power. The daring of the operator is an occasional factor. But seldom have machines of equal horse power and drivers of the same ability been pitted against one another. When these rare instances occurred the onlookers displayed enthusiasm to an intense degree, for the sight is unquestionably most spectacular; and though mechanical, the adjunct of human direction absorbs the spectator.

Outside of the unsatisfactory Spring trials in connection with the completion of the American cup team for the Irish race, all competition in this country has been confined to the tracks, with their dusty surfaces and difficult turns. Two fatal and several bad accidents caused considerable adverse criticism of what appeared to be a dangerous risk, in which even the lives of the spectators were placed in jeopardy. It became apparent that the crowd must be kept at a safe distance from the outer rail of the track, and this quickly done, the American enthusiast renewed his interest in the exciting and railroad form of competition.

RACING CRAFT OF THE SEASON.

The American Automobile Association, through its racing board, adopted a classification which divided the machines irrespective of motor power into four different weights. Beginning with the "free-for-all," the next class was for cars under 1,800 pounds, then under 1,200 pounds, and finally under 800 pounds. The gasoline driven vehicle, the steam propelled flyer and the electric speed skeleton fought it out on many tracks, and the gasoline machine obtained the greater share of the honors.



Gabriel, the Hero of the Paris-Madrid Race.

The racing craft constructed in this country bore all sorts of freak names. The Winton "Bullet No. 2," though a disappointment in the cup race in Ireland, greatly redeemed itself. The Ford "999," an unwieldy form of juggernaut, first appropriated the mile honors under the guidance of Barney Oldfield, the time being 55 4-5 sec., negotiated July 25 on the Empire City Track. Subsequently the champion, on the same track, piloted the Winton car within a fifth second of this record. Again, at the Ingleside track, San Francisco, November 8, Oldfield repeated within a fifth of the record. Finally at Los Angeles the "Bullet" did the trick, November 20, with a mile in 55 sec. Then, two days later, Oldfield cut off another fifth second.

The "Gray Wolf" had an inning of disaster, and three of its pilots experienced narrow escapes, Albert Champion, the third one, being the most unfortunate. It was on his debut into automobile racing at the Brighton Beach track, October 31, that the fearless Champion smashed through the fence as a result of the poor surface of the track. A broken leg was the lucky extent of his injuries.

hard as any boulevard, and the scorcher can satisfy his racing proclivities to the utmost, with no fear of "time traps" or danger of collision with other vehicles.

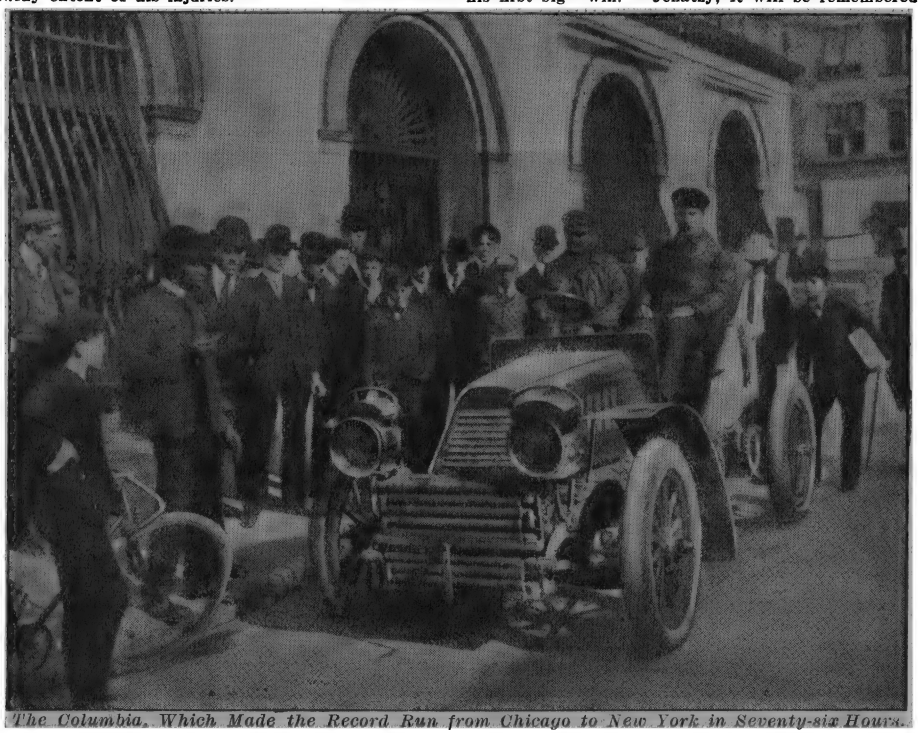
WHAT HAPPENED IN EUROPE.

The automobile racing season of 1903 in Europe was not as well filled with "events" as was that of 1902, but it was the theatre of still greater development of speed. This extra speed was demonstrated in the Paris-Madrid race, which was cut short at Bordeaux.

Operations were begun at Nice, and this meeting came to a sad ending by the death of Count Zborowski in the hill climbing contest on La Turbie (near Nice), April 1.

Next was the Paris-Madrid disaster, and the best part of the itinerary, Paris to Bordeaux, afforded the opportunity for a demonstration of the speed capacity of 1903 machines. Gabriel, with a Mors, maintained an average speed of 106 kilometers (66 miles) an hour.

The international cup race in Ireland gave Jenatzy his first big "win." Jenatzy, it will be remembered,



The Columbia, Which Made the Record Run from Chicago to New York in Seventy-six Hours.

The Olds "Pirate," with Dan Wurgis at the helm, established records for machines under 1,200 pounds that may stand for some time.

The Baker "Torpedo Kid," the White "Turtle" and "Snail" and the Stearns "Dragon" were among the peculiarly named machines, added to which were the foreign makes, the Decauville, Darracq, Renault, Mercedes, Richard-Brasier and Panhard. Henri Page, a Paris-Madrid survivor, handled a Decauville in a victorious manner until his enforced return to France for army service. Frank LaRoche added lustre to the Darracq colors, and M. G. Bernin made a reputation for himself and the Renault in the concluding metropolitan meet at Brighton Beach.

THE IDEAL RACECOURSE.

The ideal speeding course of America undoubtedly exists on the Florida beach near Ormond and Daytona, where a big meet is scheduled for the month of January. Unless all indications fail, the American straightaway record of 51 4-5 sec., made by Henri Fournier on the Coney Island Boulevard, New York City, November, 1901, will be erased. It would not be surprising if the European straightaway figures were also altered. This beach permits of twenty miles and more of straightaway speeding, packs as

was originally an "electric man," and he won a few races in early days with his battery box, but the petrol machines soon became too swift for him, even when he entered the contests later with his famous "machine mixte," which was a mixture of electricity and petrol power. Jenatzy's victory with the Mercedes in the cup race landed him definitely within the regular brigade.

The Ostend straightaway mile dashes in July developed a comparatively new star, Rigolly, whose 100 horse power Gobron-Brillie had not been dreaded up to that time by the other drivers, in spite of its formidable engines. Rigolly showed that his Ostend performance was not a "fluke" by taking the principal honors at the Laffrey hill climbing contests, near Grenoble, a few weeks later.

Baron de Crawhez, the Belgian, with a Pipe machine (Belgian make), also supplied a good showing at Ostend, besides winning the Circuit des Ardennes.

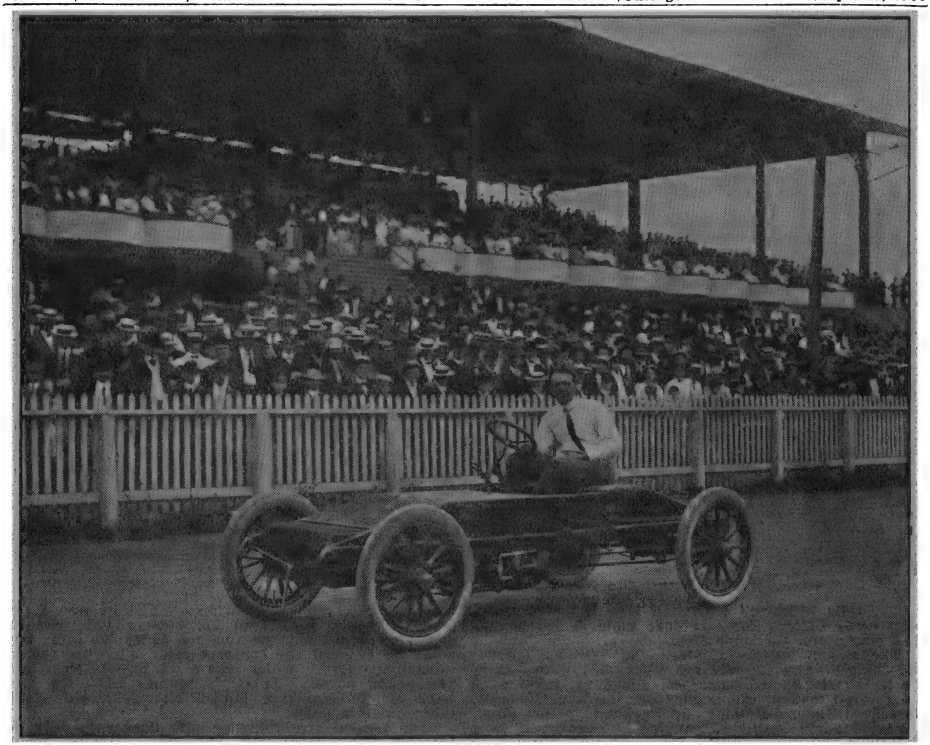
The Paris-Madrid affair spoiled what might have been a busy season of road racing, though the Irish and Ardennes races followed it. There were, instead, hill climbing contests and similar competitions. This year may bring about special tracks in Europe for automobile racing. The idea may become an actuality also in this country.

THE RECORD SLATE.

In the compilation of these records the fastest times accomplished have been given, though their official acceptance in some cases has been delayed, and, perhaps, may be withheld by the governing body. At the present time automobile competition in America is, like the automobile, becoming "standardized," if such a term can be used. It is not an easy task to separate the machines into their proper classes, and the racing regulations in general call for considerable improvement. In the belief that under existing circumstances the automobilist desires to know the fastest time, regardless of any technicalities which might deprive the performers of their honors, the following tables are herewith submitted:

ALL WEIGHTS AND MOTIVE POWERS.

Distance (Miles).	Time.	Holder.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1.....	0:54 4-5	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Nov. 22, 1903
2.....	1:50 1-5	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Nov. 20, 1903
3.....	2:50 3-4	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
4.....	3:47 3-4	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
5.....	4:40 1-5	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Nov. 22, 1903
6.....	5:42	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
7.....	6:39 1-4	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
8.....	7:37 1-4	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
9.....	8:34 1-2	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
10.....	9:32 1-2	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
11.....	10:29 3-4	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
12.....	11:27 3-4	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
13.....	12:25 3-4	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
14.....	13:23 3-4	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
15.....	14:21	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Bullet No. 2".....	Denver.....	Oct. 30, 1903
20.....	25:25 2-5	Henry Fournier.....	Mors.....	Fort Erie, Canada.....	Sept. 26, 1901
21.....	26:42	Henry Fournier.....	Mors.....	Fort Erie, Canada.....	Sept. 26, 1901
22.....	27:57	Henry Fournier.....	Mors.....	Fort Erie, Canada.....	Sept. 26, 1901
23.....	29:12	Henry Fournier.....	Mors.....	Fort Erie, Canada.....	Sept. 26, 1901
24.....	30:28 4-5	Henry Fournier.....	Mors.....	Fort Erie, Canada.....	Sept. 26, 1901
25.....	31:44 1-5	Henry Fournier.....	Mors.....	Fort Erie, Canada.....	Sept. 26, 1901
50.....	1:17:50	Alex. Winton.....	Winton.....	Chicago.....	Sept. 18, 1900



Barney Oldfield and the Winton "Bullet No. 2."

MACHINES OF ALL MOTIVE POWERS UNDER 1,800 POUNDS.

Distance (Miles).	Time.	Holder.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1.....	0:59 4-5	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
2.....	1:59 4-5	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
3.....	2:59	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
4.....	3:58 4-5	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
5.....	4:58 4-5	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
6.....	5:58 4-5	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
7.....	6:59	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
8.....	7:59	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
9.....	9:01 3-5	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
10.....	10:06	Barney Oldfield.....	Winton "Pup".....	Empire City Track.....	Oct. 3, 1903
15.....	15:07 1-5	Henri Page.....	Decauville.....	Empire City Track.....	

MACHINES OF MOTIVE POWER UNDER 1,200 POUNDS.

Distance (Miles).	Time.	Holder.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1	1:14 2-5	D. Wurgis	Oldsmobile "Pirate"	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1903
2	2:24 1-5	D. Wurgis	Oldsmobile "Pirate"	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1903
3	3:31 1-2	D. Wurgis	Oldsmobile "Pirate"	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1903
4	4:40 1-4	D. Wurgis	Oldsmobile "Pirate"	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1903
5	5:49	D. Wurgis	Oldsmobile "Pirate"	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1903

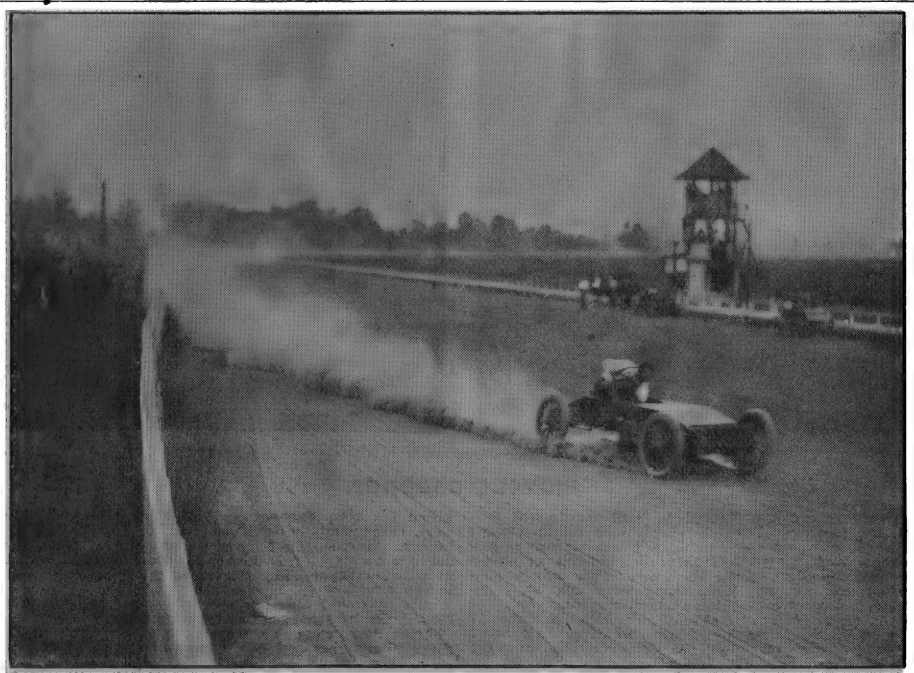
Fastest intermediate mile, 1.07 2-5.

STEAM MACHINES OF ALL WEIGHTS.

Distance (Miles).	Time.	Holder.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1	1:01	George C. Cannon	Special	Providence	Sept. 27
2	2:24 3-5	George C. Cannon	Special	Providence	Sept. 27
3	3:36 4-5	George C. Cannon	Special	Providence	Sept. 27
4	4:48 2-5	George C. Cannon	Special	Providence	Sept. 27
5	5:56 3-5	George C. Cannon	Special	Providence	Sept. 27
6	7:22 2-5	J. L. Hedges	White "Turtle"	Cleveland	Sept. 4
7	8:39	J. L. Hedges	White "Turtle"	Cleveland	Sept. 4
8	9:51	J. L. Hedges	White "Turtle"	Cleveland	Sept. 4
9	11:05 1-5	J. L. Hedges	White "Turtle"	Cleveland	Sept. 4
10	12:20 4-5	J. L. Hedges	White "Turtle"	Cleveland	Sept. 4

ELECTRIC MACHINES OF ALL WEIGHTS.

Distance (Miles).	Time.	Holder.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1	1:21 4-5	D. Chisholm	Baker "Torpedo Kid"	Cleveland	Sept. 4
2	2:35 3-5	D. Chisholm	Baker "Torpedo Kid"	Cleveland	Sept. 4
3	3:53	D. Chisholm	Baker "Torpedo Kid"	Cleveland	Sept. 4
4	5:11 1-5	D. Chisholm	Baker "Torpedo Kid"	Cleveland	Sept. 4
5	6:29 3-5	D. Chisholm	Baker "Torpedo Kid"	Cleveland	Sept. 4
10	17:58	W. C. Baker	Baker	Detroit	Oct. 25, 1902



Oldfield Driving the Winton "Bullet No. 2."

MOTOR BICYCLES.

AMERICAN RECORD.

Time.	Holder.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
0:55 2-5	Albert Champion	Clement	Charles River Park	Sept. 7, 1903

EUROPEAN RECORD.

Time.	Holder.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
1:09 2-5	F. W. Chase		Canning Town, Eng	Aug. 4, 1902

STRAIGHTAWAY (ROAD) RECORDS.

ONE MILE EQUAL TO 1.61 KILOMETRES.

AMERICAN.

Time.	Holder.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
0:51 4-5	Henry Fournier	Mors	Coney Island Boulevard	Nov. 16, 1901
0:52 1-5	Alex. Winton	Winton "Bullet No. 1"	Ormond-Daytona Beach	Mar. 27, 1903
1:06 1-5	H. T. Thomas	Oldsmobile "Pirate" (1,000 lbs.)	Ormond-Daytona Beach	Mar. 27, 1903
1:03	A. L. Riker	Electric	Coney Island Boulevard	Nov. 16, 1901
1:03 1-5	Oscar Hedstrom	Indian motorcycle	Ormond-Daytona Beach	Mar. 27, 1903

STRAIGHTAWAY (ROAD) RECORDS.—Continued.

EUROPEAN.

Time.	Holder.	Machine.	Place.	Date.
0:46	M. Augieres	Mors	Dourdan, France	Nov. 12, 1902

ONE KILOMETRE EQUAL TO .621 OF A MILE.

AMERICAN.

0:32 4-5	Alexander Winton	Winton "Bullet No. 1"	Ormond-Daytona Beach	Mar. 27, 1903
0:42	H. T. Thomas	Oldsmobile "Pirate" (1,000 lbs.)	Ormond-Daytona Beach	Mar. 28, 1903
0:39	Oscar Hedstrom	Indian motor bicycle	Ormond-Daytona Beach	Mar. 28, 1903

EUROPEAN.

0:26 2-5	M. Duray	Gobron-Brillie (100 H. P.)	Dourdan, France	Nov. 5, 1903
0:35 1-5	M. Lamberjack	Griffon motor bicycle	Dourdan, France	Nov. 5, 1903



Walthour.



Kramer.

BICYCLE RECORDS.

Cycle racing experienced a fairly successful season, the features of which were the determined short distance championship fight between Kramer and Lawson, and the performance of Caldwell in covering over 50 miles inside the hour. This was accomplished on the new Charles River track at Cambridge, Mass., on which record-breaking belt of boards poor Harry Elkes lost his life on June 17 through the bursting of a wornout tire. All sport wherein danger lurks will have its victims, and the popular Elkes abruptly ended a career in which he had always stood in a class by himself.

It was not until the concluding Grand Circuit meet at Manhattan Beach that Frank Kramer clinched his championship honors for the second successive season. Iver Lawson supplied good opposition, but lacked the head work of the champion in several instances. These two outclassed all in the sprinting ranks.

While Walthour excelled during the continuance of the National Paced Circuit, subsequently he suffered a substantial number of reverses that tarnished his championship crown. It remained for Caldwell, the hardy wood chopper from New Hampshire, to crowd 50 miles inside the hour, though the erratic Munroe nearly accomplished several weeks previous.

Joe Nelson did not fulfill all expectations, while Champion entered the arena too late in the season to prove a factor. Sturdy DeGuichard suffered an inning of staleness which put him out of the running, Stinson had his usual series of accidents, and Leander killed his own chances by inefficient training. McLean rated well, but fell short of the top rung of the ladder. Incidental to his paced riding, Champion drove a motor bicycle, and his mile in 55 2-5 seconds at Charles River Park stands as the best track mile in the world.

The national amateur championships were decided during the month of August at Manhattan Beach and Charles River Park. Marcus L. Hurley, N. Y. A. C., retained his championship honors of the previous year in a convincing manner. He captured the one-fourth, one-third, one-half, two and five mile events, and lost the mile through an accident to his machine.

There is still no comparison between the American and European records, owing to the fact that on the other side 26 inches of protection is permitted, as against 16 inches in this country. There is no question but that the American riders are equal, if not superior, to the foreigners, and it is the advantage in pace which gave Tommy Hall his 54 miles 534 yards in the hour at the Parc des Princes track in Paris. While in this country, in 1902, Hall never figured as a championship possibility. In Caldwell's hour ride, which was done in a race, the big fellow lost valuable time in shifting from a motor which had gone wrong to other pacing artillery. Had it not been for this mishap Caldwell would have added a couple of miles more to his score.

The weather conditions interfered with many

meets, and both promoters and riders suffered from the heavy rainfall. In June and August there were thirty-five rainy days.

Extensive plans are being made for the 1904 season, and there promises to be a pronounced revival in various parts of the country, especially in the West.

GRAND CIRCUIT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Pts.
1—Kramer	6	4	1	0	62
2—Lawson	4	5	1	1	50
3—McFarland	1	0	2	4	21
4—J. Bedell	1	0	2	2	17
5—Fenn	0	1	2	2	12
6—Collett	0	1	1	0	10
7—Root	0	1	1	0	10
8—Bardgett	0	0	2	1	5
9—Galvin	0	0	0	1	2
10—M. Bedell	0	0	0	1	1

Circuit champion, Kramer; one-third mile national champion, Kramer; two-thirds mile national champion, J. Bedell; one mile national champion, Lawson; two mile national champion, Kramer; five mile national champion, McFarland.

NATIONAL PACED CIRCUIT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Pts.
1—Walthour	8	3	0	30
2—DeGuichard	4	1	3	17
3—Nelson	1	3	4	13
4—Caldwell	3	1	1	12
5—Butler	2	3	0	12
6—Stinson	0	5	3	13
7—Lawson	2	2	0	10
8—Leander	1	2	2	9
9—Munroe	0	1	4	6
10—Mettling	0	2	1	5
11—McLean	1	0	1	4
12—Moran	0	1	1	3
13—Freeman	0	0	3	3

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—MOTOR PACED.

Dist. Miles	Time.	Holder	Place	Date.
1	1:09 1-5	Hugh McLean	Charles River Park	Aug. 27, 1903
2	2:19	do	do	do
3	3:32 1-5	H. Caldwell	do	July 11, 1903
4	4:43	do	do	Sept. 1, 1903
5	5:53	do	do	do
6	7:03	do	do	do
7	8:13	do	do	do
8	9:23 1-5	do	do	do
9	10:34	do	do	do
10	11:44	do	do	do
11	12:55	R. A. Walthour	do	July 7, 1903
12	14:04 2-5	do	do	do
13	15:14	do	do	do
14	16:22 1-5	do	do	do
15	17:29 1-5	do	do	do
16	18:49 1-5	H. Caldwell	do	Sept. 1, 1903
17	19:59 1-5	do	do	do
18	21:09 4-5	do	do	do
19	22:19 4-5	do	do	do
20	23:30	do	do	do
21	24.40 2-5	do	do	do
22	25:50 4-5	do	do	do
23	27:01 2-5	do	do	do
24	28:12 1-5	do	do	do
25	29:22 3-5	do	do	do
26	30:33 4-5	H. Caldwell	Ch. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903.
27	31:44 2-5	do	do	do
28	32:54 4-5	do	do	do
29	34:05 1-5	do	do	do
30	35:15 4-5	do	do	do
31	36:26	do	do	do
32	37:37 1-5	do	do	do
33	38:46 4-5	do	do	do
34	39:57 3-5	do	do	do
35	41:07 3-5	do	do	do
36	42:18 1-5	do	do	do
37	43:28 1-5	do	do	do
38	44:39 1-5	do	do	do
39	45:49 2-5	do	do	do
40	47:00	do	do	do
41	48:10 4-5	do	do	do
42	49:21 1-5	do	do	do
43	50:31 1-5	do	do	do
44	51:41 1-5	do	do	do
45	52:50 4-5	do	do	do
46	54:23 4-5	do	do	do
47	55:49 3-5	do	do	do
48	57:21 1-5	do	do	do
49	58:43 1-5	do	do	do
50	59:59	do	do	do
100	3:24:42 2-5	Pierce	Waltham	July 3 4, 1899

One hour—50 miles, 3 yards—Harry Caldwell, Charles River Park, Sept. 1. Two hours—77 miles, 440 yards—James Moran, ReVere, Aug. 8.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME PACED RECORDS.

Dist. Miles	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist. Miles	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0:20	Major Taylor	Chicago	Nov. 9, 1899	2	2:20 1-5	Joe Nelson	Chas. Riv. Pk.	Aug. 27, 1903
½	0:27 4-5	J. S. Johnson	Nashville	Oct. 29, 1896	3	3:30 1-5	do	do	do
½	0:41	Major Taylor	Chicago	Nov. 10, 1899	4	4:41 1-5	do	do	do
⅝	0:58 3-5	W. W. H'milt'n.	Coronado, Cal.	Mar. 2, 1896	5	5:51	do	do	do
1	1:07	R. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Pk.	July 7, 1903					

(All competition records upward have erased time trials.)

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

A handicap record is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of same distance.

Dist.	Time.	Holder	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:28 1-5	F. L. Kramer	Vailsburg	May 4, 1902
1-3	0:38 2-5	E. C. Bald	Charlotte, N. C.	Nov. 3, 1897
*1-2	0:54 4-5	F. L. Kramer	Vailsburg	June 15, 1902
*1	1:55 3-5	F. A. McFarland	New Haven	June 11, 1901
*2	3:59 4-5	F. L. Kramer	Vailsburg	July 7, 1901
*5	10:15	W. S. Fenn	Vailsburg	Aug. 25, 1901
10	21:38 3-5	W. B. Vaughn	Salt Lake City	Aug. 23, 1901
15	33:44	F. L. Kramer	Vailsburg	Sept. 22, 1901
20	46:06 1-5	E. C. Hausman	Madison Square Garden	Sept. 28, 1901
25	57:52 4-5	F. L. Kramer	Madison Square Garden	Sept. 28, 1901

One hour—26 miles 19 yards, W. Hedspath, Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1902. *Made in handicap.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:25	Frank Kramer	Madison Square Garden	Dec. 11, 1902
1-3	0:34 1-5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	March 2, 1896
1-2	0:52 3-5	W. E. Samuelson	Salt Lake City	June 27, 1902
2-3	1:14 1-5	W. C. Sanger	Denver, Colo.	Nov. 16, 1895
1	1:53 2-5	W. M. Samuelson	Salt Lake City	July 25, 1901
2	4:16	A. B. Hughes	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898
3	6:32 4-5	F. J. Titus	Woodside Park, Philadelphia	July 2, 1898
4	8:50	F. J. Titus	Woodside Park, Philadelphia	July 2, 1898
5	11:04 1-5	Alex. Peterson	Dayton, Ohio	Aug. 4, 1902
10	23:09 2-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898
15	35:03	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898
20	47:082-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898
25	59:13 2-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898

One hour—25 miles 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL HANDICAP RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder	Handicapper.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:30 2-5	F. L. Kramer	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	Oct. 6, 1901
1-2	0:54 4-5	F. L. Kramer	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	June 15, 1902
2-3	1:18	W. F. Sims	William Jose	Washington	Aug. 15, 1898
3-4	1:29	John Chapman	J. N. Sharpe	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1899
1	1:55 3-5	F. A. McFarland	R. F. Kelsey	New Haven	June 11, 1901
2	3:59 4-5	F. L. Kramer	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	July 7, 1901
5	10:15	W. S. Fenn	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	Aug. 25, 1901
10	21:53 1-5	W. S. Fenn		Vailsburg	July 27, 1902

AMERICAN COMPETITION PROFESSIONAL PACED HOUR RECORDS.

Hour.	Distance.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	50 miles 3 yards	Harry Caldwell	Charles River Park	Aug. 27, 1903
2	77 miles 440 yards	James Moran	Revere	Aug. 8, 1903
3	89 miles 440 yards	Charles Turville	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
4	117 miles	Charles Turville	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
5	146 miles	Charles Turville	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
6	172 miles	Charles Turville	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
12	312 miles 880 yards	B. W. Pierce	Waltham	July 3, 1899
18	416 miles	John Lawson	Los Angeles	June 10, 1900
24	528 miles 925 yards	John Lawson	Los Angeles	June 10, 1900

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL PACED HOUR RECORDS.

Hour.	Distance.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	54 miles 534 yards	Hall	Paris (Buffalo)	Oct. 29, 1903
2	82 miles 1,566 yards	Dickentman	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
3	122 miles 1,392 yards	Robl	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
4	156 miles 518 yards	Robl	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
5	188 miles 188 yards	Robl	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
6	222 miles 1,410 yards	Robl	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
12	349 miles 1,456 yards	Walters	Paris (Municipal)	Sept. 15, 1900
18	493 miles 1,296 yards	Walters	Paris (Municipal)	Sept. 15, 1900
24	634 miles 734 yards	Walters	Paris (Parc des Princes)	July 8, 1899

SIX-DAY RECORDS—UNPACED.

One day, 464 miles, 460 yards, B. W. Pierce, San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

Two days, 880 miles, 880 yards, Gimm, San Francisco, February 13, 1898.

Three days, 1,275 miles, 440 yards, Gimm, San Francisco, February 14, 1898.

Four days, 1,590 miles, 1,100 yards, Miller, San Francisco, February 15, 1898.

Five days, 1,921 miles, 440 yards, Miller, San Francisco, February 16, 1898.

Six days, 2,192 miles, Miller, San Francisco, February 17, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL MULTICYCLE RECORDS.

Tandem—Competition—One mile, 1:46 1-5, N. Butler-T. Butler, Cambridge, July 31, 1897. Against time, paced—One mile, 1:37 3-5, McCarthy-Munroe, Brockton, October 3, 1899. Five miles, 9:25 2-5, Flower-Church, Philadelphia, November 6, 1897. Against time, unpaced—One mile, 1:51 2-5, Swanbrough-Hughes, Denver, October 4, 1897. One hour, 26 miles, 1,292 yards, Sager-Swanbrough, Denver. Handicap—One mile, 1:50, J. Chapman-I. Lawson, Salt Lake City, June 2, 1900.

Triplet—Competition—One mile, 1:46, Michael-Stone-Bainbridge, Cambridge, July 31, 1898. Against time—One mile, 1:40 2-5, Fornwalt-Munroe-Johnson, Philadelphia, July 30, 1898. One hour, 28 miles, 75 yards, Kaser-Miller-Gardiner, Bellair, March 16, 1898.

Quadruplet—Competition—One mile, 1:50 4-5, Waller-Leonert-Pierce-Scherer, Cambridge, July 31, 1897. Against time—One mile, 1:40, Schinneer-Newkirk-Bohman-Bradis, Chicago, August 20, 1898.

Quintuplet—Competition—One mile, 1:46 3-5, Sager-Eckberg-Watts-Swanbrough-Casey, Cambridge, July 30, 1898. Against time—One mile, 1:46 2-5, Callahan-N. Butler-Pierce-Walsh-Coleman, Cambridge, August 1, 1898.

Sextuplet—Competition—One mile, 1:45 4-5, McDuffee-Caldwell - Sullivan - Mayo - Barnaby - Saunders, Cambridge, July 31, 1897. Against time—One mile, 1:41 1-5, Saunders - Pierce-F. Butler-Caldwell-Crooks-Coleman, Cambridge, September 26, 1896.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

COMPETITION—AMATEUR PACED RECORDS.

Dist. Miles	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist. Miles	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1:24 2-5	Sam'l Sulkin.	Providence...	Aug. 22, 1903	12	19:55	Joe Nelson...	Vailsburg....	Oct. 20, 1901
2	2:47 2-5	do	do	do	13	21:36 3-5	do	do	do
3	4:18 3-5	do	do	do	14	23:18 4-5	do	do	do
4	5:43 1-5	do	do	do	15	24:55 2-5	do	do	do
5	7:07 2-5	do	do	do	20	34:02 4-5	Ray Duer...	Berkeley Oval	Sept. 9, 1899
6	8:31 4-5	do	do	do	25	47:37	John Nelson..	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
7	9:56 1-5	do	do	do	30	57:28 2-5	do	do	do
8	11:20 1-5	do	do	do	40	1:17:31 1-5	do	do	do
9	12:44 1-5	do	do	do	50	1:38:26 2-5	do	do	do
10	14:08 1-5	do	do	do	60	1:59:35 4-5	do	do	do
11	18:14	Joe Nelson....	Vailsburg....	Oct. 20, 1901	62	2:03:57 1-5	do	do	do

One hour—31 miles, 460 yards. Two hours—50 miles, 430 yards—John Nelson, Montreal, Aug. 10, 1899.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:25	Calvin Snow	Providence	Aug. 25, 1896
1-4	0:25	N. C. Hopper	Salt Lake City	Aug. 19, 1902
1-3	0:33 2-5	A. B. Simons	Deming	May 26, 1896
1-2	0:53 2-5	N. C. Hopper	Salt Lake City	Aug. 7, 1902
2-3	1:21 1-5	J. G. Heil	Denver	July 31, 1897
3-4	1:37	F. B. Stowe	Springfield	Oct. 20, 1894
1	2:02 3-5	W. F. Wahrenberger	New York City	Aug. 5, 1899
2	4:25	F. S. Dusenberg	Ottumwa, Ia	July 24, 1899
3	6:39 1-5	F. S. Dusenberg	Ottumwa, Ia	July 24, 1899
4	9:31 2-5	C. B. Hackenberger	Denver	Dec. 13, 1895
5	11:56 4-5	C. B. Hackenberger	Denver	Dec. 13, 1895

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED RECORDS.

Dist. Miles	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist. Miles	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0:20 1-5	R. C. Holzel..	Spokane.....	Sept. 4, 1899	9	14:43 2-5	Joe Nelson...	Vailsburg....	Oct. 5, 1901
⅓	0:29 2-5	do	do	Sept. 26, 1899	10	16:21	do	do	do
½	0:44 2-5	Geo. Leander.	Indianapolis.	Sept. 29, 1900	11	17:58	do	do	do
1	1:13	Sam'l Sulkin.	Chas. Riv. Pk	July 25, 1903	12	19:34 4-5	do	do	do
2	2:53 1-5	Walter Smith.	Vailsburg....	July 27, 1902	13	21:12	do	do	do
3	4:23	do	do	do	14	22.50	do	do	do
4	5:52 3-5	do	do	do	15	24:26 4-5	do	do	do
5	7:18 3-5	do	do	do	20	33:05 1-5	do	do	do
6	9:51 2-5	Joe Nelson...	do	Oct. 5, 1901	25	41:27	do	do	do
7	11:28 4-5	do	do	do	30	50:23 3-5	do	do	do
8	13:05 3-5	do	do	do	35	59:00	do	do	do

One hour—35 miles, 1,055 yards.

AMATEUR HANDICAP RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Handicapper.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:29:3-5	M. L. Hurley...	John C. Wetmore.....	Vailsburg.....	May 30, 1902
1-3	0:38 4-5	W. S. Fenn.....	R. F. Kelsey.....	Hartford.....	Sept. 3, 1900
1-2	0:57 1-5	M. L. Hurley...	R. F. Kelsey.....	Providence.....	Aug. 13, 1902
2-3	1:18	M. L. Hurley...	R. F. Kelsey.....	Providence.....	Sept. 17, 1902
1	1:57 3-5	Eddie E. Smith.	J. N. Sharp.....	Salt Lake City.....	Aug. 20, 1901
2	4:10 4-5	Marcus Hurley...	R. F. Kelsey.....	Providence.....	July 9, 1903
3	7:25	R. A. Carni....	R. F. Kelsey.....	Brookside Park.....	Sept. 11, 1900
5	10:56	M. L. Hurley...	John C. Wetmore.....	Vailsburg.....	July 6, 1902

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

A handicap record will also be recognized as competition record, if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of same distance hitherto run.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:28 2-5	M. L. Hurley.....	Vailsburg	July 27, 1902
*1-3	0:38 4-5	W. S. Fenn.....	Hartford	Sept. 3, 1900
*1-2	0:57 1-5	M. L. Hurley.....	Providence	Aug. 13, 1902
*2-3	1:18	M. L. Hurley.....	Providence	July 1, 1901
*1	1:57 3-5	E. E. Smith.....	Salt Lake City.....	Aug. 20, 1901
*2	4:12 4-5	T. J. Grady.....	Springfield	June 20, 1901
*5	10:56	M. L. Hurley.....	Vailsburg	July 6, 1902
10	21:23	J. P. Linley.....	New Haven.....	May 30, 1902
15	35:32	G. H. Collett.....	New York City.....	May 30, 1900
20	45:40 2-5	E. Stauder.....	New Haven.....	Aug. 5, 1902
25	1:00:39	Edw. Forrest.....	Vailsburg	July 28, 1901
30	1:13:36	J. P. Jacobson.....	New York City.....	Aug. 25, 1899
40	1:39:56 3-5	J. P. Jacobson.....	New York City.....	Aug. 25, 1899
50	2:05:00 4-5	J. P. Jacobson.....	New York City.....	Aug. 25, 1899
75	3:30:36 1-5	W. Torrence.....	New York City.....	Aug. 25, 1899
100	4:57:24 2-5	W. Torrence.....	New York City.....	Aug. 25, 1899

One hour—24 miles 1,472 yards, G. H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900. *Made in handicap.

ROWING IN 1903.

FRED. R. FORTMEYER.

Secretary National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

Many startling occurrences in the rowing world kept that sport prominently in the public eye during the year 1903. Chief among these were the great triple victories won by both Yale and Cornell universities in their annual intercollegiate four-mile struggles on the Thames at New London and on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, respectively. At the national regatta at Worcester a new champion of the calibre of Ten Eyck was unearthed in the person of Frank B. Greer, of Boston. Three Americans would again have competed at Henley for the Diamond Sculls, but the Board of Stewards of that classic aquatic tournament, without assigning any reason, as is their privilege, rejected the entries of two of them—Titus and Demourelle, of New Orleans, and the third, Juvenal, of Philadelphia, who did compete, fared but ill, being easily beaten in his heat. Titus's rejection at Henley was but one of his many troubles during the year. His having won the American championship for two years (1901 and 1902) and finishing second at Henley (in 1902) seemed to instill in him the belief that he was above all rules and regulations that applied to ordinary oarsmen, and he was constantly before the public with one trouble or another. This probably affected his rowing somewhat. At any rate, he was beaten three or four times during the year, and it is probably as well he did not compete at Henley. The attempt to establish an American Henley was, on its first attempt, in theatrical parlance, a "frost," as hereinafter described. It seems the board of stewards in charge of this event too closely aped the actions of the English Henley stewards, which snobbery did not meet any noticeable demonstrations of effusive approval from American rowing enthusiasts, the latter aggregation being notoriously democratic. Following is a brief review of the more important rowing happenings of the year:

At New London, Conn., June 25, the historic Thames course was the scene of one of Yale's greatest aquatic triumphs over her favorite rival, Harvard. Not only did the Blue's 'varsity eight defeat the Crimson by three lengths in their annual four-mile struggle, but the Yale substitutes, composing the four-oared crew, and the freshman eight, also decisively defeated the men from Harvard in their races over the two-mile course. From the very start of the four-oared race Yale's superiority was evident. Yale had the east position and Harvard the west, on the bank, when Referee Meikleham sent them away with a gunshot.

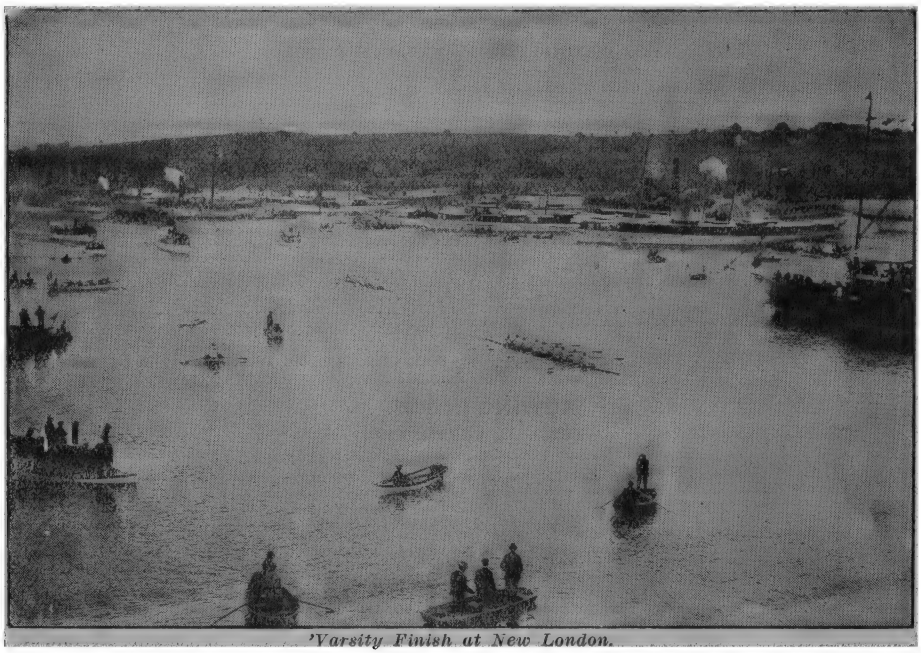
At first Yale rowed 36 to the minute, Harvard 34, and, after a quarter mile had been rowed, Yale had a perceptible lead. At the half this had been increased to a length, as the time will show: Yale, 2:45 1-5; Harvard, 2:49 4-5. Yale was pounding out a 36-to-the-minute clip, with a remarkable display of muscle, which at the same time kept the boat gliding along fast and smooth. At the mile Yale let down to 32, but still continued to gain on Harvard. The times now were: Yale, 5:38 4-5; Harvard, 5:45. In the next half mile the Harvard four tried a game spurt, which was met by a most discouraging display of hitherto pent-up speed from the Yale boat, so that at the mile and a half Harvard had gained nothing, the time being: Yale, 8:25; Harvard, 8:32. After that Yale drew gradually away and won by over two lengths, covering the two miles in 10:59 2-5, Harvard's time being 11:10 1-5.

From the navy yard, where the fours completed their struggle over the upper two miles of the course, the freshman eights started their battle down stream for the remaining two miles. In view of the great reputation the Yale freshmen had gained by their several reputed defeats of the 'varsity in practice brushes, they were naturally favorites, but in lining up for the start the Harvard youngsters were apparently not at all scared. The crews got away to a beautiful start, Yale rowing 34 to the minute and Harvard 36. They raced neck and neck for

almost a half mile, when the Yale bow forged a few feet to the front. Yale's half-mile time was 2:09, Harvard's 2:10 1-5. The next half mile produced a battle royal, such as is seldom seen in a boat race. The two boats seemed held together by some unseen wires, so evenly did they race, Yale crossing the mile mark in 4:29 and Harvard but a second behind. In the third half mile the lead was held first by Harvard then by Yale, but at the mile-and-a-half mark the first-year sons of Old Eli again had a faint lead, their time being 7:10 1-5, with Harvard a quarter of a length back in 7:11 3-5. But that was the last of Harvard in this race. Right here the Yale boys started in to show what they were made of, and, putting in all their power, though not raising their stroke above 32, they drew steadily away from Harvard. Pluckily the Crimson freshmen fought back, even raising their stroke to 36, but it was a futile effort, for the Yale crew increased their lead to almost two lengths at the finish line, which they crossed in 9:43 1-5, ten seconds outside the record of 9:33 1-5, made by the Harvard freshmen in 1899. Harvard's time was 9:52.

The entire multitude, ashore and afloat, was now in a high nervous state over the possible outcome of the battle between the 'varsity eights. Could Yale make it a triple victory by taking into camp the flower of Harvard's vast army of oarsmen; the best that such keen-eyed rowing coaches as the Storrows, the Higginsons, the Perkins boys and others of equal repute, could pick out of more than 300 candidates that had turned out earlier in the year? To many it seemed doubtful, for had not the Yale 'varsity been beaten by the freshmen? And at the start of the great contest Harvard rooters took heart, and even counted on winning the main event, for the Cambridge boat took a lead right after the gun and kept it throughout the first mile. In vain, apparently, did the brawny Yale men fight to get in front. Harvard seemed bent on killing off the Elis, for they raised their stroke to 36, but Yale hung right on with 32. The times at the mile were: Harvard, 5:06 2-5; Yale, 5:07 4-5, but in the next quarter mile the Yale men, without any noticeable increase of effort, drew level with the Harvard boat and, as if propelled by some mystic power, even gained a lead on them, crossing the mile-and-a-half mark half a length to the good in 7:40, with Harvard timed in 7:42. A length was gained at the two miles, Yale crossing in 10:03, Harvard 10:07 2-5. At the three miles Yale had a clear two lengths lead, covering the distance in 14:50 2-5, followed by Harvard nine seconds later. Both crews had been rowing a 32-stroke, but while Harvard's was jerky and uneven, the eight husky youths in Yale's boat worked together like a well-oiled machine. Never was a slide rushed, a splash made, nor was their boat for an instant off an even keel. Their reach, catch, pull, leg-drive and recovery were accomplished in marvellous rhythm, and in this perfect style, moving as one man, their glistening shell slid over the last mile, down between two separate flotillas of gaily-bedecked craft of all descriptions, amid the booming of cannon, shrieking of steam whistles and deafening cheers of the mighty multitude, finally crossing the finish line more than three lengths ahead in the very fast time of 20:19 4-5. Harvard's time was 20:29 3-5. Yale's physical condition was also perfect, for not a man was in distress after the race. In fact, her stroke felt so chipper that he jumped overboard and swam to the Yale launch. Not so the Harvard crew. Several of her men collapsed, and during the last mile of the race Captain McGrew, at stroke, was only sustained by having water splashed on him continually by the coxswain. The different crews were boated as follows:

Yale 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Waterman, captain; 2, Daly; 3, Stubbs; 4, Judson; 5, Whittier; 6, Miller; 7, Cross; stroke, Bogue; coxswain, Minor. Average age, 22; average weight, 170; average height, 6 feet.



'Varsity Finish at New London.

Yale Freshman Eight—Bow, Heckscher; 2, Swenson; 3, Morse; 4, Scott; 5, Chase; 6, McMahon; 7, Weeks; stroke, Whitney; coxswain, Muzzy.

Yale 'Varsity Four—Bow, Johnson; 2, Fish; 3, Auchincloss; stroke, Adams; coxswain, Le Blanc.

Harvard 'Varsity Eight—Bow, Swain; 2, Walcott; 3, George; 4, Foster; 5, Duffy; 6, Filly; 7, Lawson; stroke, McGrew, captain; coxswain, Litchfield. Average weight, 167½; average age, 21 2-3; average height, 5.08½.

Harvard Freshman Eight—Bow, Flint; 2, Judd; 3, Switzer; 4, White; 5, Kellogg; 6, Guild; 7, Burchard; stroke, Pleasanton; coxswain, Williams.

Harvard 'Varsity Four—Bow, Hartwell; 2, Webster; 3, Ayer; stroke, Dillingham; coxswain, Toy.

On the day following, June 26, the scene shifted to the picturesque four-mile Hudson River course at Poughkeepsie, where the crack oarsmen from Cornell University, coached by the peerless Charles Courtney, duplicated Yale's feat, and as they had also done in 1902, won all three races at the big annual intercollegiate regatta. Cornell's achievement, however, is much more impressive than Yale's, for in the 'varsity eight-oared event she was opposed by five other crews; in the freshman eight-oared race

by four other crews and in the four-oared event by Pennsylvania, Columbia and Wisconsin.

In the 'varsity race, Cornell's great superiority was apparent from the very first and at the mile she had a lead of one length. The eight had started with a 34 stroke, which at the mile was dropped to 28. This low stroke was maintained to within a short distance of the finish when it was raised to 30. Cornell finished the four miles in 18:57, and might easily have broken the record had they been called upon. The other crews finished as follows: Georgetown, 19:27; Wisconsin, 19:29 2-5; Pennsylvania, 19:30 2-5; Syracuse, 19:36 1-5; Columbia, 19:54.

The freshman eight finished in the following order: Cornell (two miles), 9:18 (breaking record of 9:19½, made by Yale in 1899); Syracuse, 9:22 1-5; Wisconsin, 9:32; Columbia, 9:41, and Pennsylvania, 9:44.

The result of the 'varsity four-oared race was: Cornell, first in, 10:34; Pennsylvania, second in, 10:35 4-5; Wisconsin, third in, 10:55 3-5, and Columbia, last in, 11:14. The Cornell crews were made up as follows:

'Varsity Eight—Bow, C. L. Edmondston; 2, E. A. Wadsworth; 3, E. E. Brandow; 4, T. J. Van Alstyne; 5, G. W. Foote; 6, R. W. Nutting; 7, C. A. Lueder; stroke, A. R. Coffin; coxswain, I. V. Buchanan.

Freshman Eight—Bow, W. F. Lee; 2, R. C. Barton; 3, C. P. Johnson; 4, P. Folger; 5, J. H. Whitehead; 6, H. L. Aller; 7, W. H. Forbes; stroke, E. T. Foote; coxswain, R. R. Slocum.

'Varsity Four—Bow, J. Schade; 2, J. Snyder; 3, A. Stone; stroke, L. F. Bruce.

From every point of view the thirty-first annual American rowing championships, held on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., on August 13 and 14, under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, was the most successful in the history of the sport in this country. This lake is a most ideal spot for a rowing course, and the inhabitants in its vicinity are all most enthusiastic over rowing and familiar with its fine points. Hence the 40,000 spectators that crowded the picturesque shores and every other possible point of vantage on the final day formed a thoroughly appreciative multitude. From this hotbed of oarsmen, the home of the Wachusetts Boat Club, came the undefeated Ten Eyck, the only American to ever win the Diamond Sculls at Henley, and other cracks almost as famous. The 1903 regatta witnessed, among other notable achievements, the advent of a new champion sculler, Frank B. Greer, of the East Boston Boat Club, who bids fair to also establish a title to everlasting fame in American rowing annals. Not only did he beat C. S. Titus, champion in 1901 and 1902, but also Ferdinand Demourelle, of New Orleans, and Frank Veseley, the Bohemian crack, and in so doing shattered all previous records for a mile and a half by an amateur. His time was 9:38¾. Our cousins from across the Canadian border made their presence severely felt by capturing all five of the events in which they were entered. Lou F. Scholes, of the Toronto Rowing Club, won the Association Single Sculls, defeating, among others, Veseley, in 9:56¼. In addition, he then rowed bow with F. S. Smith as stroke and they won the senior double sculls, beating the Atalanta Boat Club crew, of New York, in 9:14 for the mile and a half. The Winnipeg Rowing Club crew won the senior eight championship in 7:52, the senior international fours in 8:42¾, and the senior four shells in 9:04. No wonder the Dominion Government sent them a vote of thanks and appreciation! The intermediate double sculls was won by the Potomac Boat Club, of Washington in 9:31; the intermediate eight-oared event by the Jeffries Point Rowing Association, of East Boston, in 8:04¼, and their crew also captured the intermediate four-oared shell race in 9:08. W. H. Hodgkins, East Boston A. A. B. C., won the intermediate singles in 10:31. The Nonpareil Rowing Club couple from New York, Hoffman and McKinley, won the intermediate pair-oared shells in 10:21¼, and as there were no other starters in the senior pair-oared event, the Harlem Rowing Club, of New York, had a walkover in 11:09½. The war canoe race was won by the Crescent Canoe Club, of Waltham, Mass., over a mile straightaway in 7:18¾. The other races were all for a mile and a half with a turn except the eight-oared events, which were the same distance straightaway.

Equally successful was the annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, held on the Potomac at Washington, Labor Day, over a very favorable course. It was a perfect day and the sixteen races were all run off without a hitch, although the entries exceeded in numbers those of the national regatta at Worcester. By far the most exciting event was the senior single event, in which Frank Veseley, of the Bohemian Boat Club, of New York, defeated Titus by five feet. R. H. Jackson, of Yonkers, easily won the intermediate singles. While all of the other events proved good contests, none of them was startling. The eight-oared crews rowed a mile and a half and all other crews one mile.

The first effort of the American Rowing Association to establish an "American Henley" on the Schuylkill was not a decided success. The Board of Stewards—probably in order to call attention to their existence—rejected the entries of several New York oarsmen whom the N. A. A. O. stamps as amateurs, without giving any reason for their rejection. This engendered bitter feeling among the New York clubs and all other metropolitan entries accordingly withdrew. The event of principal interest was the eight-oared race for the "Stewards' Cup." This was won by the Argonauts, of Toronto, with the Yale freshmen six lengths behind. Ernest George, of Harvard, representing the Boston A. A., won the single scull race for the Farragut Cup. No particular interest attached to the other races.

The annual Memorial Day regatta on the Harlem River last year was the biggest success in the history of the Harlem Regatta Association. In the race for senior eights the Columbia 'varsity won from the Dauntless Rowing Club. The New York Athletic Club's crew won the junior eight event by the small margin of one second from the Columbia freshmen in the best finish of the day. There were four other crews in this race. Titus refused to row in the senior singles, which was won by Veseley, of the Bohemian Boat Club, who defeated Demourelle, of New Orleans, a Henley aspirant. The other victors were: Association singles, William Varley, Atalanta B. C.; junior singles, H. E. Grant, Nassau B. C.; junior four-oared gigs, Bohemian B. C. crew; junior double sculls, Handley and Cothran, New York A. C.; junior pair-oared shells, won by Becannon and Owens, Atalanta B. C.; junior quadruple sculls, Nonpareil R. C.; senior double sculls, Veseley and Budrie, Bohemian B. C.; intermediate singles, William West, West Philadelphia B. C.; intermediate four gigs, Columbia University; Naval Reserve cutter race, Fourth Battalion; senior four shells, Philadelphia Barge Club.

In foreign collegiate rowing circles the event of chief importance was the great victory of Cambridge University in the annual race with Oxford, held over the historic 4¼-mile course from Putney to Mortlake on the Thames. At the finish the Cantabs were six boat lengths ahead of the Dark Blue after having covered the course in the creditable time of 19 minutes and 35 seconds. The race this year did not attract the usual enormous crowds that have heretofore lined the banks of the Thames for the entire length of the course, due no doubt to the fact that, owing to more favorable tide conditions, it was held on Wednesday (April 1) instead of on Saturday as formerly. The start was made at 3:30 in the afternoon and the Cambridge crew immediately shot ahead, rowing a clean cut 38 stroke, with Oxford pulling a 36. At Crab Tree Cambridge had gained almost a length and at the Hammersmith Bridge, about half the distance, the lead of the Light Blue had been increased to two lengths. Both crews were rowing 36 strokes. Cambridge seemed sure to win at Thorneycroft's, where they had a four-length lead, but at this point the Oxford crew showed that they were by no means dead by putting forth a great spurt that made up a full length of lost ground by the time they reached Devonshire Meadows. But at Barnes' Bridge, Cambridge had again pulled away to three and one-half lengths in advance, which by superior stamina, was increased to six lengths at the finish. Both crews had shown splendid oarsmanship throughout. By way of comparison between American and British college rowing, it might be noted that in their four-mile race both Oxford and Cambridge never dropped below a 36 stroke, while Yale's victory over Harvard was won by a 32 stroke, evenly maintained throughout, and Cornell's hollow victory at Poughkeepsie was accomplished with the surprisingly low stroke of 28 to the minute. And this after Courtney had created so much comment on his methods when the Cornell crew tried to win at Henley with a 44 stroke. The 1903 race between Oxford and Cambridge was the sixtieth between these crews. It was the twenty-sixth victory for Cambridge as against thirty-three wins for Oxford. The first race was in 1829, but it was not until 1856 that the event became an annual fixture. In 1877 the result was a tie. D. Milburn, of last year's Oxford crew, is an American, son of John D. Milburn, of Buffalo, in whose house President McKinley died. The crews were boated as follows:

Cambridge—Bow, W. H. Chapman (Third Trinity); 2, P. H. Thomas (Third Trinity); 3, S. R. Beale (First Trinity); 4, C. W. H. Taylor (Third Trinity); 5, J. S. Carter (Kings); 6, H. B. Grills (First Trinity); 7, J. Edwards-Moss (Third Trinity); stroke, R. H. Nelson (Third Trinity); coxswain, R. G. A. Scott (Trinity Hall).

Oxford—Bow, C. A. Willis (Magdalen); 2, A. K. Graham (Baliol); 3, A. de Long (New); 4, F. S. Kelly (Baliol); 5, H. W. Adams (University); 6, D. Milburn (Lincoln); 7, G. C. Drinkwater (Wadham); stroke, E. G. Monier-Williams (University); coxswain, F. H. T. Eyre (Keble). The record for the Putney-Mortlake course is 18:47, made by Oxford in 1893, and equalled by Cambridge in 1900.

The finals in the classic Henley Regatta, the English "Aquatic Derby," were rowed on the Thames, July 9. The only American entry, J. B. Juvenal, of Philadelphia, was beaten in his heat for the Diamond Sculls by J. Beresford, of the Kensington Rowing Club. In the final heat, F. S. Kelly, Balliol College, Oxford, the holder, again won after a hard race with Beresford. The time was 8 minutes 41 seconds. The Leander Club again won the Grand Challenge Cup for eights, defeating Third Trinity, Cambridge, in 7 minutes 9 seconds.

On Decoration Day, in the annual race for the second crews of Cornell, Pennsylvania and Harvard at Ithaca, Cornell won by five lengths, with Pennsylvania second, two lengths ahead of Harvard. The time of the victors for the two miles was 11 minutes 14½ seconds. Yale's second crew, made up of substitutes for the 'varsity eight, rowed the naval cadets over the two-mile course on the Severn at Annapolis, May 9, and won by three lengths, also making a new record for the course—10 minutes 45 seconds.

On May 2, at Annapolis, the United States Naval Academy crew defeated the University of Pennsylvania eight in a two-mile race in 12 minutes 43 1-5 seconds, but as the Quaker boat was swamped by the rough water half a mile from the finish, the cadets refused to accept the victory and the race was to have been rowed over again, but no date could be agreed upon.

In the annual race between the Yale and Columbia freshman crews, held on Lake Whitney, New Haven, May 16, the Yale youngsters won by half a length. The distance, a mile and an eighth, was covered in 6 minutes 40 2-5 seconds.

The second annual Harlem River Water Carnival and Parade was held over the Speedway Course, on Sunday, May 10. Over 75,000 people witnessed the spectacle of sixty-five gaily-decked racing craft passing up and down the river—everything, from single scullers to eight oared shells and barges.

INTERNATIONAL RACES.

1869—August 27, Putney-Mortlake course, Thames River, Oxford (England), Harvard (America), fours. Won by Oxford, three lengths. Time, 22:20 4-5.

1876—August 29, Philadelphia Centennial Regatta, Yale and Columbia (America), First Trinity, Cambridge (England), Dublin (Ireland), fours; mile and a half straightaway. Dublin beaten in first heat; Yale and First Trinity in second heat; Columbia withdrew.

September 1, same course, international interuniversity race. Yale won in 9:10¾; Columbia second, 9:20. First Trinity did not finish, one of the crew fainting.

1878—July 4, Henley-on-Thames Royal Regatta, Columbia (America), Dublin (Ireland), fours, 1 5-16 miles. Beaten in first trial heat for the Steward's Cup.

July 4-5, same regatta. Columbia won Visitors' Cup in 8:42, beating University College, Oxford; Jesus College, Cambridge; Hertford College, Oxford.

1881—July 2, Henley-on-Thames, Hertford College, Oxford (England), fours, defeated Cornell (America) easily.

1895—July 9-10, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, Grand Challenge Cup, 1 5-16 miles, eights. First heat Cornell (America) rowed over alone, Leander (England) failing to start; second heat Trinity Hall, Cambridge University (England), defeated Cornell by seven lengths in 7:15.

1896—July 7, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, 1 5-16 miles, Grand Challenge Cup, eights. Leander Rowing Club (England) defeated Yale (America) in first of trial heats.

1897—July 16, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, 1 5-16 miles, "Diamond Sculls." Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck (America) defeated H. T. Blackstaffe (England) in final heat. Time, 8:35.

1898—July 7, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, 1 5-16 miles, for "Diamond Sculls." Won by B. H. Howell (America), who defeated H. T. Blackstaffe (England) in 8:29, best time ever made on the course.

1901—July 3-4, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, 1 5-16 miles, Grand Challenge Cup, eights. University of Pennsylvania (America) defeated London Rowing Club (England) in 7:01 2-5; second heat, University of Pennsylvania defeated Thames Rowing Club in 7:22; third heat, Leander Rowing Club (England) defeated University of Pennsylvania in 7:04 4-5.

July 13, at Lake Killarney, Ireland, special match, 3 miles. University of Pennsylvania (America) defeated Dublin (Ireland) by thirty lengths in 16:19 4-5.

1902—July 8-10, Coronation Henley Regatta, "Diamond Sculls." Won by F. S. Kelly, Baliol College, Oxford (England), C. S. Titus (American) and L. Scholes (Canada). Time, 8.59. Grand Challenge Cup won by Third Trinity, Cambridge University (England), over Argonaut Rowing Club (Toronto, Canada). Time, 7:17.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES.—'VARSITY.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Winner.	Time.	Losers.	Lengths or Time.
July 4, 1883	Lake George.....	1½ m.	Cornell	11:57	U. of P., Princeton, Wesleyan	12:29
July 7, 1884	Saratoga	1½ m.	Univ. of Pennsylvania...	8:39¾	Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, Bowdoin.....	8:41
July 4, 1885	Lake Quinsigamond.	1½ m.	Cornell (disq)	9:10½	Brown, Bowdoin, Univ. of Pennsylvania.....	.....
July 15, 1885	Lake Quinsigamond.	1½ m.	Bowdoin	8:26	Brown	.....
July 3, 1886	Lake George.....	1½ m.	Bowdoin	8:06	Univ. of Pennsylvania...	1½ lgths.
July 5, 1887	Lake Quinsigamond.	1½ m.	Cornell	9:28¾	Bowdoin	2 feet.
June 27, 1889	New London.....	3 m.	Cornell	no time	Columbia, Univ. of Pa..	.....
June 26, 1890	New London.....	3 m.	Cornell	14:43	Univ. of Pennsylvania...	6 lgths.
June 25, 1891	New London.....	3 m.	Cornell	14:27½	Univ. of Pennsylvania...	6 lgths.
					Columbia	13 lgths.
June 15, 1892	Ithaca, N. Y.....	3 m.	Cornell	17:26	Univ. of Pennsylvania...	6 lgths.
July 8, 1893	Lake Minnetonka...	4 m.	Cornell	23:52	Univ. of Pennsylvania...	.....
June 16, 1894	Delaware River.....	4 m.	Cornell	21:12½	Univ. of Pennsylvania...	2½ lgths.
June 24, 1895	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Columbia	21:25	Cornell	6 lgths.
June 26, 1896	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Cornell	19:59	Harvard	20:08
					Univ. of Pennsylvania...	20:18
					Columbia	21:25
July 2, 1897	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Cornell	20:47 4-5	Columbia	21:20 2-5
July 2, 1898	Saratoga	3 m.	Univ. of Pennsylvania....	15:51½	Univ of Pennsylvania...	swamped
					Cornell	16:06
					Univ. of Wisconsin.....	16:10
June 27, 1899	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Univ. of Pennsylvania.....	20:04	Columbia	16:21
					Univ. of Wisconsin.....	20:05½
					Cornell	20:13
					Columbia	20:20
June 30, 1900	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Univ. of Pennsylvania....	19:44 3-5	Univ. of Wisconsin.....	19:46½
					Cornell	20:04 1-5
					Columbia	20:08 1-5
					Georgetown	20:19 1-5

INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES, 'VARSITY—Continued.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
May 30, 1901	Ithaca	2 m.	Cornell	10:52	Columbia	11:02
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	11:08½
July 2, 1901	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Cornell	18:53¼	Columbia	18:58
					Univ. of Wisconsin	19:08 4-5
June 21, 1902	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Cornell	19:05 3-5	Univ. of Wisconsin	19:13 3-5
					Columbia	19:18 3-5
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	19:26
					Syracuse	19:31 3-5
					Georgetown	19:32
June 26, 1903	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Cornell	18:57	Georgetown	19:27
					Wisconsin	19:29 2-5
					Pennsylvania	19:30 2-5
					Syracuse	19:36 1-5
					Columbia	19:54

INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES.—FRESHMEN.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Winner.	Time.	Losers.	Time.
July 7, 1880	New London	Except where otherwise designated, the distance was two miles straightaway.	Harvard	11:32	Columbia	11:37
June 30, 1881	Back Bay, Boston		Harvard	9:05¾	Columbia	9:21¾
July 1, 1882	Harlem River		Columbia	10:56	Harvard	11:10
June 27, 1883	New London		Harvard	11:03	Columbia	11:22
June 26, 1884	New London		Columbia	9:43½	Harvard	9:54
June 25, 1885	New London		Harvard	12:22	Columbia	13:12
July 1, 1886	New London		Harvard	11:53	Columbia	12:10
					(Yale swamped half way)	
June 30, 1887	New London		Columbia	11:13	Harvard	11:35
June 28, 1888	New London		Columbia	11:54	Harvard	12:08
June 27, 1889	New London		Harvard	12:21	Columbia	12:28
June 24, 1890	New London		Cornell	11:06¼	Yale	11:25
					Columbia	11:29
June 27, 1890	New London		Columbia	10:54	Harvard	10:5[illegible]
June 24, 1891	New London		Columbia	9:41	Yale	9:53½
					Harvard	9:56
June 9, 1892	Ithaca		Cornell	10:56	Columbia	11:24
July 1, 1892	New London		Yale	12:03½	Columbia	12:20
					Harvard	12:28
June 28, 1893	New London		Yale	10:23	Harvard	10:47
					Columbia	11:02
June 28, 1894	New London		Yale	11:15	Columbia	11:24
					Harvard	11:56
June 27, 1895	New London		Yale	10:28	Harvard	10:33
					Columbia	11:18½
June 25, 1896	Poughkeepsie		Cornell	10:18	Harvard	10:22
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	10:26½
					Columbia	10:51
June 23, 1897	Poughkeepsie		Yale	9:19½	Harvard	9:26½
					Cornell	9:29½
June 30, 1897	Poughkeepsie		Cornell	9:21 1-5	Columbia	9:22 3-5
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	9:23 1-5
June 23, 1898	New London		Yale	11:22 3-5	Harvard	11:23½
					Cornell	11:26½
July 2, 1898	Saratoga		Cornell	10:57 3-5	Columbia	11:12
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	11:13
June 26, 1899	Poughkeepsie		Cornell	9:55	Columbia	10:00
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	10:10
June 29, 1899	New London		Harvard	9:33½	Yale	9:40½
June 28, 1900	New London		Harvard	12:01	Yale	12:19 2-5
June 30, 1900	Poughkeepsie		Univ. of Wisconsin	9:45 2-5	Univ. of Pennsylvania	9:54 3-5
					Cornell	9:55 1-5
					Columbia	10:08
May 18, 1901	New Haven; 1 1-6 m.		Yale	6:14	Columbia	6:19
June 27, 1901	New London		Yale	10:27 4-5	Harvard	10:48
July 2, 1901	Poughkeepsie		Univ. of Pennsylvania	10:20 1-5	Cornell	10:25 1-5
					Columbia	10:36 1-5
					Syracuse	10:44 2-5
June 21, 1902	Poughkeepsie		Cornell	9:34 4-5	Univ. of Wisconsin	9:42 4-5
					Columbia	9:49
					Syracuse	9:53
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	10:05
June 26, 1902	New London		Yale-Harvard	10:13	Dead heat.	
May 16, 1903	New Haven, 1⅛ m.		Yale	6:40 2-5	Columbia	6:43
June 25, 1903	New London		Yale	9:43 3-5	Harvard	9:52
June 26, 1903	Poughkeepsie		Cornell	9:18	Syracuse	9:22 1-5
					Wisconsin	9:32
					Columbia	9:41
					Pennsylvania	9:44

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
Aug. 3, 1852	Lake Winnepesaukee	2 m.	Harvard (Oneida)	2 l'gths.	Yale (Halcyon)	.....
July 21, 1855	Springfield, Mass.	3 m.	Harvard (Iris) (eight) and Y. Y. (four)	22:00 22:03	Yale (Nereid and Nautilus), both sixes	24:38
July 26, 1859	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Harvard shell	19:18	Yale shell	20:18
July 26, 1859	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Harvard lapstreak	21:13	Brown lapstreak	24:40
July 27, 1859	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Yale shell	19:14	Harvard shell	19:16
July 24, 1860	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m	Harvard	18:53	Yale	19:05
July 29, 1864	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Yale	19:01	Harvard	19:43½
July 28, 1865	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Yale	17:42½	Harvard	18:09
July 27, 1866	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Harvard	18:43	Yale	19:10
July 19, 1867	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Harvard	18:13	Yale	19:25½
July 24, 1868	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Harvard	17:48½	Yale	18:38½
July 23, 1869	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Harvard	18:02	Yale	18:11
July 22, 1870	Lake Saltonstall	3 m.	Harvard	foul;	Yale	(disq.)
June 30, 1876	Springfield, Mass.	4 m.	Yale	22:02	Harvard	22:33
June 30, 1877	Springfield, Mass.	4 m.	Harvard	24:36	Yale	24:24

HARVARD-YALE RACES.—Continued.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
June 28, 1878	New London	4 m.	Harvard	20:44¾	Yale	21:29
June 27, 1879	New London	4 m.	Harvard	22:15	Yale	23:58
July 1, 1880	New London	4 m.	Yale	24:27	Harvard	25:09
July 1, 1881	New London	4 m.	Yale	22:13	Harvard	22:19
June 30, 1882	New London	4 m.	Harvard	20:47	Yale	20:50½
June 28, 1883	New London	4 m.	Harvard	24:26	Yale	25:59
June 26, 1884	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:31	Harvard	20:46
June 26, 1885	New London	4 m.	Harvard	25:15½	Yale	26:30
July 2, 1886	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:41¼	Harvard	20:05¾
July 1, 1887	New London	4 m.	Yale	22:56	Harvard	23:10½
June 29, 1888	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:10	Harvard	21:24
June 29, 1889	New London	4 m.	Yale	21:30	Harvard	21:55
June 27, 1890	New London	4 m.	Yale	21:29	Harvard	21:40
June 26, 1891	New London	4 m.	Harvard	21:23	Yale	21:57
July 1, 1892	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:48	Harvard	21:42½
June 30, 1893	New London	4 m.	Yale	25:01½	Harvard	25:15
June 28, 1894	New London	4 m.	Yale	22:47	Harvard	24:40
June 28, 1895	New London	4 m.	Yale	21:30	Harvard	22:05
June 29, 1899	New London	4 m.	Harvard	20:52½	Yale	21:13
June 28, 1900	New London	4 m.	Yale	21:12 4-5	Harvard	21:37 2-5
June 27, 1901	New London	4 m.	Yale	23:37	Harvard	23:43
June 26, 1902	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:20	Harvard	21:33
June 25, 1903	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:19 4-5	Harvard	20:29 3-5

GOLF, 1903.

W. A. CURLEY.

The superiority of English golfers over Americans, a fact not disputed by our experts, was emphasized strongly during the season of 1903. A team of Oxford and Cambridge players made a tour of this country, and out of ten matches played here against representative American teams won eight, squared one and lost the other. These collegians, clever on the links though they are, do not rank with the leading exponents of the sport in Great Britain. Yet the only time they were defeated in this country they were pitted against a picked all-American team made up of the cleverest golfers in this country. And in this contest, which was at 36 holes, individual play, each match to count as one point, the visiting aggregation was vanquished by the narrow margin of one point in a sensational finish.

The match that decided this event was a highly interesting one between George T. Brokaw, American, and J. T. Bramston, considered one of the steadiest of the foreigners. Honors were even on the home hole, and two extra holes were required, Brokaw winning the thirty-eighth and the match.

The English team consisted of Captain J. L. Low, P. W. Leathart, N. F. Hunter, D. F. Ransom, Cambridge; H. W. Beveridge, C. N. Day, G. D. Barne, H. G. B. Ellis, T. M. Hunter, J. A. T. Bramston and C. H. Allison, Oxford. All the players used the lively rubber cored ball with the exception of Mr. Bramston, who remained true to the gutta percha sphere, with which he performed fully as well, if not better, than his colleagues. An intercollegiate team faced the Britons in their opening match at Myopia August 11 and 12. The Englishmen were the victors in both foursomes and singles. Against an all-Massachusetts team the visiting collegians played at Essex County the next day, at the end of which honors were even, as the invaders won the foursome by a point and lost the singles by the same margin. The next international matches took place at Chicago, where, on the Wheaton links, August 17, the English beat the Western Golf Association team at both singles and foursomes. Two days later they played an all-Chicago team on the Glen View links, at singles, and won easily.

Returning East the foreigners played their next match at Garden City August 24 against a metropolitan team. In the singles they were badly beaten, but earned the victory by making a clean sweep of the doubles. Several days later they met a Long Island team at individual play, and had no trouble defeating their rivals. Then, on August 29, at Garden City, L. I., an all-Eastern combination failed dismally against Johnny Bull's team, losing in both events. Next came the sole reverse of the Englishmen, on September 7, at the Nassau links, when they played the all-American team. They triumphed over the best New Jersey experts on September 9, and on September 14 fittingly ended their successful tour when they did not permit an all-Philadelpiha team to score a single point in either singles or foursomes.



Miss Bessie Anthony.

Most gratifying to the critics of golf in America was the outcome of the national amateur championship, in which Walter J. Travis, who twice before had held the title, was again restored to the throne. The result sustained the contention that had been made by them—that the championship of 1902 was more or less of a fluke. In that event Travis was eliminated in third round by E. M. Byers, who was subsequently beaten by Louis N. James in the concluding match. As a champion James did not shine with any great amount of lustre. He entered Princeton shortly after acquiring the honor and shocked golfing circles by not even qualifying for match play in the college tournament. In the 1903 tournament for the title of champion James was not regarded as a dangerous factor, and, indeed, he was not, being retired in his very first match. On the other hand, from the start of the season Travis played consistently in match after match, meeting the best players we have, and in few instances did he fail to conquer his antagonist. So, in consequence,

when he teed off for his first round in the championship he was a pronounced favorite. Travis gave those who pinned their faith to him no cause for worry. In the early rounds he was favored by the luck of the draw, but toward the finish, when he was opposed by really formidable players, he won just as decisively as he did when meeting his less expert foes. His hardest match occurred in the fifth round, when he beat George T. Brokaw 1 up. In the semi-finals F. O. Reinhart, a Princeton player, met his fate against Travis, while Byers, who was the runner-up in the 1902 tournament, again occupied that position. The year before Byers put Travis out of the championship, but this time he met Travis at his true form and easily succumbed, 5 up and 4 to play.

Quite some controversy was occasioned by the adoption of the English system of playing the championships. This did away with a qualifying round at medal play, the contestants being paired off for matches from the start. The same diversity of opinion regarding the merits of the plan that existed before the experiment was made prevailed after the initial trial.

The awarding of the women's championship to Chicago in 1903 caused quite a "tempest in a teapot" among the numerous feminine devotees of the old Scottish pastime. Many of the Eastern players, among their number being Mrs. Charles T. Stout (nee Genevieve Hecker), the 1902 champion, declined to go West to compete, and their desertion robbed the affair of no little interest. The visit of Miss Rhona Adair, the English champion, afforded the fair Easterners an opportunity of arranging a tournament that was a sort of rival function to the big event in the West. This tourney was won by Miss Adair, who plays a superb game. Later, in several other contests in which she competed here, she met with similar success. The national contest proved a victory for Miss Bessie Anthony, who played a prominent part in the 1902 championship and won the Western title emblematic of supremacy among the fair sex.

RECORD OF MATCHES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TEAMS.

	—Points— English.	American.
Aug. 11-12, at Myopia, Mass. vs. Intercollegiate—		
Singles	6	5
Foursomes	3	2
Aug. 13, at Essex County, Mass. vs. All-Massachusetts—		
Singles	5	6
Foursomes	3	2
Aug. 17, at Wheaton, Ill. vs. Western Golf Association—		
Singles	8	3
Foursomes	3	2
Aug. 19, at Glen View, Ill. vs. All Chicago—		
Singles	7	4
Aug. 24, at Garden City, L. I. vs. Metropolitan—		
Singles	3	7
Foursomes	5	0
Aug. 26, at Shinnecock Hills, L. I. vs. Long Island—		
Singles	8	3
Aug. 29, at Garden City, L. I. vs. All Eastern—		
Singles	8	2
Foursomes	4	1
Sept. 7, at Nassau links, L. I. vs. All-America—		
Singles	4	5
Sept. 9, at Baltusrol, N. J. vs. N. J.—		
Golf Association—		
Singles	7	4
Foursomes	3	2
Sept. 14, at Huntingdon, Pa. vs. All Philadelphia—		
Singles	7	0
Foursomes	4	0
Total	88	48

Foursomes—English team beat American teams 25 points to 9—60 holes to 11.

Singles—English team beat American teams 63 points to 39—169 holes to 117.

Summary of match with All-Americans, Sept. 7:

Oxford-Cambridge.		All-America.	
J. L. Low	0	Walter J. Travis	1
Norman F. Hunter	1	T. S. Douglas	0
T. Mansfield Hunter	0	E. M. Byers	1
G. D. Barne	1	F. O. Reinhart	0
J. T. Bramston	0	George T. Brokaw	1
C. H. Beveridge	1	H. C. Egan	0
H. G. B. Ellis	0	Bruce D. Smith	1
P. W. Leathart	1	George A. Omit n	0
D. F. Ransom	0	L. H. Conklin	1
Total	4	Total	5

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Played on Nassau Links, Glen Cove, L. I., September 1 to 5.)

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

George F. Willett, Oakley Country, beat H. McSweeney, Oil City, 7 up and 5 to play; F. L. Hamilton, Storm King, beat R. H. Connelly, Austin, by default; F. C. Jennings, Garden City, beat C. Truesdale, Fairfield, by default; F. S. Douglas, Nassau, beat E. W. Alexander, Detroit, 9 up and 8 to play; B. D. Smith, Onwentsia, beat G. A. Thorne, Glen View, 8 up and 7 to play; R. S. White, New Haven, beat Newton Ames, Detroit, 4 up and 3 to play; G. A. Ormiston, Highland, beat F. O. Horstmann, Chevy Chase, 4 up and 3 to play; H. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, beat J. W. Baker, Princeton, 3 up and 1 to play; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Highland, beat N. Mallouf, Fox Hills, 6 up and 4 to play; W. P. Smith, Huntingdon Valley, beat A. R. Fish, Hillside, by default; H. C. Egan, Exmoor, beat L. L. Harban, Columbia, 1 up; M. McBurney, Stockbridge, beat O. E. Stevens, Nassau, 9 up and 7 to play; H. M. Brittin, Englewood, beat Wylie Carhart, Detroit, 3 up and 2 to play; A. C. Williams, Philadelphia, beat A. J. Wellington, Woodlawn, 6 up and 5 to play; William Waller, Onwentsia, beat H. J. Tweedie, Belmont, by default; W. P. Pickett, Crescent, beat T. K. Loughlin, Allegheny, 6 up and 4 to play; R. Havemeyer, Seabright, beat C. B. Calvert, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play.

FIRST ROUND.

E. W. Judd, Oil City, beat O. T. Thompson, Allegheny, by default; Charles B. Cory, Wollaston, beat A. B. Lamberth, Glen Echo, by default; Paul Murphy, Garden City, beat W. B. Wheeler, Brooklawn Country, by default; George J. Cooke, Philadelphia Country, beat E. A. Downey, Apawamis, by 5 up and 4 to play; C. B. Fownes, Highland, beat R. H. Kennordell, Oil City, by default; Harold Weber, Inverness, beat Harold S. Naylor, Philadelphia Cricket, by 5 up and 3 to play; Max H. Behr, Morris County, beat Devereux Emmet, Garden City, by 2 up and 1 to play; Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, beat E. E. Giles, Pittsburg, by default; Harold Wilcox, Montclair, beat James H. Snowden, Oil City, by default; Frank C. Talmadge, Hillside Tennis and Golf, beat Raymond Russell, Detroit Country, by default; Howard Giffin, East Orange, beat William Findlay Brown, Philadelphia Cricket, by default; Percy H. Jennings, St. Andrews, beat Paul D. O'Connor, Fox Hills, by 1 up in 20 holes; J. D. Travers, Nassau, beat Dr. Simon Carr, Huntingdon Valley, by 2 up and 1 to play; Nicholas Williamson, New Brunswick, beat N. Stewart Campbell, Agawam Hunt, by 2 up and 1 to play; Chadwick Sawyer, Midland, beat Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, by 4 up and 2 to play; T. D. Hooper, Nassau Country, beat C. H. Nattern, Oil City, by 4 up and 2 to play; F. O. Reinhart, Baltusrol, beat Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., Pittsburg, by 5 up and 3 to play; John C. Davidson, Columbia, beat L. H. Conklin, Princeton, by 1 up in 19 holes; Chisholm Beach, Point Judith Country, beat R. E. Sprott, Brooklawn Country, by 5 up and 3 to play; A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Wirt L. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley, by 4 up and 2 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat William S. Eyster, Allegheny Country, by 8 up and 7 to play; William H. Hicks, Nassau Country, beat A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow, by 3 up and 2 to play; Josiah Macy, Morris County, beat Price Collier, Tuxedo, by up; G. W. Bergner, St. Davids, beat William B. Rhett, Crescent Athletic, by 2 up and 1 to play; W. H. Haines, Highland, beat Allen T. Haight, Glen View, by 6 up and 4 to play; Archibald Graham, North Jersey Country, beat Louis N. James, Glen View, by 4 up and 2 to play; George T. Brokaw, Deal, beat John M. Sellers, Glen View, by 6 up and 4 to play; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat Matthew T. Murray, Englewood, by 4 up and 3 to play; Walter E. Egan, Exmoor, beat James M. Rhett, Crescent Athletic, by 2 up; R. D. Bokum, Jr., Glen View, beat John F. Byers, Allegheny Country, by 8 up and 6 to play; H. C. Fownes, Highland, beat M. Frederic O'Connell, Alpine, by 4 up and 2 to play; J. W. Watson, St. Davids, beat S. Y. Ramage, Oil City, by 6 up and 4 to play; Howard R. Townsend, Nassau, beat H. Mason Day, Fairfield County, by 7 up and 6 to play; Arthur Havemeyer, Seabright, beat S. J. Graham, Fairfield, by 2 up and 1 to play; H. F. Whitney, Nassau, beat John M. Ward, Fox Hills, 2 up; John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, beat John E. Porter, Allegheny Country, 1 up; W. R. Tuckerman, Stockbridge, beat W. C. Carnegie, St. Andrews, 3 up and 2 to play; Park Wright, Buffalo Country, beat Joseph F. Steir, Fox Hills, by default; E. M. Byers, Allegheny, beat C. G. Cassells, Crescent A. C., by default; J. B. C. Tappin, Nassau, beat Harold I. Downey, Apawamis, by default; Roswell F. Mundy.



Miss Rhona Adair.

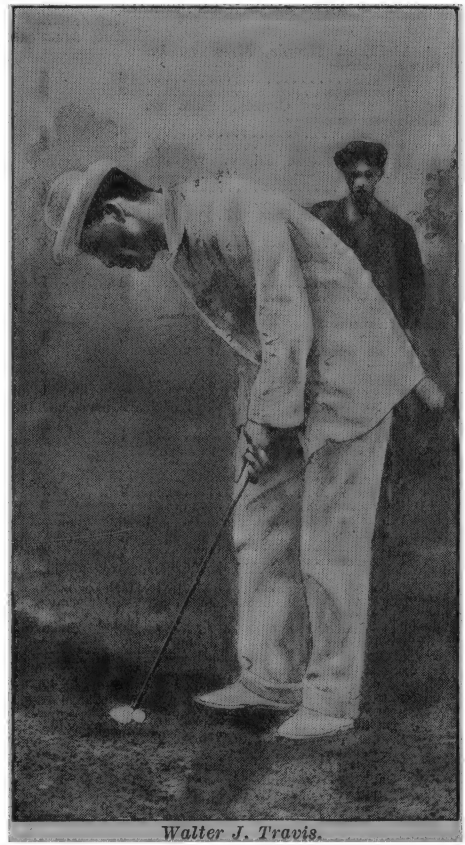
Riverside Club, beat Frederick H. Thomas, Morris County, 5 up and 3 to play; L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Deal, beat A. G. Lockwood, Allston, 3 up and 1 to play; Arthur F. Schwartz, Audubon, beat Ralph Carroll, Fairfield, 1 up; Roger Lapham, Apawamis, beat Andrew T. Sherman, Eastern Parkway, 1 up in 20 holes; Charles H. Seeley, Weeburn, beat E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, 2 up; Dr. D. F. Fredericks, Oil City, beat E. S. Armstrong, Deal, 5 up and 4 to play; Howard W. Perrin, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, 1 up in 19 holes; James A. Stillman, Garden City, beat Thomas D. Thacher, Englewood, 2 up and 1 to play; F. J. O. Alsop, New Haven Country, beat Malcolm Graham, Jr., Apawamis, by default; J. T. Cady, Rock Island Arsenal, beat J. Frank Turner, Wyoming Valley Country, 2 up and 1 to play; Charles W. O'Connor, Essex County, and Tracy L. Smith, New Brunswick, defaulted; Herbert L. Riker, Oakland, beat E. A. McFall, Austin, 5 up and 4 to play; Malcolm McBurney, Stockbridge, beat Howard M. Brittin, Englewood, 3 up and 2 to play; Dr. Walter S. Harban, Columbia, beat Knowlton M. Ames, Glen View, 5 up and 3 to play; George F. Willett, Oakley Country, beat S. M. Reid, St. Andrews, 6 up and 5 to play; W. J. Evans, Ekwanok Country, beat E. H. Brown, Euclid, 1 up in 20 holes; F. C. Jennings, Garden City, beat F. L. Hawtorn, Storm King, 8 up and 7 to play; Bruce D. Smith, Onwentsia, beat Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau Country, 5 up and 4 to play; G. A. Ormiston, Highland, beat Roger S. White, 2d, New Haven Country, 3 up and 2 to play; H. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley Country, beat W. C. Fownes, Jr., Highland, 3 up and 1 to play; H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country, beat W. P. Smith, Huntingdon Valley Country, 2 up; Alexander C. Williams, Philadelphia Country, beat William Waller, Onwentsia, 3 up and 2 to play; W. P. Pickett, Crescent A. C., beat Raymond Havemeyer, Seabright, 4 up and 3 to play.

SECOND ROUND.

Cook beat Judd, 2 up and 1 to play; Weber beat Cory, 2 up and 1 to play; P. H. Jennings beat Travers, 4 up and 2 to play; Murphy beat Williamson, 4 up and 3 to play; Sawyer beat C. B. Fownes, 5 up and 4 to play; Reinhart beat Hooper, 4 up and 2 to play; Behr beat Davidson, 4 up and 3 to play; Beach beat Chauncey, 1 up; Tillinghast beat Wilcox, 2 up and 1 to play; Travis beat Macy, 6 up and 4 to play; Hicks beat Bergner, 4 up and 3 to play; Graham beat Haines, 7 up and 6 to play; Brokaw beat Lynch, 4 up and 3 to play; Egan beat Bokum, 1 up; H. C. Fownes beat Watson, 2 up and 1 to play; Talmage beat Townsend, 2 up and 1 to play; A. Havemeyer beat Whitney, 1 up (20 holes); Giffin beat Moller, 2 up and 1 to play; Frelinghuysen beat Lapham, 4 up and 3 to play; Tuckerman beat Wright, 1 up; Byers beat Tappin, 6 up and 5 to play; Kellogg beat Mundy, 3 up and 1 to play; Seeley beat Schwartz, 4 up and 3 to play; Perrin beat Fredericks, 1 up; Stillman beat Evans, 2 up and 1 to play; Cady, default; Riker beat Alsop, 2 up and 1 to play; Willett beat Harban, 7 up and 6 to play; Smith beat F. C. Jennings, 4 up and 2 to play; Ormiston beat McFarland, 2 up and 1 to play; H. C. Egan beat McBurney, 5 up and 4 to play; Williams beat Pickett, 4 up and 3 to play.

THIRD ROUND.

Weber beat Cooke, 5 up and 4 to play; Murphy beat Jennings, 4 up and 2 to play; Reinhart beat Sawyer, 5 up and 4 to play; Behr beat Beach, 2 up; Travis beat Tillinghast, 3 up and 2 to play; Graham beat Hicks, 5 up and 4 to play; Brokaw beat W. E. Egan, 5 up and 4 to play; Fownes beat Talmge, 3 up and 2 to play; Giffin beat A. Havemeyer, 1 up (21 holes); Tuckerman beat Frelinghuysen, 2 up and 1 to



Walter J. Travis.

play; Byers beat Kellogg, 2 up and 1 to play; Perrin beat Seeley, 3 up and 2 to play; Cady beat Stillman, 1 up; Willett beat Riker, 1 up; B. D. Smith beat Ormiston, 1 up; Williams beat H. C. Egan, 2 up.

FOURTH ROUND.

Murphy beat Weber, 1 up (19 holes); Reinhart beat Behr, 6 up and 5 to play; Travis beat Graham, 5 up and 4 to play; Brokaw beat Fownes, 3 up and 2 to play; Byers beat Perrin, 5 up and 3 to play; Tuckerman beat Giffin, 6 up and 5 to play; Cady beat Willett, 5 up and 4 to play; Smith beat Williams, 1 up (19 holes).

FIFTH ROUND.

Reinhart beat Murphy, 5 up and 4 to play; Travis beat Brokaw, 1 up; Smith beat Cady, 4 up and 2 to play; Byers beat Tuckerman, 1 up.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Travis beat Reinhart, 5 up and 4 to play; Byers beat Smith, 5 up and 4 to play.

FINAL ROUND FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Travis beat Byers, 5 up and 4 to play.

CARDS OF FINAL MATCH (at 36 Holes).

Travis, out....	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	4	4—38
Byers, out....	4	5	4	4	5	4	2	4	5—37
Travis, in....	4	3	4	3	4	6	4	3	4—35—73
Byers, in.....	5	4	6	5	3	5	5	4	6—42—79
Travis, out....	4	5	3	4	5	5	3	6	5—40
Byers, out....	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	6	5—40
Travis, in.....	4	4	4	4	5	x	x	x	x—21—61—134
Byers, in.....	5	3	5	4	5	x	x	x	x—22—62—141

PAST HOLDERS OF MEN'S NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

1895—C. B. MacDonald; won at Newport G. C.
1896—H. J. Whigham; won at Shinnecock Hills G. C.
1897—H. J. Whigham; won at Chicago G. C.
1898—F. S. Douglas; won at Morris County C. C.
1899—H. M. Harriman; won at Onwentsia C. C.
1900—W. J. Travis; won at Meadowbrook C. C.
1901—W. J. Travis; won at Atlantic City G. C.
1902—L. N. James; won at Glen View G. C.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Chicago Golf Club Links, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, 1903. (Score of qualifying round is given in parenthesis).

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. C. L. Deering (114), Midlothian, beat Miss Mabel Higgins (110), Midlothian, 7 up and 5 to play; Miss Edith Collins (116), St. Louis C. C., beat Miss F. C. Griscom (114), Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss E. Robertson (120), Glen View, beat Mrs. P. Manchester (118), Glen View, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Fanny Osgood (107), Boston, beat, Miss Elizabeth Young (114), Calumet C. C., 8 up and 7 to play; Miss Bessie Anthony (99), Glen View, beat Mrs. R. H. Barlow (97), Merion C. C., 6 up and 4 to play; Mrs. Caleb B. Fox (94), Philadelphia, beat Miss Lillian Biddle (114), Philadelphia, 3 up and 1 to play; Miss Frances Everett (103), Exmoor C. C., beat Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine (117), Onwentsia, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss J. S. Spencer (108), Philadelphia, beat Miss Katherine Moulton (113), Minneapolis, 7 up and 5 to play; Miss J. A. Carpenter (99), Westward Ho, beat Mrs. A. H. Brower (109), Chicago Golf Club, 1 up; Miss Louisa A. Wells (101), Boston, beat Mrs. Elliott Rodgers (119), Pittsburg, 6 up and 5 to play; Miss Georgiana Bishop (102), Brooklawn C. C., beat Mrs. L. G. McNair (114), St. Louis, 8 up and 7 to play; Miss Margaret Morris (113), Evanston G. C., beat Miss A. E. Murray (119), Wilmington C. C., 4 up and 3 to play; Miss H. Bishop (114), St. Paul, beat Mrs. H. A. Beidler (120), Lake Geneva, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Katherine Harley (107), Fall River, beat Miss M. Kenney (120), Minneapolis, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Miriam Anthony (117), Evanston, beat Miss Florence Borden (111), Fall River, 5 up and 4 to play; Mrs. W. A. Alexander (113), Exmoor C. C., beat Miss Jane Durel (118), Edgewater G. C., 3 up and 2 to play.

SECOND ROUND.

Mrs. C. L. Deering beat Miss Edith Collins, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Fannie Osgood beat Miss Robertson, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Bessie Anthony beat Mrs. Caleb B. Fox, 5 up and 3 to play; Miss Frances Everett beat Miss Jane S. Spencer, 1 up (19 holes); Miss J. Anna Carpenter beat Miss Louisa A. Wells, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Georgiana Bishop beat Miss Margaret Morris, 8 up and 7 to play; Miss Katherine Harley beat Miss Helen Bishop, 7 up and 6 to play; Mrs. W. A. Alexander beat Miss Miriam Anthony, 5 up and 4 to play.

THIRD ROUND.

Miss Fannie Osgood beat Mrs. C. L. Deering, 9 up and 7 to play; Miss Bessie Anthony beat Miss Frances C. Everett, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss J. Anna Carpenter beat Miss Georgiana Bishop, 1 up; Miss Katherine Harley beat Mrs. W. A. Alexander, 7 up and 6 to play.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Miss Anthony beat Miss Osgood, 1 up; Miss Carpenter beat Miss Harley, 3 up and 1 to play.

FINAL ROUND AND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Bessie Anthony, Glen View, beat Miss J. Anna Carpenter, Westward Ho, 7 up and 6 to play.

PAST HOLDERS OF WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

1895—Miss B. Hoyt; won at Meadowbrook C. C.
1896—Miss B. Hoyt; won at Morris County C. C.
1897—Miss B. Hoyt; won at Essex County C. C.
1898—Miss B. Hoyt; won at Ardsley C. C.
1899—Miss R. Underhill; won at Philadelphia C. C.
1900—Miss F. Griscom; won at Shinnecock Hills G. C.
1901—Miss G. Hecker; won at Baltusrol G. C.
1902—Miss G. Hecker; won at Brookline G. C.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played on Baltusrol (N. J.) Links, June 27, 28 and 29. Willie Anderson, Apawamis, and David Brown, Wollaston, tied at the end of the 72 holes, with scores of 307, which equalled the record for this country, made the previous year by Auchterlonie. On the play-off, at 18 holes, Anderson won by 2 holes. The third man was Stewart Gardner, Garden City, 315; fourth, Alex Smith, Nassau, 316; fifth, Donald Ross, Oakley, 318; sixth, Jack Campbell, Brookline, 319; seventh, L. Auchterlonie, Glen View, 321; eighth, Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, 322; tie for ninth between John Hobens, Yountokoh, 323, Willie Smith, Midlothian, 323, and Alex Ross, Wilmington, 323; twelfth, Horace T. Rawlins, Waumbek, 324; tie for thirteenth between Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills, 325, and F. O. Reinhart, Princeton, 325; tie for fifteenth between Alex Campbell, Brookline, 326, Gilbert Nicholls, St. Louis, 326, and Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 326; eighteenth, Bernard Nicholls, Hollywood, 328; tie for nineteenth between Will Norton, Deal, 329, and David Ogilvie, Baltusrol, 329.

CARDS OF PAIR THAT TIED FOR FIRST PLACE.

Willie Anderson—									
Out..	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	2—37
In....	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—36—73
Out...	5	5	3	6	3	4	5	4	3—38
In....	5	3	3	5	4	5	5	4	4—38—76—149
Out...	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	3	3—37
In....	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4—39—76
Out...	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	8—44
In....	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—38—82—158—307
David Brown—									
Out...	7	5	3	6	4	4	6	5	3—43
In....	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—36—79
Out...	5	5	4	6	4	4	5	4	3—40
In....	3	4	3	4	3	5	5	5	5—37—77—156
Out...	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	3—36
In....	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—39—75
Out...	5	4	4	6	3	5	4	4	5—40
In....	3	4	4	5	3	4	6	4	3—36—76—151—307

CARDS OF PLAY-OFF AT 18 HOLES.

Anderson—									
Out...	5	4	4	6	4	4	5	4	4—40
In....	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	4	4—42—82
Brown—									
Out...	5	4	5	6	4	5	6	4	3—42
In....	4	4	4	4	5	7	6	4	4—42—84

PAST HOLDERS OF OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

1895—Horace Rawlins; won at Newport G. C.
1896—James Foulis; won at Shinnecock Hills G. C.
1897—Joseph Lloyd; won at Chicago G. C.
1898—Fred Herd; won at Myopia H. C.
1899—Willie Smith; won at Baltimore C. C.
1900—Harry Vardon; won at Chicago G. C.
1901—Willie Anderson; won at Myopia H. C.
1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie; won at Garden City G. C.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played at Garden City, L. I., Oct. 20-24.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round—Yale beat University of Pennsylvania 16½ to 1½ points.

Semi-Final Round—Harvard beat Yale 9½ to 2; Princeton beat Columbia 20 to 0.

Final Round for Championship—Harvard beat Princeton 21½ to 2½.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Medal Round—Won by W. C. Chick, Harvard, with 80.

(1902 Amateur National Champion James competed, but did not qualify).

Final Round for Championship—F. O. Reinhart, Princeton, beat Chick, 4 up and 3 to play.

PAST HOLDERS OF INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

1897—L. P. Bayard, Jr., Princeton.
1898—(May) J. F. Curtis, Harvard.
1898—(October) John Reid, Jr., Yale.
1899—Percy Pyne 2d, Princeton.
1900—Halstead Lindsley, Harvard.
1902—(May) Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale.
1902—(October) H. Chandler Egan, Harvard.

MEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played at Deal Beach, N. J., May 27 to 30.

Medal Round—Won by Dr. D. Le Roy Culver, Jersey City, whose card was protested, and the first prize given to the second man, Walter J. Travis, Garden City.

Final Round for Championship—Findlay Douglas, Nassau C. C., defeated John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, 10 up and 8 to play.

W. J. Travis held the championship in 1902.

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played on Richmond County Links, Staten Island, June 3 to 7.

Final Round for Championship—Mrs. E. A. Manice, Baltusrol, defeated Miss Louise Vanderhoef, Ardsley, 4 up and 3 to play. In the semi-final round Mrs. Stout, the national champion was defeated, as she was in the same round in 1902. There was no qualifying round. Mrs. Manice held the championship in 1902.

ENGLISH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The National Amateur Championship of Great Britain for 1903 was won by R. Maxwell, with H. Hutchinson as the runner-up.

The Open Championship of Great Britain was won by Harry Vardon, 300; Tom Vardon, 306, second; Jack White, 208, third.

MEN'S NEW JERSEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played on Baltusrol Links, June 4 to 7.

Final Round for Championship—Marc M. Michael, Yountakah C. C., defeated N. B. Cole, Baltusrol, 5 up and 3 to play.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played at Milwaukee, Wis., July 16 and 17.

Won by Alex Smith, Nassau, 318; David Brown, Wollaston, and L. Auchterlonie, Glen View, tied for second, at 320; Hart Turpie, 321, fourth, and Willie Anderson, Apawamis, 323, fifth.

WESTERN MEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played at Cleveland, O., August 4 to 8.

Final Round for Championship—Walter Egan defeated H. Chandler Egan, 1 up on the 37th hole.

WESTERN WOMEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played at Chicago, Ill., September 8 to 12.

Final Round for Championship—Miss Bessie Anthony, Glen View, defeated Miss Mabel Higgins, Midlothian, 3 up and 2 to play.

ANNUAL INTERCITY TEAM MATCHES OF 1903.

For the first time in four years the Philadelphia Golf Association won the 72-hole 2-green match from the Metropolitan Golf Association, beating the latter team by 12 holes. The first half of the match was played in May and the second half in October.

Boston women for the second time won the Griscom Cup, played for on Boston links October 28 and 29. In the first match the Philadelphia team beat the New York women 24 to 15. In the deciding match the Philadelphia women were defeated 46 to 5.

LONGEST DRIVE.

January 17 Walter J. Travis broke the driving record of 341 yards, held by Tait, of England, on the Garden City Links when he shot the ball with one stroke 382 yards.

POLO IN 1903.

H. L. HERBERT, Secretary National Polo Association.

Polo enjoyed during the season of 1903 a greater degree of popularity than ever before in this country. There were more games played and a much larger number of men devoted their time to this exhilarating pastime than in any previous year in the history of the sport. On account of the large number of beginners many of the matches were not up to the standard of former years, when Rockaway, Meadow Brook, Myopia, Westchester and Philadelphia had star teams in the field.

A sure sign of the increasing interest being taken in the game is the fact that six new clubs became members of the Polo Association at the beginning of the season of 1903, bringing the total membership of the association up to thirty-one. The new members are the Army Polo Club, New Orleans Polo Club, Albany Polo Club, Rochester Polo Club, Rumford Polo Club, of Providence, R. I., and Norfolk Polo Club, of Boston.

The past season will be particularly noteworthy for the extraordinary number of young players who came to the front as skilful horsemen and clever handlers of the mallet. In fact, the new blood, such as Kingdon Gould, Jay Gould, Adelbert Ames, Victor Mather, F. D. Cochrane, Cortlandt Dixon, Jr., and Dan Chauncey, will undoubtedly, in a very few years, be rated as high as some of the cracks who have been for years at the top of the heap, and it is only a matter of time when they will be fighting to maintain their positions as the best players in the United States.

A new element has come into the game in this country that is likely to be of great benefit to the sport in every way. This is the army element. There is now an army league composed of twelve clubs. Practically every army post in the West now has a polo club, and the game is a part of the daily routine at West Point. How popular the game is in militia circles is shown by the fact that Squadron A, of the New York National Guard, has almost one hundred active members. One of the most interesting matches of the past season was the Spring contest between Squadron A and West Point, the militiamen winning by a score of 15¾ to 6.

The colleges are also taking up the sport in earnest. Yale, Princeton and Harvard have polo clubs, and I look to see Pennsylvania and Columbia represented on the polo field in the near future. While no intercollegiate championship has yet been held, it wont be long before a series of contests to decide the college championship will be an annual event. The colleges have not enough good players as yet to make much of a showing in the game, so have been playing second-rate teams. Yale defeated the second team of Squadron A by a score of 5½ to 2¾, and later on beat the first team of the Squadron 9 to 4. Princeton lost to the second team of Devon by a score of 11¼ to 5.

The most active and at the same time the most successful club of the year was the Bryn Mawr Polo Club. This organization won the Radnor Challenge Cups, Harrison Cups, Gougbacres Cups, Newport Cups, Westchester Cups, Ladies' Challenge Cups, Narragansett Cups and the Brenton Reef Cups.

Bryn Mawr was also the runner-up in both the junior and senior championships.

The Lakewood team, captained by George Gould, competed a great deal less than it did in 1902. The team won, however, the Herbert Trophies, Georgian Cups and the junior championship. The senior championship went to the Country Club of Westchester, the team being composed, with one exception, of the men who captured the event under the colors of the Lakewood Club. There was no international contest during the past year, owing to the injury of W. H. Buckmaster, who would have been the mainstay of the English team.

Two army officers, Captain Vaughn and Major Ansel, who were slated to play on the English team, could not get leave of absence, and this fact also tended to prevent the international match. There is little doubt, however, of an English team visiting America during the present year. In the international match of 1902, held at Hurlingham, England, the Englishmen defeated the Americans in two games out of three. The American team will undoubtedly make a better showing under their own rules and on the home grounds. The committee of the Polo Association will endeavor to have a representative and eligible team enter for the international polo events at the grounds of the Societie of Polo at Paris in June next, when the handsome trophies presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett will be competed for.

Senior championship, held on the grounds of the Country Club of Philadelphia, at Bala, Pa., in June.

First Gace—Bryn Mawr defeated Philadelphia by a score of 12½ to ¼.

BRYN MAWR P. C

No. 1—C. R. Snowden. No. 3—Geo. W. Kendrick.
No. 2—M.G.Rosengarten,Jr. Back—Charles Wheeler.

PHILADELPHIA C. C.

No. 1—C. B. Zeilin. No. 3—Geo. M. McFadden.
No. 2—A. E. Kennedy. Back—W. H. Smith.

Second and final game—Westchester defeated Bryn Mawr by a score of 9½ to 6.

C. C. OF WESTCHESTER.
No. 1—J. E. Cowdin. No. 3—H. P. Whitney.
No. 2—J. M. Waterbury, Jr. Back—Lawrence Waterbury

BRYN MAWR P. C.
No. 1—C. R. Snowden. No. 3—M.G.Rosengarten,Jr
No. 2—Geo. W. Kendrick. Back—Charles Wheeler.

Junior Championship, held on the grounds of the Country Club of Philadelphia, at Bala, Pa., in June.

First Game—The Rockaway Club defaulted to the Lakewood Polo Club.

Second and final game—Lakewood defeated Bryn Mawr by a score of 14¾ to 6¼.

LAKEWOOD P. C.
No. 1—George J. Gould. No. 3—Kingdon Gould.
No. 2—Jay Gould. Back—Benjamin Nicoll.

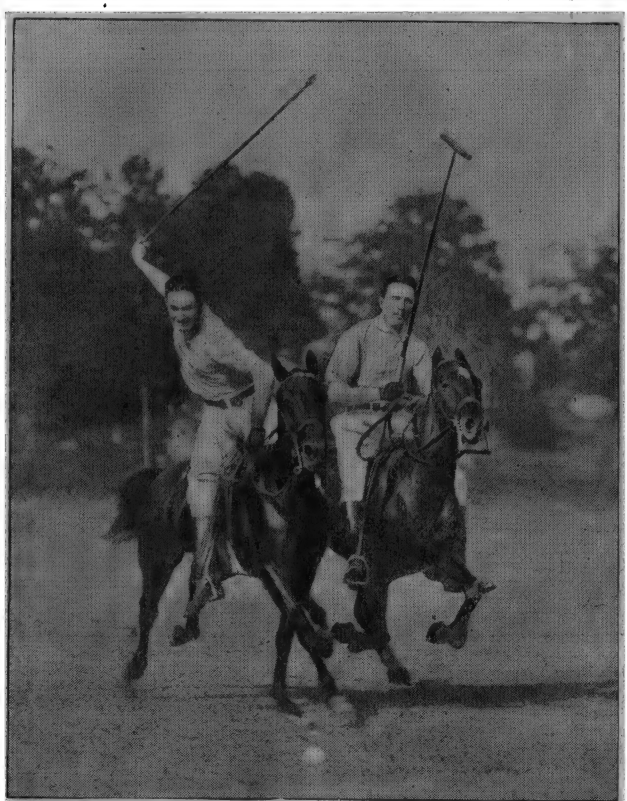
BRYN MAWR P. C.
No. 1—A. J. A. Devereux. No. 3—R. E. Strawbridge.
No. 2—Geo. L. Harrison. Back—Alexader Brown.

Handicap tournament for the Point Judith Cups, held on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club, at Narragansett Pier, R. I. Final Game—The Dedham Polo Club won through the default of the Rockaway Club.

Handicap tournament for the Norfolk Cups, held on the grounds of the Dedham Polo Club, at Dedham, Mass. Final Game—The Myopia Hunt Club, third team (handicap 10), defeated the Norfolk Club, first team (handicap 10), by a score of 14 to 6.

Handicap tournament for the Rockaway Cups, held at Cedarhurst, L. I., in July. Final Game—The Country Club of Westchester, second team (handicap 17), defeated the Rockaway Club, first team (handicap 17), by a score of 9 to 4¾.

Handicap tournament for the Great Neck Challenge Cups, held on the grounds of the Great Neck Polo Club, at Great Neck, L. I., in July. Final Game—The Country Club of Westchester, second team (handicap 17), defeated the Rumson Polo Club (handicap 12), by a score of 12½ to 8¼.



Grace and Hunt Coming Down the Rail on a Long Drive.
(Photo by Hemment.)

Handicap tournament for the Blizzard Cups, held on the grounds of the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., in July. Final Game—The Rumson Polo Club (handicap 10), defeated the Rockaway Club, first team (handicap 14), by a score of 11½ to 9.

Handicap tournament for the Hope Cups, held on the grounds of the Rumford Polo Club, at Providence, R. I., in September. Final Game—The Rockaway Club (handicap 18) defeated the Dedham Polo Club (handicap 18) by a score of 8 to 3.

Handicap tournament for the Rumson Polo Club Cups, held at Seabright, N. J., in September. Final Game—The Country Club of Westchester, second team (handicap 12), defeated the Rumson Polo Club (handicap 10) by a score of 13 to 9.

Handicap tournament for the Ladies' Challenge Cups, held on the grounds of the Rockaway Club, at Cedarhurst, L. I., in July. Final Game—The Bryn Mawr Polo Club, first team (handicap 23), defeated the Country Club of Westchester, first team (handicap 35), by a score of 16 to 5.

Handicap tournament for the Myopia Cups, held at Hamilton, Mass., in August. Final Game—The Myopia Hunt Club, first team (handicap 19), defeated the Myopia Hunt Club, second team (handicap 7), by a score of 17¼ to 9¾.

Handicap tournament for the Karlstein Cups, held on the grounds of the Dedham Polo Club, at Dedham, Mass., in September. Final Game—The Dedham Polo Club (handicap 16) defeated the Myopia Hunt Club (handicap 16) by a score of 10 to 5.

Handicap tournament for the Dedham Cups, held at Dedham, Mass., in September. Final Game—The Myopia Hunt Club, first team (handicap 18), defeated the Dedham Polo Club, first team (handicap 21), by a score of 10½ to 8¼.

Handicap tournament for the Rumford Cups, held at Providence, R. I., in September. Final Game—The Myopia Hunt Club, second team (handicap 10), defeated the Dedham Polo Club, second team (handicap 10), by a score of 10 to 3¾.

Handicap tournament for the Hitchcock Cups, held at Saratoga in July. Final Game—The Buffalo Polo Club (handicap 4), defeated the Saratoga Polo Club (handicap 9), by a score of 14¾ to 3.

Handicap tournament for the Newport Cups, held on the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester, at Newport, in August. Final Game—The Bryn Mawr Polo Club (handicap 13) defeated the Country Club of Westchester, second team (handicap 11), by a score of 7¼ to 6¾.

Handicap tournament for the Westchester Cups, held on the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester, at Newport, in August. Final Game—The Bryn Mawr Freebooters won through the default of second team of Westchester.

Handicap tournament for the Hamilton Cups, held on the grounds of the Myopia Hunt Club, at Hamilton, Mass., in August. Final Game—The Myopia Hunt Club, first team (handicap 11), defeated the Myopia Hunt Club, second team (handicap 9), by a score of 7½ to 6½.

Handicap tournament for the Meadowbrook Cups, held at Westbury, L. I., in June. Final Game—Meadow Brook, first team (handicap 19), defeated the Country Club of Westchester, second team (handicap 12), by a score of 10 to 9.

Handicap tournament for Pembroke Cups, held at Bryn Mawr, Pa., in June. Final Game—Country Club of Philadelphia, first team (handicap 16), defeated Bryn Mawr Polo Club, first team (handicap 23), by a score of 10 to 6.

Handicap tournament for the Goughacres Cups, held at Bala, Pa., in June. Final Game—The Bryn Mawr Polo Club, first team (handicap 23), defeated

the Bryn Mawr Polo Club, second team (handicap 10), by a score of 17 to 14½.

Handicap tournament for the Rumson Cups, held at Rumson, N. J., in June. Final Game—The Country Club of Westchester, second team (handicap 12), defeated the Rumson Polo Club, first team (handicap 10), by a score of 13 to 9.

Handicap tournament for the Herbert Trophies, held at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., in April. Final Game—Lakewood, first team (handicap 15), defeated Westchester, second team (handicap 12), by a score of 13 to 5¾.

Handicap tournament for the Georgian Court Cups, held at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., in May. Final Game—Lakewood, first team (handicap 15), defeated Westchester, first team (handicap 35), by a score of 22 to 12.

Handicap tournament for the Squadron A Trophies, held at Van Cortlandt Park, in May. Final Game—Great Neck (handicap 9) defeated Westchester, second team (handicap 12), by a score of 6½ to 6.

Handicap tournament for the Westchester Cups, held on grounds of Westchester Country Club in May. Final Game—Meadow Brook (handicap 17) defeated Rockaway (handicap 12) by a score of 10¾ to 8¾.

Handicap tournament for the Country Club Cups, held on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club, in May. Final Game—Rockaway (handicap 10) defeated Meadow Brook (handicap 13) by a score of 16 to 10½.

Handicap tournament for the Radnor Challenge Cup, held on the grounds of the Devon Polo Club, at Devon, Pa., in May. Final Game—Bryn Mawr, second team (handicap 10), defeated Devon (handicap 4) by a score of 15½ to 5½.

Handicap tournament for the Hempstead Cups, held on the grounds of the Meadow Brook Club, at Hempstead, L. I. Final Game—Meadow Brook, second team (handicap 14), defeated Westchester, second team (handicap 12), by a score of 10 to 7¼.

Handicap tournament for the Harrison Cups, held at Bryn Mawr, Pa., in June. Final Game—Bryn Mawr, second team (handicap 10), defeated Bryn Mawr, third team (handicap 4), by a score of 14 to 6¾.

Handicap tournament for the Narragansett Cups, held on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., in August. Final game—The Bryn Mawr Polo Club, second team (handicap 10), defeated the Country Club of Westchester, second team (handicap 11), by a score of 12¾ to 4.

Handicap tournament for the Rhode Island Cups, held on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., in August. Final Game—The Rockaway Club, first team (handicap 15), defeated the Rockaway Club, second team (handicap 10), by a score of 10 to 9.

Special matches, Rumson Polo Club Grounds, Seabright, N. J., in September. Rumson defeated Albany by a score of 17 to 12. Albany defeated Rumson by a score of 7½ to 5¾.

Scratch tournament for the Elswald Cups, held on the grounds of the Rumford Polo Club, at Providence, R. I. Final Game—The Dedham Polo Club, second team, defeated the Rumford Polo Club, second team, by a score of 14 to 3.

Scratch tournament for the Brenton Reef Cups, held at Newport. Final Game—The Bryn Mawr Freebooters defeated the Westchester Freebooters by a score of 8 to 4.

Scratch game for the Perpetual Challenge Cup, at West Point, in June. Squadron A, New York City, defeated West Point cadets by a score of 15¾ to 6.

Scratch game for the Individual Cups, held at Van Cortlandt Park, in June. The Yale University Polo Club defeated Squadron A, second team, by a score of 5½ to 2¾.

Special match on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club, at Bala, Pa. Bryn Mawr Freebooters (handicap 7) defeated the Philadelphia Freebooters (handicap 9) by a score of 2¾ to 2.

Special match games, Buffalo Country Club grounds, Buffalo (handicap 7) defeated Rochester (handicap 4) by a score of 6½ to 5. Rochester (handicap 4) defeated Buffalo (handicap 8) by a score of 10¾ to 4.

Special scratch match on grounds of the Devon Polo Club at Devon, Pa., in May. Devon defeated Princeton University by a score of 11¼ to 5.

Home tournament for the Foulke Cups on the grounds of the Bryn Mawr Club. Freebooters (handicap 17) defeated Foxhunters (handicap 10) by a score of 12¾ to 11.

Match handicap game for Ballston Cups, held on grounds of Saratoga Polo Club, in July. The Albany Polo Club (handicap 8) defeated Saratoga Polo Club (handicap 9) by a score of 3¾ to 3.



H. L. Herbert.

PROMINENT PLAYERS.

Lawrence Waterbury, C. C. of Westchester	9
Foxhall P. Keene, Meadow Brook Club	9
H. P. Whitney, C. C. of Westchester	8
J. E. Cowdin, C. C. of Westchester	8
J. M. Waterbury, Jr., C. C. of Westchester	8
Charles Wheeler, Bryn Mawr P. C.	7
T. Hitchcock, Jr., Meadow Brook Club	7
R. L. Agassiz, Myopia Hunt Club	7
George W. Kendrick, 3d, Bryn Mawr P. C.	6
A. E. Kennedy, C. C. of Philadelphia	6
Joshua Crane, Jr., Dedham P. C.	6
Allan Forbes, Dedham P. C.	6
E. W. Weld, Dedham P. C.	6
Benjamin Nicoll, Lakewood P. C.	6
Robert G. Shaw, 2d, Myopia Hunt Club	6
M. J. Rosengarten, Jr., Bryn Mawr P. C.	5
C. R. Snowden, Bryn Mawr P. C.	5

Elton Clark, Dedham P. C.	5	J. Frank McFadden, C. C. of Philadelphia	4
W. H. Goodwin, Dedham P. C.	5	J. B. Lippincott, Jr., C. C. of Philadelphia	4
Kingdon Gould, Lakewood P. C.	5	W. Cameron Forbes, Dedham P. C.	4
O. W. Bird, Meadow Brook Club	5	Reginald Brooks, Meadow Brook Club	4
W. Rutherford, Meadow Brook Club	5	J. S. Stevens, Meadow Brook Club	4
George P. Eustis, Meadow Brook Club	5	W. K. Thorn, Morris County C. C.	4
W. C. Eustis, Meadow Brook Club	5	F. R. Jay, Myopia Hunt Club	4
T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., Meadow Brook Club	5	A. P. Gardner, Myopia Hunt Club	4
R. E. F. Flinsch, Meadow Brook Club	5	Maxwell Norman, Myopia Hunt Club	4
F. S. Conover, Rockaway Club	5	F. D. Cochrane, Myopia Hunt Club	4
R. La Montagne, Jr., Rockaway Club	5	Waller W. Keith, Onwentsia Club	4
Sam S. Davis, St. Louis C. C.	5	Morgan Grace, Great Neck P. C.	4
G. Herbert Walker, St. Louis C. C.	5	F. J. Mackay, Onwentsia Club	4
Jay Gould, Lakewood P. C.	5	D. Chauncey, Jr., Rockaway Club	4
C. H. Foster, Dedham P. C.	4	R. J. Collier, Rockaway Club	4
B. Nason Hamlin, Dedham P. C.	4	George P. Doan, Jr., St. Louis C. C.	4
Moses Williams, Jr., Dedham P. C.	4	I. T. Burden, Westchester Club of Newport	3
F. H. S. Lyle, Lakewood P. C.	4	Arthur Iselin, Westchester Club of Newport	3
A. S. Alexander, Meadow Brook Club	4	George J. Gould, Lakewood Club	3
Devereaux Millburn, Buffalo C. C.	4	H. L. Herbert, Lakewood Club	2
C. C. Rumsey, Buffalo C. C.	4	A. G. Vanderbilt, Westchester Club of Newport	1
George McFadden, C. C. of Philadelphia	4	R. C. Vanderbilt, Westchester Club of Newport	1

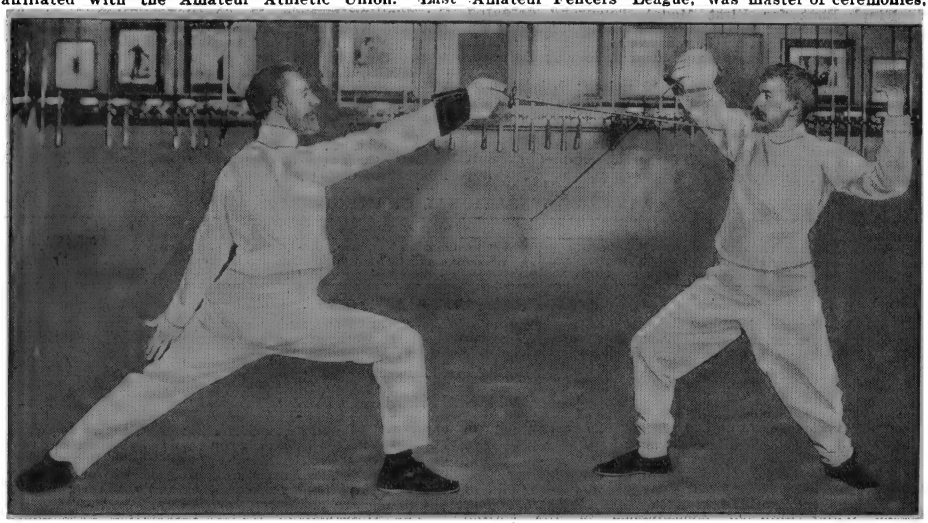
FENCING IN 1903.

W. SCOTT O'CONNOR, Secretary National Fencing Association.

Never in the history of the sport did fencing enjoy such a boom and increase in public popularity as in 1903. Not only was the number of open meets more than double those held in 1902, but the contestants, as a class, showed a marked improvement in their prowess with the foil, sword or sabre, as well as in numbers. This healthy state of affairs is due almost wholly to the untiring efforts of the sport's controlling body, the Amateur Fencers' League of America, organized in 1891, and later affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union. Last year, as usual, these two bodies consolidated in holding the American championships. In order to determine the best men to compete from the New England division of the league, the Boston Athletic Association held a preliminary qualifying tournament two weeks before. The same was done by the Philadelphia Fencing Club a week later. The finals were held in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club, on April 25. The foils proved close and interesting, Charles Tatham, of the Fencers' Club, and Fitzhugh Townsend, of Columbia University, finally winning 3 out of 4 bouts each, necessitating an extra bout between them. Notwithstanding a defeat by Tatham earlier in the evening, Townsend, in the fence off gained the unanimous decision of the six judges. Tatham, however, quickly retrieved himself by some stirring contests with the duelling swords, winning first medal by three straight victories.

The competition with the sabres was by far the most popular by reason of the fierceness with which the contestants went at each other. Although but four qualified for the finals it was a slashing affair and sparks flew in all directions as from a blacksmith's anvil. Nils Anderson, hitherto practically unknown at the game, surprised all by his fine showing, and was only beaten by Post in the final bout. Vitolli, the Boston A. A. entry, retired after successive defeats by Post and Anderson.

An even greater improvement in all essentials was noticeable at the tenth annual intercollegiate championships, also held at the New York Athletic Club. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, president of the Amateur Fencers' League, was master of ceremonies,



Dr. G. M. Hammond and S. G. Shaw at the New York Athletic Club.

and it took two nights to decide the winners, 135 bouts being necessary. In addition to the team trophy presented by the Racquet and Tennis Club, Colonel R. M. Thompson presented a handsome cup for the individual champion. This seemed to inspire the contestants to extraordinarily keen work. At the end of the final bout of 3 minutes between Clark, of Columbia, and Breckinridge, of West Point, the judges could not agree, and an extra tilt of two minutes was ordered, during which Clark gained the advantage and won. This left Breckinridge and Honeycutt, of West Point, and Withrow, of Columbia, tied for second place, which so pleased Colonel Thompson that he presented them each with a cup. This proved quite a social affair; so much so that the New York Athletic Club suspended a house rule, making it possible for a large number of ladies to attend, with whom the West Point boys were strong favorites.

Many competitions of sterling quality were held earlier in the Winter. On January 20 the New York Athletic Club held the Junior Foils Championship, for which there were eighteen entries from Yale,

Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, International Fencers' Club and the N. Y. A. C. The bouts continued well into the morning, W. L. Bowman, of Cornell, finally winning with a clean score of victories. On January 31, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Philadelphia, the first annual team competition with foils was held for the Edward L. Hawkins Cup. The New York A. C. team, composed of Bothner, Heintz and Dr. Hammond, won with scores of 6 to 1 from the New York Fencers' Club and 8 to 1 from the Philadelphia Fencers' Club. On February 21 this same New York A. C. team defeated the Boston A. A. team in Boston 6 out of 9 bouts for the cup offered by the latter club for annual team competition. The Boston A. A. team was composed of Parker, Cabot and Allen. This being the third successive victory of the Mercury Foot Fencers, the trophy became their permanent property.

On February 28 the Philadelphia Fencers' Club held a very successful open-foil competition. Many dual meets were held by the colleges, among which West Point defeated Cornell 9 bouts to 0. The University of Pennsylvania fencers also fell victims of the cadets' superiority. In the third annual meeting between Yale and Columbia, at New Haven, March 14, the New Yorkers won 5 out of 9 bouts. The secretary of the Amateur Fencers' League of America is Mr. W. Scott O'Connor, 53 Broadway, New York.

A summary of the events of principal importance follows:

National Championships—Held at New York Athletic Club, April 25.

Foils—Fitzhugh Townsend, Columbia University and Fencers' Club, won 3, lost 1; Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, won 3, lost 1; Charles Bothner, New York Athletic Club, won 2, lost 2; W. L. Bowman, Cornell University and Fencers' Club, Philadelphia, won 2, lost 2; A. Van Z. Post, Fencers' Club, lost 4.

Final Bout for First Medal—Townsend defeated Tatham; for third medal, Bothner defeated Bowman.

Duelling Swords—Tatham, won 3, lost 1; Dr. J. H. Woodward, Fencers' Club, won 2, lost 2; Bothner, won 1, lost 3.

Sabres—Won by Post with 15 points; Nils Anderson, unattached, second with 11 points; Bothner, third with 5 points.

Intercollegiate Team Championship—Held at New York Athletic Club, March 28. Yale team, E. M. Calmer, F. E. Howland, C. L. Lawrence; Cornell team, H. F. Blount, W. L. Bowman, F. F. Pino; University of Pennsylvania, N. L. Knipe, H. N. Shellenberger, P. A. Castner; United States Military Academy, Cadets Strong, Breckinridge and Honeycutt; Harvard, H. St. Gaudens, T. D. Roberts, H. F. Elam; Columbia, E. Pitou, Jr., F. B. Clark, W. E. Withrow.

First, West Point, won 35, lost 10; second, Columbia, won 31, lost 14; third, Cornell, won 22, lost 23; fourth, Yale, won 19, lost 26; fifth, Pennsylvania, won 16, lost 29; sixth, Harvard, won 12, lost 33.

Junior Team, Competition for Morris Medals—Held at Fencers' Club, New York, March 7.

First round, Yale team defeated New York Turn-Verein 5 bouts to 3; second round, Columbia team defeated Fencers' Club in extra bout after a tie at four wins each. Final round, Columbia defeated Yale 5 bouts to 1. Columbia team, W. E. Withrow, H. C. Gearin, H. W. Head; Yale team, E. M. Calmer, C. Lawrence and B. Hollister.

Previous Winners of National Championships—1892, foils, W. Scott O'Connor, Fencers' Club, New York; duelling swords, Dr. B. F. O'Connor, New York A. C.; sabres, R. O. Haubold, New York A. C.; 1893, foils, W. T. Heintz, New York A. C.; duelling swords, Dr. G. M. Hammond, New York A. C.; sabres, Dr. G. M. Hammond, New York A. C.; 1894, foils, C. G. Bothner,, New York A. C.; duelling swords, R. O. Haubold, New York A. C.; sabres, Dr. G. M. Hammond, New York A. C.; 1895, foils, A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, New York; duelling swords, C. G. Bothner, New York A. C.; sabres, C. G. Bothner, New York A. C.; 1896, foils, G. Kavanagh, New York A. C.; duelling swords, A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, New York; sabres, C. G. Bothner, New York A. C.; 1897, foils, C. G. Bothner, New York A. C.; duelling swords, C. G. Bothner, New York A. C.; sabres, C. G. Bothner, New York A. C.; 1898, postponed on account of Spanish-American War; 1899, foils, G. Kavanagh, New York A. C.; duelling swords, M. de Diaz, Boston A. A. and Harvard University; sabres, G. Kavanagh, New York A. C.; 1900, foils, F. Townsend, Fencers' Club, New York; duelling swords, W. D. Lyon, New York A. C.; sabres, J. L. Erving, Fencers' Club; single sticks, F. L. Slazenger, New York A. C.; 1901, foils, C. Tatham, Fencers' Club; duelling swords, C. Tatham; Fencers' Club; sabres, A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club; single sticks, F. L. Slazenger, New York A. C.; 1902, foils, J. P. Parker, Boston A. A.; duelling swords, C. Tatham, Fencers' Club; sabres, A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club.

WINNERS OF NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Foils.	Dueling Swords.	Sabres.
1901—Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club.	1901—Charles Tatham, F. C.	1901—A. V. Z. Post, F. C.
1902—James P. Parker, Boston A. A.	1902—Charles Tatham, F. C.	1902—A. V. Z. Post, F. C.
1903—Fitzhugh Townsend, Fencers' Club.	1903—Charles Tatham, F. C.	1903—A. V. Z. Post, F. C.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS, FOILS.

1903—Senior, National.—A tie between Fencers' Club, of New York, and Boston A. A.
1903—Junior, National—Won by Columbia University.—A. L. Withrow, H. C. Gearin and H. W. Head.
1903—Intercollegiate.—Won by West Point.—Breckenridge, Honeycutt and Scott.

WHIST, 1903.

The American Whist League was organized in 1891, and now has a membership of about 30,000. Once each year a congress is held, lasting one week, in which players from all parts of the country participate. This is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world, and with it is affiliated nearly every whist club of consequence in the United States.

The New York State Whist Association has a prominent place in the list of whist associations of the country. It was organized in 1897, and is now composed of clubs in all the larger cities in the State. Its first match was played at the Put-in-Bay Congress. It won the trophy from the Atlantic Association and the New England Association. Various trophies have been presented by individuals and clubs, and these are contested for yearly.

The Metropolitan Whist Association is composed of fifteen women's whist clubs in New York City and vicinity. The Whist Club of New York has a building at No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, and is the principal club of devotees of the game.

The American Whist League held its annual tournament at Detroit, Michigan, July 6-11, and the various trophies were won by the following named players:

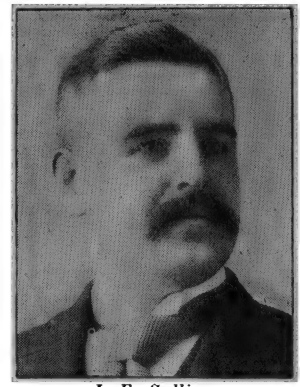
American Trophy.	Brooklyn Trophy.	Minneapolis Trophy.	Milwaukee Trophy.	Associate Members' Trophy.
Won by Baltimore Club.	Won by Michigan Club.	Won by Grand Rapids, Mich.	No entries.	Won by Miss Bessie Allen, with C. E. Wilson as partner.
Players: T. A. Whelan. Beverly Smith. C. F. Gilman. A. H. McCay.	Players: C. A. Rogers and B. E. Cook. W. M. Loveland and W. E. Buckingham. B. H. Meade and H. L. Welsh. W. D. Ellsworth and H. B. Simmons. F. A. Mitchell and R. G. Steele. P. T. Lovell and W. N. Dibble.	Players: Mr. Robinson and Mr. Mainzer.		

THE WINNING CLUBS IN 1902 WERE AS FOLLOWS:

Philadelphia.	New York State Club.	Cleveland Club.	Knickerbocker A. C.	Mr. and Mrs. H. Newman.



John C. Lorden, B. A. A.



J. E. Sullivan, Secretary A. A. U.



C. C. Cox, Roque Champion.

FIELD AND TRACK ATHLETICS, 1903.

J. H. CLAUSEN.

Universities, colleges and schools are paying more attention than formerly to the track athlete. The track athlete of all-around ability is found to have the necessary qualifications for a seat in the crew or a place on the eleven or the baseball team, and nowadays he is watched very closely by the captains, coaches and trainers. It is the schools and colleges that are running off with all the young athletes, and in the past season the interest in athletic sports has been chiefly with them. It was not a particularly good season for record breaking, but a few of the old figures were replaced by new ones. A. Shrubb, of England; Aleck Grant, of New York, and W. A. Schick, of Harvard University, broke amateur running records, and Len Hurst, of London, smashed a professional record for a long distance running event.

The amateur swimmers are reducing records each year, but they will undoubtedly continue to do so for several years to come, as the interest in swimming races is increasing rapidly.

Lacrosse had a small rise in its percentage in 1903, principally because of the visit of the Oxford-Cambridge team to America. Ice hockey is the Winter game outdoors, and has grown very rapidly in the United States during the last two seasons. Walking on the road received much attention in Europe, but the craze has not yet struck New York. Ice yachting creates more enthusiasm than many imagine, and a visit to an ice yacht clubhouse during the cold weather will interest all lovers of frosty weather sports.

As for the indoor games, billiards led all others. Skat, the German card game, got into the newspapers and caused talk, but the Germans have a monopoly on it at the present time. Fencing attracted individual attention; but it is dignity itself, compared with other indoor exercises, and absolutely refuses to become common. Whist, handball and the active physical sports continue to interest many, and several other pastimes received the attention of enthusiasts.

RUNNING RECORDS.

(Amateur records precede the professional records.)

50 Yards—5⅛s., L. E. Myers, New York City, December 12, 1884. Professional—5¼s., H. M. Johnson, New York City, November 22, 1884.

60 Yards—6 2-5s., L. E. Myers, New York City, December 12, 1882; J. W. Tewksbury, New York City, January 13, 1899; A. F. Duffey, New York City, November 30, 1899; W. D. Eaton, Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901; W. Delgado, New York City, February 4, 1901; A. F. Duffey, Travers Island, N. Y., June 7, 1902. Professional—None.

70 Yards—7 1-5s., W. A. Schick, New York City, February 28, 1903.

75 Yards—7 3-5s., L. H. Cary, Princeton, N. J., May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, Mass., January 25, 1896. Professional—7¼s., James Quirk, Parkhill, Canada, October 30, 1888.

80 Yards—8s., Wendell Baker, Boston, Mass., July 1, 1886. Professional—None.

100 Yards—9 3-5s., A. F. Duffey, New York City, May 31, 1902. Professional—9 3-5s., E. Donovan, Brockton, Mass., September 2, 1895 (13 inches down grade).

110 Yards—11 1-5s., W. Baker, Cambridge, Mass., May 23, 1886; C. H. Sherrill, Travers Island, N. Y., June 15, 1889; L. H. Cary, Travers Island, N. Y., June 7, 1890. Professional—11s., F. N. Bonine, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 22, 1886.

120 Yards—11 2-5s., B. J. Wefers, Worcester, Mass., August 20, 1897. Professional—11⅛s., George Seward, London, England, May 3, 1847.

125 Yards—12 2-5s., C. H. Sherrill, New York City, May 4, 1889. Professional—12 2-5s., A. R. Downer (128½ yards), Edinburgh, Scotland, January 3, 1898. American record 12⅛s., M. K. Kettleman, Pittsburg, Pa., August 18, 1884.

130 Yards—13s., W. Baker, Cambridge, Mass., May 23, 1886. Professional—12⅛s., W. Johnson, Fenham Park, England, February 9, 1867. American record, 12⅛s., H. M. Johnson, Pittsburg, Pa., July 17, 1886.

135 Yards—13 1-5s., professional record, W. M. Christie, Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1900.

140 Yards—13⅛s., professional record, H. Hutchins, London, England, June 8, 1885.

150 Yards—14 3-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., October 2, 1897. Professional—14⅛s., H. Hutchins, Sydney, Australia, March 2, 1887. American record, 15s., H. M. Johnson, Titusville, Pa., October 18, 1883.

180 Yards—18s., W. Baker, Boston, Mass., June 14, 1886. Professional—None.

200 Yards—19 4-5s., E. H. Pelling, London, September 28, 1889; A. R. Downer, London, May 11, 1895; G. Jordon, Oxford, March 16, 1896. American record, 20s., W. Baker, New York, November 8, 1890. Professional—19½s., George Seward, London, March 22, 1847.

220 Yards—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, New York City, May 30, 1896. Professional—21 4-5s., H. Hutchins, London, May 11, 1885.

250 Yards—24 3-5s., W. T. Macpherson, Auckland, New Zealand, February 7, 1891. American record, 25 4-5s., C. H. Sherrill, New Haven, Conn., June 15, 1888. Professional—25¼s., H. Hutchins, Botany, Australia, January 24, 1887.

300 Yards—30 3-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1896. Professional—30s., H. Hutchins, Edinburgh, January 2, 1884.

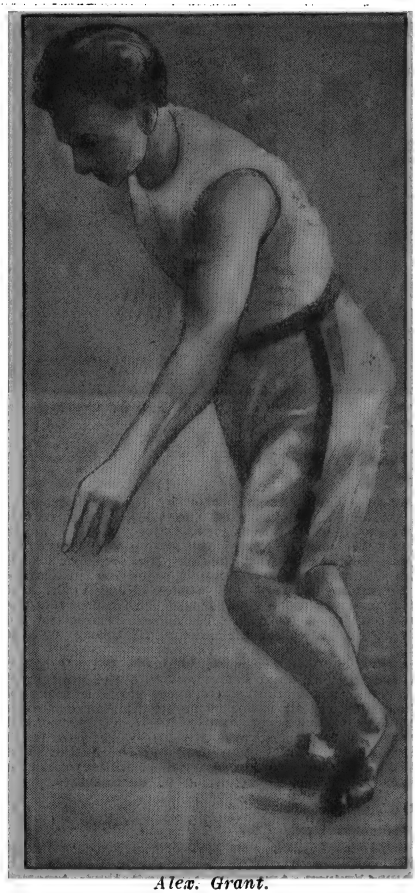
350 Yards—36 2-5s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. Professional—38 2-5s., H. Hutchins, Wolverhampton, England, September 19, 1885.

400 Yards—42 1-5s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. Professional—44 4-5s., A. R. Downer, Bolton, England, February 6, 1897.

440 Yards—47s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. Around circular tracks, 47 4-5s., M. W. Long, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1900. Professional—48¼s., R. Buttery, Newcastle, England, October 4, 1873.

500 Yards—57 4-5s., T. E. Burke, Newton, Mass., June 17, 1897 Professional—59s., E. C. Bredin, Barrow, England, December 26, 1898. American—59s., J. Powers, Boston, Mass., September 5, 1881.

600 Yards—1m. 11s., T. E. Burke, Williamsbridge, N. Y., September 19, 1896. Professional—1m. 13s., J. Nuttall, Manchester, England, February 20, 1864;



Alex. Grant.

1m. 13s., E. C. Bredin, Rochdale, England, July 31, 1897.

660 Yards—1m. 22s., L. E. Myers, New York City, July 17, 1880.

700 Yards—1m. 31s., L. E. Myers, Williamsburg, September 16, 1882. Professional—1m. 29s., J. Pudney, on turnpike road, Slough, England, April 7, 1856.

800 Yards—1m. 44 2-5s., L. E. Myers, Williamsburg, September 16, 1882. Professional—1m. 50s., W. Jackson, Epsom Course, England, November 2, 1826.

880 Yards—1m. 53 2-5s., C. H. Kilpatrick, New York City, September 21, 1895. Professional—1m. 53½s., F. Hewitt, Lyttleton, Australia, September 21, 1871.

1,000 Yards—2m. 13s., L. E. Myers, New York City, October 8, 1881. Professional—2m 17s., W. Cummings, Preston, England, April 30, 1881.

1,173 1-3 Yards, or 2-3 Mile—2m. 48 1-5s., W. G. George, New York City, November 30, 1882.

1,320 Yards, or 3-4 Mile—3m. 2 4-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, August 21, 1895. Professional—3m. 7s., W. Richards, Manchester, England, June 30, 1866.

1 Mile—4m. 15 3-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y., August 28, 1895. English record, 4m. 16 4-5s., J. Binks, London, July 5, 1902. Professional—4m. 12⅘s., W. G. George, London, August 23, 1886. American, 4m. 15 1-5s., G. B. Tincler, Worcester, Mass., August 21, 1897.

1¼ Miles—5m. 38 4-5s., T. P. Conneff, Bergen Point, N. J., September 2, 1895. Professional—5m. 35½s., W. Lang, Manchester, England, July 18, 1863.

1½ Miles—6m. 46 2-5s., T. P. Conneff, Bergen Point, N. J., September 2, 1895. Professional—6m. 43½s., W. Cummings, Preston, England, April 17, 1880.

1¾ Miles—8m. 8 1-5s., W. G. George, London, England, April 26, 1884. America, 8m. 18 1-5s., W. D. Day, Berkeley Oval, May 17, 1890.

2 Miles—9m. 17 2-5s., W. G. George, London, England, April 26, 1884. America, 9m. 27 4-5s., A. Grant, Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1903. Professional—9m. 11½s., W. Lang, Manchester, England, August 1, 1863. America, 10m. 4¼s., P. McIntyre, San Francisco, Cal., December 12, 1880.

2½ Miles—12m. 6s., W. G. George, London, England, May 17, 1884. America, 12m. 10 3-5s., W. D. Day, Bergen Point, May 30, 1890. Professional—12m. 6 1-5s., P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland, November 8, 1888.

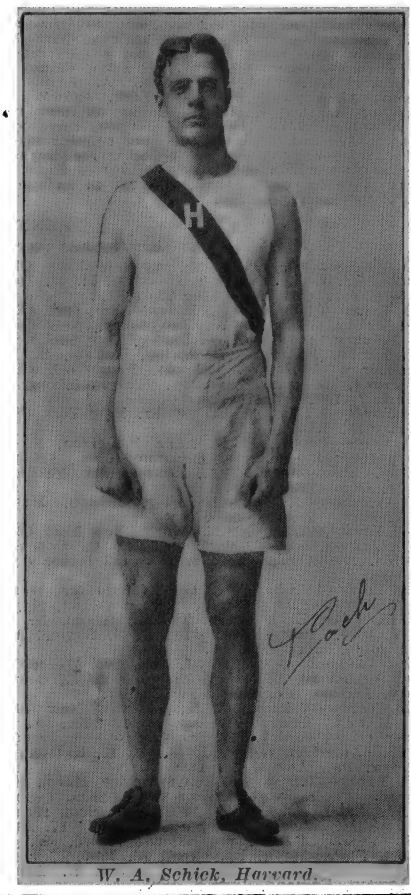
3 Miles—14m. 17 3-5s., A. Shrubb, London, England, May 23, 1903. America, 14m. 39s., W. D. Day, Bergen Point, May 30, 1890. Professional—14m. 19½s., P. Cannon, Govan, Scotland, May 14, 1888. America, 14m. 39s., James Grant, Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1890.

3½ Miles—17m. 10s., W. G. George, London, May 17, 1884. America, 17m. 42s., T. P. Conneff, Bergen Point, September 4, 1893. Professional—17m. 2 1-5s., P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland, November 8, 1888. America, 17m. 35s., J. Grant, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 20, 1890.

4 Miles—19m. 31 3-5s., A. Shrubb, Brighton, England, October 25, 1902. America, 20m. 15 4-5s., W. D. Day, Bergen Point, November 16, 1889. Professional—19m. 25 2-5s., P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland, November 8, 1888. America, 20m. 12½s., J. Grant, Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1890.

4½ Miles—22m. 25s., S. Thomas, Romford, England, September 24, 1892. America, 22m. 59 4-5s., E. C. Carter, New York City, September 17, 1887. Professional—22m. 48s., J. Grant, Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1890.

5 Miles—24m. 53 3-5s., S. Thomas, Romford, Eng-



W. A. Schick, Harvard.

land, September 24, 1892. America, 25m. 23 3-5s., E. C. Carter, New York City, September 17, 1887. Professional—24m. 40s., J. White, Hackney Wick, England, May 11, 1863. America, 25m. 22¼s., J. Grant, Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1890.

6 Miles—30m. 17 4-5s., S. Thomas, Herne Hill, England, October 22, 1892. America, 31m. 27 1-5s., E. C. Carter, Bergen Point, October 21, 1893. Professional—29m. 50s., J. White, Hackney Wick, England, May 11, 1863. America, 31m. 19 4-5s., C. Price, New York City, May 19, 1883.

7 Miles—35m. 36 4-5s., S. Thomas, Herne Hill, England, October 22, 1892. America, 36m. 54s., E. C. Carter, New York City, November 6, 1886. Professional—34m. 45s., J. White, Hackney Wick, England, May 11, 1863. America, 36m. 43 1-5s., C. Price, New York City, May 19, 1883.

8 Miles—40m. 57 2-5s., W. G. George, London, July 25, 1884. America, 42m. 19s., E. C. Carter, New York City, November 6, 1886. Professional—40m. 41 2-5s., H. Watkins, Rochdale, England, September 16, 1899. America, 42m. 9 4-5s., C. Price, New York City, May 19, 1883.

9 Miles—46m. 12s., W. G. George, London, April 7, 1884. America, 47m. 41 4-5s., S. Thomas, Staten Island, N. Y., October 26, 1889. Professional—45m. 55 3-5s., H. Watkins, Rochdale, England, September 16, 1899. America 47m. 33 3-5s., C. Price, New York City, May 19, 1883.

10 Miles—51m. 20s., W. G. George, London, April 7, 1884. America, 52m. 38 2-5s., W. D. Day, Staten Island, October 26, 1889. Professional—51m. 5 1-5s., H. Watkins, Rochdale, England, September 16, 1899. America, 52m. 40 1-5s., W. Steele, New York City, May 19, 1883.

One Hour's Run—11 miles 932 yards 9 inches, W. G. George, London, July 28, 1884. America, 10 miles 1,182 1-3 yards, S. Thomas, New York City, November 30, 1889. Professional—11 miles 1,286 yards, H. Watkins, Rochdale, England, September 16, 1899. America, 11 miles, P. Fitzgerald, New York City, June 16, 1879.

15 Miles—1h. 20m. 4 3-5s., F. Appleby, London, July 21, 1902. America, 1h. 27m. 11 3-5s., S. Thomas, New York City, November 30, 1889. Professional—1h. 22m. 21s., Len Hurst, Bolton, England, April 16, 1898. America, 1h. 26m. 50½s., C. Price, New York City, May 28, 1881.

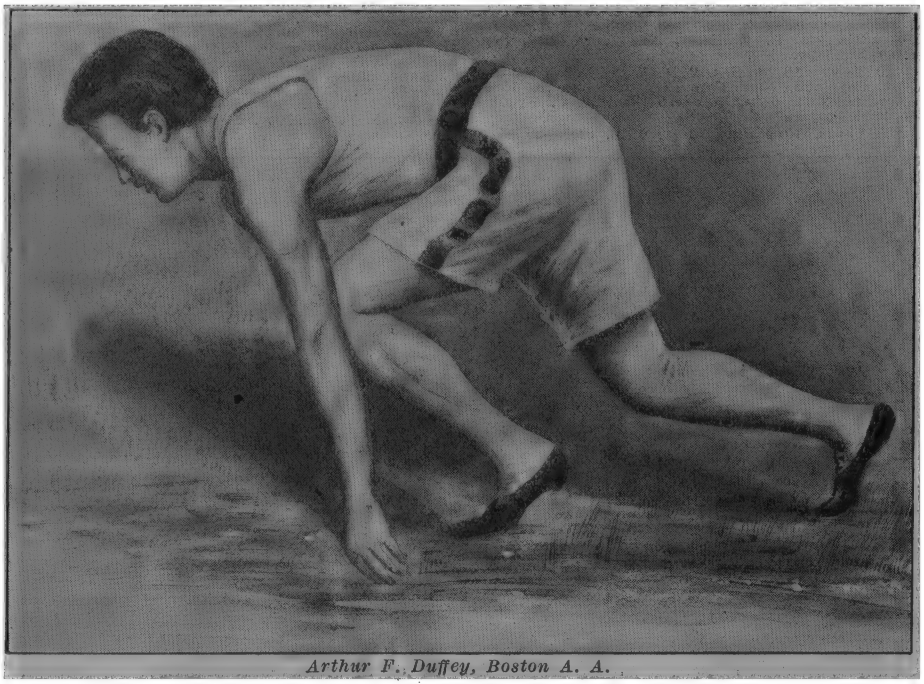
20 Miles—1h. 51m. 54s., G. Crossland, London, September 22, 1894. America, 2h. 13m. 5s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1884. Professional—1h. 53m. 42⅕s., Len Hurst, London, England, October 6, 1900. Canada, 1h. 54m., P. Byrnes, Halifax, October 4, 1879.

25 Miles—2h. 33m. 44s., G. A. Dunning, London, December 26, 1881. America, 2h. 52m. 24s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1884. Professional—2h. 36m. 42s., Len Hurst, Brighton, England, August, 27 1903. America, 2h. 41m. 32s., P. Hegelman, Philadelphia, March 5, 1887.

30 Miles—3h. 17m. 36½s., J. A. Squires, Balham, England, May 2, 1885. America, 3h. 36m. 3½s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1884. Professional—3h. 15m. 9s., G. Mason, London, March 14, 1881. America, 3h. 28m. 42s., D. Donovan, Providence, R. I., August 6, 1880.

40 Miles—4h. 46m. 54s., J. E. Dixon, Birmingham, England, December 29, 1884. America, 5h. 20m. 30s., W. C. Davies, New York City, February 22, 1882. Professional—4h. 34m. 27s., J. Bailey, London, March 14, 1881. America, 4h. 48m. 22s., D. Donovan, Providence, R. I., August 6, 1880.

50 Miles—6h. 18m. 26 1-5s., J. E. Dixon, Balham, England, April 11, 1885. America, 7h. 29m. 47s., P. Golden, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1883. Professional—5h. 55m. 4½s., G. Cartwright, London, February 21, 1887. America, 6h. 19m., D. Donovan, Providence, R. I., August 6, 1880.



Arthur F. Duffey, Boston A. A.

60 Miles—8h. 23m. 30s., W. C. Davies, Islington, England, September 9, 1880. America, 9h. 44m. 20s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—7h. 30m. 33s., G. Cartwright, London, February 21, 1887. America, 7h. 47m. 30s., G. Hazael, New York City, May 9, 1881.

70 Miles—10h. 9m. 25s., W. C. Davies, Islington, England, September 9, 1880. America, 11h. 34m. 5s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—9h. 3m. 15s., G. Littlewood, London, November 24, 1884. America, 9h. 12m. 45s., G. Hazael, New York City, May 9, 1881.

80 Miles—11h. 45m. 40s., W. C. Davies, Islington, England, September 9, 1880. America, 13h. 13m. 55s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 22, 1882. Professional—10h. 33m. 50s., G. Littlewood, London, England, November 24, 1884. America, 10h. 38m. 30s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.

90 Miles—15h.. A. W. Sinclair, Westminster, England, November 29, 1884. America, 15h. 24m. 10s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—12h. 15s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.

100 Miles—17h. 36m. 14s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—13h. 26m., 30s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.

120 Miles—22h. 47m. 23s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—16h. 48m. 10s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.

150 Miles—Professional, 22h. 28m. 25s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.

200 Miles—Professional, 35h. 9m. 28s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 28, 1882.

300 Miles—Professional, 58h. 17m. 6s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27-March 2, 1882.

383 Miles—Professional, 80h. 13m. 45s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27-March 2, 1882.

400 Miles—Professional, 84h. 81m. 18s., James Albert, New York City, February 6-11, 1888.

450 Miles—Professional, 95h. 26m. 18s., James Albert, New York City, February 6-11, 1888.

500 Miles—Professional, 109h. 18m. 20s., P. Fitzgerald, New York City, May 2-3, 1884.

550 Miles—Professional, 123h. 20m. 50s., G. Hazael, New York City, March 4, 1882.

560 Miles—Professional, 125h. 24m. 45s., G. Hazael, New York City, March 4, 1882.

570 Miles—Professional, 128h. 10m. 35s., G. Hazael, New York City, March 4, 1882.

623 Miles—Professional, 141h. 40m. 30s., G. Littlewood, New York City, December 1, 1888.

HURDLE RACING.

60 Yards, 5 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—8 1-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887; 5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—8 3-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887.

80 Yards, 7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—10½s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887. 7 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—11¼s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887.

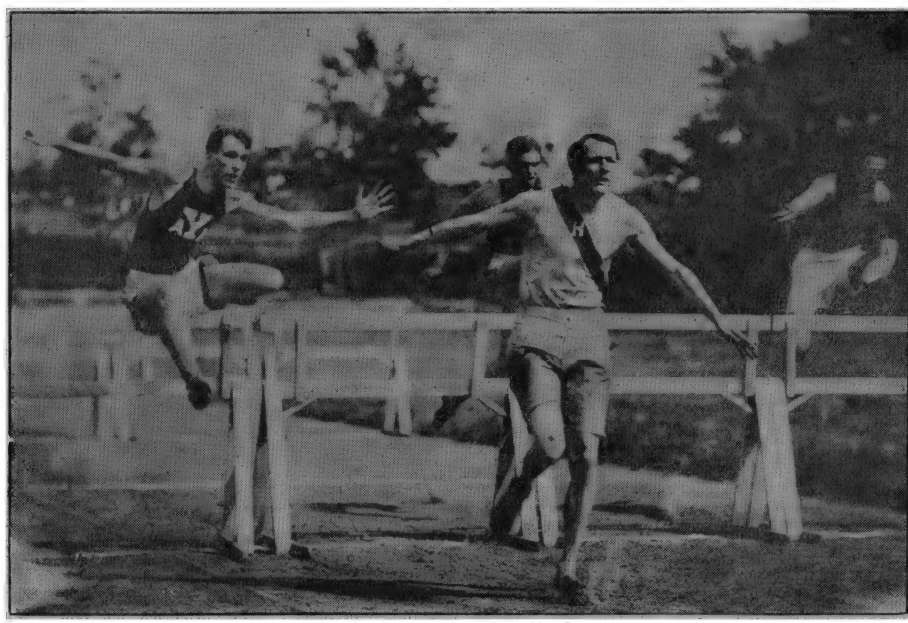
100 Yards, 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—13 1-5s., A. A. Jordan, October 9, 1887. 8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—13½s., H. L. Williams, New York City, September 20, 1890.

120 Yards, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—14 3-5s., A. F. Copeland, New York City, October 20, 1888. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—15 1-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, June 18, 1898.

220 Yards, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, New York City, May 28, 1898. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high—28 4-5s., C. T. Wiegand, Brooklyn, July 10, 1886. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—34½s., J Lafon, Hackensack, N. J., October 19, 1878.

300 Yards, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—36 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, May 12, 1897. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high—45s., J. E. Haigh, Yonkers, N. Y., August 30, 1879. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—38 4-5s., T. M. Donovan, Bristol, England, August 22, 1896.

440 Yards, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—56 1-5s., H. Arnold, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7, 1901. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high—57 4-5s., T. M. Donovan, Crewe, England, June 13, 1896. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—68¼s., R. S. Summerhaves, Montreal, P. Q., October 7, 1877. 20 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—69 4-5s., A. F. Copeland, New York City, January 28, 1888.



The 120-Yard High Hurdle Race.

RELAY RACING.

One Mile, or 1760 Yards—Teams of four; each man ran 440 yards. Time, 3m. 21 2-5s. New York A. C. team—B. J. Wefers, M. W. Long, T. E. Burke, H. S. Lyons. New York City, August 28, 1898. Also by Harvard A. A. team, at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 26, 1902. W. A. Schick (48 4-5s.); M. T. Lightner (52s.); J. G. Willis (49 4-5s.); L. G. Rust (50 4-5s.). Total, 3m. 21 2-5s.

Two Miles—8m. 4 4-5s., Harvard team—Boynton, Adams, DuBoise and Baer; Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1902.

Four Miles—18m. 28 1-5s., University of Pennsylvania team of four men; Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1897.

BOSTON A. A. MARATHON RACE.

Distance, 25 miles (Ashland to Boston), conducted annually, in April, on Patriots' Day. The first race was held in 1897, but the first race over the present course was in 1898. The winners:

Year.	Winner.	Time. H. M. S.	Year.	Winner.	Time. H. M. S.
1897	J. McDermott, Pastime A. C., N. Y...	.....	1901	J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ontario.....	2:29:23 3-5
1898	R. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass.....	2:42	1902	S. Mellor, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.....	2:43:15 2-5
1899	L. Brignoli, Cambridge, Mass.....	2:54:38	1903	J. C. Lorden, Cambridge, Mass.....	2:41:29 4-5
1900	J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ontario.....	2:39:44 2-5			

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING.

Championship.	Date.	Course.	Individual Champion	Time.	Team Champion and Points.
Amer.-Intercol...	Nov. 25, '03	Travers Island, N. Y., 6¼ miles.....	W. E. Schutt, Cornell	33 m. 15s.	Cornell, 12; Harvard, 37.
New Eng. A.A.U.	Apr. 11, '03	N. Cambridge, Mass., 10 miles.....	B. F. Sullivan.....	59 m. 58 s..	
English.....	Mar. 7, '03	Haydock P'k, 10 miles	A. Shrubb.....	59 m. 56¾ s	Birchfield, 93; Salford, 124.
Oxford-C'mb'ge..	Dec. 11, '02	Roehampton	H. W. Gregson, C...	43 m. 3 s..	Oxford, 22; Cambridge, 33.

WALKING.

(Amateur records precede the professional records.)

1 Mile—6m. 27 3-5s., F. H. Creamer, New Zealand, December, 1897; America, 6m. 29 3-5s., F. P. Murray, New York City, October 27, 1883. Professional—6m. 23s., W. Perkins, London, June 1, 1874; America, 6m. 36 3-5s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

2 Miles—13m. 24 1-5s., W. J. Sturgess, Putney, England, July 10, 1897; America, 13m. 48 3-5s., F. P. Murray, Williamsburg, L. I., May 30, 1884. Professional—13m. 14s., J. W. Raby, London, August 30, 1883; America, 13m. 49 3-5s., J. Meagher, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30, 1884.

3 Miles—21m. 9 1-5s., F. P. Murray, New York City, November 6, 1883. Professional—20m. 21½s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 21m. 11½s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

4 Miles—28m. 24 4-5s., W. J. Sturgess, Manchester, England, July 3, 1897; America, 29m. 40 4-5s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York City, November 6, 1877. Professional—27m. 38s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 28m. 42½s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

5 Miles—36m. 27s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 38m. 5-8s., W. H. Purdy, New York City, May 22, 1880. Professional—35m. 10s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 36m. 8s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

6 Miles—43m. 58 3-5s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 45m. 28s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1890. Professional—43m. 1s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 43m. 41s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

7 Miles—51m. 27s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 54m. 7s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. Professional—51m. 4s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 51m. 11½s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

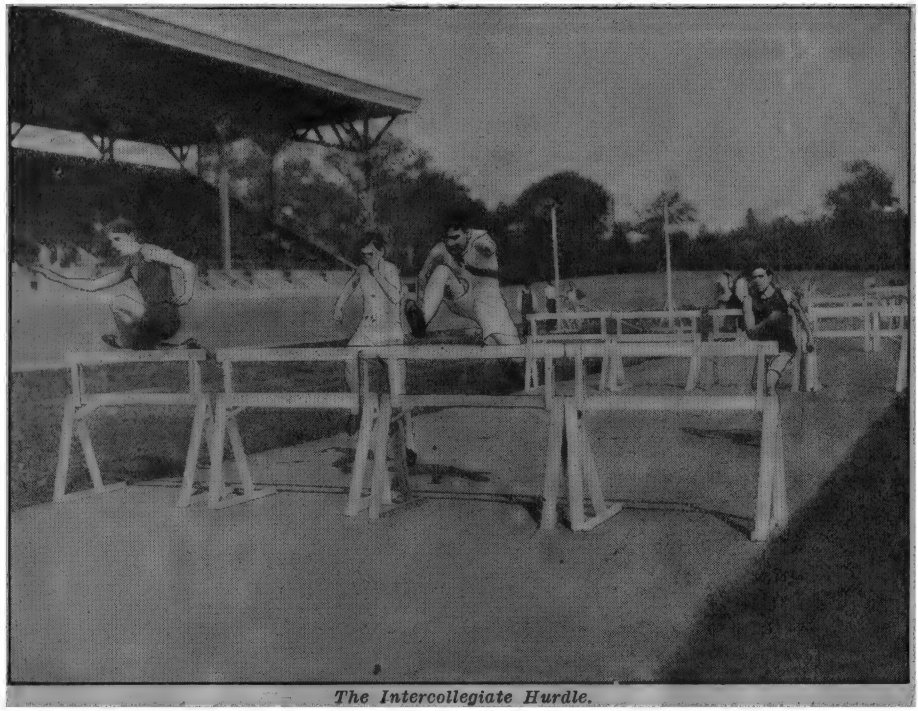
8 Miles—58m. 56s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 1h. 2m. 8½s., J. B. Clark, New York City, September 8, 1880. Professional—58m. 37s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

1 Hour's Walk—8 miles 270 yards, W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 7 miles 1,318 yards, J. B. Clark, New York City, September 8, 1880. Professional—8 miles 302 yards, J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

9 Miles—1h. 9m. 31 2-5s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 3, 1896; America, 1h. 10m. 8s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. Professional—1h. 7m. 14s., J. W. Raby, London, December 3, 1883; America, 1h. 9m. 31½s., D. A. Driscoll, New York City, February 1, 1881.

10 Miles—1h. 17m. 38 4-5s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 3, 1896; America, 1h. 17m. 40 3-4s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. Professional—1h. 14m. 45s., J. W. Raby, London, December 3, 1883; America, 1h. 17m. 53½s., D. A. Driscoll, New York City, February 1, 1881.

15 Miles—2h. 43 3-5s., J. Butler, Putney, England, October 23, 1897; America, 2h. 14m. 44s., W. O'Keefe, Williamsburg, L. I., December 31, 1889. Professional—1h. 55m. 56s., J. W. Raby, London, December 8, 1883; America, 2h. 1m. 20s., D. A. Driscoll, New York City, February 1, 1881.



The Intercollegiate Hurdle.

20 Miles—2h. 47m. 52s., T. Griffith, London, December 23, 1870; America, 3h. 8m. 10s., J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879. Professional—2h. 39m. 57s., W. Perkins, London, July 16, 1877; America, 2h. 50m. 5s., D. A. Driscoll, Lynn, Mass., April 6, 1882.

25 Miles—3h. 53m. 35s., W. E. N. Coston, London, December 27, 1880; America; 4h. 3m. 35s., J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879. Professional—3h. 35m. 14s., W. Franks, London, August 28, 1882; America, 3h. 37m. 7s., D. A. Driscoll, Lynn, Mass., April 6, 1882.

30 Miles—4h. 46m. 52s., W. E. N. Coston, London, December 27, 1880; America, 5h. 33m. 8s., T. H. Armstrong, New York City, October 7, 1878. Professional—4h. 34m. 54s., W. Howes, London, March 30, 1878; America, 4h. 47m. 12s., J. Meagher, Boston, Mass., April 21, 1882.

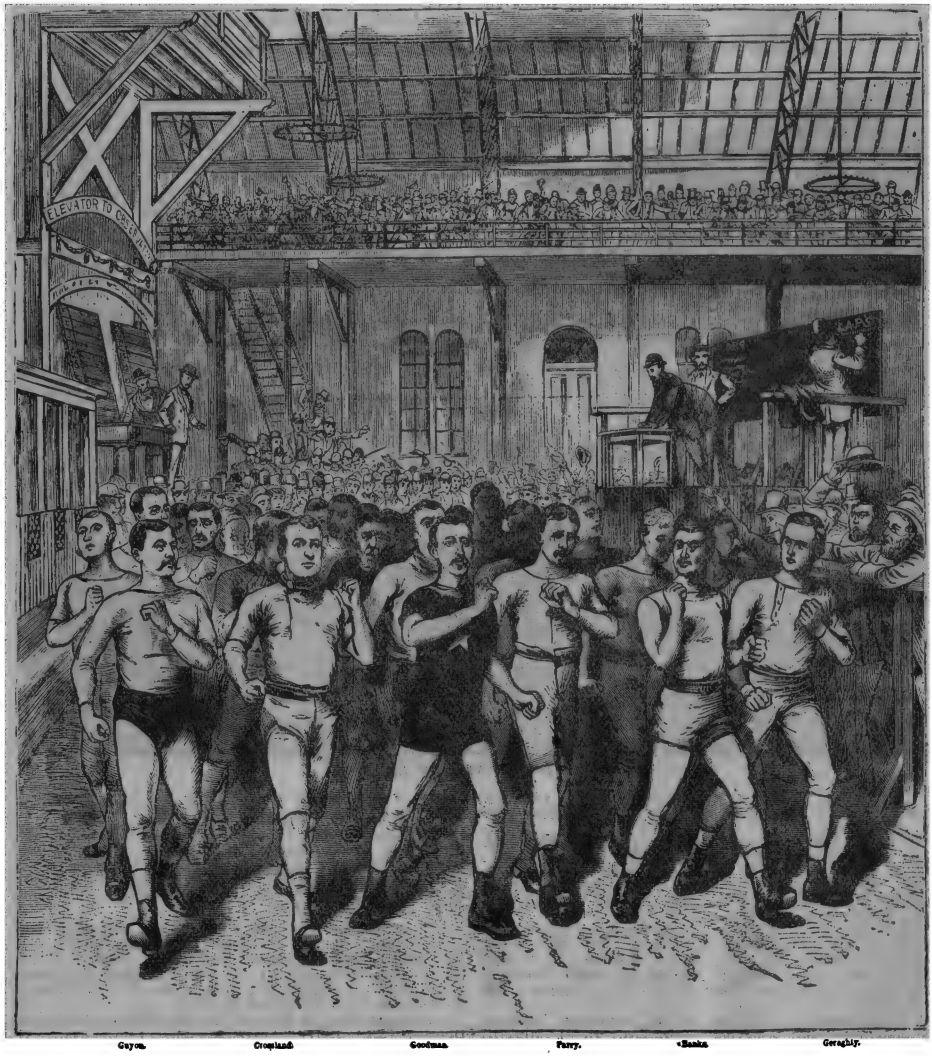
40 Miles—6h. 38m. 3s., A. W. Sinclair, London, November 14, 1879; America, 7h. 25m. 41s., T. H. Armstrong, New York City, October 7, 1878. Professional—6h. 16m. 50s., W. Howes, London, March 30, 1878; America, 6h. 26m. 8s., J. Meagher, Boston, Mass., April 21, 1882.

50 Miles—8h. 25m. 25½s., A. W. Sinclair, London, November 14, 1879; America, 9h. 29m. 22s., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—7h. 54m. 16s., J. Hibberd, London, May 14, 1888; America, 8h. 10m. 54s., J. Meagher, Boston, Mass., April 21, 1882.

60 Miles—11h. 11m. 10s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 11h. 48m. 53s., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—9h. 40m. 47s., J. Hibberd, London, May 14, 1888; America, 10h. 41m. 38s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., November 10, 1877.

70 Miles—13h. 11m. 15s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 13h. 57m. 40s., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—11h. 38m. 35s., J. Hibberd, London, May 14, 1880; America, 16h. 49m. 18s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1875.

80 Miles—15h. 9m. 16s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 16h. 35m. 35s., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Profes-



Start of the International Walking Match for the O'Leary Belt at Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1879.
(From the original woodcut.)

sional—14h. 01m. 53s., W. Howes, London, May 15, 1880; America, 14h. 49m. 50s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1875

90 Miles—17h. 37m. 51s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 18h. 48m., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—15h. 59m. 10s., W. Howes, London, May 15, 1880; America, 16h. 49m. 18s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1875

100 Miles—19h. 41m. 50s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 21h. 42s. G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—18h. 8m. 15s., W. Howes, London, May 15, 1880. America, 18h. 53m. 40s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1875

Greatest distance walked without a rest (professional), 121 miles, 385 yards, C. A. Harriman, Truckee, Cal., April 6, 7, 1883.

JUMPING RECORDS.

(The professional records follow the amateur records in each event.)

Standing High Jump, without weights—5 ft. 5¼ in., Ray C. Ewry, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7, 1901.

Standing High Jump, with weights—Professional, 5 ft. 8½ in., T. F. Kearney, Oak Island, Mass., July 25, 1889.

Running High Jump, without weights—6 ft. 5⅝ in., M. F. Sweeney, New York City, September 21, 1895. Professional—6 ft. 1 in., M. F. Sweeney, Philadelphia, Pa., August 3, 1896.

Running High Jump, with weights—Professional—6 ft. 8¼ in., R. H. Baker, Leeds, England, July 14, 1900. American record—6 ft. 6½ in., R. H. Baker, Cambridge, Mass., August 31, 1895.

Standing Jump for Distance, without weights—11 ft. 3 in., R. C. Ewry, Syracuse, N. Y., April 27, 1900. Professional—12 ft. 1½ in., J. Darby, Dudley, England, May 28, 1890. American record—10 ft. 10½ in., H. M. Johnson, New York City, September 4, 1884.

Standing Jump for Distance, with weights—12 ft. 9½ in., J. Chandler, Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, August 28, 1898. American record—12 ft. 9½ in., L. Helwig, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 20, 1884. Professional—14 ft. 9 in., J. Darby, Liverpool, England, September 19, 1890. American record—14 ft. 5½ in., G. W. Hamilton, Romeo, Mich., October 3, 1879.

Standing Two Jumps, without weights—Professional—22 ft. 2½ in., H. M. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo., September 15, 1888.

Standing Two Jumps, with weights—Professional—28 ft., J. Darby, Walsall, England, November 6, 1891.

Standing Three Jumps, without weights—35 ft. 8¾ in., R. C. Ewry, Celtic Park, L. I., September 7, 1903. Professional—35 ft. 1½ in., W Marsh, Boston, Mass., August 20, 1899.

Standing Three Jumps, with weights—38 ft. 10 in., J. Chandler, Tipperary, September 13, 1897. Professional—41 ft. 7½ in., R. H. Baker, Blackpool, England, July 18, 1898. America—41 ft. 2 in., P. J. Griffin, Hartford, Conn., September 7, 1896.

Standing Five Jumps, without weights—Professional—61 ft. 5½ in., J. Darby, Dudley, England, May 28, 1890. America—55 ft. 2 in., H. M. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo., September 2, 1888.

Standing Five Jumps, with weights—Professional—76 ft. 3 in., J. Darby, Dudley, England, May 28, 1890

Standing Ten Jumps, without weights—116 ft. 3½ in., B. J. Mulligan, Celtic Park, Long Island, N. Y., September 1, 1902. Professional—111 ft. 4 in., H. M. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo., September 15, 1888.

Standing Ten Jumps, with weights—Professional—140 ft., R. H. Baker, Leeds, England, July 14, 1900.

Standing Hop, Step and Jump, without weights, start by standing on one leg—30 ft. 3 in., J. Cosgrove, Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1894. Start by standing on both feet—31 feet 10 in., M. W. Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1886.



Finish of the 100-Yard Dash at the Intercollegiate Games.

Standing Backward Jump, with weights—9 ft. J. J. Carpenter, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 8, 1884. Professional—12 ft. 11 in., J. Darby, Haden Hill Park, England, September 14. 1891. America—12 ft., P. J. Griffin, Hartford, Conn., September 7, 1896.

Two Backward Jumps, standing, with weights—Professional, 21 ft. 4 in., J. Darby, Birmingham, England, December 17. 1897.

Three Backward Jumps, standing, with weights—Professional—32 ft. 4 in., T. Colquitt, Bolton, England, June 9. 1899.

Standing Hop, Two Steps, Hop, Two Steps and Jump—Professional—79 ft. 9¼ in., W. Marsh, Medford, Mass., August 5, 1899. This event is known as the "double put."

Running High Kick—9 ft. 8 in., C. C. Lee, New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1887.

Running Hitch and Kick—9 ft. 1 in., C. D. Wilbur, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1888; 9 ft. 1 in., E. W. Goff, Albany, N. Y., April 22, 1892.

Running Hop, Step and Jump, without weights—49 ft. 2¼ in., W. McManus, Cootamundra, N. S. W., April 15, 1893. American record—48 ft. 6 in., E. B. Bloss, Chicago, Ill., September 16, 1893. Profes-

sional—48 ft. 8 in., T. Burrows, Worcester, Mass., October 18, 1884.

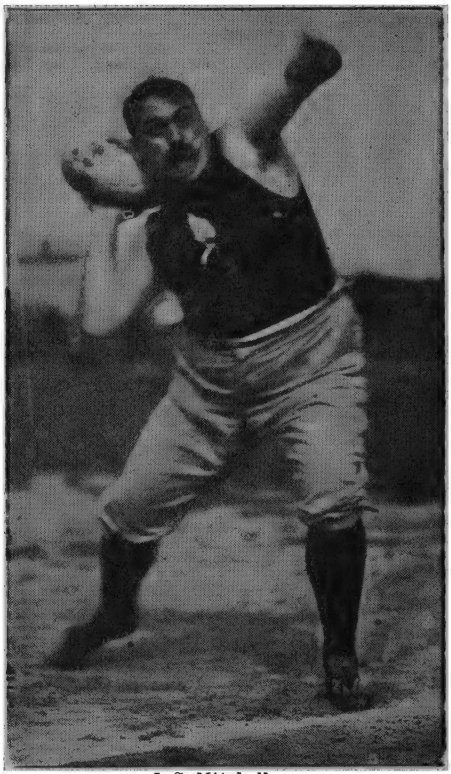
Running Two Hops and Jump, without weights—50 ft. 1½ in., D. Shanahan, Limerick, Ireland, August 6, 1888. American record—49 ft. ½ in., J. B. Connolly, New York City, September 19, 1896. Professional record—49 ft. 6 in., T. Burrows, Manchester, England, June 3, 1892.

Pole Vaulting for Height—11 ft. 10½ in., R. G. Clapp, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1898. Professional—10 ft. 10½ in., G. Musgrove, Cockermouth, England, 1866. America—10 ft. 3 in., J. A. McDonald, South Boston, Mass., August 2, 1902.

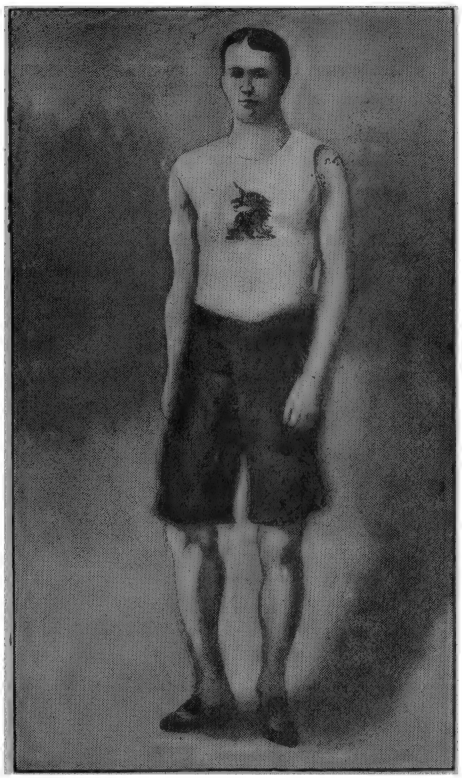
Pole Vaulting for Distance—27 ft. 7¼ in., William Baird, Philadelphia, Pa., December 19, 1901.

Running Long Jump, without weights—24 ft. 11¾ in., P. O'Connor, Dublin, Ireland, August 5, 1901. American record—24 ft. 7¼ in., M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1900. Professional record (A. A. U. rules)—22 ft. 8 in., Louis Guertin, Boston, Mass., August 29, 1903.

Running Long Jump, with weights—Professional—29 ft. 7 in., J. Howard, Chester Race Course, England, May 8, 1854 (used 5-lb. dumb-bells), taking off from a block of wood, 2 ft. long 1 ft. wide, wedge shaped, 3 in. thick, and raised 4 inches.



J. S. Mitchell.



E. H. Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTS.

THROWING WEIGHTS.

Amateur Records.

56-Pound Weight, with one hand, without run or follow—27 ft. 4 in., J. S. Mitchell, Toronto, Ont., September 28, 1889.

56-Pound Weight, with two hands, without run or follow—28 ft. 5 in., John Flanagan, New York City, February 3, 1902.

56-Pound Weight, with both hands from a 7-foot circle, without follow—36 ft. 9½ in., J. Flanagan, Long Island City, October 20, 1901.

56-Pound Weight, thrown for height—15 ft. 6⅜ in., J. S. Mitchel, Bayonne City, September 6, 1897.

Throwing the Discus, 4½ pounds—127 ft. 8¾ in., Martin J. Sheridan, Celtic Park, Long Island N. Y., August 30, 1902.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

(Hammer with handle 4 feet long thrown with both hands from a mark, without run or follow.)

12-Pound Hammer Head—124 ft. 11 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888. Professional—133 ft. 5½ in., G. Perrie, Philadelphia, Pa., August 20, 1894.

14-Pound Hammer Head—115 ft. 4 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.

16-Pound Hammer Head—113 ft. 11 in., W. O. Hickok, New Haven, Conn., May 12, 1894. Professional—119 ft. ½ in., G. H. Johnstone, Stirling, Scotland, September 19, 1896 (handle 4 ft. 2 in. long).

21-Pound Hammer Head—82 ft. 3½ in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888. Professional—79 ft., G. Davidson, Edinburgh, Scotland, June 2, 1883.

(Thrown with both hands, with 9 foot run and no follow.)

16-Pound Hammer, including weight of head and handle—164 ft. 6 in., J. Flanagan, Bayonne, N. J., September 4, 1899.

(Thrown with both hands, with 7 foot run and no follow.)

12-Pound Hammer, including weight of head and handle—184 ft. 1 in., J. R. De Witt, Pottstown, Pa., May 27, 1900. Professional—183 ft. 6 in., T. Carroll, Sacramento, Cal., July 10, 1896.

16-Pound Hammer, including weight of head and handle—171 ft. 9 in., J. Flanagan, Long Island City, September 3, 1901. Professional—165 ft., T. Carroll, Sacramento, Cal., June 4, 1898.

21-Pound Hammer Head—90 ft. 3 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888. Professional—112 ft. 1½ in. (21 pounds, including handle), T. Carroll, San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1897.

SHOT PUTTING.

(American amateurs use a 7-foot circle; British amateurs use a 7-foot square; professionals use a run of 7 ft. 6 in.)

12-Pound Shot—55 ft. 2 in., G. R. Gray, Travers Island, N. Y., June 11, 1892. Professional—50 ft. ½ in., J. McPherson, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 20, 1887.

14-Pound Shot—51 ft. 5½ in., G. R. Gray, Travers Island, N. Y., June 11, 1892. Professional—51 ft. 4 in., C. J. Currie, Toronto, Ont., August 23, 1889.

16-Pound Shot—47 ft., G. R. Gray, Chicago, Ill., September 16, 1893. British record—48 ft. 2 in., D. Horgan, Queenstown, Ireland, October 9, 1897. Professional—44 ft. 8 in., G. Perrie, Pitlochrie, Scotland, September 5, 1896.

18-Pound Shot—41 ft. 9½ in., G. R. Gray, Travers Island, N. Y., June 7, 1890.

20-Pound Shot—Professional—40 ft. 11¼ in., J. D. McPherson, Toronto, Ont., November 10, 1888.

21-Pound Shot—39 ft. 1½ in., G. R. Gray, St. Catharines, Ont., August 10, 1891.

22-Pound Shot—35 ft. 10½ in., D. J. McKinnon, London, England, June 22, 1884. Professional—37 ft. 8 in., C. McLean, Pitlochrie, Scotland, September 4, 1897.

24-Pound Shot—33 ft. 11¾ in., G. R. Gray, Boston, Mass., April 12, 1890.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

Indoor baseball is probably best played in Chicago, and the result of the Chicago Indoor League is told in the following table:

Season 1902-03.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Spaldings....	11	1	.916	Gates Club..	6	6	.500
Peerless	9	3	.750	Ithacas.....	4	8	.333
Chicago N.W.	8	4	.667	Illinois Steel.	3	8	.272
Summerdales	7	4	.636	Suburbans ..	3	9	.250

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTING RECORDS, MADE BY AMATEURS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

Running the Bases—15¾s., C. Fulforth, Racine, Wis., May 22, 1879.

Throwing Lacrosse Ball—497 ft. 7½ in., B. Quinn, Ottawa, Ont., September 10, 1892.

Batting Baseball—354 ft. 10 in., C. R. Partridge, Hanover, N. H., October 14, 1880.

Throwing Baseball—381 ft. 2½ in., R. C. Campbell, North Adams, Mass., October 8, 1887.

Throwing Cricket Ball—347 ft., J. Von Iffland, Kingston, Ont., October 19, 1883.

Kicking Football (Place Kick)—200 ft. 8 in., W. P. Chadwick, Exeter, N. H., November 29, 1887.

Kicking Football (Drop Kick)—189 ft. 11 in., P. O'Dea, Madison, Wis., May 7, 1898.

Fence Vaulting—7 ft. 3¾ in., C. H. Atkinson, Cambridge, Mass., March 22, 1884.

One-Hand Fence Vaulting—5 ft. 6½in., I. D. Webster, Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1886.

Bar Vaulting—7 ft. 4 in., T. C. Page, Gambier, O., May —, 1881.

Pulling the Body Up by the Little Finger of One Hand—6 times, A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878.

Pulling the Body Up by One Arm—12 times, A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878.

Pulling the Body Up by Both Arms—39 times, Mumford, Cambridge, Mass., April 2, 1888.

Lifting with the Hands Alone—1,384 lbs., H. Leussing, Cincinnati, O., March 31, 1880.

Lifting with Harness—3,239 lbs., W. B. Curtis, New York City, December 20, 1868.

Three-Legged Races—50 yards, 6 2-5s., C. S. Busse and H. H. Morrell, West New Brighton, S. I., September 7, 1891; 100 yards, 12 2-5s., C. S. Busse and H. H. Morrell, West New Brighton, S. I., September 7, 1891; 220 yards, 33s., H. K. Zust and F. C. Puffer, New York City, April 1, 1893.

Running Backward — 50 yards, 7 4-5s., S. S. Schuyler, New York City, October 8, 1887; 100 yards, 14s., A. Forrester, Toronto, Ont., June 23, 1888.

Sack Racing—50 yards, 7s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, N. Y., April 20, 1901; 100 yards, 15 3-5s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., July 11, 1891.

Hopping—100 yards, 12 3-5s., S. D. See, Brooklyn, L. I., October 15, 1885.

Parallel Bars Record—Three successive arm jumps, without spring, 15 ft., S. Strasburger, New York City, November 10, 1879; three successive arm jumps, with swings, 19 ft. 9 in., A. A. Conger, New York City, November 10, 1873; push-ups, without swing, 58 times, S. L. Foster, Cambridge, Mass., April 18, 1884.

Potato Racing.—(In all races of this kind the potatoes are gathered one at a time.) 8 potatoes, 2 yards interval, with 5 yards additional at finish, total distance 149 yards, 31s., C. J. P. Lucas, Medford, Mass., August 27, 1902; 10 potatoes, 5 feet interval, total distance 183 1-3 yards, 42 4-5s., C. J. P. Lucas, Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 8, 1903; 10 potatoes, 2 yards interval, with 5 yards additional at finish, total distance 225 yards, 47 2-5s., C. J. P. Lucas, Boston, Mass., August 30, 1902.

Jumping on Skates—Running high jump, backward, 2 ft. 6 1-8 in., E. D. Irwin, Boston, Mass., February 26, 1896; running high jump, 4 ft. 1 in., F. B. Gerner, Brooklyn, L. I., March 5, 1899; running long jump, 21 ft. 7 in., F. McDaniells, Minneapolis, Minn., December 23, 1897.

Rope Climbing—Using both hands and feet, 35 ft. 8 in. up, in 14 4-5s., C. E. Raynor, South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2, 1887; using the hands alone, 18 ft., 3 3-5s., E. Kunath, New York City, March 25, 1902; 21 ft. 6 in. up, 6 3-5s., E. Kunath, New York City, March 17, 1899; 25 ft., 6 2-5s., E. Kunath, New York City, September 1, 1901; 38 ft. up, 20 7-8s., E. E. Allen, Cambridge, Mass., March 31, 1884.

LACROSSE.

Lacrosse has only recently been included in college sports, though there have been lacrosse teams in existence in Canada for years. The game is of Indian origin, and is still played by them in nearly the same form found by the first white traders in North America. Some of the best teams in the United States are found among the Iroquois, Senecas and Ojibways. The Iroquois and Ojibway teams, representing Canada and New York, are constantly striving for supremacy.

The final score of the Interuniversity Lacrosse Association was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Columbia	2	1	Cornell	2	1
Pennsylvania ..	1	2	Harvard	1	2

The scores of many of the important games played in the Eastern States are given below:

Oxford-Cambridge, 6; Harvard, 5.
Oxford-Cambridge, 3; Hobart, 1.
Oxford-Cambridge, 5; Pennsylvania, 1.
Crescent A. C., 4; Oxford-Cambridge, 3.
Crescent A. C., 11; Johns Hopkins, 1.
Crescent A. C., 9; Johns Hopkins, 3.
Crescent A. C.,10; Seneca Indians, 3.
Thistles, Ontario, 10; Crescent A. C., 7.
Toronto University, 5; Crescent A. C., 4.
Toronto University, 9; Johns Hopkins, 6.
Johns Hopkins, 6; Swarthmore, 4.
Seneca Indians, 5; Stevens Institute, 3.
Seneca Indians, 3; Cornell, 3.
Cornell, 4; University of Pennsylvania, 3.
Cornell, 4; Harvard, 3.
Harvard, 6; College City of New York, 2.
University of Pennsylvania, 5; Harvard, 1.
Columbia 3; University of Pennsylvania, 2.
Columbia, 5; Cornell, 1.
Lehigh, 7; Stevens Institute, 6.
Hobart, 4; Harvard, 1.

The Shamrocks of Montreal won the championship of Canada.

ICE YACHTING.

The season of 1902-03 was not equal to that of other years, but several important races were sailed in January and February. It was a disappointment to yachtsmen to have the races for the Stuart international trophy declared off because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The race for the championship of Lake Winnebago was sailed on February 16, and was won by Dan Heylman's Norway, of Oshkosh.

Long Branch, N. J.—The race for the championship of the Shrewsbury Club was sailed on January 20, and was won by J. Elwyn Green's Eagle. Distance, 15 miles. Time, 38m. 52 1-5s.

Red Bank, N. J.—The race for the Challenge Pennant of New Jersey between the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club (holder) and the Burlington Ice Yacht Club (challenger) was sailed on February 21, and was won by the yacht Wizard, of the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club. Distance, 15 miles. Time, 40m. 50s.

The final race for the State championship between the Wizard and the Vixen was sailed on February 24, and was won by George I. Gillig's Wizard.

Newburgh, N. Y.—The race for the Challenge Cup of 1888 was sailed by the Orange Lake ice yachts on February 14, and was won by J. Taylor's Junior. Distance, 10 miles. Time, 39m. 20s.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The race for the pennant of the Hyde Park Ice Yacht Club was sailed on February 6, and was won by Archibald Rogers's Mink. Distance, 10 miles. Time, 41m.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The races for the Stuart international trophy, scheduled for January 20, was declared off on February 2, because of unfavorable conditions.

The number of ice yachts on North and South Shrewsbury rivers is 75.

AMERICAN AMATEUR SKATING RECORDS—UNAIDED BY WIND OR BY FLYING START.

50 Yards, straightaway—6s., S. D. See, and C. B. Davidson, Van Cortlandt Lake, N. Y., December 28, 1885.

75 Yards, straightaway—8 3-5s., S. D. See, Van Cortlandt Lake, N. Y., December 30, 1883.

100 Yards, straightaway—9 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., March 1, 1893.

120 Yards, straightaway—11 3-5s., J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., March 1, 1893.

150 Yards, straightaway—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, New York City, January 27, 1883.

200 Yards—17 2-5s., J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1893.

220 Yards—20 1-5s., J. Nilssen, Montreal, Canada, February 1, 1896, and also W. Caldwell, Montreal, Canada, February 6, 1897.

300 Yards, straightaway—31 2-5s., G. D. Phillips, Van Cortlandt Lake, N. Y., December 30, 1883.

440 Yards—39 1-5s., J. K. McCulloch, St. Paul, Minn., January 27, 1896.

600 Yards—55¼s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., March 5, 1893.

880 Yards—1m. 20 2-5s., J. Nilssen, Montreal, Canada, February 1, 1896.

1 Mile—2m. 41½s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1896.

1½ Miles—4m. 28s., J. S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, February 26, 1894.

2 Miles—5m. 42 3-5s., O. Rudd, Red Bank, N. J., January 25, 1895.

2½ Miles—7m. 32s., J. S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, February 26, 1894.

3 Miles—8m. 48 2-5s., J. Nilssen, Montreal, Canada, February 2, 1895.

4 Miles—12m. ½s., J. Nilssen and A. Schiebe, Minneapolis, Minn., February 13, 1894.

5 Miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 20, 1896.

10 Miles—31m. 11 1-5s., J. S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, February 26, 1894.

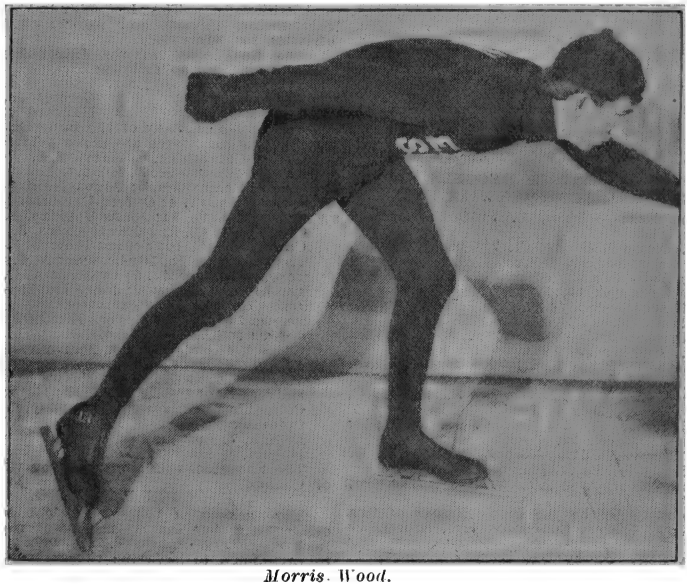
20 Miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894.

25 Miles—1h. 31m. 29s., J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Conn., January 26, 1893.

50 Miles—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Conn., January 26, 1893.

75 Miles—5h. 19m. 16 4-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Conn., January 26, 1893.

100 Miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Conn., January 26, 1893.



Morris Wood.

NORTH AMERICAN SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Montreal, Canada, February 7, 1903.

Distance.	Amateur Event Won by	Time.	Professional Event Won by	Time.
220 yards	F. J. Robson, Toronto	20 2-5s	No race	
880 yards	Z. P. St. Marie, Montreal	1m. 25 2-5s	J. Nilssen, Minneapolis	1m. 17 1 5s.
1 mile	M. Wood, New York	2m. 57s	J. Nilssen, Minneapolis	2m. 50s.
3 miles	G. Bellefeuille, Winnipeg	9m. 9 1-5s	J. Nilssen, Minneapolis	8m. 59 3 5s.

AMERICAN AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Records with Fewest Turns Are Considered Most Creditable.

(Approved by Jas. H. Sterret, Secretary National Swimming Association.)

20 Yards—Bath, straightaway, 10s., J. Scott Leary, February 15, 1902.

25 Yards—Bath, straightaway, 12 3-5s., W. C. Miller, New York City, December 12, 1901.

40 Yards—Bath, 1 turn, 23 1-5s., W. J. Tuttle, Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1902.

50 Yards—Bath, 1 turn, 28s., H. A. Widemann, San Francisco, Cal., August 23, 1901; straightaway, in still water, 31s., David Gaul, Lafayette, Pa., August 15, 1903.

60 Yards—Bath, 1 turn, 35 1-5s., Harry Le Moyne, Boston, Mass., March 3, 1902.

75 Yards—Bath, 2 turns, 42s., H. A. Widemann, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1898; straightaway, across tidal salt water, 52 4-5s., W. C. Johnson, Cropsey Villa, Bath, L. I., August 10, 1890.

80 Yards—Bath, 2 turns, 49 2-5s., Harry Le Moyne, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1902.

100 Yards—Bath, 3 turns, 1m. 1 2-5s., Harry Le Moyne, New York City, February 14, 1903; straightaway, across tidal salt water, 1m. 5 1-5s., Charles Ruberl, at Travers Island, N. Y., August 1, 1903.

110 Yards—Bath, 4 turns, 1m. 13s., J. Scott Leary, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902; straightaway, across tidal salt water, 1m. 17 1-5s., Charles Ruberl, Travers Island, N. Y., August 23, 1902.

120 Yards—Bath, 3 turns, 1m. 20 4-5s., Harry Le Moyne, Boston, Mass., March 6, 1902.

125 Yards—Bath, 4 turns, 1m. 27s., Charles Ruberl, New York City, March 7, 1903.

135 Yards—Bath, 5 turns, 1m. 36s., J. Scott Leary, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902.

150 Yards—Bath, 5 turns, 1m. 47 3-5s., Charles Ruberl, New York City, March 7, 1903.

175 Yards—Bath, 6 turns, 2m. 8s., Charles Ruberl, New York City, March 7, 1903.

200 Yards—Bath, 7 turns, 2m. 28 4-5s., Charles Ruberl, New York City, March 7, 1903.

220 Yards—Bath, 9 turns, 2m. 51s., Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1898; open, still water, straightaway, 2m. 50 4-5s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Buffalo, N. Y., July 8, 1901.

225 Yards—Bath, 8 turns, 2m. 54 3-5s., Joseph W. Spencer, New York City, February 14, 1903.

250 Yards—Bath, 9 turns, 3m. 16s., Joseph W. Spencer, New York City, February 14, 1903.

275 Yards—Bath, 10 turns, 3m. 38 3-5s., Joseph W. Spencer, New York City, February 14, 1903.

300 Yards—Bath, 11 turns, 4m. 3-5s., Joseph W. Spencer, New York City, February 14, 1903.

330 Yards—Across tidal salt water, 2 turns, 4m. 33 4-5s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., August 23, 1902.

350 Yards—Bath, 13 turns, 4m. 45s., Joseph W. Spencer, New York City, February 14, 1903.

400 Yards—Bath, 19 turns, 5m. 26 1-5s., E. C. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa., December 9, 1901.

440 Yards—Bath, 18 turns, 6m. 10½s., H. F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1898; across tidal salt water, 3 turns, 6m. 18 1-5s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 23, 1902.

500 Yards—Bath, 24 turns, 6m. 51 3-5s., E. C. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, Pa., December 11, 1901.

550 Yards—Across tidal salt water, 4 turns, 8m. 15 1-5s., Charles Ruberl, Travers Island, N. Y., September 11, 1903.

600 Yards—Bath, 29 turns, 8m. 25s., Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1902.

660 Yards—Bath, 23 turns, 9m. 41s., Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902; across tidal salt water, 5 turns, 10 m. 4 4-5s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 12, 1902.

700 Yards—Bath, 34 turns, 10m. 2 3-5s., Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., February 29, 1902.

800 Yards—Bath, 39 turns, 11m. 31 1-5s., Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., February 29, 1902.

880 Yards—Bath, 43 turns, 12m. 39 1-5s., Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., February 21, 1902; 37 turns, 12m. 45 2-5s., Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1898; across tidal salt water, 7 turns, 13m. 27 2-5s., E. C. Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 12, 1902.

1320 Yards—Bath, 65 turns, 19m. 34s., Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., February 22, 1902; across tidal salt water, 11 turns, 20m. 58s., C. Ruberl, Travers Island, N. Y., September 12, 1903.

1 Mile—Bath, 75 turns, 26m. 19 2-5s., H. F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1898; across tidal salt water, 15 turns, 28m. 5 3-5s., C. Ruberl, Travers Island, N. Y., September 12, 1903.

2 Miles—America—Bath, 175 turns, 1h. 8m. 7⅛s., Paul Neumann, Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1897.

3 Miles—America—Bath, 263 turns, 1h. 45m. 49s., Paul Neumann, Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1897.

4 Miles—America—Bath, 351 turns, 2h. 22m. 29 3-5s., Paul Neumann, Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1897.

5 Miles—America—Bath, 439 turns, 2h. 58m. ⅛s., Paul Neumann, Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1897.

Plunging—1 minute limit, 63 ft., Charles H. Pyrah, New York City, January 18, 1902.

Swimming under water—Bath, 2 turns, 73 yards, C. T. Adams, New York City, April 7, 1897.

32½ Miles, with tide, 11h. 11m., George Kistler, from Philadelphia to Chester and return (Delaware River), September 6, 1901.

Captain Matthew Webb swam across the English Channel (35 miles), diving from the Admiralty Pier, Dover, and touched the Calais sands, France, swimming 21h. 45m., August 24 and 25, 1875.

AMERICAN SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Travers Island, N. Y., September 11-12, 1903.

100 Yards—F. A. Wenck, N. Y. A. C. Time, 1m. 9 3-5s.

220 Yards—C. Ruberl, N. Y. A. C. Time, 3m, 18 2-5s.

440 Yards—T. E. Kitching, Jr., N. Y. A. C. Time, 6m. 31 3-5s.

880 Yards—C. Ruberl, N. Y. A. C. Time, 13m. 30 3-5s.

1 Mile—C. Ruberl, N. Y. A. C. Time, 28m. 5 2-5s.

SKAT.

The sixth annual congress of the North American Skat Association was held at Cleveland, O., May 30, 31 and June 1, 1903. Charles J. Eichhorn, of Detroit, acted as skatmeister. The following were the prize winners:

1st Prize—Henry Schaefer, Milwaukee, Wis.
2d Prize—H. Neumarker, Allegheny, Pa.
3d Prize—Geo. T. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.
4th Prize—Dr Adolph Steiner, Cleveland, O.
5th Prize—Chas. E. Krollman, Milwaukee, Wis.
6th Prize—Morse Rohnert, Detroit, Mich.
7th Prize—Henry Hoenke, Detroit, Mich.
8th Prize—A. H. Gentzel, Chicago, Ill.
9th Prize—Geo. Somer, Cleveland, O.
10th Prize—T. J. Wichmann, Chicago, Ill.
11th Prize—F. W. Marschner, Detroit, Mich.
12th Prize—Herman Leeser, Cleveland, O.
13th Prize—E. R. Gissler, Chicago, Ill.
14th Prize—W. Kaufman, Toledo, O.

Nearly 800 players were present at the tournament.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS, AND RECORDS AT STANDARD EVENTS.

Championships held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 11, 1903.

Event.	Winner.	Time or Distance.	Record.	Record Holder.	Made in
100 yards	A. Hahn	10 1-5 s.	9 3-5 s.	A. F. Duffey	1902
220 yards	A. Hahn	23 1-5 s.	21 1-5 s.	B. J. Wefers	1896
440 yards	H. R. Hillman	52 s.	47 s.	M. W. Long	1900
880 yards	H. V. Valentine	2 m. 2 4-5 s.	1 m. 53 2-5 s.	C. H. Kilpatrick	1895
One mile	A. Grant	4 m. 52 s.	4 m. 15 3-5 s.	T. P. Conneff	1895
Two miles	A. Grant	10 m 39 1-5 s.	9 m. 27 4-5 s.	A. Grant	1903
120-yard hurdles	F. W. Schule	16 3-5 s.	15 1-5 s.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1898
220-yard hurdles	M. Bokeman	26 s.	23 3-5 s.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1898
Running high jump	S. S. Jones	6 ft.	6 ft. 5 5-8 in.	M. F. Sweeney	1895
Running long jump	P. Molson	22 ft. 2 1-2 in.	24 ft. 7 1-4 in.	M. Prinstein	1900
Pole vault	C. Dvorak	11 ft.	11 ft. 10 1-2 in.	R. G. Clapp	1898
16-pound shot	L. E. J. Fewbrach	42 ft. 11 7-8 in.	47 ft.	G. R. Gray	1893
16-pound hammer	J. S. Mitchell	140 ft. 1 in.	171 ft. 9 in.	J. Flanagan	1901
Throwing the discus	J. H. Maddock	113 ft.	127 ft. 8 3-4 in.	M. J. Sheridan	1902
Throwing 56-pound weight	J. S. Mitchell	33 ft. 2 3-4 in.	36 ft. 9 1-2 in	J. Flanagan	1901

AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS AND RECORDS.

Made at the annual games of the American Intercollegiate Athletic Association.—Championships held at Berkeley Oval, New York, May 29-30, 1903.

Event.	Winner.	Time or Distance.	I. A. A. Record.	Record Holder.	Made in.
100 yards	A. F. Duffey, G	9 4-5 s.	9 3-5 s.	A. F. Duffey	1902
220 yards	M. T. Lightner, H	22 s.	21 1-5 s.	B. J. Wefers	1896
440 yards	J. E. Haigh, H	50 1-5 s.	49 2-5 s.	M. W. Long	1899
880 yards	L. M. Adsit, P	2 m. 4 2-5 s.	1 m. 56 4-5 s.	E. Hollister	1896
One mile	W. A. Colwell, H	4 m. 30 3-5 s.	4 m. 23 2-5 s.	G. W. Orton	1895
Two miles	W. E. Schutt, C	9 m. 40 s.	9 m. 40 s.	W. E. Schutt	1903
120 yds., hurdles	E. J. Clapp, Y	15 3-5 s.	15 2-5 s.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1899
220 yds., hurdles	E. J. Clapp, Y	25 4-5 s.	23 3-5 s.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1899
High jump	R. P. Kernan, H	6 ft. 1 in.	6 ft. 2 in.	I. K. Baxter	1898
Long jump	W. P. Hubbard, A	22 ft. 4 5-8 in.	24 ft. 4 1-2 in.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1899
Pole vault	H. L. Gardiner, S	11 ft. 7 in.	11 ft. 7 in.	D. S. Horton H. L. Gardiner	1902 1903
16-lb. shot	F. G. Beck, Y	46 ft.	46 ft.	F. G. Beck	1903
16-lb. hammer	J. R. DeWitt, P	155 ft. 8 in.	164 ft. 10 in.	J. R. DeWitt	1902

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONS AND RECORDS AT STANDARD EVENTS.

Championships held at Northampton, Eng., July 4, 1903.

Event.	Winner.	Time or Distance.	British Record.	Record Holder.	Made in
100 yards	A. F. Duffey	10 s.	9 4-5 s.	A. F. Duffey	1901
220 yards	G. F. Brewill	23 s.	21 4-5 s.	C. G. Wood	1887
440 yards	C. McLachlan	52 1-5 s.	48 1-2 s.	H. C. L. Tindall	1889
880 yards	B. J. Blunden	1 m. 58 4-5 s.	1 m. 54 3-5 s.	F. J. K. Cross	1888
One mile	A. Shrubb	4 m. 24 s.	4 m. 16 4-5 s.	J. Binks	1902
Four miles	A. Shrubb	20 m. 4 s.	19 m. 31 3-5 s.	A. Shrubb	1902
120 yds., hurdles	G. R. Garnier	15 4-5 s.	15 3-5 s	A. C. Kraenzlein	1901
Two-mile walk	E. G. Negus	14 m. 44 2-5 s	13 m. 24 1-5 s.	W. J. Sturgess	1897
High jump	P. O'Connor	Walkover,	6 ft. 4 3-4 in.	P. Leahy	1898
Long Jump	P. O'Connor	22 ft. 9 1-2 in.	24 ft. 11 3-4 in.	P. O'Connor	1901
Pole vault	S. Morriss	8 ft. 6 in.	11 ft. 9 in.	R. D. Dickinson	1891
16-lb. shot	T. R. Nicholson	40 ft. 7 1-2 in.	48 ft. 2 in.	D. Horgan	1897
16-lb. hammer	T. R. Nicholson	142 ft. 7 in.	163 ft. 4 in.	J. J. Flanagan	1900

INDIVIDUAL ALL-AROUND ATHLETIC CHAMPION.

Amateur Athletic Union.

Year.	Champion.	Points.	Year.	Champion.	Points.
1884	W. E. Thompson, Montreal, P. Q.	5,304	1894	E. W. Goff, New York	5,748
1885	M. W. Ford, New York	5,045	1895	J. Cosgrove, Albany	4,406½
1886	M. W. Ford, New York	5,899	1896	L. P. Sheldon, New Haven	5,380
1887	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,236	1897	Ellery H. Clark, Boston	6,244½
1888	M. W. Ford, New York	5,161	1898	E. C. White, New York	5,243
1889	M. W. Ford, New York	5,186	1899	J. Fred Powers, Worcester	6,203
1890	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,358	1900	H. Gill, Toronto	6,360½
1891	A. A. Jordan, New York	6,189	1901	A. B. Gunn, Buffalo	5,739
1892	M. O'Sullivan, New York	4,464	1902	A. B. Gunn, Buffalo	5,733½
1893	E. W. Goff, New York	4,860	1903	Ellery H. Clark, Boston	6,318¼

RECORDS OF VARIOUS NATIONS COMPARED.

100 YARDS RUN—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Seconds.
America, A. Hahn, Milwaukee A. C.	10 1-5
England, A. F. Duffey, Georgetown U.	10
Ireland, D. Murray	10 3-5
Scotland, J. Ford	10 2-5
Ireland-Scotland, D. Murray, Ireland	10 2-5
Canada, A. Hahn, Milwaukee	10 1-5
Maritime Provinces, M. J. Carney	10 2-5

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate U. S., A. F. Duffey, Georgetown	9 4-5
Oxford-Cambridge, R. W. Barclay, C.	10

220 YARDS RUN—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Seconds.
America, A. Hahn, Milwaukee	23 1-5
England, G. F. Brewill	23
Ireland, D. Murray	23 4-5
Scotland, R. L. Watson	23 3-5
Ireland vs. Scotland, D. Murray, Ireland	23 2 5
Canada, A. Hahn, Milwaukee	22 4 5
Maritime Provinces, M. J. Carney	23

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate, M. T. Lightner, Harvard	22

440 YARDS RUN—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Seconds.
America, H. R. Hillman, N. Y. A. C.	52
England, C. McLachlan	52 1-5
Scotland, R. L. Watson	54 1-5
Ireland vs. Scotland, R. L. Watson, S.	52 1-5
Canada, J. D. Morrow, Montreal	49 3-5
Maritime Provinces, M. J. Carney	52

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate, J. E. Haigh, Harvard	50 1-5
Oxford vs. Cambridge, R. W. Barclay, C.	50 1-2

880 YARDS RUN—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	M. S.
America, H. B. Valentine, N. Y. A. C.	2 02 4-5
England, E. J. Blunden	1 58 4-5
Ireland, S. C. Armstrong	2 01 2-5
Scotland, J. McGough	2 01 3-5
Ireland vs. Scotland, J. McGough, S.	2 03
Canada, H. B. Valentine, N. Y. A. C.	2 05 3-5
Maritime Provinces, L. E. Eaton	2 04

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate, U. S., L. M. Adsit, Princeton	2 04 2-5
Oxford-Cambridge, T. B. Wilson, C.	2 02

ONE MILE RUN—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	M. S.
America, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C.	4 52
England, A. Shrubb	4 24
Ireland, J. J. Daly	4 33
Scotland, J. McGough	4 27 3-5
Ireland vs. Scotland, J. McGough, S.	4 40
Canada, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C.	4 50 2-5
Maritime Provinces, F. Faulkner	4 49

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate, U. S., W. A. Colwell, Harvard	4 30 3-5
Oxford-Cambridge, H. W. Greeson, C.	4 27 2-5

DISTANCE RUNS—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	M. S.
America, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C. (2 miles)	10 39 1-5
England, A. Shrubb (4 miles)	20 06
Ireland, H. Muldoon (4 miles)	2 02 2-5
Scotland, J. McGough (4 miles)	20 [illegible]
Ireland-Scotland, J. B. Cowe, S. (4 miles)	20 23 2-5
Canada, A. Grant, N. Y. (5 miles)	27 26 3-5

DISTANCE RUNS—COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

	M. S.
Intercollegiate, U. S., W. E. Schult, Cornell (2 miles)	9 40
Oxford-Cambridge, H. P. Macnaghten, C. (3 miles)	15 13 2-5

120 YARDS HIGH HURDLE RACE—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Seconds.
America, T. W. Schule, Milwaukee	16 3-5
England, R. Garnier	15 4-5
Ireland, P. Harding	17
Scotland, G. C. Anderson	16 3-5
Ireland vs. Scotland, G. C. Anderson, S.	17
Canada, F. W. Schule, Milwaukee	16 2-5
Maritime Provinces, R. A. Donohue	18 2-5

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate, U. S., E. J. Clapp, Yale	15 3-5
Oxford-Cambridge, G. E. Garnier, O.	16

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	In.
America, S. S. Jones, N. Y. A. C.	6	0
England, P. O'Connor	5	8
Ireland, C. Leahy	5	10
Scotland, J. B. Milne	5	9
Ireland vs. Scotland, C. Leahy, I.	6	10
Canada, T. W. Schule, Milwaukee	5	5
Maritime Provinces, G. McDonald	5	11

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate, U. S., R. P. Kernan, Harvard	6	1
Oxford-Cambridge, G. Howard Smith, C.	5	10

RUNNING LONG JUMP—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	In.
America, P. Molsen, Montreal	22	2½
England, P. O'Connor	22	9½
Ireland, P. J. Leahy	22	1½
Scotland, G. C. Anderson	20	8
Ireland vs. Scotland, P. J. Leahy, I.	22	5½
Canada, M. Prinstein, N. Y.	22	2½
Maritime Provinces, M. J. Carney	20	9½

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate, U. S., W. P. Hubbard, Amherst	22	4⅝
Oxford-Cambridge, T. A. Leach, O.	22	3

POLE VAULT—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	In.
America, C. Dvorak, Chicago	11	0
England, S. Morriss	8	6
Maritime Provinces, W. Halpenny	11	0

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate, U. S., H. L. Gardiner, Syracuse	11	7

PUTTING 16-POUND SHOT—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	In.
America, L. E. J. Fewbrach, N. Y. A. C.	42	11⅞
England, T. R. Nicholson	40	7½
Scotland, T. R. Nicholson	Walkover	
Ireland vs. Scotland, T. R. Nicholson, S.	41	7¼
Canada, L. E. J. Fewbrach, N. Y.	42	11½
Maritime Provinces, M. H. McCormick	40	2¾

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

Intercollegiate, U. S., F. G. Beck, Y.	46	0
Oxford-Cambridge, H. A. Leake, C.	37	8

THROWING 16-POUND HAMMER—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	In.
America, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C.	140	1
England, T. R. Nicholson	142	7
Ireland, T. F. Kiely	133	6
Scotland, T. R. Nicholson	145	10
Ireland-Scotland, T. R. Nicholson, S	149	4
Canada, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y.	155	10
Maritime Provinces, W. Jones	122	1½

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Intercollegiate, U. S., J. R. DeWitt Princeton	155	8
Oxford-Cambridge, H. A. Leake, C.	126	8

THROWING 56-POUND WEIGHT—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	In.
America, J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C.	33	2¾
Canada, E. Desmarteau, Montreal	35	5¼
Ireland, T. Phelan	24	4

BOXING CHAMPIONS OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION FOR 1903.

Decided at Cambridge on May 14, 1903.

Bantamweight Class, 105 Pounds.—James McKinley, Riverside A. C., Cambridge.

Featherweight Class, 115 Pounds.—Thomas Stone, Avonia A. C., New York.

Special Class, 125 Pounds.—A. G. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C., New York.

Lightweight Class, 135 Pounds.—Jack Leavy, Pastime A. C., New York.

Welterweight Class, 145 Pounds.—Jack Leavy, Pastime A. C., New York.

Middleweight Class, 158 Pounds.—William Rodenback, West Side A. C., New York.

Heavyweight Class.—Emery Payne, Mott Haven A. C., New York.

GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONS.

The intercollegiate gymnastic championships were held in New York City on March 27 and the amateur championships were held on March 28 in the same city.

Columbia University won first place in the intercollegiate contest, with twenty-five points; Yale was second, with thirteen points, and New York University third, with six points. L. De Sola, of Yale, won the individual all-round championship.

THE RESULT OF BOTH MEETINGS.

Event.	Amateur Champion.	Intercollegiate Champion.
Horizontal bar	Anton Jahoda, New York	W. Coulter, Princeton.
Side horse	J. F. Bissinger, New York	J. C. Smallwood, Columbia.
Flying rings	P. M. Kempf, U. of Penn	P. M. Kempf, U. of Penn.
Indian clubs	Frederick Metz, Jr., Newark	R. C. Wilson, Columbia.
Tumbling		F. H. Duncombe, Columbia.
Parallel bars	E. C. Brendlin, New York	L. De Sola, Yale.

ROQUE.

The annual championship tournament of the National Roque Association was held at Norwich, Conn., August 18 to 22. Charles C. Cox, of Malden, Mass., won highest honors. The result follows:

Expert Division.	W.	L.	Second Division.	W.	L.	Third Division.	W.	L.
1. C. C. Cox, Malden, Mass.	9	2	1. D. A. Mitchell, Phila.	10	0	1. S. E. Davenport, N. Y.	7	1
2. A. N. Marr, Washington.	8	3	2. C. W. Hale, Springfield.	7	3	2. W. H. Kidd, Bridgeport.	6	2
3. Wm. Hogeland, Phila.	7	4	3. R. W. Messenger, Martha's Vineyard	7	3	3. A. L. Brown, Norwich	6	2
4. C. G. Williams, Wash'ton.	7	4				4. D. N. Davenport, Northampton, Mass.	6	2
5. W. H. Wahley, Wash'ton.	6	5	4. G. W. Porter, Lindsay, Pa.	7	3			
6. C. Jacobus, Springfield	6	5	5. A. C. Robinson, Punxsutawney, Pa.	7	3	5. J. E. Webb, Westchester, Pa.	5	3

WINNERS OF PREVIOUS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1895—G. C. Strong, New London, Ct.	1898—W. H. Wahley, Washington.	1901—W. H. Wahley, Washington.
1896—E. C. Butler, Middletown, Ct.	1899—C. G. Williams, Washington.	1902—S. Duryea, Washington.
1897—S. Duryea, Washington, D. C.	1900—C. G. Williams, Washington.	

ICE HOCKEY.

The result of the games played by three prominent hockey leagues last Winter is given below:

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

College.	Won.	Lost.
Harvard	4	0
Yale	2	2
Princton	2	2
Columbia	2	2
Brown	0	4

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Crescent Athletic Club	8	0
New York Athletic Club	5	3
Hockey Club	3	4
Brooklyn Skating Club	2	6
St. Nicholas Skating Club	1	6

NEW YORK HOCKEY LEAGUE.

College.	Won.	Lost.
Heffley School	3	0
Columbia Second	2	1
College of the City of New York	1	2
Stevens	0	3

The Princeton team disbanded on February 17 and forfeited its one remaining game to Columbia. Columbia and Yale were thereby tied for second place and played a game to settle the matter. Yale won. Yale then played Harvard two extra games for the championship cup offered by J. M. Ceballos and called the St. Nicholas Cup. Harvard won both games.

In the Amateur Hockey League series the St. Nicholas S. C. and the Hockey Club played a tie game.

The Victorias, of Winnipeg, won the championship of Canada. In the deciding game with the Montreals they won the Stanley Cup by a score of 4 to 2.

The Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School won the championship of the Long Island Interscholastic League.

The scores of several interesting games played last Winter are as follows:

Victorias, of Pittsburg, 8; Yale, 2.
Yale, 2; Cornell, 0.
Yale, 6; Yale Graduates, 3.
Columbia, 2; Hackley School, 0.
Portage Lake (Mich.), 10; Victorias, Pittsburg, 1.
Portage Lake (Mich.), 7; Victorias, Pittsburg, 6.
Portage Lake (Mich.), 11; Pittsburg A. C., 1.
Portage Lake (Mich.), 3; Pittsburg A. C., 1.
Cornell, 4; Princeton, 0.
Crescent A. C., 5; Montreal, 4.
Montreal, 6; Saranac Lake, 3.
Queens, of Ontario, 7; Yale, 2.
Queens, of Ontario, 11; Princeton, 0.
Harvard Graduates, 5; Yale Graduates, 1.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN SPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1903.

Although football undoubtedly causes more bad accidents than any other athletic game, the deaths from injuries received during play are not as many as derived from other sports. The football season is short—eight weeks—and it is likely that many more deaths would result through gridiron accidents if the season was longer. In the following table of "deaths through sports" the fatalities in rowing, swimming and skating are omitted, as the inability to swim and other circumstances should be considered. In the figures that follow, only deaths that were caused by actual participation in the games are given:

Baseball	9	Hazing	1
Basketball (girl)	1	High diving	1
Bicycle racing	1	Horseback, racing	8
Boxing	5	Jumping rope (girls)	3
Discus throwing	1	Polo	1
Football	6	Wrestling	1
Gymnastics	1		
Golf	1	Total deaths	42
Hammer throwing	2		

SPORTING NECROLOGY.

Allen, Tom, April 5, at St. Louis, was champion prize-fighter. He lost the championship to Jem Mace, May 10, 1870, and regained the title by defeating Mike McCoole, September 23, 1873. Aged 72.

Allen, John E., August 29, at Mineola, L. I., well-known horseman. Aged 57.

Barrett, "Dave," August 18, at New York. He was at one time a famous jockey.

Barrett, John, shot putter.

Barry, Lawrence, May 18, at New York, a jockey and steeplechase rider, fatally injured in a race at Morris Park.

Bell, David, March 16, at New Orleans. Professional golf player. He was a native of Scotland.

Bergquist, T. R., July 5, at Grand Isle, Ia., professional high diver, killed in an exhibition by the breaking of a ladder.

Bruce, A. P., September 14, at Danville, Ky., a well-known trotting horseman.

Courtney, George A., March 17, at Syracuse, N. Y. Expert rifle shot. Aged 63.

Cox, Tom, July 16, at St. Louis. He was known as a pedestrian and athletic coach.

Delahanty, Ed., in July, at Fort Erie, Ont. Famous baseball player from 1887 until his death. He was a leading batsman and played in over 1,800 games, principally with the Philadelphias.

Donovan, Jerry, in May, at Cohoes, N. Y. He was a prize-fighter in the "sixties," and handled many famous fighters.

Elkes, Harry D., May 30, at Cambridge, Mass., famous bicycle rider, killed in a race at the Charles River Park.

Franklin, Captain A. C., April 28 at Louisville, Ky. Well known turfman.

Gerrish, Lieutenant William, April 12, at Chelsea, Mass. Maker of the highest long-distance rifle score ever known. Aged 60.

Goddard, Joe, January 21, at Camden, N. J., Australian pugilist, known as the "Barrier Champion." His last fight was a six-round draw with George Cole, at Philadelphia, in 1902. Aged 41.

Harris, Dooney, June 12, at New York. Prize-fighter in the lightweight class in the "sixties." Aged 70.

House, Richard S., September 25, at Denver, Col. At one time was trainer of thoroughbreds in King Edward's stables. Aged 32.

Howard, James S., May 9, at New York. He was an expert swimmer.

Hughes, Major Edward, July 20, at Louisville, Ky. Was bottle-holder to John L. Sullivan when that fighter fought Kilrain.

Hull, F. V. R., Hull, April 9, at Lexington, Ky., a noted horse trainer. He aided greatly in the development of Maud S., Belmont, Harold and other turf stars. Aged 47.

Jamison, George W., April 22, at Delaware, O. Horseman and trainer.

Jones, Link, February 19, at Nashville, Tenn. Once a famous colored jockey. Aged 42.

Kairns, Emil, June 14, at Philadelphia. Oarsman, and was president of the Keystone Boat Club. Aged 21.

Kernochan, James Lorillard, October 5, at Hempstead, L. I. Gentleman rider, and was a prominent member of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. Aged 41.

Kerrigan, Billy, February 25, at Brookline, Mass. Football player; well known in Massachusetts. Aged 24.

Lee, Thomas I., July 31, at New York. Athlete and sporting writer. He won the American championship at 100 yards, in 1894, in 10 1-5 seconds. Aged 33.

Leonard, Andrew J., August 20, at Boston. He played baseball with the Boston National League team from 1871 to 1879. Aged 56.

Lucas, Joseph D., June 8, at St. Louis. Was president of the Kinloch Jockey Club, and his breeding farm at Glenwood was famous. Aged 49.

Martin, Harris, the "Black Pearl," April 26, at St. Paul, Minn. Middle-weight pugilist. His last fight was with "Young Peter" Jackson in Portland, Ore., which he lost in the fifth round.

McCormick, John B., "Macon," September 4, at Bath Beach. Sporting writer. Aged 66.

McDonald, Patrick F., May 18, at Chelsea, Mass. Baseball player and oarsman. Aged 36.

McInerney, James, May 20, at Louisville, Ky. A jockey, fatally injured while racing. Aged 17.

McIntyre, Hugh Duncan, June 17, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Was secretary of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and was noted as a handicapper. Aged 58.

Meekel, W. J., March 7, at Newburg, N. Y. Famous as an oarsman twenty-five years ago.

Mercer, Winnie, June 8, at San Francisco. National League baseball player and a member of the Detroit American Club at the time of his death.

Moher, Louis V., May 27, at Orange, N. J. Football player of the Orange A. C. in 1902.

Mullen, Michael A., June 26, at Newark, N. J. Horseman and patron of rowing; was once commodore of the Passaic River Rowing Association. Aged 63.

O'Connor, John, in August, at San Francisco. Well known professional walker.

O'Donnell, David, April 26, at Providence, R. I. Well known among sporting men in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Reed, Thomas, January 25, at Scranton, Pa. Once champion quoit pitcher of England. Aged 50.

Ryan, William, August 4, at Chicago. He was noted as a jockey.

Scoggin, Hiram J., August 30, at Louisville, Ky. He owned Proctor Knott, Dr. Rice and other horses, and was interested in racing.

Sensenderfer, John H., May 3, at Philadelphia. From 1865 to 1876 he played centre field on the Philadelphia Athletics, and toured Europe with the team. Aged 55.

Shanklin, Elliott W., October 2, at Lexington, Ky. He was secretary of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, and a breeder of trotting horses. Aged 41.

Shea, Willie, October 2, at St. Louis. A prominent jockey, fatally injured in a race at Delmar.

Stewart, Patterson, May 26, at Kansas City, Mo. Horse owner, well known in the Middle West.

Sullivan, Jerry, April 22, at Tucson, Ariz. Well known turf follower.

Sweeney, William J., in July, at Philadelphia. He played baseball in 1878 with the Philadelphia Athletics.

Wallace, John H., May 10. Authority on horses. In 1897 he published a book, "The Horse in America," which obtained much notice.

Ward, Charles, January 29, at Rockaway Beach, L. I. Once a famous oarsman. Aged 71.

Watrous, Walter W., June 20, at Atlantic City, N. J. A promoter of all outdoor sports and was a member of the Racquet Club of New York. Aged 43.

Wolf, Jimmy, May 16, at Louisville, Ky. Baseball player.

Young, John, October 28, at Newark, N. J. Famous oarsman; one of four that won American championship in 1876. Aged 51.

INTERESTING BITS OF SPORT, 1903.

There are several performances in the following that may be found in the regular record tables next year, but as there is still some doubt as to their genuineness, it has been thought better to keep them separate from authenticated performances:

Jan. 24, at Montclair, N. J. — Maurice Wood skated 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds.

Feb. 14, at Ottawa, Ont.—Cresceus trotted a mile on the ice in 2 minutes 15 seconds.

March 11, at El Paso, Texas.—R. Conley lassoed and tied a steer in 21½ seconds.

April 25, at Des Moines, Iowa.—H. T. Chapman cleared 12 feet in a pole vault.

May 10, at Orange, N. J.—Ray Ewry made an exhibition running high kick of 9 feet 10 inches.

June 27, at New York City.—32,240 people at a baseball game, between Pittsburg and New York.

July 1, at Bridgeport, Conn.—John Harland made the fourth hole in a game of golf in one stroke, a distance of 223 yards.

July 18, at New York City.—Frank Baia shaved 17 men in 30 minutes.

July 25, at Syracuse, N. Y.—Two homing pigeons flew from Richmond, Ind., to Syracuse, N. Y., in 27 hours. Distance, 700 miles.

Aug. 19.—Dan Patch paced a mile in 1 minute 59 seconds, lowering the world's harness record.

Aug. 24, at Bellville, Ill.—J. M. Waterbury played a piano continuously for 26 hours without stopping for more than 5 seconds at a time.

Aug. 26, at New York City.—Henry Frederick completed his "round-the-globe" trip in 54 days 7 hours and 20 minutes.

Aug. 29, at Reading, Ohio.—Roy Schnell shaved 30 men in 30 minutes.

Sept. 19, at Pueblo, Colo.—In a five-mile cowboy

relay race the Watson & Pratt ponies made the time of 9 minutes 35½ seconds for the distance.

Sept. 25, at Philadelphia.—Heatherbloom, the high-jumping horse, cleared 7 feet 9 inches at the Bryn Mawr Horse Show.

Oct. 13, at Paris, France.—Peguet won the go-as-you-please pedestrian race from Bordeaux to Paris (372 miles) in 114 hours 42 minutes 20 seconds.

Oct. 15, at Hamilton, Ont.—W. Sherring won the Hamilton road race, 19 miles, in 1 hour 51 minutes 57 seconds.

Oct. 19.—Cresceus broke the world's trotting record without a wind shield by one-quarter of a second. Time, 1:59¾.

Oct. 22.—Dan Patch paced a mile in 1:56¼, without a wind shield, but accompanied by a runner.

Oct. 24, at Memphis, Tenn.—Lou Dillon lowered world's trotting record, making mile in 1:58½, without wind shield.

Nov. 10, at Birmingham, Ala.—Dan Patch lowered the world's pacing record for half-mile track to 2:03¼.

Nov. 10, at Birmingham, Ala.—Dan Patch low-Billings drove his world's champion trotter, Lou Dillon, 1:58½, a half mile in 59 seconds and a quarter of a mile in 27 seconds. The time for the quarter was the fastest ever made by a trotter for the distance. If the same speed were maintained throughout the entire mile it would give Lou Dillon a record of 1:48. In both performances Lou Dillon pulled a speeding wagon weighing about fifty pounds.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT COLUMBIA.

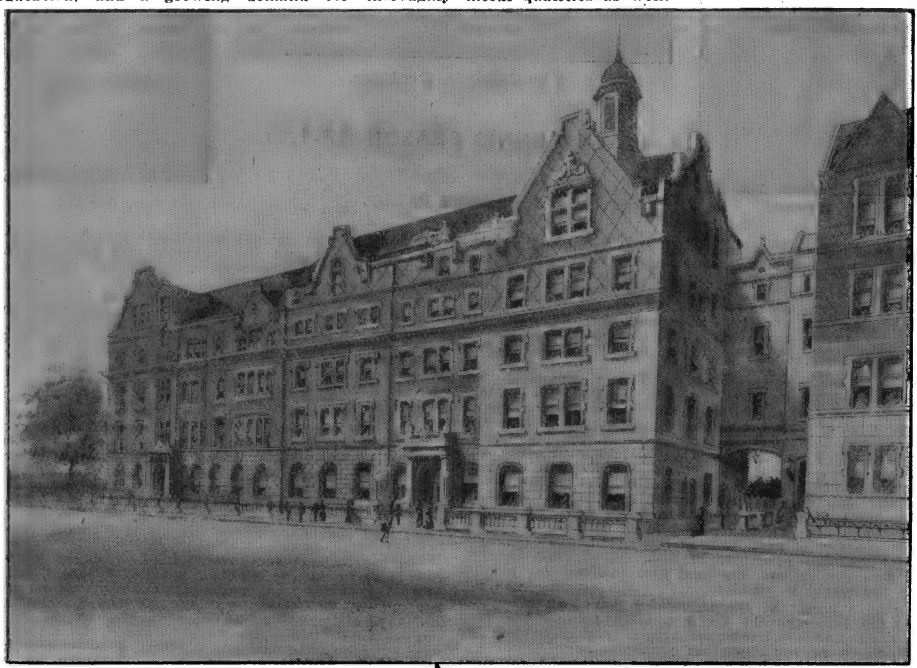
G. A. YOUNGER.

Never before 1903 has any university had as extensive a course in physical education as Columbia University acquired when Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson made a bequest of $250,000 for a building to be devoted entirely and exclusively to a school of physical education. No school with the same aims had ever existed in America, and the directors believe that the cause of physical education has been well advanced by the foundation of this institution. Courses specially designed for the training of teachers and supervisors and for the solution of all possible problems relating to health have been arranged, and it is the intention of the new school to encourage an appreciation of the benefit of physical training by supplying a capable teaching staff for all schools and colleges.

There has been a rapidly increasing recognition of physical education as an essential feature of modern education, and a growing demand for thoroughly qualified teachers in this field. Physical education includes everything directly related to health; it is also responsible for the larger motor activities necessary for the best possible state of health and a complete organic development. It is recognized more clearly every day that certain motor, mental and moral qualities which may be gained through a comprehensive pursuit of health are essential for the highest efficiency of the individual and of the race.

It is necessary for this desired state of health that the organism of the individual be safe and sound, that all the conditions affecting children should be healthful and favorable to their best growth and development, that the conventional curriculum of subjects in education should be supplemented by games and gymnastics which give the greatest organic skill, vigor and efficiency, and that the pupil should be instructed in matters relating to the care of his own health.

It is the duty of education to protect the organic soundness of the child as one of the vital interests of society as well as of the individual. Hence it is incumbent on physical education to study and test the selection and adjustment of activities of all kinds from the standpoint of their effect upon health, and to provide a certain foundation for the demands of later life by means of physical training, consisting of gymnastics, athletics, games, plays and rhythmic movements, during the early years of the child. So it will contribute to the development of character and to the training of mental and moral qualities as well.

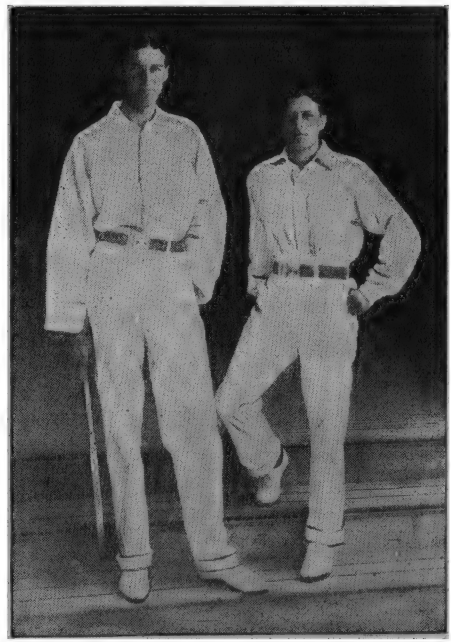


New Physical Training School at Columbia University.

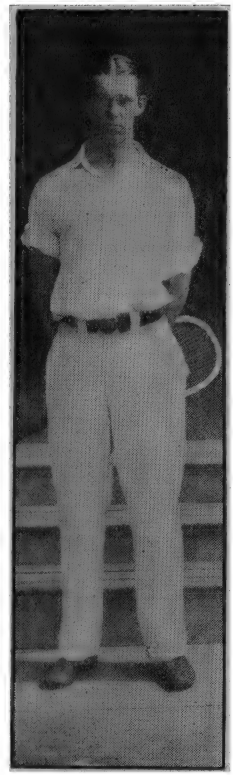
The new building given to Columbia University has been thoroughly equipped and carefully designed to afford all the possible requirements of an adequate thaining in this work. The number of physical instructors at present is very limited, and Columbia will supply a demand of many years' standing by providing teachers competent in this line. The building is five stories high, and has many laboratories and rooms designed for special work, besides a spacious gymnasium and a swimming pool. It is very modern in all its features, especially as it has adequate provision both for men and women students.



Wrenn.



The Doherty Brothers.



Larned.

LAWN TENNIS SEASON OF 1903.

J. PARMLY PARET.

The lawn tennis season of 1903 furnished a complete victory for the famous Doherty brothers, and through them, for the English players. It will be remembered that the Dohertys were beaten in America a year before as challengers for the international championship, and in the singles for the American championship, and that they also lost the English championship in doubles for the first time in six years.

The whole outcome of 1902 was completely reversed last season, however, and the Dohertys made a clean sweep of the board, winning the English championships in both singles and doubles, both indoors and outdoors; the American championship in both singles and doubles and the international championship and Davis Challenge Cup. These two English brothers are now admittedly the greatest players in the world, either amateur or professional, and H. L. Doherty, the younger of the two, who holds both the American and English championships in singles, is clearly the superior of any other in this event. In exhibition test matches at Nice, France, last Spring the Dohertys easily beat the best two professional players in the world in singles.

As a result of the successful American campaign of the Dohertys the Davis Challenge Bowl has gone abroad, and the burden of attack now falls upon the shoulders of the American players.

While no challenge has yet been issued for next season's matches, it is confidently expected that the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will challenge for the trophy next Spring and send a team over to the other side next Summer in an effort to recover the trophy. Already Larned, Whitman, Ward and either Davis or Collins have been talked of for the challenging team, but the selection of the challengers would not be made until the Spring opened in any case. The Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association has already challenged Oxford and Cambridge for an international intercollegiate match for next season.

A feature of the season just ended was the refusal of the victorious ex-champion, M. D. Whitman, to play in the international matches, his business interests interfering and the re-entry into general play of ex-Champion R. D. Wrenn. Both will play again next season it is reported.

Before the challenging team arrived last July it was generally reported that F. L. Riseley, who had won the English championship all-comers' tournament and challenged H. L. Doherty for the title, would accompany the Doherty brothers to America. When the English team was almost ready to leave, however, Riseley was forced to withdraw, and H. S. Mahony was sent over as the third member of the team. In the end Mahony acted only as a substitute, and did not play in any of the international matches.

The Dohertys and Mahony, with President W. H. Collins, of the English Lawn Tennis Association, arrived in America July 22, and appeared at Longwood, where the Eastern championship tournament was in progress, the following day. They spent the balance of their first week in America at practice on the Longwood courts, and then played at Nahant, Mass., the following week.

In the Nahant tournament H. L. Doherty had an easy victory in the singles, beating W. J. Clothier after the latter had beaten R. D. Wrenn, and also beating G. L. Wrenn easily. In the doubles the Dohertys and the Wrenns came together in the finals, but as these two pairs were to meet the following week in the international doubles, it was arranged to substitute Mahony for H. L. Doherty in the doubles, and this patched-up English pair beat the Wrenn brothers in the finals after a brilliant five-set match, the last set running up to 10—8.

The international matches were started on Tuesday, August 4, on the grounds of the Longwood Cricket Club, in Boston. The first day furnished a big surprise, for, unknown to the Americans, R. F. Doherty had strained his shoulder in the final match at Nahant three days before, and it was too lame for him to play. Captain Collins asked permission to substitute Mahony for the older Doherty in the opening match in singles, and Captain Larned, of the American team, agreed to this substitution on condition that R. F. Doherty was withdrawn from the

singles entirely and Mahoney played in both rounds of the singles. The international regulations permitted such a substitution "with the consent of the opposing captain," so the decision rested with Larned.

The Englishmen were unwilling to withdraw the elder Doherty from the singles entirely, and as Mahony was practically certain to be beaten by both the American representatives, they decided to default the first match of R. F. Doherty's schedule and rely on his getting into condition again in time for the last round. They were favored by the weather, for the two days following it rained hard, and this extra rest was enough to bring Doherty's shoulder round, and he played in both of the last two days of the international matches.

In the other match of the first round in the singles H. L. Doherty clearly outplayed R. D. Wrenn, winning in three straight sets, only one of which, the last, was close.

The doubles were played the second playing day (August 7) and the Doherty brothers scored a clever victory over the Wrenn brothers in four exciting sets, the first two being a toss-up until the last stroke, and each winning one easy set after that. R. F. Doherty's shoulder did not seem to trouble him in this match.

With two matches to one against them the Americans had to win both of the singles of the last day to win the series, and they made a good fight for the victory, being beaten only by a very narrow margin in each match. The Englishmen won the first sets on each court and the Americans the second. Both Larned and Wrenn lost their third sets, and each evened matters up at two sets all, while in the deciding fifth sets, both going on at the same time amidst tremendous excitement, to a fashionable audience, the score ran up evenly to four-all on each court, but here Larned apparently had the match in hand and lost it, while Wrenn also was outplayed when the pinch came, and both lost by close scores. This gave the victory and the Davis Cup as well as the international championship to the challengers for England.



Davis International Challenge Bowl.

The summary follows:

W. A. Larned (America) beat R. F. Doherty (England), 6—0, 6—0, 6—0 by default.

H. L. Doherty (England) beat R. D. Wrenn (America), 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty (England) beat R. D. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn, Jr. (America), 7—5, 9—7, 2—6, 6—3.

R. F. Doherty (England) beat R. D. Wrenn (America), 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

H. L. Doherty (England) beat W. A. Larned (America), 6—3, 6—8, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5.

The week following the internationals the Dohertys played at Southampton and carried everything before them. They won both singles and doubles. H. L. Doherty again defeated Larned, and this time easily, in the finals.

The national championship tournament at the Newport (R. I.) Casino was played the week beginning August 18. The entry list of 77 players included all three of the visiting British experts, who had the misfortune to draw on the same side. H. L. Doherty beat Mahony in the fourth round in three straight sets, and then ran up against his brother, who defaulted to him. In the finals the English champion met W. J. Clothier and beat him easily also by 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, thus winning the all-comers' tournament.

This victory brought him against Champion W. A. Larned in the challenge round for the American championship, and this match was the best of the tournament. The American, however, failed entirely to do himself justice, and never seemed to have a chance, except toward the end of the third set, when Doherty tired and Larned's play seemed to improve. He failed then to get the few points he needed at the critical stage of the match, and was beaten in three straight sets. The score: 6—0, 6—3, 10—8.

The championship doubles were played off in sections, as usual, at Longwood and Chicago. In the Eastern championship at Longwood, Holcombe Ward and L. E. Ware captured first honors, while at Chicago Kriegh Collins and L. H. Waidner won the Western championship. These two pairs met in the finals at Newport, and Collins and Waidner won in three straight sets by 6—3, 6—4, 7—5. In the challenge round the next day the Doherty brothers, the previous holders of the American championship title, beat Collins and Waidner by 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

Three American players campaigned abroad during the season of 1903—Clarence Hobart, Robert Le Roy and Wylie C. Grant. Of these Le Roy did the best work, and he and Grant won a good many fresh honors while on the other side. In the open tournament at Elgin, for the north of Scotland championship, Grant retained the championship title he won the year before, while he and Le Roy won the doubles. At Homburg, in Germany, Grant and Le Roy won the championship of Europe at doubles, beating Ritchie and Ball-Greene, two of the strongest second-class English players, by three sets to one in the finals. At The Hague, in Holland, Le Roy won the championship of Europe in singles, and he and Grant also won the open doubles. At the Yorkshire championship meeting in England Le Roy reached the final in the singles after beating E. D. Black, who played in America on the international team of 1900, but was beaten in the finals by W. C. Crawley in straight sets. In the doubles Le Roy and Grant were beaten in the semi-finals by F. W. Payn and B. Hillyard by 13—11 in the deciding set.

At Brighton, in England, Le Roy and Grant met in the final round for the Sussex Challenge Cup, and Le Roy won by 8—6, 6—1, 1—6, 1—6, 6—2. They also won the open doubles at this tournament. At Eastbourne the following week Grant beat H. S. Mahony, just returned from America and the international matches, by 2—6, 7—5, 6—2, but lost to E. R. Allen badly two rounds later. Le Roy also lost to Allen by three sets to one in the semi-finals, while the two young Americans were beaten in the final round of the doubles by the Allen brothers by 6—3, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4. At Ostend, in Belgium, Hobart beat M. J. G. Ritchie in the semi-finals, but was beaten in the finals by P. de Borman, a crack Belgian player, after an exciting match. In the doubles, with Ritchie for a partner, Hobart was also beaten in the finals, winning second honors in both events.

RECORD OF THE DAVIS INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE BOWL.

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1900.

Played at the Longwood C. C. August 8, 9 and 10. Won by America, 3 matches to 0.

SINGLES.

Players.	Matches. W.	Matches. L.	Sets. W.	Sets. L.	Games. W.	Games. L.	Points. W.	Points. L.
M. D. Whitman	1	0	3	0	18	6	98	69
D. F. Davis	1	0	4	1	40	32	261	224
E. D. Black	0	1	1	3	16	22	122	144
A. W. Gore	0	1	0	4	22	36	171	215
Totals	2	2	8	8	96	96	652	652

INCLUDING DOUBLES.

Team Record.	Matches. W.	Matches. L.	Sets. W.	Sets. L.	Games. W.	Games. L.	Points. W.	Points. L.
American team	3	0	10	1	76	50	464	381
English team	0	3	1	10	50	76	381	464
Totals	3	3	11	11	126	126	845	845

One match unfinished and one abandoned on account of rain.

1901.

No international match played. English challenge withdrawn.

1902. Played at the Crescent A. C. August 6, 7 and 8. Won by America, 3 matches to 2.

SINGLES.

Players.	Matches. W.	Matches. L.	Sets. W.	Sets. L.	Games. W.	Games. L.	Points. W.	Points. L.
M. D. Whitman	2	0	6	1	38	18	211	166
W. A. Larned	1	1	5	3	41	31	252	236
R. F. Doherty	1	1	3	5	33	42	249	254
Dr. J. Pim	0	2	1	6	16	37	153	209
Totals	4	4	15	15	128	128	865	865

INCLUDING DOUBLES.

Team Record.	Matches. W.	Matches. L.	Sets. W.	Sets. L.	Games. W.	Games. L.	Points. W.	Points. L.
American team	3	2	12	7	100	74	596	555
English team	2	3	7	12	74	100	555	596
Totals	5	5	19	19	174	174	1151	1151

1903. Played at the Longwood C. C. August 4, 7 and 8. Won by England, 4 matches to 1.

SINGLES.

Players.	Matches. W.	Matches. L.	Sets. W.	Sets. L.	Games W.	Games L.	Points. W.	Points. L.
H. L. Doherty	2	0	6	2	45	29	244	206
R. F. Doherty	1	1	3	5	27	43	178	245
W. A. Larned	1	1	5	3	40	27	218	153
R. D. Wrenn	0	2	2	6	32	45	233	269
Totals	4	4	16	16	144	144	873	873

INCLUDING DOUBLES.

Team Record.	Matches. W.	Matches. L.	Sets. W.	Sets. L.	Games. W.	Games. L.	Points. W.	Points. L.
English team	4	1	12	8	96	93	562	5 3
American team	1	4	8	12	93	96	583	562
Totals	5	5	20	20	189	189	1145	1145

One match defaulted to American team, counting as 18 games to 0, 72 points to 0.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS AT LAWN TENNIS.

Year.	Champions in Singles.	Winners of All-Comers'.	Runners-Up.	Champions in Doubles.
1881	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears	W. E. Glyn	C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.
1882	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears	C. M. Clark	R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1883	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears	James Dwight	R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1884	R. D. Sears	H. A. Taylor	W. V. S. Thorne	R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1885	R. D. Sears	G. M. Brinley	W. P. Knapp	R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.
1886	R. D. Sears	R. L. Beekman	H. A. Taylor	R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1887	R. D. Sears	H. W. Slocum, Jr.	H. A. Taylor	R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1888	H. W. Slocum, Jr.	H. W. Slocum, Jr.	H. A. Taylor	O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.
1889	H. W. Slocum, Jr.	Q. A. Shaw, Jr.	O. S. Campbell	H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor.
1890	O. S. Campbell	O. S. Campbell	W. P. Knapp	V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.
1891	O. S. Campbell	C. Hobart	F. H. Hovey	O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
1892	O. S. Campbell	F. H. Hovey	W. A. Larned	O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
1893	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn	F. H. Hovey	C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1894	R. D. Wrenn	M. F. Goodbody	W. A. Larned	C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1895	F. D. Hovey	F. H. Hovey	W. A. Larned	M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn.
1896	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn	W. A. Larned	C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel.
1897	R. D. Wrenn	W. V. Eaves	H. A. Nesbit	L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.
1898	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman	D. F. Davis	L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.
1899	M. D. Whitman	J. P. Paret	D. F. Davis	H. Ward and D. F. Davis.
1900	M. D. Whitman	W. A. Larned	G. L. Wrenn, Jr.	H. Ward and D. F. Davis.
1901	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	B. C. Wright	H. Ward and D. F. Davis.
1902	W. A. Larned	R. F. Doherty	M. D. Whitman	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1903	H. L. Doherty	H. L. Doherty	W. J. Clothier	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.

NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONS.

Year.	Singles Champions.	Runners-Up.	Doubles Champions.
1900	John A. Allen	Calhoun Cragin	J. Parmly Paret and Calhoun Cragin.
1901	Holcombe Ward	Calhoun Cragin	O. M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin.
1902	J. Parmly Paret	Wylie C. Grant	Wylie C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1903	Wylie C. Grant	Calhoun Cragin	Wylie C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Singles.	Doubles.	Mixed doubles.
1887—Miss Alice Hansell	There were no doubles before 1890.	There were no mixed doubles before 1892.
1888—Miss K. Townsend		
1889—Miss B. Townsend		
1890—Miss E. C. Roosevelt	Misses E. C. Roosevelt and G. W. Roosevelt	
1891—Miss Mabel E. Cahill	Miss M. E. Cahill and Mrs. W. F. Morgan.	
1892—Miss Mabel E. Cahill	Misses M. E. Cahill and A. M. McKinley	Clarence Hobart and Miss M. E. Cahill.
1893—Miss Aline M. Terry	Misses A. M. Terry and Hattie Butler	Clarence Hobart and Miss E. C. Roosevelt.
1894—Miss H. R. Hellwig	Misses H. R. Hellwig and J. P. Atkinson.	E. P. Fischer and Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1895—Miss J. P. Atkinson	Misses H. R. Hellwig and J. P. Atkinson.	E. P. Fischer and Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1896—Miss E. H. Moore	Misses E. H. Moore and J. P. Atkinson	E. P. Fischer and Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1897—Miss J. P. Atkinson	Misses J. P. Atkinson and K. G. Atkinson	D. L. Magruder and Miss Laura Henson.
1898—Miss J. P. Atkinson	Misses J. P. Atkinson and K. G. Atkinson	E. P. Fischer and Miss Carrie Neely.
1899—Miss M. R. Jones	Misses Myrtle McAteer and Jennie Craven	A. L. Hoskins and Miss Edith Rastall.
1900—Miss M. McAteer	Misses Jennie Parker and Hattie Champlin	Alfred Codman and Miss M. Hunnewell.
1901—Miss E. H. Moore	Misses J. P. Atkinson and Myrtle McAteer	R. D. Little and Miss Marion Jones.
1902—Miss M. R. Jones	Misses Marion Jones and J. P. Atkinson	W. C. Grant and Miss E. H. Moore.
1903—Miss E. H. Moore	Misses E. H. Moore and C. B. Neely	H. F. Allen and Miss Helen Chapman.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONS AT LAWN TENNIS.

Year.	Champions in Singles.	Winners of All-Comers'.	Women Champions.	Champions in Doubles.
1877	S. W. Gore	S. W. Gore	There were none.	There were no doubles the first two years.
1878	P. F. Hadow	P. F. Hadow		
1879	J. T. Hartley	J. T. Hartley		L. R. Erskine and H. F. Lawford.
1880	J. T. Hartley	H. F. Lawford		W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1881	W. Renshaw	W. Renshaw		W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1882	W. Renshaw	E. Renshaw		J. T. Hartley and R. T. Richardson.
1883	W. Renshaw	E. Renshaw		C. W. Grinstead and C. E. Weldon.
1884	W. Renshaw	H. F. Lawford	Miss Maud Watson	W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1885	W. Renshaw	H. F. Lawford	Miss Maud Watson	W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1886	W. Renshaw	H. F. Lawford	Miss Bingley	W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1887	H. F. Lawford	H. F. Lawford	Miss L. Dod	P. B. Lyon and H. W. W. Wilberforce.
1888	E. Renshaw	E. Renshaw	Miss L. Dod	W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1889	W. Renshaw	W. Renshaw	Mrs. Hillyard	W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1890	W. J. Hamilton	W. J. Hamilton	Miss Rice	J. Pim and F. O. Stoker.
1891	W. Baddeley	W. Baddeley	Miss Dod	W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley.
1892	W. Baddeley	J. Pim	Miss Dod	H. S. Barlow and E. W. Lewis.
1893	J. Pim	J. Pim	Miss Dod	J. Pim and F. O. Stoker.
1894	J. Pim	W. Baddeley	Mrs. Hillyard	W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley.
1895	W. Baddeley	W. Baddeley	Miss C. Cooper	W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley.
1896	H. S. Mahony	M. S. Mahony	Miss C. Cooper	W. Baddeley and H. Baddeley.
1897	R. F. Doherty	R. F. Doherty	Mrs. Hillyard	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1898	R. F. Doherty	H. L. Doherty	Miss C. Cooper	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1899	R. F. Doherty	A. W. Gore	Mrs. Hillyard	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONS AT LAWN TENNIS.—Continued.

Year.	Champions in Singles.	Winners of All-Comers'.	Women Champions.	Champions in Doubles.
1900	R. F. Doherty	S. H. Smith	Mrs. Hillyard	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1901	A. W. Gore	A. W. Gore	Mrs. Sterry	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1902	H. L. Doherty	H. L. Doherty	Miss Robb	S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley.
1903	H. L. Doherty	F. L. Riseley	Miss D. K. Douglass	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.

OFFICIAL RANKING FOR 1903.

Singles		
Rank.	Players.	Handicap.
1	W. A. Larned	Owe 3-6 of 15.
2	Holcombe Ward	Owe 2-6 of 15.
3	W. J. Clothier	
4	R. C. Wright	
5	Kriegh Collins	Owe 1-6 of 15.
6	E. P. Larned	Scratch.
7	H. F. Allen	
8	E. W. Leonard	
9	R. H. Carleton	
10	Kenneth Horton	
11	R. C. Seaver	Receive 2-6 of 15.
12	R. P. Huntington	
13	S. C. Millett	
14	L. H. Waidner	
15	J. D. E. Jones	
16	Robert LeRoy	
17	R. G. Hunt	
18	J. C. Neely	Receive 3-6 of 15.
19	I. C. Wright	
20	C. F. Watson, Jr.	
21	Franklin Geoghegan	
22	W. S. Warland	
23	A. S. Pier	Receive 4-6 of 15.
24	R. B. Burchard	
25	W. C. Grant	
26	J. C. Davidson	
27	F. G. Anderson	
28	Henry Mollenhauer	
29	H. H. Whitman	
30	R. M. Miles, Jr.	Receive 5-6 of 15.
31	R. Bishop	
32	H. J. Holt	
33	O. M. Bostwick	
34	Henry Torrence	
35	W. P. Blagden	
36	T. R. Pell	Receive 15.
37	S. A. Westfall	
38	A. F. Fuller	
39	L. E. Mahan	
40	B. S. Prentice	
41	A. L. Hoskins	
42	B. F. Merrill	
43	J. B. Read	
44	L. W. Glazebrook	
45	M. B. Colkett	
46	H. E. Avery	Receive 15 & 2-6.

Doubles.		
1	Larned and Wright	Scratch.
2	Ward and Ware	
3	Wrenn brothers	
4	Collins and Waidner	
5	Larned and Whitman	Receive 2-6 of 15.
6	Leonard and Clothier	Receive 4-6 of 15.
7	Wright brothers	
8	Allen and LeRoy	Receive 15.
9	I. C. Wright and Leonard	
10	Grant and LeRoy	

The committee omitted from the ranking the following players, for lack of data from which to judge of their skill: F. B. Alexander, M. A. Agelasto, H. D. Behr, C. Cragin, A. Codman, E. P. Fischer, J. D. Forbes, W. N. Frazer, H. H. Hackett, R. D. Little, Mr. Niles, J. P. Paret, C. E. Sands, Richard Stevens, James Terry, L. E. Ware, S. P. Ware, M. D. Whitman, R. D. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn, Jr.

FIRST TEN PLAYERS OF AMERICA FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
1.	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned.
2.	L. E. Ware	D. F. Davis	D. F. Davis	R. C. Wright	M. D. Whitman	Holcombe Ward.
3.	W. S. Bond	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	D. F. Davis	B. C. Wright	W. J. Clothier.
4.	D. F. Davis	J. P. Paret	Beals C. Wright	L. E. Ware	Holcombe Ward	B. C. Wright.
5.	C. R. Budlong	Kriegh Collins	Kriegh Collins	Clarence Hobart	W. J. Clothier	Kriegh Collins.
6.	E. P. Fischer	G. L. Wrenn, Jr.	G. L. Wrenn, Jr.	R. D. Little	L. E. Ware	E. P. Larned.
7.	G. L. Wrenn, Jr	Leo Ware	Holcombe Ward	Holcombe Ward	R. D. Little	H. F. Allen.
8.	Richard Stevens	Beals C. Wright	L. E. Ware	Kriegh Collins	H. H. Hackett	E. W. Leonard.
9.	S. C. Millett	Holcombe Ward	J. A. Allen	E. P. Fischer	Clarence Hobart	R. H. Carleton.
10.	G. K. Belden	R. P. Huntington, Jr.	R. D. Little	W. J. Clothier	Kriegh Collins	Kenneth Horton.

RACQUETS, COURT TENNIS AND SQUASH.

J. PARMLY PARET.

The devotees of the three kindred indoor sports of racquets, court tennis and squash kept up their enthusiasm of the previous season during the Winter of 1903, and there was fully as much interest in all three sports as during the banner year before. The expense attached to playing any of these games always prevents their becoming popular with the great mass of sportsmen, for each is played in a covered court specially built for it, which is not useful for anything else.

However, the number of tennis and racquet courts is steadily increasing, and a host of new squash courts were built last season. Squash is less difficult than either of its sister games, and is likely to become more widely popular because of its simplicity and the wider range of the people it interests. Old and young alike play squash, but both racquets and court tennis are too strenuous for all but the most energetic.

The open tournament for the amateur championship at racquets was held at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club from February 6 to February 21. There were sixteen entries, including players from Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Montreal. These were rapidly narrowed down in the first three days' play to the semi-final stage, when Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of Boston, beat Lawrence Waterbury, of New York, and Payne Whitney, of New York, beat Morton S. Paton, of New York. In the finals all calculations were upset by the unexpected victory of Mr. Whitney over Mr. Shaw. The Bostonian had held the championship several times before, and he was generally looked upon as a sure winner again last year. Mr. Whitney was in rare form, however, and his service proved to be very telling. He lost the first game by 12—15, but after that ran off three games in succession, each at 15—10. His victory was very welcome to the New York contingent, but a decided surprise to all concerned.



Payne Whitney.

The annual tournament for the amateur racquet championship in doubles was held by the Philadelphia Racquet Club February 27 and 28. The entry was a poor one, however, the only team expected from New York—Payne Whitney and Milton Barger—having to drop out, and the competition narrowed down to two Philadelphia pairs and Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., and M. Bartlett, of Boston. The Bostonians were beaten in the first round by R. K. Cassatt and Hugh Scott, of Philadelphia, who then met Newbold Etting and James Potter in the finals, and won easily in four straight games. The score was 15—4, 15—3, 15—6, 15—10.

The amateur court tennis championship tournament was held at the Boston Athletic Association during the last week of March and the first week of April. In the semi-

finals Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, beat J. H. Morgan, of New York, and Charles E. Sands, of New York, beat Oliver S. Campbell, of New York. The finals brought out the finest play of the tournament, when Mr. Crane met Mr. Sands, and an enthusiastic gallery watched the two brilliant experts during the match. Mr. Crane finally won, but not until after he had had a narrow escape from losing his championship title. In the fourth set, with two sets to one against him, Mr. Sands led at 5—2, and came within a single point of taking the set. As he is considered a better "stayer" than Mr. Crane the majority believed he would have won had he got the much-needed point at the critical period of the match. But he failed to do so, and Mr. Crane finally landed the set by 13—11 and took the championship three sets to one.

The open tournament for the amateur squash championship of America was held at the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club February 21, 22 and 23. There were eighteen entries for the title, including representatives from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Tuxedo and a big delegation of Harvard players, but there were a great many defaults recorded the first day. In the semi-finals B. Wendell, Jr., of Harvard, beat J. J. Blair, of New York, and George I. Scott, of New York, beat R. F. Cutting, Jr., of Tuxedo. In the finals Mr. Scott showed splendid form, winning a brilliant match from Mr. Blair, his clever Harvard adversary, in three straight games by 15—9, 15—6, 15—6. The Consolation Cup was won by J. Gordon Douglas, of New York, who beat L. L. Green, of Harvard, after a long match by 15—9, 12—15, 7—15, 15—9, 17—15, the result trembling in doubt until the last stroke had been played.

George Standing, of New York, the professional racquet champion of America, played several stake matches during the year, although none for the championship title was played. On December 27, 1902, Standing met Robert Moore, the local professional, at the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club, and beat him by 15—5, 12—15, 18—12, 17—18, 15—12.

At the opening of the new racquet court in Detroit January 10 Standing met Harry Boakes, the professional of the Chicago Athletic Association, and won a clever match by four sets to two, although conceding odds of five aces in each game. Two days later Standing again conceded the same odds to Boakes in the later's court in Chicago, and won by three games to one.

Cecil Fairs, commonly known as "Punch," the professional of the Princess Club, in London, made a trip to America in December and January last year and played several matches against the leading American amateurs and professionals, conceding odds in every case. At court tennis "Punch" conceded odds of half fifteen and a bisque to Standing and won two sets. "Punch" also conceded fifteen and a bisque to Mr. Joshua Crane, Jr., at Tuxedo, and won two matches, each by three sets to one. "Punch" afterward conceded odds of fifteen for a bisque to Standing.

CRICKET, 1903.

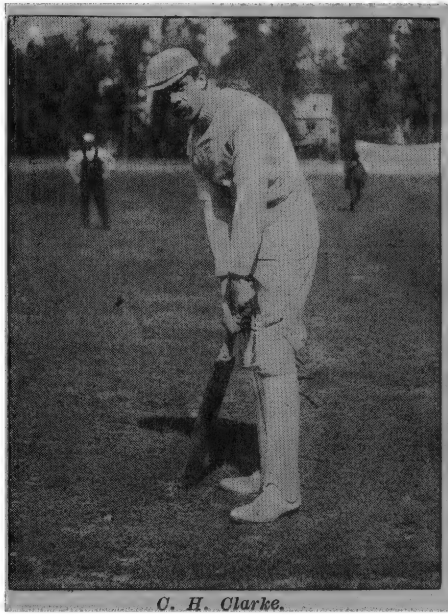
F. F. KELLY, Secretary Metropolitan District Cricket League.

The season of 1903 was one of the liveliest on record for cricket in America. Not only did a much higher standard of play prevail in most of the matches in this country, but the play of the Philadelphia cricketers on their tour of the British Isles was freely praised by Englishmen for its improvement over any play ever made abroad by Americans. The visit of the Kent cricketers to our shores last Summer was responsible for much of the stimulus the game enjoyed. They are all thorough sportsmen, and made themselves very popular during their stay.

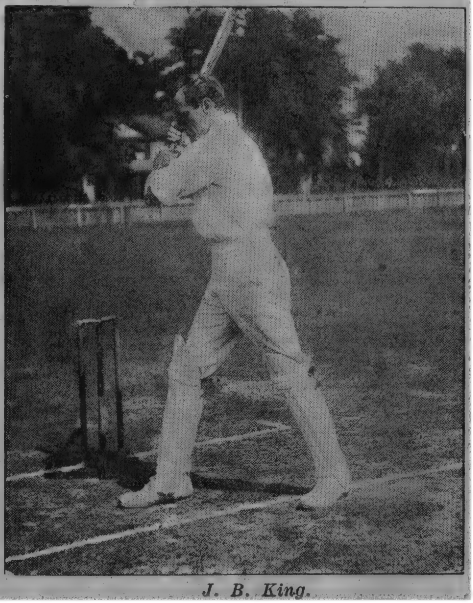
The game is also enjoying a boom in intercollegiate circles here, as evidenced by the advent of a Cornell team in the Intercollegiate League.

The Kent County cricketers played the first game of their American schedule with the Philadelphia Colts on September 18 and 19. The Englishmen showed their calibre in this game by beating the lively young Colts by eight wickets. A week later the men from Kent tackled the strong Philadelphia team. The visitors did almost as well in this contest, for the veteran Philadelphians were beaten by seven wickets. The British experts then journeyed to New York and tackled an all New York team on the Staten Island Cricket Grounds at Livingston, Staten Island, on September 30 and October 1. Kent was again the victor, winning by 124 runs. Early in October the Kent team played the Philadelphians again at Haverford and won by seven wickets, thereby finishing the series in America without suffering a single defeat.

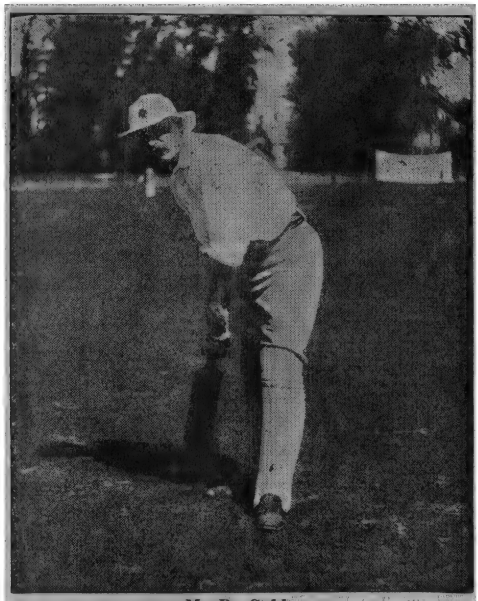
While the Kent cricketers were playing havoc with the Americans an American team was winning laurels in England, Scotland and Wales. This was an aggregation of players known as the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. They arrived in Europe early in the Spring, and during their stay played sixteen games with the most prominent teams of the British Isles. The Americans finished the season abroad with the admirable record of seven games won, six games lost



C. H. Clarke.



J. B. King.



M. R. Cobb.

and three games drawn. No American team has ever equalled this record, and nothing could show in a better way the progress the game has enjoyed in the land of Uncle Sam.

The Americans were also successful against the Canadians in a match played at Toronto in August. The team from this side of the border won by the great margin of 147 runs.

The contest for supremacy in the New York Cricket Association was the most spirited in many years. Nine teams contested for the local championship. The Columbia Oval team proved the winner, capturing eight games, losing two games and playing three drawn games, and scoring the big percentage of .800.

Throughout the season they were closely pushed by the West Indians, who played one more game than the Columbia Oval team. The West Indians finished with the creditable record of eight games won, three lost and three drawn, giving them the percentage of .727.

As an instance of how evenly the leading teams in the New York League were matched, it might be well to mention that the Brooklyn team finished third with a percentage of .700, and the Branch Brook team fourth with a percentage of .666.

M. D. C. LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP AVERAGES.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn	P. C.
New Jersey C. C...	12	10	0	2	1.000
Paterson C. C.....	12	6	4	2	.600
Manhattan.....	12	5	5	2	.500
Brooklyn.....	12	3	5	4	.375
Kings County.....	12	0	10	2	.000

BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsman.	Club.	Innings.	Times Not Out.	High Score.	Runs.	Average.
J. Poyer.....	Brooklyn..	11	3	61*	297	37.12
W. Bunce.....	Paterson..	12	3	52*	282	31.33
A. J. Laurie....	New Jersey	12	3	41	240	26.66
F. J. Prendergast	Manhattan	12	3	57	220	24.00
C. H. Clarke....	New Jersey	12	2	61*	208	20.80
A. S. Durant....	Brooklyn..	7	2	29*	101	20.20
F. G. Warburton	Paterson..	11	2	69*	171	19.00
F. F. Kelly.....	New Jersey	12	0	47	209	17.41
F. A. Slade.....	Manhattan	12	5	56*	99	14.14
H. F. Grahame..	Manhattan	10	0	48	149	13.54
J. W. Hooper...	Paterson..	11	0	41	149	13.54
A. Nugent.....	Kings Co..	8	1	55	93	13.28
S. E. Grant Cook	New Jersey	10	4	19*	78	12.16

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Name.	Club.	Balls.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
C. H. Clarke....	New Jersey	664	18	291	54	5.39
F. F. Kelly.....	New Jersey	543	22	182	31	5.87
M. R. Cobb.....	New Jersey	384	11	144	21	6.85
C. A. Worm....	Brooklyn..	288	8	106	14	7.57
J. W. Hooper...	Paterson..	729	33	227	30	7.57
J. Poyer.....	Brooklyn..	453	7	259	30	8.63
H. Poyer.....	Brooklyn..	545	18	229	25	9.16
C. Smith.....	Manhattan	496	20	205	22	9.32
W. Clarkson...	Paterson..	523	5	265	28	9.46
W. Adam.....	Manhattan	623	11	312	31	10.06
A. Smedley....	Manhattan	486	16	265	23	11.52
H. F. Grahame.	Manhattan	327	1	234	17	13.77
G. W. Baines..	Kings Co..	602	13	371	26	14.27
G. Gautier....	Kings Co..	577	5	365	22	16.59

In the Metropolitan District League championship for 1903 the New Jersey Cricket Club demonstrated its indisputable superiority over all competitors by winning the trophy with a clean score of a 1.000, their record being ten games won, none lost and two drawn out of twelve games played. Paterson was a poor second, with .600.

Although Brooklyn only finished fourth in the tournament, her team has the honor of having in J. Poyer the champion batsman of the league. His remarkable record is eleven innings with three times not out. His highest score was 61, and he made 297 runs, giving him an average of 37.12. W. Bunce, of Paterson, who finished second, with a percentage of 31.33, has heretofore been rated one of the best batters in the league, which proves Poyer to be one of the greatest batters ever on an American team.

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Club.	High Score.	Runs.	Average.
J. Adams.....	Thistles.....	71	340	30.91
J. Flannery.....	Brooklyn.....	43	206	29.43
A. Hoskins.....	Columbia Oval...	55	236	26.22
D. G. Burkett.....	Brooklyn.....	40	153	25.50
J. Hainey.....	West Indians.....	37	236	19.67
J. E. Backus.....	Newark.....	64	204	18.55
F. Williams.....	Essex County.....	35	107	17.83
A. J. Gray.....	Manhattan.....	29	124	17.71
L. W. Mara.....	Columbia Oval...	48	103	14.71



C. J. Burnup.

BOWLING.

Name.	Club.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
A. Gage	West Indians	158	41	3.85
A. Hoskins	Columbia Oval	130	29	4.48
D. Goodridge	West Indians	135	29	4.66
G. Shaw	Columbia Oval	216	44	4.91
A. G. Rainbow	Paterson "B"	272	52	5.23
J. Adam	Thistles	320	54	5.93
A. Rice	Branch Brook	314	50	6.28
H. Rushton	Brooklyn	327	48	6.81

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Played	Won.	Lost.	Drawn	P. C.
Columbia Oval	13	8	2	3	.800
West Indians	14	8	3	3	.727
Brooklyn	13	7	3	3	.700
Branch Brook	13	8	4	1	.666
Newark	13	6	6	1	.5 0
Thistle	13	6	7	0	.461
Manhattan	14	4	7	3	.363
Paterson	13	3	10	0	.231
Essex	12	1	9	2	.100

Columbia Oval and West Indians played off their tie for first place on May 30, at Newark, N. J., the game and championship going to Columbia Oval.

AMERICAN TEAM ABROAD.

A most successful tour was made in England, Scotland and Wales. Games played 16—won, 7; lost, 6; drawn, 3.

BATTING.

Name.	Innings.	Times Not Out.	High Score.	Runs.	Average.
J. A. Lester	25	3	126*	794	36.09
N. Z. Graves	28	2	107	791	30.42
J. B. King	24	1	113*	653	28.39
F. H. Bohlen	26	0	93	720	27.69
C. C. Morris	22	1	104	411	19.57
F. C. Sharpless	20	1	54	349	18.36
A. M. Wood	24	2	50	368	16.72

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

Name.	Overs.	Mdns	Runs.	Wkts	Av.
J. B. King	523	133	1,387	93	14.91
J. A. Lester	211[5]	54	514	32	16 06
P. H. Clark	570[2]	95	1,743	85	20.50
E. M. Cregar	172[4]	20	626	26	24.07
P. H. Le Roy	66[3]	10	265	8	33.12

INTERSTATE.

New York vs. New Jersey June 6, at Brooklyn. New York, 87; New Jersey, 133. New Jersey won by 46 runs.

The Germantown Club won the championship of Philadelphia in three championship series—namely: Halifax, Philadelphia and Radnor clubs—unprecedented in the annals of the game in the United States.

CHICAGO CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Wanderers' Club won the championship.

CALIFORNIA CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

San Francisco County Club won the championship.

VETERANS' MATCHES.

All New York vs. All Philadelphia (over 40 years), June 25, at Haverford, Pa. Score: Philadelphia, 210 runs for 7 wickets (innings declared closed); New York, 97. Philadelphia Veterans won by 113 runs.

All New York vs. All Philadelphia (over 40 years), September 17, at Staten Island. Score: New York, 109; Philadelphia, 47. New York won by 62 runs.

New York vs. New Jersey (over 50 years), September 26, at Paterson, N. J. Score: New Jersey, 57; New York, 44. New Jersey won by 13 runs.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

United States vs. Canada, August 24 and 25, at Toronto, Canada. Score: United States, 167 and 110; Canada, 47 and 83. United States won by 147 runs.

Kent County vs. 18 Philadelphia Colts, played at Philadelphia, September 18 and 19. Score: Philadelphia Colts, 79 and 114; Kent County, 109 and 25, for 3 wickets. Kent won by 8 wickets.

Kent County vs. Philadelphia, played at Philadelphia, September 25, 26 and 28. Score: Philadelphia, 128 and 194; Kent County, 132 and 192, for 3 wickets. Kent won by 7 wickets.

Kent County vs. New York, September 30 and October 1, at Staten Island. Score: Kent County, 202 and 76, for 4 wickets (innings declared closed); New York, 100 and 54. Kent won by 124 runs.

Kent County vs. Philadelphia, October 2, 3 and 5, at Haverford, Pa. Score: Philadelphia, 66 and 177; Kent County, 180 and 64, for 3 wickets. Kent won by 7 wickets.

The leading batsman on the English team was J. R. Mason, and the leading bowler W. M. Bradley.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Triple tie—Haverford College, University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University.

NORTHWESTERN TOURNAMENT (CHICAGO).

Triple tie—Chicago, Pittsburg and Manitoba.

The other clubs competing were St. Louis and Minnesota.

Cornell has now taken to the game.

BASKETBALL.

G. A. YOUNGER, Columbia.

The interest in basketball has been increasing yearly, and in 1903 numerous leagues were formed in all parts of the country. Its popularity is now becoming general in various parts of the world, which is very remarkable, as the game is purely an American invention and is comparatively few years old. The sport began originally in lower educational institutions, and for a time possessed the features of a game for women only. College men, however, soon began to recognize it, and its popularity has continually increased. After schools and colleges, military organizations took up the game, and athletic clubs, which had merely used it for the exercise it gave, formed teams. The development, too, was very great among social clubs, and many young men of the working classes organized teams to pass their evenings pleasantly.

The Amateur Athletic Union has done much to promote the interest of basketball players by organizing teams in all parts of the United States and bringing them under one control in order to regulate the methods of playing and to make one set of rules the standard. There was danger at first that the public would not receive basketball with as much enthusiasm as baseball and football, but the number of persons who were present at the matches last season shows that the game is popular not only from the point of view of the player but also the spectator.

An instance of the popularity that basketball has won in foreign countries is its introduction by the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria. Five teams were formed there and a tournament was played. Later the collegiate and the preparatory departments held a contest to decide the championship, resulting in a victory for the latter.

Of the many leagues formed in the United States, the more important are the various Y. M. C. A. leagues and the Intercollegiate Basketball League. A great step was taken when the Young Men's Christian Association took up basketball. Inside of a few years nearly every branch of this organization has formed at least one team. These teams were carefully drilled under competent trainers and many league championships went to the Y. M. C. A.

The members of the Intercollegiate Basketball League were Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton and Cornell during the season of 1902-3, and each team played every other twice. Pennsylvania was made a member of the league in September, 1903. Yale won the championship of the series.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Yale	7	1	.875
Columbia	5	3	.625
Princeton	4	4	.500
Cornell	2	6	.250
Harvard	2	6	.250

The Hoboken Amateur Basketball League played a series of 72 games, each team playing every other

one in the league once. The St. George Field Club won the championship.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
St. George Field Club	8	0	1.000
Rivers de B. B. C	7	1	.875
Atlantic B. C	5	3	.625
Valencia B. C	4	4	.500
Eight Thirty Association	4	4	.500
Company K	4	4	.500
Turn Verein	2	6	.250
A. A. A	2	6	.250
Tiger Club	0	8	.000

The Young Men's Christian associations of Maine held a contest during the season of 1902-3, which resulted in the following order: Portland branch, first; Bar Harbor branch, second; Bangor branch, third.

The Central A. A. U. basketball teams played a series of games in Chicago. The teams entered were the West Side Y. M. C. A., Chicago; Wheaton College, of Wheaton, Ill; Company H, of Monmouth, Ill. first and second teams; Monmouth College, of Monmouth, Ill., and Company C, of Muscatine, Iowa. The result: Champions, West Side Y. M. C. A.; Company H, Sixth Illinois Infantry, second, and Wheaton College, third.

The Missouri Athletic Club won the championship of a four-team league in St. Louis, and claimed the championship of the Middle West by defeating the Haskell Indian team.

The Cumberland Athletic League of Maine played a series of 132 games, resulting in a victory for the Y. M. C. A. Crimson team.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Y. M. C. A. Crimson	11	0	1.000
Y. M. C. A. White	10	1	.909
Y. M. C. A. Blue	9	2	.818
Westbrook Seminary	7	4	.636
Company E First	6	5	.545
Company L	6	5	.545
Company E Second	5	6	.454
Company B	5	6	.454
Company A	4	7	.363
Holy Name Society	2	9	.181
Signal Corps	1	10	.090
Company M	0	11	.000

COURSING IN CALIFORNIA.

PEER TIFFANY, Keeper of the American Greyhound Stud Book.

The coursing season of 1903 in California has been a remarkable one in many respects. During the entire season the sport has been confined exclusively to enclosed parks, and the time-honored open stakes on the plains seem to have been abandoned entirely. The innovation, however, is a popular one, as the trials in the perfectly appointed parks have proven most satisfactory to the followers of the leash and were, beyond dispute, true tests of the relative merits of the contending hounds. Three parks, all liberally patronized, have run continuously during the year—Union Park, in San Mateo County; Ingleside Park, at San Francisco, and the Angelus Park, at Los Angeles. With the exception of the hot Summer months meetings have also been held weekly at Stockton, Sacramento, Melrose and Fresno. Two new parks will be opened shortly at San Bernardino and Bakersfield, and the coming season promises to be the most brilliant in the history of coursing in California.

The greatest coursing events of the year were run at Union Park, under the auspices of the Interstate Coursing Club, the oldest and most prominent club in the State. These are annual fixtures, and include the John Grace Challenge Cup, the California Plate, the Belle Brandon Cup, the California Futurity, the Ladies' Day Championship and the California Coursing Committee Stake. Thousands of dollars in prizes were distributed in these different stakes, the total purse in the John Grace Challenge Cup alone amounting to $6,600. The nominations were limited to sixty-four, and the contestants represented the acme of breeding of America, England and Australia.

Daniel Walsh's Sacramento Boy, beyond all question the cleverest greyhound ever bred in America, won the stake for the second time, an unprecedented occurrence in the annals of the leash. The most remarkable fact in connection with his victory was that in every course he was led to the hare, when his superior working qualities enabled him to offset the greater speed of his opponents and return him again the winner of the blue ribbon of the leash.

The Belle Brandon Cup, for whelps of 1902, brought out a large number of highly-bred youngsters, honors going to F. A. McComb's Free From Flaw and Queen's Motto, both by the imported Fetter Free, out of Motto, the former beating her kennel mate in the deciding course. George Malcolm's Mad Mab, by Rusty Gold, out of Ripple, was third.

The California Plate was won by Pocatelli, the present American champion, and a half-brother to Palo Alto, last season's champion. Lord Brazen, owned by Lacy Crawford, of St. Louis, Mo., was the runner-up. Pocatelli is by the great Emin Pasha, out of Little Wonder, and his win marks the third successive time that the get of this noted sire has won this rich coursing event. In 1901 Palo Alto, by Emin Pasha—Geary's Bonnie Lass, beat his litter brother Erin in the deciding course, and last year Sisquoc, by Emin Pasha—Wave, beat Beacon, by Skyrocket, out of the imported Buenretiro.

The California Futurity, the stake of greatest interest to breeders, was won by P. J. Horgan's Irvington Tralee, by Wild Tralee—Manila. The runner-up was F. A. McComb's Manhattan King, a litter brother to the winner and runner-up in the Belle Brandon Cup. The Ladies' Day Champion Stake went to Sacramento Boy, which took the deciding course by default, T. J. Cronin's Vandal being withdrawn, owing to a gruelling course received in the preceding round.

The California Coursing Committee Stake, in which delegates alone were entitled to hold a nomination, brought out twenty-four of the greatest dogs in America, their owners turning the dogs over to the members of the committee for this occasion. Pocatelli, named by P. J. Reilly, an associate member, captured the stake from Rector, nominated by John Sutton, of the Interstate Coursing Club. Rector is a noted stake winner, by Chartist, out of The Fram, imported, and is owned by Lacy Crawford.

The chief features at Ingleside Park were the San Francisco Coursing Club events, the Crocker Cup and Lynch Trophy. Twenty stake winners contended for the cup, R. Albridge's Sofala, by Moondyne II.—Lady Jane, beating Frank Jones's Wedgewood, by St. Lawrence—Moonlight. The latter was the stake favorite, but was beaten decisively in the final course. W. J. Leonard's Little Plunger, by Tom Hurlick—Ballroom Belle, captured the Lynch Trophy from E. McCormack's Gold Lily, by Gold Hill—Nellie B. Eighty hounds started.

Unusually large stakes were run at Ingleside during the year, all-age events of ninety-six and one hundred and twelve entries being decided almost every week.

The most noticeable feature at Los Angeles was the remarkable showing made by Galveston, Anna Ryne, Tom King, Rock Island Minnie and Queen of Isles, a litter of greyhounds by Rock Island King, out of Irma. Each of the above are many-time stake winners, and even when still in the puppy class were entered in open stakes, where they vanquished the pick of the Southern California coursers.

The dogs running at Fresno were composed largely of the get of the imported sires, Fortuna Favente, Fetter Free and For Freedom, and as a consequence the class of the performers was superior to that usually seen in the smaller parks. Royal Archer, by For Freedom—Daisy Hill; Runaway Actress, Renegade Apache and Reckless Acrobat, by Fortuna Favente—Brilliantine, won a majority of the stakes run.

The most prominent stake run at Stockton was the third annual renewal of the Longers' Cup, and was won by Dr. F. P. Clark's The Coroner, by Onward—Maud Gold.

Sacramento Boy won every stake in which he was entered at Sacramento, greatly outclassing all of his opponents. The hounds running at Melrose were of the ordinary kind, the management making it a point to encourage none but the poorer class of dogs.

Emin Pasha still holds the lead as the winning sire, closely pressed by Fetter Free and Fortuna Favente. Fetter Free is a full brother to For Freedom and next season will have many representives ready for the slips and should forge to the front, particularly so as Emin Pasha and Fortuna Favente are both dead. The Wild Tralee stock is also highly thought of, as his get possesses unusual stamina besides more than an ordinary amount of speed.

The largest individual winner of the year was George Nethercott's Pocatelli, which is still a young dog, and barring accidents, is sure to hold the American championship for some time to come. Of the

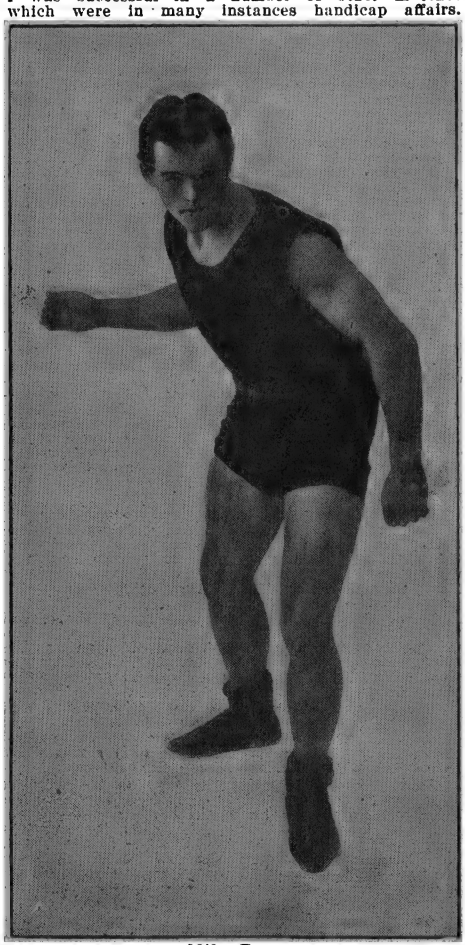
other noted winners the most prominent are Pasha Pleasant, Black Coon, Palo Alto, Silver Heels, Barge, Belle Free, Full Moon, Haphazard, Lord Brazen, Vandal, Tralee Boy and Rubber Ankles.

All the parks in the State are under the jurisdiction of the California Coursing Committee, the governing body. The committee was organized for the purpose of popularizing and promoting the interests of coursing by combining and amplifying the efforts of the various clubs, and it has brought about a unity of action in all ways calculated to advance the best interests of the sport. The various clubs represented are bound by the rulings of the committee in all matters pertaining to entry, running, registration and control of greyhounds, their owners and trainers. All decisions are absolute, and as a result of the committee's labors the breeding of superior greyhounds has been encouraged, the sport has been kept perfectly clean and is now extensively patronized by lovers of out-of-door amusements.

HANDBALL.

MICHAEL EGAN, the World's Champion Handball Player.

The ancient game of handball is rapidly gaining in popularity on this side of the Atlantic. During the year of 1903 numerous handball courts have been erected in the different cities throughout the United States. With the installaion of these courts have sprung up many clubs composed of enthusiastic handball players and in big cities like New York, Chicago and San Francisco handball experts can be found the equal to many of those on the other side. Although the game had been played on the other side many years before it was introduced in this country, America has to-day most of the leading players in that delightful pastime. As for the professional element the championship remains in this country. I defended the title twice in a match series, while I was successful in a number of other matches which were in many instances handicap affairs.



Mike Egan.
(Receiving the Ball with the Right Hand.)

Both of Ireland's champions, who have come to this country, have suffered defeat. Oliver Drew was the first champion to cross the ocean in an effort to capture international honors, but although he made a game effort I had no difficulty in disposing of him in our series. My first important match in 1903 was with Louis Keegan, of Chicago, recognized champion of the West. The conditions of the match were best eight out of fifteen games for a side wager of $500. The first series of seven games was played in Jersey City on March 21. Keegun, although considered one of the strongest players in this country, failed to get a game in the opening series, the score being:

Egan	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Keegan	7	3	2	19	8	7	10

According to the agreement the second series was to take place at Kennedy's Courts, Chicago, and on April 12 the match was completed. Having won the opening seven games, I only required one more game to get the decision. This I secured when I defeated Keegan by 21 to 13 in the second game. The first match was won by Keegan by 21 to 16. It was the only game he won during the entire series, the total score being 8 to 1 in my favor. The result of the second and final series was:

Egan	16	21
Keegan	21	13

After defeating Keegan I made a tour of the West meeting all comers. Failing to secure opponents to meet me for the championship, I engaged in many exhibitions, all of which proved successful. There are many good players in the West, and the increased interest in the game is plainly manifested. When I returned to New York I found a challenge awaiting me from Timothy Twohill, of Cork, Ireland. Twohill was the recognized champion of Ireland, the home of many great handball experts. Negotiations for the match were completed without the slightest hitch, and Twohill sailed for America at once, being assured of a match. The conditions of the match, which was for the championship of the world, was best eight in fifteen games. Twohill, like his countryman Drew, met defeat, losing the entire series. The first series was played in Jersey City on June 23 and consisted of seven games. Twohill was easily the best player that ever came to this country after the championship, but he failed to capture a game.

The score for the first series was:

Egan	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Twohill	5	1	6	5	5	4	0

The second series, according to the conditions, was to be played in Ireland, or Twohill's home city, and on June 27 I sailed for the other side to complete the series. Although the result was a foregone conclusion, I was obliged to keep my agreement, and on July 12 the remaining series was started, but Twohill complained of his hands and the series was postponed until the following week. On July 19 the play was started with one of the largest attendances that ever witnessed a match in Ireland. I only required one game to decide the championship and this I secured by winning the opening game by a score of 21 to 6. I remained abroad for three months and, after an extended tour through the important cities, returned with the world's championship.

Upon my return to this country I received a challenge from James Fitzgerald, the former Irish champion, of San Francisco. I accepted the challenge for a championship match and the contest took place on November 29.

Although the experts of handball can only be found among the professionals, there are many clever amateurs and handball to-day is essentially an amateur pastime. Like boxing, wrestling and other exercises, handball has been taken up in the various clubs, and it is followed by many athletes as well as laymen for the good results that one receives from the exercise. As an exercise for development I do not think there is any sport more beneficial than

handball. I have known weak men who have failed with many other forms of exercise to develop their entire system by indulging in handball. To become a good handball player there are many things necessary, although any one can get enough exercise out of the game whether he is an expert or not. Speed is about one of the most important qualities, while the player must possess a wonderfully quick eye. There is almost as much mental work required in playing handball as there is exercise. That is, you have got to figure in an instant where your opponent's delivery is going to land, so that you can return it without a miss. When I first took it up I weighed about 125 pounds. My weight to-day is about 180 pounds. The reason handball develops so many muscles is that every serve or return calls for turns, twists and swings that give all kinds of actions.

WRESTLING.

GEORGE BOTHNER, Lightweight Champion Wrestler.

Not in many years had wrestling been as popular as it proved during the year of 1903. Although none of the big foreign champions visited this country, as in former years, in search of international honors, England sent two representatives. Tom Carroll, a heavyweight champion, and Tom Riley, a lightweight champion. Both of the Englishmen went down before their Yankee rivals.

Despite the lack of foreign material the professional element prospered. Many important matches were decided, including several championship matches.

With many various styles to choose from the only popular styles with the modern wrestlers, and really the only up-to-date styles, are the Graeco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can. Not only are all of the professional matches decided according to one of these styles, but they are the only styles followed by the amateur and those who indulge in the sport for pastime and the physical advantages derived from the exercise.

The amateur element was strongly in evidence, particularly in the big athletic clubs. The New York Athletic Club alone has a class of 155, which includes millionaires who seek to build up their systems.

In the professional class the catch-as-catch-can wrestlers fought it out more bitterly for supremacy than ever before. Tom Jenkins, the recognized catch-as-catch-can champion, won back the laurels that were wrested from him in 1902 by Dan McLeod and defended his title successfully against all comers. Jenkins's first important match was with McLeod, his conqueror for the championship of the United States. The match resulted in a victory for Jenkins, who regained the championship by defeating McLeod in two straight falls at catch-as-catch-can style. With a victory each to their credit the rivals met again for the third time, at Pittsburg, Pa., and Jenkins retained the championship by winning two out of three falls.

Jenkins added a long string of well-earned victories to his record. He defeated Jim Parr, winning the first and third falls. Another important match in which Jenkins participated was a meeting with John Piening for the mixed style wrestling championship. The match took place at Madison Square Garden, New York. The conditions for the match were best two in three falls. According to the conditions the first bout was to be Graeco-Roman and the second bout catch-as-catch-can. The third bout, if necessary, was to be chosen by the winner of the quickest fall. The match resulted in a draw after wrestling more than two hours at Graeco-Roman style. The match being held on Saturday night the wrestlers had to abandon their work at midnight. Neither scored a fall during the bout.

Jenkins disposed of the Western champion, J. Grotch, but not until after a hard struggle, the match lasting more than two hours. Jenkins met Tom Sharkey, the heavyweight pugilist, and Jack Munroe. Both were handicap matches. Sharkey was thrown twice, while Munroe was thrown four times in one hour—the time limit. Jenkins was to have thrown Munroe five times in one hour, and failing, lost the decision.

John Piening, the recognized Graeco-Roman champion, managed to hold his own against all comers. Most of his matches were handicap affairs. At his own forte Piening proved equal to Jenkins. He defeated among other aspirants for championship honors E. Selva and threw Jack Munroe three times in one hour, although he had agreed to score four falls or forfeit the decision.

Jenkins won an international match when he defeated Tom Carroll, who claimed the championship of England. Another international match which resulted in a victory for the Yankee wrestlers was the meeting between George Bothner and Tom Riley, the lightweight English champion.

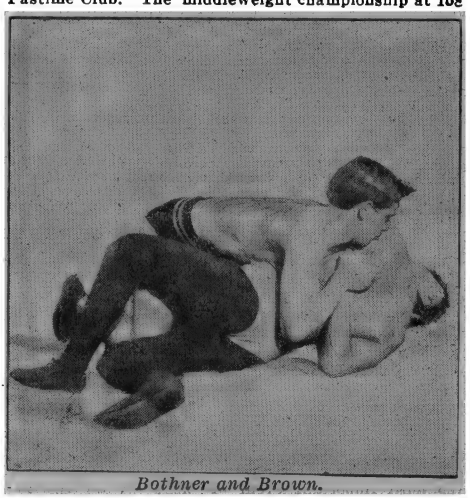
As for the lightweight division, I am still entitled to the championship. The most important in this class was my match with Harvey Parker for the lightweight championship of the world, at catch-as-catch-can. The contest took place in New York and lasted three hours and seventeen minutes without a fall being scored. The match was declared a draw. I won the international title by disposing of Tom Riley, the English champion. My contest with Max Luttbeg at St. Louis, catch-as-catch-can style, resulted in a draw after one hour of wrestling, neither gaining a fall.

Being outclassed by the heavier men, I took on numerous handicap matches, all of which proved successful. Faust failed to score one fall in one hour, although his contract called for four falls in that time. John Piening undertook to score three falls in one hour, but only succeeded in gaining two falls. Tom Jenkins lost the decision to me by failing to score four falls in one hour. The best he could do in the time limit was three falls. Leo Pardello and E. Selva are among others who failed to score a single fall in their handicap matches with me.

The amateur championship for the various classes, held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, were as usual interesting, bringing together the best aspirants in the organized athletic clubs.

The tournament was largely attended, and the competitions were exceedingly interesting, the rivalry among the competitors making the battle for the gold prizes bitter.

Edward Curry, a youth from the St. George Athletic Club of New York, won the bantamweight championship. The featherweight championship went to Fred Maynard, of the National Turn-Verein, who disposed of many aspirants. The special class, at 125 pounds, was captured by Isador Nyflot, of the Pastime Athletic Club. The lightweight class championship was won by John Bradshaw, of the Boys' Club. The middleweight honors went to Mike Yokal, of the Pastime Club. The middleweight championship at 158 pounds and under was won by William Beckman, of the West Side Athletic Club. There was no heavyweight class recorded.



Bothner and Brown.

IMPORTANT HOLDS USED IN WRESTLING.

The most important holds used in wrestling are:

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN. — In catch-as-catch-can wrestlers are allowed to catch hold of any portion of the body in which serious injury is not endangered, but they are not permitted to scratch, throttle or commit any unfair act. Neither are they allowed to use on their body any grease, oily substance, resin or pernicious drug.

A second is not allowed to touch his man or the latter's opponent while they are wrestling.

If the wrestlers get entangled with the boundary or the ring, they shall draw off, and renew the contest with the same hold as when they drew off.

The men are allowed ten minutes between each fall. If a wrestler gain a fall and neglects or refuses to continue the contest, his opponent shall claim the stakes, or, in the event of a wrestler gaining a throw, he can claim the stakes in the absence of any arrangement to the contrary. If any dispute not provided for in the articles arises it shall be settled by the referee, whose decisions shall be final.

COLLAR-AND-ELBOW, OR SQUARE-HOLD STYLE.—The contestants are required to wear knit shirt and short coat or jacket, not to extend below the hips, with strong collar and sleeves for the grasp of the opponent and each wears rubber shoes or sandals. Each wrestler shall take hold of the collar of his opponent with his right hand, the grasp of the collar to be opposite the left ear of his opponent, and neither contestant shall be allowed to loose or break his hold or shift his hand on the collar, forward or back, until a fall is decided. Should either contestant do so, the referee shall have full power to decide the bout against him and in favor of his opponent. No kicking is allowed. To decide a fall or bout, a contestant is required to throw his opponent fair on his back, so that two hips and one shoulder, or two shoulders and one hip shall strike the ground or floor at the same time. Neither contestant is allowed to rest until a fall is scored, unless by mutual consent.

CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE STYLE.—In Cornwall and Devonshire wrestlers compete in strong, loose linen jackets, catch hold above the waist or by any portion of the jacket. Kicking is forbidden, and the men compete in their stocking feet. In order to score a fall, two shoulders and one hip must be on the ground, or two hips and one shoulder. A man must be thrown flat on his back before any other portion of his body touches or a decision cannot be given against him.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND STYLE.—On taking hold the wrestlers stand chest to chest, each placing his chin on his opponent's right shoulder and grasping him around the body, each placing his left arm above the right of his antagonist. When both men have gotten hold and are fairly on their guard, the bout commences, and, with the exception of kicking, they are allowed to use every legitimate means to throw each other. If either party breaks his hold, the one so leaving loose shall be the loser, and if either man touches the ground with one knee only, or any part of his body, though he may still retain his hold, he shall not be allowed to recover himself, but shall be the loser. If the men fall side by side, or otherwise, so that the umpires cannot decide which was the first on the ground, it shall be what is technically called a "dog fall," and shall be wrestled over again; but if both fall to the ground the man who is first down or falls under the other shall be the loser. Two umpires and a referee decide all Cumberland and Westmoreland competitions.

GRAECO-ROMAN OR FRENCH STYLE OF WRESTLING.—The wrestlers are only allowed to take hold from the head and not lower than the waist. Taking hold of the legs constitutes a foul. The wrestling is done with open hands, and the wrestlers are not allowed to strike or scratch. No harness of any kind is used. If the wrestlers roll over each other, the one whose shoulders shall touch the carpet first is deemed thrown, if rolling falls are the count. It is necessary that both shoulders shall touch the ground at the same time in order to gain a fall. All matches are best two out of three falls, each fall to consist of two shoulders being upon the ground at the same time; if but one fall is gained after three hours' wrestling, the contestant winning that fall is declared the winner. If two falls were scored, one by each, at that time, then the contest must continue until a second fall is won by either wrestler, unless otherwise agreed upon.

SIDE-HOLD WRESTLING.—The wrestlers grasp each other around the waist, and hip-lock or cross-buttock or grapevine each other until they gain a fall. The contestants are rigged with a set of strong leather or webb harness, which must reach from the shoulder to the waist and from the neck to the elbow. A coin is tossed for choice of holds, and the contestant winning the toss can take the left and under or right and over. The contestant taking the left and under shall take hold of his opponent's harness at the waist on the left side with his left hand, and his opponent's left hand with his right. The contestant taking the right and over shall take hold of his opponent's harness behind the right shoulder and his opponent's right hand with his own left. If either contestant break his grasp or hold during a bout with one or both hands to save himself, it shall be considered a foul, and the referee shall decide the fall or bout against him. To decide what is considered a bout or fall, a contestant will be required to throw his opponent fair on his back; two shoulders must strike the ground or floor at the same time to constitute a fall. A rest of fifteen minutes is allowed between each bout.

OTHER HOLDS IN WRESTLING.

Arm hold.	Hip lock.
Ankle and crotch.	Half nelson and body hold.
Cross buttock.	Half nelson and further leg.
Body hold.	Head lock.
Half nelson.	Hammer lock and crotch.
Back heave.	Hammer lock and half nelson.
Bar hold.	Leg hold.
Chancery.	Leg trip.
Head hold.	Strangle hold.
Strangle hold.	Scissors hold.
Crotch.	Three-quarter nelson.
Double leg hold.	Waist and head hold.
Quarter nelson.	Waist hold.
Flying mare.	Waist and cross buttock.
Further nelson.	Waist lock.
Full nelson.	Wrist hold.

WRESTLING CHAMPIONS OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION FOR 1903.

Decided at New York, January 5-7, under auspices of New Polo Athletic Club.

105 Pounds, Bantamweight.—Edward Curry, St. George A. C., New York.

115 Pounds, Featherweight.—Fred Maynard, National Turn-Verein, Newark, N. J.

125 Pounds, Special Class.—Isador Nyflot, Pastime A. C., New York.

135 Pounds, Lightweight.—John Bradshaw, Boys' Club, New York.

145 Pounds, Welterweight.—Mike Yokel, Pastime A. C., New York.

158 Pounds, Middleweight.—William Beckman, West Side A. C., New York.

No heavyweight class.

CHESS IN 1903.

J. PARMLY PARET.

The season of 1903 was a successful one for American chess enthusiasts, for their representatives won the most important event of the year, the international cable match for the Newnes Challenge Trophy, which is commonly looked upon as representing the international championship at chess. The British team, representing the London Chess Club, was beaten after a close finish by 5½ games to 4½. The American players won four games, drew three and lost three, giving them the victory by the narrow margin of half a game.

An interesting feature of the match was the continued success of J. F. Barry, who once more scored a victory over his opponent. Barry has by all odds the best record of any of the players who have taken part in these cable matches, for he has not yet been beaten and has drawn only two games. Hodges, his closest rival, has taken part in every one of the eight games, and has not lost a game. Four of his games, however, have been drawn.

Among the masters there were two big tournaments during the year. At Monte Carlo in February and March Pillsbury, the American champion, finished a good third, while Marshall, the other American entered, was in the second division, with more defeats than victories. First honors at Monte Carlo were won by Tarrasch, with Maroczy second.

A novelty was tried at the Vienna Chess Club in the shape of a tournament in which the first two moves on each side, those of the king's gambit, were fixed and were required to be played in each game. Ten of the masters were entered for this event, and it lasted from May 2 to May 26, resulting in a victory for Tschigorin, with Marshall, the American, second and Marco third. Pillsbury, the American champion, was fourth.

Among the collegians the most important event of the year was the cable match against Oxford and Cambridge. This resulted in each side winning two games, losing two and drawing one, with the sixth

game left unfinished to be adjudicated. Pillsbury, who was acting as the American referee in London, was asked to adjudicate the position, and he decided in favor of the English student, giving the Oxford-Cambridge combination the victory by 3½ to 2½, and with it the Rice International Trophy.

In the intercollegiate championship tournament Columbia won after a close finish, with Yale a close second; while Cornell won the championship of the Triangular Intercollegiate Association, beating the University of Pennsylvania and Brown, which finished in the order named.

The Manhattan Chess Club, of New York, played a consultation match by cable with the Havana Chess Club on April 25 and 26, and beat the Cubans in 43 moves in a queen's gambit declined. On May 30 the Manhattan players met the members of the Franklin Chess Club, of Philadelphia, on sixteen boards, and won by 10½ to 5½.

The Brooklyn Chess Club played a telegraphic match against the Chicago Chess and Checker Club on May 30, with twelve boards, but were beaten by 6 to 5, one game being declared off because of a misunderstanding between the players.

The wireless telegraph instruments on board ocean liners were brought into use often during the year to carry on chess matches between distant ships. One of the most interesting of these contests was held by teams on the Lucania and the Philadelphia, in January, when the Philadelphia team won in thirteen moves.



Dr. Lasker.

The Lucania's players were Captain Frederick W. Young and R. W. Milbank, of Liverpool; E. Horace Mundy and E. Marshall Fox, of London; William Evans, of Edgbaston, and Captain H. R. Campbell, of New York City. The Philadelphia's team was composed of Frank Caldwell, of Chicago, W. B. Whelen, of Philadelphia, and Waldemar Weiss, of New York City.

In the Summer of 1902 a game was attempted between the Philadelphia and the Campania, but the liners got out of range before the game was decided. A game was also attempted between the Lucania and the Minnetonka, but an accident to the aerial wire on the former boat put a stop to it after four moves had been made.

The principal chess clubs in Greater New York are the following: Cosmopolitan, No. 1½ Second avenue, New York; Evans, No. 34 East Ninth street, New York; Manhattan, No. 105 East Twenty-second street, New York; Women's, Carnegie Hall, New York; Brooklyn Chess Club, No. 146 Montague street, Brooklyn; Central Y. M. C. A. Chess and Checker, Fulton street, Brooklyn; Dutch Arms Chess, No. 760 Carroll street, Brooklyn; Philidor, Williamsburg Turn Verein, No. 67 Meserole street, Brooklyn; Queens County, Fulton street, Jamaica; Staten Island, No. 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I.

RECORDS.

The eighth annual international cable match for the Newnes Trophy was held April 4 and 5 in Brooklyn and London, the boards being connected by direct telegraphic wires to record the moves. After two days' play it resulted in a fifth victory for the American forces by the following score:

Board No.	American Team. Player.	Score.	Style of Opening.	No. of Moves.	British Team. Player.	Score.
1	Pillsbury	½	Sicilian defence	38	Lawrence	½
2	Barry	1	Sicilian defence	53	Blackburne	0
3	Hodges	½	Ponziana	37	Mills	½
4	Marshall	1	Queen's gambit declined	31	Atkins	0
5	Hymes	0	Queen's gambit declined	56	Bellingham	1
6	Voight	1	Ruy Lopez	30	Trenchard	0
7	Newman	0	Queen's gambit declined	62	Mitchell	1
8	Delmar	½	Center counter gambit	59	Jacobs	½
9	Howell	0	Ruy Lopez	67	Gunston	1
10	Helms	1	Dutch defence	60	Hooke	0
	American total	5½			British total	4½

The American players used the white pieces, with the first move on the even-numbered boards; the British played first on the odd-numbered boards.

Eight matches have been played by cable for the Newnes Trophy, of which the Americans have won five, in 1896, 1899, 1900, 1902 and 1903; the British players twice, in 1897 and 1898, while one game, in 1901, resulted in a draw.

A summary of the whole series, showing the individual record of every man who has played in these eight matches, as well as the team result in each year, follows:

INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM RECORDS IN THE CABLE MATCHES.

(Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst.)

AMERICAN TEAM.

Players.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Total. W.	Total. L.
Barry	1	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	7	1
Hodges	½	½	1	1	1	½	1	½	6	2
Showalter	1	1	1	1	½	0	..	..	4½	1½
Voight	..	..	..	½	1	½	½	1	3½	1½
Helms	..	0	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Hymes	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	0	4	4
Delmar	½	1	0	..	1	1	0	½	3	3
Newman	..	..	..	½	½	1	½	0	2½	2½
Burrille	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Johnson	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	..	½	½
Pillsbury	0	½	½	0	½	1	½	½	3½	4½
Howell	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	1	2
Baird	0	..	½	½	..	..	..	..	1	2
Marshall	..	..	..	½	0	0	0	1	1½	3½
Bampton	..	..	..	..	0	½	..	..	½	1½
McCutcheon	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Robinson	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Galbraeth	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Teed	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Young	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Team totals	4½	4½	4½	6	6	5	5½	5½	41½	38½

INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM RECORDS, CABLE CHESS.—Continued.

BRITISH TEAM.

Players.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Total. W.	Total. L.
Jackson	1	1	1	0	1	½	..	..	4½	1½
Jacobs	..	1	1	½	1	0	..	½	4	2
Cole	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Gunston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Mason	..	..	..	..	..	1	½	..	1½	½
Mitchell	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	2	1
Mills	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	4½	3½
Blackburne	1	½	½	1	½	0	..	0	3½	3½
Trenchard	..	..	1	½	0	..	1	0	2½	2½
Ward	0	..	..	..	½	1	..	..	1½	1½
Wainwright	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	..	½	½
Atkins	½	1	½	0	0	0	1	0	3	5
Bellingham	0	½	0	½	0	½	½	1	3	5
Locock	½	0	½	½	..	..	..	..	1½	2½
Lee	..	..	..	..	½	½	0	..	1	2
Blake	..	0	..	..	..	..	½	..	½	1½
Lawrence	..	0	..	0	0	..	½	½	1	4
Caro	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Girdlestone	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	0	1
Hooke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1
Burn	0	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
Team totals	3½	5½	5½	4	4	5	4½	4½	36½	41½

The annual masters' tournament at Monte Carlo was started February 10, with fourteen entries, and ended March 17 with the following result:

Players.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Players.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Players.	Games Won.	Games Lost.
Tarrasch	20	6	Wolf	14	12	Reggio	7½	18½
Maroczy	19	7	Mieses	13	13	Moreau	0	26
Pillsbury*	18½	7½	Marshall*	12	14	Totals	182	182
Schlechter	17	9	Mason	10½	15½			
Teichmann	16½	9½	Taubenhaus	10½	15½			
Marco	15½	10½	Albin	8	18			

*American players.

The gambit tournament at Vienna attracted entries from ten of the masters, and lasted from May 2 to May 26, ending with the following result:

Players.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Players.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Players.	Games Won.	Games Lost.
Tschigorin	13	5	Maroczy	9	9	Schlechter	7	11
Marshall*	11½	6½	Mieses	9	9	Gunsberg	2	16
Marco	11	7	Teichmann	9	9			
Pillsbury*	10	8	Swiderski	8½	9½	Totals	90	90

*American players.

The international intercollegiate cable match for the Rice Trophy was played simultaneously in Boston and London, March 26 and 27, with the following result:

Board No.	AMERICAN TEAM. Player.	College.	Result.	Opening.	No. of Moves.	BRITISH TEAM. Player.	College.	Result
1	Rice	Harvard	½	Queen's Gambit declined	42	Webb	Cambridge	½
2	Sewall	Columbia	1	King's gambit declined	57	Bateman	Cambridge	0
3	Sawin	Yale	0	Ruy Lopez	20	Davidson	Oxford	1
4	Richardson	Princeton	1	French defence	56	Roome	Oxford	0
5	Keeler	Columbia	0	Queen's gambit declined	49	Bumpass	Oxford	1
6	Bridgman	Harvard	0	French defence	53	Brown	Cambridge	1
Total			2½			Total		3½

The Rice Trophy has been played for for five years and the American collegians have won it only once. Oxford and Cambridge won three times and once the match was drawn. The record is as follows:

1899—Americans, 2½; Englishmen, 3½.
1900—Americans, 1½; Englishmen, 4½.
1901—Americans, 3; Englishmen, 3.
1902—Americans, 3½; Englishmen, 2½.
1903—Americans, 2½; Englishmen, 3½.
Totals—Americans, 13; Englishmen, 17.

The eleventh annual tournament for the intercollegiate championship was held in New York December 30 and 31, 1902, and January 1, 1903. Cornell, University of Pennsylvania and Brown held their triangular intercollegiate tournament in New York December 31, 1902, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1903. The two tournaments resulted as follows:

College.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	College.	Games Won.	Games Lost.
Columbia	7½	4½	Cornell	5	3
Yale	7	5	Univ. of Penn.	4½	3½
Harvard	6	6	Brown	2½	5½
Princeton	3½	8½	Totals	12	12
Totals	24	24			

BOWLING, 1903.

G. A. SMITH, of the Algonquins.

Interest in bowling has increased wonderfully during the past few years, and undoubtedly it counts by far the largest number of followers among the indoor sports. With this increased interest has come a gradual evolution of the bowling alley, until to-day a standard alley is a requisite to the success of any alley owner. A year ago there was no such thing as a fair comparison of the skill of the players in the various tournaments. Each alley owner vied with his neighbor to make his alley fast and productive of high scores, until the sport was quickly degenerating into a farce. Wise counsel prevailed and the Greater New York Bowling Association was formed, delegates to it from the various leagues elected, and to the efforts of these men the Eastern bowlers to-day owe the most comprehensive set of rules and bylaws ever compiled. The rules cover the entire game most thoroughly, describing accurately a regulation alley, ball and pin. All lovers of the sport should see that the alleys on which they practice conform to these rules. It is to their interest to do so, as only scores made on such regulation alleys will be considered in the future. This feature will make the records of the coming season of particular interest, as a means of comparison with scores of the past.

One evil has crept into the game, and one which caused the split at the American Bowling Congress between the East and the West. The Western bowlers insisted on the right to load the ball with lead, increasing the weight to eighteen pounds. As a compromise the West offered to limit the weight of the balls to sixteen and one-half pounds, but this was rejected and a split in the organization was

the result. Consequent upon this state of affairs none of the records made with loaded balls will be recognized. There is not the slightest question but that the introduction of such balls is in the interest of alley "sleepers," who only bowl in "pot games." It does not take the business man, to whom the game is a recreation, not a livelihood, long to recognize this state of affairs, and to cut all such alleys out. There should not be the least suspicion of professionalism in the sport, and the hearty support of all amateur lovers of the game should be given to the effort of the New York Bowling Association in their attempt to raise the standard of the sport to a purely amateur basis.

It is a strange thing that bowling has not been recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union. Years ago, when the game was indulged in by a few alley sharks, it was well enough for the association to stand aloof, but to-day that excuse does not exist. In the ranks of athletic, banking, insurance and commercial leagues are included some of the best-known men in the cities where these tournaments are held. It is surely time the Amateur Athletic Union recognized bowling among those sports over which it has control. By so doing there would be established a uniformity of bowling conditions throughout the country. Then, and then only, will bowling results be records in that sense of the word which makes them of value.

WORLD'S BOWLING RECORDS.

FIVE-MEN TEAM.	
Sylvans, Brooklyn	1152
Empires, Chicago (loaded ball)	1152
THREE-MEN TEAM.	
Grand Centrals, Brooklyn	734
INDIVIDUAL SCORES.	
W. Cordes, Brooklyn	300
B. Stell, Chicago	300
E. Roedel, New York	300
HIGH INDIVIDUAL AVERAGE.	
J. Voorhels, Brooklyn, 27 games	233

DEFINITION OF BOWLING TERMS.

Break.—When a player fails to knock down the ten pins with the two balls allowed each frame.

Railroad, or Bridge.—When pins Nos. 7 and 10 are left standing after first ball in any frame.

Chalk Box.—Box at the foul line in which the shoes are chalked to prevent slipping.

Dead Wood.—Pins which have been bowled down and remain either on the alley or in the pin pit. Dead wood must always be cleared from alley before another ball is rolled.

Foot Mark.—A horizontal line drawn directly across the alley, "the centre point of which line on the alley shall be 60 feet from the centre of the head pin spot."

Frame.—One of the ten equal parts into which the game is divided, corresponding to the innings of a baseball game.

Triangle.—The outline at the extreme end of the alley on which the pins are arranged.

Gutter.—The two troughs, one on each side of the alley, into which the balls roll when leaving the alley from the sides.

Lofted Ball.—One which upon leaving a player's hand bounces one or more times on the alley on its way to the pins.

Pin Pit.—Space back of the alley into which the pins fall when bowled from the alley.

Pin Boy.—Boy who returns the ball, casts and resets the pins.

Runway.—Raised slides at each side of the gutters over which the balls are returned to the players.

Run.—Space to the rear of the foul line, over which the player runs before casting the ball.

Poodle.—When the ball rolls into the gutter before striking a pin.

Spare.—When all the pins have been removed from the alley with two balls.

Strike.—When all the pins are knocked down by the first ball rolled in a single frame.

A Double Header.—Two consecutive strikes.

A Turkey.—Three consecutive strikes.

HOMING PIGEONS.

JOHN C. FISCHER, Secretary of the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers.

The principal event in the sport of homing pigeons that occurred in 1903 was the breaking of the record for average speed maintained in a 100-mile race by several hundred yards per minute by a bird owned by Wm. J. Lautz, of Buffalo. Few people realize the enormous speed at which a pigeon can travel. The record is an average of 2,511.87 yards per minute for 100 miles, or, at the rate of nearly a mile and a half a minute for the full distance.

AVERAGES FOR 1903.

The loft of Adolph Busch of the Staten Island, N. Y., district, has made the best national general average 400 and 500 miles, during the Old Bird Series of races of 1903, in competition with the members of the Buffalo district of the National Federation. Average speed, 976.23 yards per minute.

OLD BIRD SERIES.

Name.	City or Town.	Distance.	Districts.	Speed.
James Male	Buffalo, N. Y.	100 to 500	Buffalo, N. Y.	976.23
Kotmair & Schlenbaker	Baltimore, Md.	100 to 500	Baltimore, Md., No. 2	1,015.03
Joseph N. Tront	Camden, N. J.	100 to 500	Camden, N. J.	894.67
William Parkinson	Linsdale, R. I.	100 to 500	Central Falls, R. I.	881.47
Joseph Kavanaugh	Cleveland, O.	100 to 500	Cleveland O.	894.78
A. Seidenbecher	Chicago, Ill.	100 to 500	Chicago, Ill.	931.83
Charles H. Taylor	Frankfort, Pa.	100 to 500	Frankford, Pa.	1,154.08
James T. Earle	Jersey City, N. J.	100 to 500	Hudson County, N. J.	1,090.24
Charles H. Miller	Lansdale, Pa.	100 to 500	Lansdale, Pa.	917.69
C. Stanley Sale	Louisville, Ky.	100 to 500	Louisville, Ky.	951.27
Henry I. Mock	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100 to 500	Greater New York	1,145.96
Fred May	Minneapolis, Minn.	100 to 500	Minneapolis, Minn.	1,079.77
Bamberger & Folm	Philadelphia, Pa.	100 to 500	Philadelphia, Pa.	926.21
T. W. Morrow	Philadelphia, Pa.	100 to 500	West Philadelphia, Pa.	1,148.85
George F. Kuett	Paterson, N. J.	100 to 500	Paterson, N. J.	1,094.82
Filsinger & Breman	Syracuse, N. Y.	100 to 500	Syracuse, N. Y.	877.88
Adolph Busch	Staten Island, N. Y.	100 to 600	Staten Island, N. Y.	1,041.72
R. A. Huntt	Washington, D. C.	100 to 600	Washington, D. C.	835.56
J. W. Booth	Newark, N. J.	100 to 600	Essex County, N. J.	909.38

The loft of Adolph Busch of the Staten Island, N. Y. district, has made the best national general average speed from 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 miles, during the Old Bird Series of races of 1903, in competition with all the districts of the National Federation. Average speed, 1,041.72 yards per minute.

YOUNG BIRD SERIES.

Name.	City or Town.	Distance.	Districts.	Speed.
Thomas R. Barr	Buffalo, N. Y.	100 to 300	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,033.09
John Staub	Buffalo, N. Y.	100 to 300	West Side, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,020.39
Charles Fick	Baltimore, Md.	100 to 300	Baltimore, Md., No. 1	1,231.28
J. W. Booth	Newark, N. J.	100 to 300	Essex County	1,057.06
James Watmuff	Jamestown, N. Y.	100 to 300	Jamestown, N. Y.	925.18
Bernard Roth	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100 to 300	Greater New York	1,062.50
William Compa	Paterson, N. J.	100 to 300	Paterson, N. J.	1,067.61
Joseph Doyle	Staten Island, N. Y.	100 to 300	Staten Island, N. Y.	918.38
Oscar Adolph	Elizabeth, N. J.	100 to 300	Elizabeth, N. J.	1,011.41
E. Claus	Pittsburg, Pa.	100 to 200	Pittsburg, Pa.	1,071.43
R. A. Huntt	Washington, D. C.	100 to 200	Washington, D. C.	1,021.43
S. J. Schreck	Louisville, Ky.	100 to 200	Louisville, Ky.	714.29
Daniel McCarthy	Detroit, Mich.	100 to 200	Western Detroit, Mich.	1,075.04

YOUNG BIRD SERIES—Continued.

Name.	City or Town.	Distance.	Districts.	Speed.
William Wagner	Baltimore, Md.	100 to 200	Baltimore, Md., No. 2	1,140.00
J. N. Ladenburger	Cincinnati, O.	100 to 200	Cincinnati, O.	1,204.70
J. T. Peacock	Central Falls, R. I.	100 to 200	Central Falls, R. I.	928.36
Charles French	Cleveland, O.	100 to 200	Cleveland, O.	1,053.95
A. Teis	Chicago, Ill.	100 to 200	Chicago, Ill.	1,023.23
Henry Beach	Fort Wayne, Ind.	100 to 200	Fort Wayne, Ind.	791.60
Peter Nelson	Frankford, Pa.	100 to 200	Frankford, Pa.	1,170.46
Martin Lester	Germantown, Pa.	100 to 200	Germantown, Pa.	1,022.25
N. B. Coar	Lansdale, Pa.	100 to 200	Lansdale, Pa.	1,088.26
Otto Castner	Rochester, N. Y.	100 to 200	Monroe County, N. Y.	910.44
George J. C. Steffen	Milwaukee, Wis.	100 to 200	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,125.11
Charles Doerr	Philadelphia, Pa.	100 to 200	Philadelphia, Pa.	913.05
J. A. Ferguson	Minneapolis, Minn.	100 to 200	Minneapolis, Minn.	1,086.42
Isaac Kemp	Jersey City, N. J.	100, 200, 300	Hudson County, N. J.	1,080.42

The loft of Charles Fick, of Baltimore, Md, district No. 1, has made the best national general average speed from 100, 150, 200 and 300 miles, during the Young Bird Series of races of 1903, in competition with all the districts of the National Federation. Average speed, 1,231.38 yards per minute.

NATIONAL BLUE RIBBON WINNERS.

YOUNG BIRD SERIES.

The Dark, C. H. M., 10,174, flown by William P. Betts, of the West Side district, Buffalo, N. Y., has made the best speed from the 100-mile station during the Young Bird Series of races of 1903, in competition with all the districts of the National Federation. Average speed, 1,579.75 yards per minute.

Color and Sex	Reg. No.	Name.	District.	Town or City.	Place.	Dist.	Speed.
Dark, C. H.	M 10,174	Wm. P. Betts	West Side	Buffalo, N. Y.	First	100	1,579.75
B., C. C.	M 9,801	Ernest B. Walker	West Side	Buffalo, N. Y.	Second	100	1,565.74
B., C. C.	M 12,309	A. Teis	Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	First	150	1,437.47
B., C. C.	M 12,290	A. Teis	Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	First	150	1,437.47
Blue, H.	M 12,842	Charles Fick	Baltimore, No. 1	Baltimore, Md.	Second	150	1,433.37
Smk. C. H.	M 19,950	J. H. Barton	Minneapolis	Minneapolis, Minn.	First	200	1,427.32
B., C. H.	M 21,595	J. A. Ferguson	Minneapolis	Minneapolis, Minn.	Second	200	1,409.15
B., C. H.	M 13,028	John Hatter	Baltimore, No. 1	Baltimore, Md.	First	300	1,389.52
Blue, H.	M 12,763	John Hatter	Baltimore, No. 1.	Baltimore, Md.	Second	300	1,385.72

The Dark, C. H. M., 10,174, flown by William P. Betts, of the West Side district of Buffalo, N. Y., has broken all previous records from the 100-mile station during the Young Bird Series of races of 1903. Liberated at Girard, Pa., August 22, at 10.25 a. m., arriving at the home loft at 12.14.45 p. m. Average speed of 1,579.75 yards per minute.

OLD BIRD SERIES.

Color and Sex	Reg. No.	Name.	District.	Town or City.	Place.	Dist.	Speed.
B., C. H.	R 9,730	Jas. N. Ladenburger	Cincinnati	Cincinnati, O.	First	100	1,337.10
Slate, C. C.	R 11,880	Wagner & Kisinger	Cincinnati	Cincinnati, O.	Second	100	1,330.07
B., C. H.	J 20,226	A. Lawrence	Hudson	Jersey City, N. J.	First	200	1,371.03
Blue, C. C.	J 20,219	A. Lawrence	Hudson	Jersey City, N. J.	First	200	1,371.03
Black, C. C.	J 2,592	A. Lawrence	Hudson	Jersey City, N. J.	First	200	1,371.03
Black, C. C.	GA33,638	Isaac Kemp	Hudson	Jersey City, N. J.	Second	200	1,355.09
R., C. C.	JW 12	Walter Bros.	Essex	Newark, N. J.	First	300	1,460.87
Blue, C.	J 5,377	Eli Moreton	Essex	Newark, N. J.	Second	300	1,458.87
B., C. H.	NH15,677	William Wagner	Baltimore, No. 2.	Baltimore, Md.	First	400	1,389.79
B., C. H.	NH15,684	William Wagner	Baltimore, No. 2.	Baltimore, Md.	Second	400	1,388.75
Blue, H.	R 23,090	Adolph Busch	Staten Island	Staten Island, N. Y.	First	500	1,111.33
B., C. S. C.	J 8,066	Peter Nelson	Frankford	Frankford, Pa.	Second	500	1,109.97
Blk., C. C.	R 11,835	Wagner & Kisinger	Cincinnati	Cincinnati, O.	First	600	651.29
B., C. C.	J 7,503	Wagner & Kisinger	Cincinnati	Cincinnati, O.	Second	600	649.14

The loft of Charles Fick, of Baltimore district No. 1, has made the best general average speed during the Young Bird Series of races of 1903, from 100, 150, 200 and 300 miles, breaking all previous records in competition with all the districts of the National Federation. Average speed, 1,231.38 yards per minute.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AMERICAN HOMING PIGEON FANCIERS.

ACCEPTED RECORDS.

Birds over a year old.

Distance.	Speed Per Minute, or Time.	When Made.	Owner.	Loft at
100 miles	2,511.87 yards.	1900	William J. Lautz	Buffalo.
200 miles	1,893.59 yards.	1897	C. H. Watchman	Baltimore.
300 miles	1,848 yards.	1896	F. Rouff	Detroit.
400 miles	1,700.73 yards.	1902	D. W. Busson	New Egypt, N. J.
500 miles	1,608.04 yards.	1898	William J. Lautz	Buffalo.
600 miles	1,308.99 yards.	1896	J. McGaughey	Philadelphia.
700 miles	1,546.97 yards.	1898	William J. Lautz	Buffalo.
836 miles	60 h., 24 m.	1902	Reuben Peters	Pittsburg.
1,004 miles	8 days, 3 h., 5 m., 30 s.	1902	Henry Beach	Fort Wayne.

Record for highest average speed for five races at 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 miles, 1,394.63 yards per minute, in 1900, by bird owned by H. Robertson, of Brooklyn.

Best national general average for six races at 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 miles, 1,177.19 yards per minute, in 1899, bird owned by Charles Bang, Staten Island.

ACCEPTED RECORDS.

Birds under a year old.

Distance.	Yards Per Minute.	When Made	Owner.	Loft at
100 miles	1,579.75 yards.	1903	William P. Betts	Buffalo.
150 miles	1,800.85 yards.	1900	F. G. Thou	Rochester.
200 miles	1,875.45 yards.	1894	P. C. Clark	Philadelphia.
300 miles	1,665.83 yards.	1901	F. S. Fetes	Buffalo.
400 miles	1,060.97 yards.	1896	J. Eberle	Philadelphia.
500 miles	586.70 yards.	1897	H. Hunsberger	Philadelphia.
600 miles	557.75 yards.	1897	G. W. Shaffer	Cream Ridge, N. J

Best general average for 100, 150 and 200 yards, 1,356.73 yards per minute, made in 1897, by bird owned by A. Busch.

Best national general average, 100, 150, 200 and 300 yards, 1,231.38 yards per minute, made in 1903, by bird owned by C. Fick, Baltimore.

BILLIARDS.

The National Association of Amateur Billiardists conducted its fourth annual tournament in Brooklyn, N. Y., during the first two weeks in February. The best amateur players in the United States were entered, as the Amateur Athletic Union decided to join with the N. A. B. A. in holding but one championship meeting. The highest honors were carried off by Wilson P. Foss, the A. A. U. champion of 1902. He won a leg on the Eagle Cup, first prize in the tournament, the high-run prize and the grand average prize. The result of the games follows. The tie between Gardner and Floss was played off and was won by Foss:

Players in 14-inch Balk-Line Tournament.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Best Single Average.	Grand Average.	High Run.
W.P.Foss, Haverstraw, N.Y..	5	1	18 12-16	12.12	82
E.W.Gardner, Passaic, N.J..	5	1	12	8.78	58
C. F. Conklin, Chicago, Ill...	3	3	10 10-29	6.42	59
J.B.Stark, Wilkesbarre, Pa...	2	4	7 18-30	6.60	41
Dr. L. L. Mial, N. Y. City...	2	4	8 4-37	7.31	70
F. Poggenburg, N. Y. City...	2	4	9 12-32	7.51	71
A. Townsend, B'klyn, N.Y...	2	4	9 11-32	7.45	59

A three-cushion professional contest between Lloyd Jevne, of Chicago, and Louis Barutel, of Paris, was played in New York, August 3-4-5. Jevne won by a score of 150 to 147.

The international tournament for professionals was held in Paris, in February. Vignaux, Sutton and Cure won and lost the same number of games, but Vignaux received the championship emblem by making the best grand average. The result follows:

Players in 18-inch Balk-Line Tournament.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Best Single Average.	Grand Average.	High Run.
Maurice Vignaux, of France...	2	1	29.40	22.30	136
George Sutton, of New York...	2	1	30.25	20.20	200
Louis Cure, of France.....	2	1	20.80	19.50	113
George Slosson, of New York...	0	3	11.40	88.50	71

RECORDS.

Three-Ball Straight Rail.—1531, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, France, in a match with George F. Slosson, April 10-14, 1880.

Cushion Caroms.—77, by William Sexton, at Tammany Hall, New York City, against Jacob Schaefer, December 19, 1881. Best tournament average, 10, in a game of 200 points, by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, November 10, 1887.

Balk-Line Game (8-inch).—329, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, in January, 1884. He also made the highest average at this game, 44 52-67, in the same game. Fourteen-inch, anchor nurse, allowed: 566, by Jacob Schaefer, at New York, December 16, 1893. Amateur records, 14-inch: 139, by W. C. McCreery, of St. Louis, Mo. Best average, 300-point game, 18 12-16, by W. P. Foss, at New York City, February 7, 1903.

POOL.

In a contest for championship honors at pool between Grant Eby and William Clearwater, played in Pittsburg, Pa., on January 30, Eby won by a score of 600 to 466. The last twenty-three plays of each man are given herewith:

Eby .....404—	13	15	9	15	2	11	15	15	5	5	10	0			
	9	11	6	0	9	14	5	15	1	0	2				=600
Clearwater ..350—	0	2	0	4	0	13	4	0	0	10	10	5			
	15	6	4	9	14	4	1	10	0	5					=466

CURLING.

W. H. SMITH, ex-Secretary National Curling Association.

The curling season of 1903 was noteworthy for the fact that a team representing the Royal Caledonian Club, of Scotland, visited the New World and played matches in both the United States and Canada. While the Scotchmen had no trouble in beating the clubs in the United States, they met with more than one upset in Canada. The most important match of the curlers from the Old Sod took place at the St. Nicholas Rink, in New York City, and the men of the Royal Caledonian Club were the winners, the score being 72 to 54. The clubs that played against the Scots in this match were as follows: Boston C. C., St. Andrews C. C., Thistle C. C., Manhattan C. C., Empire C. C., Van Cortlandt C. C., Jersey City C. C. and Caledonian C. C. The only clubs that scored a greater number of points than the Royal Caledonian representatives were the teams of the St. Andrews C. C., the Boston C. C. and the Caledonian C. C., of New York. The record of this match in detail is as follows:



Curling at Van Cortlandt Park.

RINK NO. 1. — Royal Caledonian C. C.—H. Murray, Dr. Kirk, R. Johnstone, R. Bramwell; skip, 9. St. Andrews C. C.—Forrest Macnee, John Rennie, W. H. Smith, H. Boyd; skip, 10.

RINK NO. 2.—Royal Caledonian C. C.—D. Murray, W. Henderson, H. Prain, E. Gibson; skip, 10. Boston C. C.—J. T. Paul, J, Bucknerr, J. A. Pettigrew, John McGraw; skip, 11

RINK NO 3.—Royal Caledonian C. C.—D. Murray, W. Henderson, H. Prain, E. Gibson; skip, 9. Thistle C. C.—John Gray, George Turnbull, Alex. Mackay, J. Thaw; skip, 4.

RINK NO. 4.—Royal Caledonian C. C.—B. Murray, Dr. Kirk, R. Johnstone, R. Bramwell; skip, 9. Van Cortlandt C. C.—Charles Ogden, A. P. Roth, P. I. Gilmartin, W. Fraser; skip, 2.

RINK NO. 4.—Royal Caledonian C. C.—B. Murray, Davidson, R. Johnstone, T. McMillan, E. T. Simson; skip, 10. Empire City C. C.—J. Watt, T. Wigley, W. Manwell, J. T. Conley; skip, 6.

RINK NO. 6. — Royal Caledonian C. C. — Dr. Provan, M. Sanderson, R. R. Gordon, R. Cousin; skip, 7. Caledonian C. C. W. Mitchell, T. Archibald, H. Archibald, J. Stalker; skip, 9.

RINK NO. 7. — Royal Caledonian C. C. — Dr. Provan, D. Bentley Murray, M. Sanderson, D. R. Gordon; skip, 13. Manhattan C. C. — J. McGregor, W. Stalker, W. Stewart, D. G. Morrison; skip, 8.

RINK NO. 8. — Royal Caledonian C. C.—J. Scott Davidson, J. Johnstone, J. McMillan, A. T. Simson; skip, 5. Jersey City C. C.—R. A. McKnight, D. F. Edwards, E. I. Edwards, C. S. Edwards; skip, 4.

Grand total—Royal Caledonian C. C., 72; amalgamated clubs, 54.

This was easily the greatest bonspiel ever held in America. After this match the Scots went to Paterson, N. J., where they defeated the members of the Country Club by a score of 18 to 15. There was practically no outdoor ice in the vicinity of New York last Winter, so the local experts had very little practice.

The international match for the Gordon Medal between Canadian and American Curlers took place at Utica. The Canadians turned the tables on the

Americans, who had won in 1902, and earned a rather easy victory.

The Utica Club team captured the Gordon Medal match, open to American clubs. This contest was also held in Utica. Besides the Utica clubs, the St. Andrews C. C., of New York; Thistle C. C., of New York; Yonkers C. C. and Terrace City C. C., of Yonkers, were also represented in the contest.

The only match in the vicinity of the metropolis was the one for the possession of the Mitchell Medal, which took place at the Hoboken Rink. The Thistle Club, of this city, was the victor.

TRAP SHOOTING, 1903.

DUNCAN CURRY.

So far as trap shooting is concerned, the past season has been highly successful, and while, thanks to the efforts of the "AMERICAN," there is very little shooting at live birds, except in a few isolated parts of the country, there has been a steady and healthy growth of target shooting.

The elimination of live pigeons as targets has brought hundreds of new shooters into the game that have hitherto refused to have anything to do with a sport which depended for its success on unnecessary cruelty to pigeons.

It is only necessary to state that at the Grand American Handicap this year, which was shot at Kansas City, the Interstate Association, bowing to the inevitable, provided targets instead of live birds, and that 200 shooters during the week broke over 101,000 targets and found that it required quite as much skill to smash the clay birds as it did to bring down half-crippled pigeons.

More than twenty years ago there was agitation in many of the States against the use of live birds in trap shooting, and a number of schemes were suggested and tried. One that found favor with shooters was an invention of A. H. Bogardus, a famous trap shooter, who constructed glass balls filled with light feathers. These balls had a good trajectory when thrown from traps and possessed the advantage of disintegrating instantly when hit. They were costly and fragile and were not used long. The ordinary "blue-rock" or "clay pigeon," with its disc-like construction, seems to be the most practical substitute for live birds so far invented. With modern traps capable of throwing the discs at almost all angles, shooters find the element of uncertainty nearly as strong in shooting these targets as in aiming at living pigeons, although the clay birds follow a constant trajectory after they are thrown.

At the Grand American Handicap at targets, which was held at Blue River Park, Kansas City, on April 14, 15, 16 and 17, there were 179 entries and the purse amounted to $1,837.20. The contestants shot at 100 targets, 25 at each at four sets of traps.

After an exciting contest the winner turned up in M. Diefenderfer, of Wood River, Neb., who broke 94 targets from the 16-yard mark, and captured a handsome trophy and $184 in prize money.

The other winners were M. E. Hensler, 93, $165; L. Squire and C. B. Adams, 92, won $137.50 each; J. M. Hughes, H. Scovee, C. M. Powers, A. J. Stauber, E. C. Fort, D. Elliott, S. Foley and M. Thompson broke 91 each and won $56.60 each; C. W. Budd, E. Brady and T. Irwin broke 90 each, and R. O. Heines, C. O. Le Compte, E. J. Chingren broke 89 each; F. Gilbert, F. C. Riebl, P. C. Ward and E. Rike broke 88 each; the 90s, 89s and 88s won $36.80 each. W. H. Heer, G. Roll, H. C. Watson, I. L. Wade, H. Stege, W. D. Townsend, L. Rue and S. A. Smith broke 87 each and won $23 each; H. C. Hirschey, J. A. R. Elliott, A. S. Tolsma, H. N. Airby, D. T. Timberlake and G. K. Mackie broke 86 each and won $18.40 each; J. T. Atkinson, D. Linderman, A. Mermond, A. Frank, H. Sanderson, W. Clayton, J. P. Leggett, S. A. Sherman and E. W. Patrick broke 85 each and won $8.15 each.

One of the novelties of the past season was the erection of several shooting towers in this country. Instead of the targets or blue rocks being thrown from the ground, the traps are set in wooden towers about fifty feet in the air.

There they are fed by a man in the air, while levers on the ground hurl the targets in any desired direction. This, of course, makes the target more difficult to hit and more nearly resembles field shooting than it would have been thought possible with a purely mechanical contrivance. It is almost unnecessary to say that few shooters, no matter how expert, are able to break very many targets under these conditions, and as a result many such towers are being erected around Greater New York.

One of the newest and most complete towers of this kind was erected last year by the members of the Frog Inn Gun Club, whose picturesque home is located on the shores of Thurston's Creek, near Idlewild, on Jamaica Bay.

The Frog Inn Club, which is composed of a number of well-known Brooklynites, boasts of the only tower of this kind on Long Island, and was the second club in the country to adopt this style of shooting.

SPORTING SUMMARY.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FOR 1903.

(Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst.)

Yachting.—The Reliance, the American cup defender, defeated the challenging Shamrock III. in three straight races for the America's Cup, off Sandy Hook, New York, August 22, 25 and September 3.

Lawn Tennis.—The Doherty brothers, representing England, beat the American defenders of the Davis Cup, W. A. Larned, R. D. Wrenn and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., by four matches to one, on the Longwood Cricket Club grounds, Boston, August 4, 7 and 8.

The Doherty brothers also won the American championships in both singles and doubles in August.

Robert Le Roy and W. C. Grant, American players, won the championship of Europe in both singles and doubles at The Hague, Holland, September 5, and at Homburg, Germany, August 29.

Chess.—The Brooklyn Chess Club, with an all-American team, beat the London Chess Club's all-British team by 5½ games to 4½ in the annual cable match for the Newnes Trophy April 3 and 4.

The Oxford and Cambridge students beat the representatives of the American colleges by 3½ games to 2½ in their annual cable match for the Rice Trophy March 27 and 28.

Cricket.—The Gentlemen of Philadelphia sent a picked team to England in June and played abroad for over two months with the strongest English elevens. They won seven games, lost six and drew three. The teams they defeated were Notts, Gloucestershire, Kent County, Lancashire, Glamorganshire, Leicestershire and Surrey.

Handball.—Timothy Twohill, of Ireland, and Michael Egan, of Jersey City, played a series of best in fifteen games for the world's championship. The first seven games were played in Egan's home court June 23, and were won by him, and the American also took the first game in Ireland, July 13, ending the match with eight straight victories.

Lacrosse.—A picked team, representing Oxford and Cambridge, made an American tour in June and July winning a majority of games played with American college teams. They played the American champions, the Crescent A. C., June 16, and were beaten by 4 goals to 3.

Automobiling.—The great international race in Ireland, July 2, resulted in a victory for M. Jenatzy, representing Germany. Frenchmen won second, third and fourth places. None of the three American representatives finished the course.

Golf.—A picked team of Oxford and Cambridge players, mostly graduates, toured the United States in the Fall, and won a large majority of their matches, beating the American college team. They were beaten in a close match by a selected all-American team, however.

Rifle Shooting.—The all-American Rifle Team beat the representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Natal, Norway, France and Australia in the international match for the Palma Trophy at Bisley, England, July 11. The best scores were America, 1,570; Great Britain, 1,555; Canada, 1,518.

Athletics.—Arthur F. Duffy, the American sprinter, won the English championship at 100 yards in 10 seconds, at Northampton, July 4. Duffy also won a special invitation 100-yard dash in 10 seconds, beating R. W. Wadsey, the crack English sprinter, at

Wolverhampton, June 28. He later created a new Irish record of 9 4-5 seconds for 100 yards, and was not beaten from scratch while abroad.

Polo.—The English team that had promised to come over to America for a series of international games withdrew, and did not come.

Rowing.—The stewards of the Henley regatta refused the entries of two of America's crack scullers—Titus and Demourelle. Juvenal rowed for the Diamond Sculls, the great international race, and was badly beaten by J. Beresford in his second heat July 7.

Billiards.—Slosson and Sutton, two of the best American professional billiard players, took part in the world's international championship tournament at 18-inch balk-line billiards at Paris in January, and Sutton tied with Vignaux and Cure, both Frenchmen, for first place. The tie was never played off.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS FOR 1903.

(Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst.)

Basketball—(1) Yale, 7—1; (2) Columbia, 5—3; (3) Princeton, 4—4; (*4) Cornell, 2—6; (*4) Harvard, 2—6.

Lacrosse—(*1) Columbia, 2—1; (*1) Cornell, 2—1; (*3) Harvard, 1—2; (*3) University of Pennsylvania, 1—2.

Chess—(1) Columbia, 7½—4½; (2) Yale, 7—5; (3) Harvard, 6—6; (4) Princeton, 3½—8½. Triangular Tournament—(1) Cornell, 5—3; (2) University of Pennsylvania, 4½—3½; (3) Brown, 2½—5½.

Fencing—(1) West Point, 35—10; (2) Columbia, 21—14; (3) Cornell, 22—23; (4) Yale, 19—26; (5) University of Pennsylvania, 16—29; (6) Harvard, 12—33.

Ice Hockey—(1) Harvard, 3—0; (2) Yale, 3—2; (3) Columbia, 2—3; (4) Princeton, 2—2 (withdrew); (5) Brown, 0—3.

Athletics—(1) Yale, 41½; (2) Harvard, 41; (3) Cornell, 16; (4) Princeton, 11½; (5) Syracuse, 11; (6) Amherst, 9; (7) Georgetown, 8; (8) University of Pennsylvania, 3; (9) Williams, 2.

Baseball†—(1) Brown, (2) Princeton, (3) Harvard, (4) Yale, (5) University of Pennsylvania.

Rowing—(1) Cornell, (2) Georgetown, (3) University of Wisconsin, (4) University of Pennsylvania, (5) Syracuse, (6) Columbia. Dual Race—(1) Yale, (2) Harvard.

Lawn Tennis—Singles—(1) University of Pennsylvania, (2) Columbia. Doubles—(1) Yale, (2) Columbia.

Golf—(1) Harvard, (2) Princeton, (3) †Yale, (4) †University of Pennsylvania, (5) †Columbia.

Football—(In progress). †Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia, Harvard.

Scores alone or in front of dashes indicate games or points won; those after dashes indicate games or points lost.

*Tied for place as indicated. †Estimated form.

COMPARATIVE SPEED RECORDS FOR ONE MILE. FOR ALL KINDS OF LOCOMOTION.

(Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst.)

Record.	Means of Locomotion.	Time. M. S.	Course.	Conditions.	Record Holder.	Date
Railroad train.	Steam.....	0:32	Track.....	Fav'ble wind and grade..	Empire State Express New York State.....	May 10, 1893
Homing pigeon	Flying.....	0:40	In air.....	Computed from average speed best 100 miles.	Bird owned by W. J. Lautz, Buffalo, N. Y..	 1900
Automobile...	Gasoline...	0:46	Straight road..	Against time in France..	M. Augieres, Paris.....	Nov. 12, 1902
Motor Bicycle.	Gasoline...	0:55 2-5	5-lap track.	Against time.....	Albert Champion, Chas. River Park.....	Sept. 7, 1903
Bicycle.....	Man.....	0:57 4-5	Straight track.	Following R. R. locomotive with wind shield..	C. M. Murphy, Long Island, New York.....	June 30, 1899
Automobile...	Steam.....	1:01	Circular track.	Against time.....	G. C. Cannon, Providence, R. I.....	Sept. 27, 1903
Automobile...	Electricity..	1:03	Straight road..	Speed trial against time.	A. L. Riker, Brooklyn...	Nov. 16, 1901
Bicycle.....	Man.....	1:07	5-lap track.	In motor paced race.....	Robert Walthour, Chas. River Park.....	July 7, 1903
Motor tandem.	Two men...	1.18 1-5	Circular track.	In competition.....	Henshaw and Hedstrom, Buffalo, N. Y.....	Aug. 13, 1901
Running.....	Horse.....	1:35 1-2	Straight track.	Speed trial against time.	Salvator. Monmouth Park, N. J.....	Aug. 28, 1900
Tandem bicycle	Two men...	1:37 3-5	Circular track.	Motor pace against time.	McCarthy and Munroe, Brockton, Mass.....	Oct. 3, 1899
Quad. bicycle..	Four men..	1:40	Circular track.	Motor pace against time.	Schineer - Newkirk-Bohman-Brodis, Chicago..	Aug. 20, 1898
Triplet bicycle.	Three men..	1:40 2-5	Circular track.	Motor pace against time.	Fornwalt - Munroe-Johnson, Philadelphia.....	July 30, 1898
Sext. bicycle...	Six men....	1:41 1-5	Circular track.	Motor pace against time.	Saunders - Pierce-Butler-Caldwell-Crooks-Coleman, Cambridge, Mass.	Sept. 26, 1896
Quint. bicycle.	Five men...	1:46 2-5	Circular track.	Motor pace against time.	Callahan - Butler-Pierce-Walsh-Coleman, Cambridge, Mass.....	Aug. 1, 1898
Bicycle.....	Man.....	1:53 2-5	Circular track.	Without pace.....	W. M. Samuelson, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	July 25, 1901
Steamship....	Steam.....	1:55 2-5	On ocean.....	Computed from average speed for best 24 hours	"Deutschland," between London and New York.	Aug. —, 1900
Pacing.....	Horse.....	1:56 1-4	Circular track.	Against time with running pace and wind shield attachment....	Dan Patch.....	Sept. —, 1903
Trotting.....	Horse.....	1:58 1-2	Circular track.	Against time with running pace and wind shield attachment....	Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 24, 1903
Team pacing..	Two horses.	2:05 1-2	Circular track.	Speed trial against time.	Direct Hal and Prince Direct, Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 29, 1902
Team trotting.	Two horses.	2:08	Circular track.	Speed trial against time.	The Monk and Equity, Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 28, 1903
Skating.....	Man.....	2:12 3-8	Straightaway..	With strong wind behind	Tom Donoghue, Newburg, N. Y.....	Feb. 1, 1897
Skating.....	Man.....	2:35 3-5	Circular track.	Speed trial against time.	J. S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada.....	Feb. 4, 1899
Relay running.	Four men..	3:21 2-5	Circular track.	Each running ¼ mile...	Wefers - Long-Burke-Lyons, New York.....	Aug. 28, 1898
Rowing.....	Eight men..	4:06	On water.....	Shell race on river.....	University crew, London.	 1893
Running.....	Man.....	4:12 3-4	Circular track.	World's rec'd for prof'n'l	W. G. George, London..	Aug. 23, 1886
Sailing.....	Wind.....	4:19 1-4	On water.....	Computed from average speed 64-mile run.....	Schooner "Constellation," L. I. Sound....	July 30, 1895
Rowing.....	Four men..	4:23	On water.....	Shell race on river.....	Hillsdale Crew, London.	 1893
Sculling.....	Man.....	4:28	On water.....	With strong tide behind.	Jas. Stansbury, London..	July 11, 1896
Walking.....	Man.....	6:23	Circular track.	World's rec'd for prof'n'l	W. Perkins, London....	June 1, 1894
Canoeing.....	Man.....	9:29	On water.....	Made in paddling race...	A. F. Mackendrick, Jessup's Neck, L. I.....	Aug. 20, 1890
Swimming....	Man.....	21:11 2-5	In water.....	World's rec'd for prof'n'l	R. Cavill, Australia.....	.....

The Theatrical Season, 1902-1903.

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

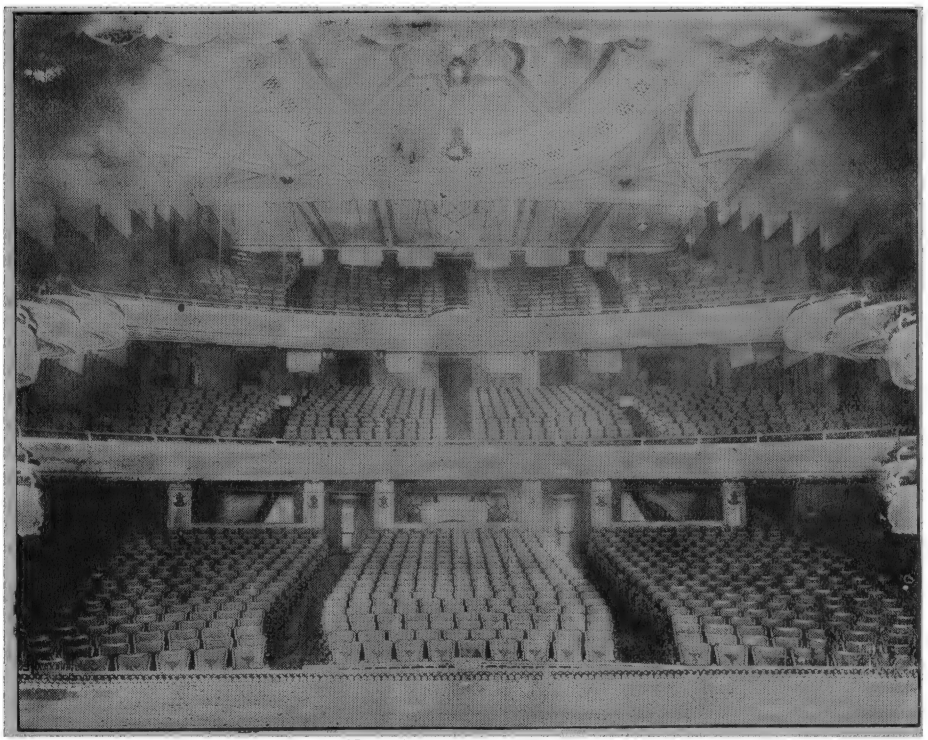
There are losses and rumors of losses, at the time of writing, in the dramatic world, and some managers are extremely pessimistic in their views of the future. That these forecasts are true only the future can elucidate, but it is extremely improbable that the quiet now prevailing will continue. The fact that new theatres have sprung up and so increased the area of the dramatic auditorium may have something to do with the situation, and, perhaps, a catering to the classes rather than to the masses may afford a solution. Be it what may, certain it is that things theatrical are not so flourishing in a pecuniary sense as could be wished.

The amount of new plays produced during the past year has been quite up to the average in point of numbers—no less than one hundred and seventy-five or thereabouts having seen the light. In this connection it may be noted that that hybrid form of entertainments yclept "musical comedy," has almost entirely disappeared—at all events, in the form that was rampant in bygone years. Vaudeville is finding its proper place, and comedians with little ability for the boards proper are coming to the conclusion that their proper sphere is anywhere but on the legitimate stage. English plays are at present in the ascendant, but that is only the turn of the wheel, as four or five years ago the case was entirely vice versa.

No new author of any account has sprung up during the past twelve months, but the deus ex machina at present, Clyde Fitch, has been as prolific and as successful as ever.

A glance at the other side of the water will show that American plays have never been so appreciated in Europe as they have been this past year. Even the cakewalk has become a fashion with our cousins, and they are presumably getting more accustomed to our social ways.

The drama at the moment may be said to be in a state of abeyance, but there is absolutely no reason why it should not continue its upward course, despite the glut of new houses. In any case there is no reason for alarm, for the stage has its evolution as well as everything else.



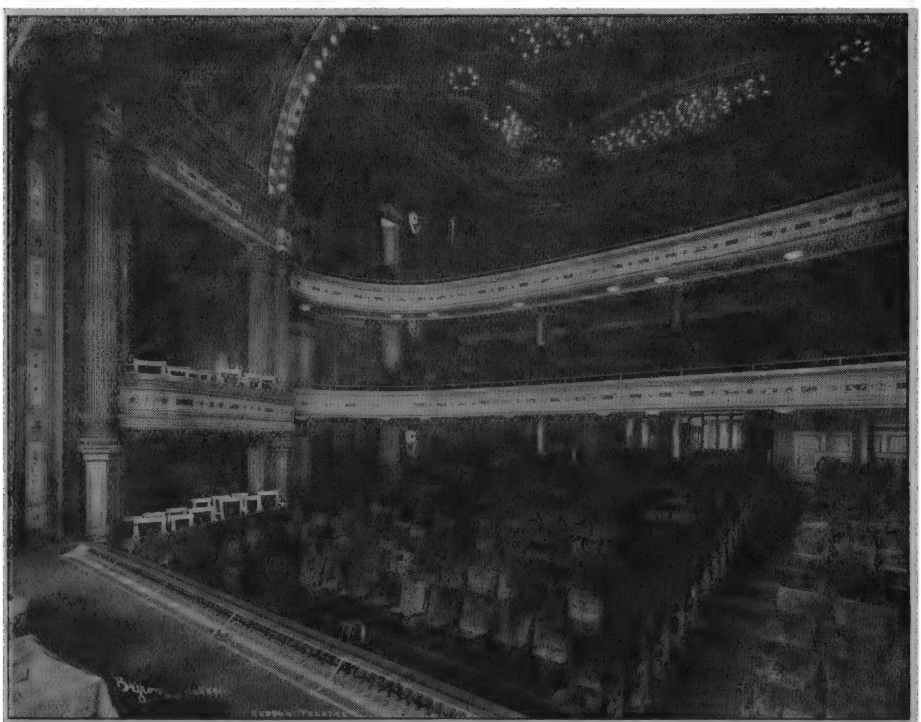
New Amsterdam Theatre.

NEW PLAYS PRODUCED IN GREATER NEW YORK—NOVEMBER 1, 1902, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

Date.	Name of Play.	Theatre.
	NOVEMBER.	
3	"The Stubbornness of Geraldine".	Garrick.
4	"La Giaconda"	Victoria.
8	"La Citta Morta"	Victoria.
	"The Children of Kings"	Herald Square.
10	"The Blind Girl"	Third Avenue.
	"Among Those Present"	Garden.
	"The Mocking Bird"	Bijou.
	"The Smart Set"	New Star.
11	"Francesca da Rimini"	Victoria.
12	"A Cigarette Maker's Romance".	Herald Square.
	"Rouget de Lisle"	Herald Square.
17	"The Crisis"	Wallack's.
	"Imprudence"	Empire.
	NOVEMBER.—Cont.	
17	"A Prince of Tatters"	Metropolis.
	"Not Guilty"	New Star.
19	"Mary Magdala"	Manhattan.
24	"The Game of Life"	Third Avenue.
	"Audrey"	Madison Square.
	"A Kentucky Feud"	New Star.
27	"Fad and Folly"	Mrs. Osborn's.
	DECEMBER.	
1	"The Altar of Friendship"	Knickerbocker.
2	"The Kiss"	Irving Place.
3	"The Darling of the Gods"	Belasco.
8	"A Montana Outlaw"	Third Avenue.
	"The Cavalier"	Criterion.

NEW PLAYS PRODUCED IN GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

Date.	Name of Play.	Theatre.
	DECEMBER.—Cont.	
9	"The Bureaucrat"	Irving Place.
15	"The Peddler"	Fourteenth Street.
	"A Remarkable Case"	American.
16	"When Johnny Comes Marching Home"	New York.
18	"At Heidelberg"	Princess.
22	"A Desperate Chance"	Grand Opera House.
23	"His Trick"	Irving Place.
25	"The Girl With the Green Eyes"	Savoy.
29	"The Power of the Cross"	Third Avenue.
	"The Crossways"	Garrick.
	"The Sultan of Sulu"	Wallack's.
	"The Billionaire"	Daly's.
30	"Alphonse and Gaston"	Metropolis.
	JANUARY.	
5	"Over Niagara Falls"	Third Avenue.
	"Gretna Green"	Madison Square.
	"Jim Bludso"	Fourteenth Street.
6	"The Great Light"	Irving Place.
10	"Oliver Twist"	Carnegie Lyceum.
12	"The Bird in the Cage"	Bijou.
	JANUARY.—Cont.	
12	"The Scale of Justice"	American.
	"Zig-Zag Alley"	New Star.
14	"The Little Princess"	Criterion.
19	"Mice and Men"	Garrick.
	"Mr. Pickwick"	Herald Square.
	"The Consul"	Princess.
20	"The Wizard of Oz"	Majestic.
	"Noble Blood"	Irving Place.
21	"Mr. Bluebeard"	Knickerbocker.
	"The Way Women Sin"	New Star.
26	"For Home and Honor"	American.
	FEBRUARY.	
2	"The James Boys in Missouri"	Third Avenue.
	"Nevada"	American.
5	"The Earl of Pawtucket"	Madison Square.
9	"The Frisky Mrs. Johnson"	Princess.
	"The Pastor's Sons"	Irving Place.
	"The Bold Soger Boy"	Fourteenth Street.
	"The Queen of the Highway"	New Star.
	"Spotless Town"	Metropolis.
	FEBRUARY.—Cont.	
16	"The Jewel of Asia"	Criterion.
	"Nancy Brown"	Bijou.
17	"Resurrection"	Victoria.
23	"The Night Before Christmas"	New Star.
	MARCH.	
2	"The Bishop's Move"	Manhattan.
9	"The Dangers of Paris"	American.
	"A Boy of the Streets"	Metropolis.
10	"The Sweet Girl"	Irving Place.
16	"In Convict Stripes"	Third Avenue.
	"Cynthia"	Madison Square.
17	"The Prince of Pilsen"	Broadway.
23	"Pretty Peggy"	Herald Square.
	"The Suburban"	Academy of Music.
30	"The Taming of Helen"	Savoy.
	APRIL.	
6	"A Little Outcast"	Third Avenue.
	"A Modern Crusoe"	Fifth Avenue.
	"The Minister's Daughter"	New Star.
13	"The Starbucks"	Daly's.
14	"The Point of View"	Mrs. Osborn's.
14	"A Fool and His Money"	Madison Square.
20	"There and Back"	Princess.
	"The Child Wife"	New Star.
	"The Toll Gate Inn"	Bijou, Brooklyn.
27	"In the Shadow of Night"	Third Avenue.
	"Running for Office"	Fourteenth Street.
	MAY.	
4	"Mickey Finn"	Third Avenue.
	"Skipper and Co"	Garrick.
11	"The Runaways"	Casino.
	"Defending Her Honor"	Metropolis.
	"Who Is Brown?"	Fifth Avenue.
18	"A Working Girl's Wrongs"	Third Avenue.
	"A Mother's Love"	American.
21	"Facing the Music"	Garrick.
	"The Little Church Around the Corner"	New Star.
25	"John Henry"	Herald Square.
	"The Wood Witch"	Carnegie Lyceum.
	"A Wife's Secret"	New Star.



The New Harlem Theatre. Photo by Byron.

NEW PLAYS PRODUCED IN GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

Date.	Name of Play.	Theatre.
	JUNE.	
1	"A Game of Hearts"	Fifty-eighth Street.
8	"The Blonde in Black"	Knickerbocker.
15	"The Knickerbocker Girl"	Herald Square.
22	"The Darling of the Gallery Gods'	Crystal Gardens.
	JULY.	
1	"Otoyo"	New York Garden.
	AUGUST.	
1	"The Game of Life"	Third Avenue.
17	"Vivian's Papas"	Garrick.
	"A Son of Rest"	Fourteenth Street.
	"The Factory Girl"	Fifty-eighth Street.
24	"My Wife's Husbands"	Madison Square.
	"Beware of Men"	Metropolis.
	"The Little Sailor Boys"	Third Avenue.
29	"The Evil Men Do"	American.
31	"A Princess of Kensington"	Broadway.
	SEPTEMBER.	
1	"Three Little Maids"	Daly's.
7	"Mrs. Deering's Divorce"	Savoy.
	"Rogers Brothers in London"	Knickerbocker.
	"The Child Slaves of New York"	Fifty-eighth Street.
	"A Fight for Millions"	New Star.
	"A Great Game"	Third Avenue.
	"Bizzy Izzy"	West End.
10	"Peggy from Paris"	Wallack's.
14	"Ulysses"	Garden.
	"Under Cover"	Murray Hill.
	"Captain Dieppe"	Herald Square.

Date.	Name of Play.	Theatre.
	SEPTEMBER.—Cont.	
14	"Drink"	Academy of Music.
	"The Jersey Lily"	Victoria.
	"A Great Temptation"	Metropolis.
16	"The Man from Blankley's"	Criterion.
21	"New York Life"	New Star.
	"Rachel Goldstein"	Grand Opera House.
28	"Her Own Way"	Garrick.
	"Checkers"	American.
	"Through Fire and Water"	New Star.
	"When Women Love"	Fifty-eighth Street.
	OCTOBER.	
3	"Haberkorn"	Irving Place.
5	"The Spenders"	Savoy.
	"Hearts Courageous"	Broadway.
	"The Fisher Maiden"	Victoria.
8	"Are You My Father?"	Bijou.
12	"The Proud Prince"	Herald Square.
	"Old Heidelberg"	Lyric.
	"The Wayward Son"	Grand.
	"The Heart of a Hero"	Third Avenue.
13	"Marta of the Lowlands"	Manhattan.
	"Babes in Toyland"	Majestic.
	"A Stage-Struck Village"	Irving Place.
19	"Cousin Kate"	Hudson.
20	"The Best of Friends"	Academy of Music.
26	"Dante"	Broadway.
	"At Duty's Call"	New Star.
27	"Raffles"	Princess.



The Renovated New York Theatre. Photo by Hall.

NEW THEATRES OF 1903.

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

The trend of things in general is, and is likely to be, uptown, and not only has the drama followed in the popular trend, but it has also taken advantage of this northward move to expand itself auditorially. It may be that in order to fill the new playhouses already built and in course of construction, a new phase in the instruction of immigrants will be necessary. They will be educated not only politically—that is, to be good citizens—but also theatrically, meaning to be assiduous playgoers. The idea is not so absurd, when it is taken into consideration that the theatre looks for support to the masses rather than the classes. Paradoxically, perhaps—though there is every reason why the hoi polloi should be catered to first—the new theatres appeal more to the artistic than has ever been the case before. The idea of comfort, however, has been kept in mind, notwithstanding the trimmings of art, and Tom, Dick and Harry have been considered in just the same ratio as their prototypes with large

bank accounts. While still retaining their motto, "The play's the thing," it will be seen from the following details that the respective managers are more prone nowadays to take into account the ease of their audience and do not entirely rely on the box office for the whole of their art.

With such an "embarassement des riches" it would be unfair to give one or the other of these new structures the palm, so it will better serve all purposes by taking them seriatim in the order they opened.

The Lyric Theatre takes precedence in that it was inaugurated on October 12, the attraction being Richard Mansfield in "Old Heidelberg." This theatre lies just west of Broadway, and has entrances on Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Its seating capacity is 1,700, and the style of the whole structure is classic—Renaissance in decorations and finishing. The color scheme is apple green and Rose du Barry in combination. The walls of the lower floors, together with the boxes, are covered with rich brocaded silk, and Rose du Barry in color. The refiring rooms are of similar tones, and the whole theatre is simple in its decoration and art. The

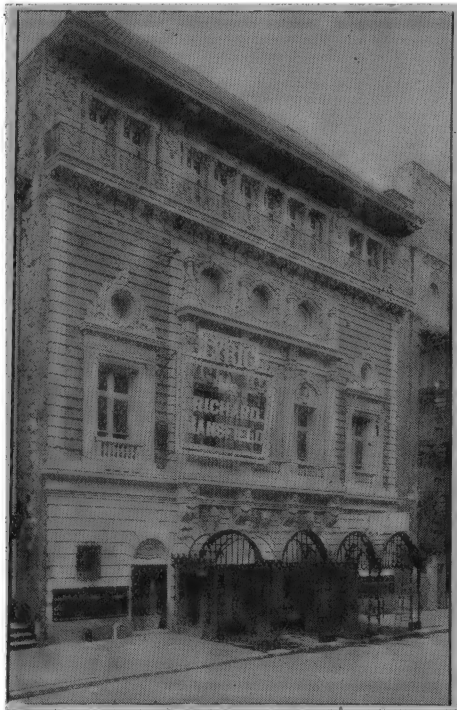
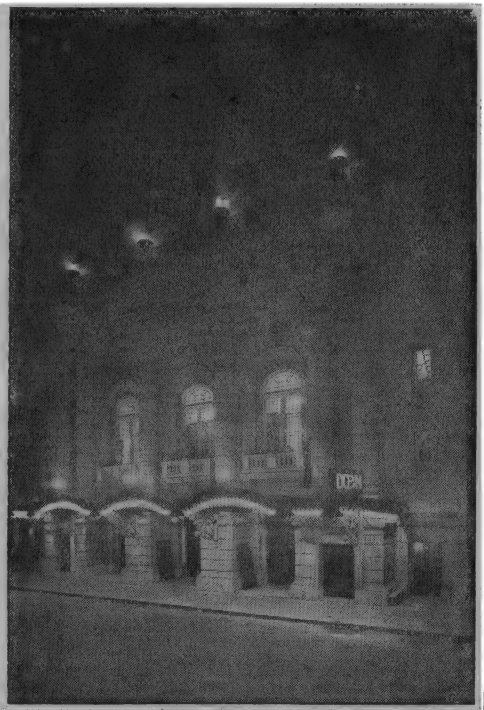


Photo by Byron. *The New Lyric.*



Lyceum Theatre. Photo by Byron.

house is so designed that the stage is visible from every portion of the auditorium. The property belongs to Reginald De Koven, and was originally intended for the production of lyrical plays, a purpose which, no doubt, will later on be carried out.

Klaw & Erlanger's New Amsterdam Theatre was inaugurated on Monday, October 26, Nat Goodwin appearing in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The dimensions of this building, which fronts on Forty-second street and runs south to Forty-first street, are as follows: Height, 170 feet; auditorium, 86 feet wide by 90 feet from the apron of the stage to the wall of the general reception room, which includes the grand promenade at the rear of the orchestra seats, and 80 feet from the orchestra floor to the dome of the ceiling. Beneath the orchestra floor, and between the ceiling dome and the roof, are ventilating air chambers, each 10 feet in height. There is also a roof theatre, which measures 100 feet by 100 feet, the auditorium being 90 feet wide by 60 feet long. The stage of this annex is 60 feet wide by 40 feet deep. The theatre proper has an orchestra, two balconies and twelve boxes. Both theatres have exterior fire escapes in addition to a twelve-foot gallery and staircase completely shut off by fire walls. The New Amsterdam stage measures 100 feet in width and 60 feet in depth, the height of the gridiron being also 100 feet. The dressing rooms, which will accommodate 500 people, are provided with an isolated fireproof gallery and stairways from the roof to the street, as well as interior fire escapes. The theatre and surrounding office structure are of skeleton steel, each part being absolutely fireproof. The ventilation and heating arrangements are perfect. The facade on Forty-second street is treated architecturally as a tower, and the keynote of the decoration is the Art Nouveau idea, or the ornamentation of the architecture along constructional lines with foliage, flowers, fruits, birds and animals. Four columns of Moureale Sicilian marble flank the arch at the entrance, on which is a group of statuary representing the genius of the drama. Other groups typifying Dance, Declamation, Song, the Drama and Music are in evidence. The exterior treatment has been carried out in the vestibule, and the lobby is especially striking in its decorations. The ceiling is of old Dutch coffered effect, and the panels represent the Wagnerian tetrology and some of Shakespeare's dramas. The grand promenade is 90 feet by 20 feet, being decorated in grayish green, yellow and mauve, no primary color being used anywhere. There is a smoking room, a general reception room, 50 feet by 30 feet, and a ladies' retiring room and boudoir, decorated in the tones of the tea rose. A novelty is found in the New Amsterdam room, which is 70 feet wide by 40 feet long. It contains a colonnade of twelve columns, suggestive of Gothic art. The floor is of Welsh quarry tile, fireplaces of Caen stone, and wainscoting of Flemish oak. The frieze is made up of historic decorations representing the principal events in the development of New York. The color scheme of the auditorium is mainly delicate green and tones of yellow and mauve, relieved by draperies of silk velour embroidered in cloth of gold, the carpets and chairs being of light green. The proscenium arch, which is 40 feet wide by 36 feet high, bears sixteen great peacocks with vine embellishments, and is surmounted by a study typifying the drama. The depth of two stories was blasted under the stage, which is so built as to form a series of bridges. These can be lowered or raised at will by



Annie Russell.



Mrs. Fiske.



Margaret Anglin.



Maxine Elliott.

twelve powerful electric motors. The entire stage can be sunk to a depth of thirty-three feet. All scenery is raised and lowered by electric motors. In addition, there is a mammoth elevator used for raising and lowering properties to property rooms beneath the stage, thus increasing stage room. Much attention has been paid to the lighting of the theatre, the several decorative schemes calling for special treatment. The exit lights are designed so that in case the general current should fail due to fire or any other reason, the red lights will automatically receive their supply from a storage battery and thus guide the patrons in time of danger to safety. The footlights have been constructed so as to avoid the trench, so common to all theatres, by designing a special reflector and iron hood as a portion of the decoration. Three distinct systems of interior telephones are installed, the first to serve as a means of communication between the various portions of the building, the second between the various portions of the stage, and the third as an aid to the stage manager in directing rehearsals from the orchestra.

The Hudson Theatre, built by Henry B. Harris, fronts on Forty-fourth street and extends to Forty-fifth street, and was opened with Ethel Barrymore in "Cousin Kate" as the attraction. The facade on the Forty-fourth street side is treated in the Renaissance style, while the design at the back of the theatre is severely classical. Though simplicity is the keynote of the architecture throughout, concealed electric lighting is introduced in all parts of the theatre, giving it an artistic and beautiful effect. The walls of the lobby are treated with a wainscoting of Verde antique marble, with a frieze in green and bronze, and a coffered ceiling of stucco. The foyer is Roman in character, the designs being in a mellow combination of old ivory, green and orange. There are six archways between the pilasters, which are treated with subdivided mirrors. The promenade has the same coloring as the foyer, while the ladies' reception room is a copy of the boudoirs of the Louis Seize period. The appurtenances of the smoking room are of Flemish oak. There are no pillars in the auditorium, so that every part of the stage is visible from every seat. The architectural portion of the proscenium is composed of relief frets, bay-leaf bands and mosaic panels studded with iridescent glass. The drop curtain is of silk velours with insertions of green and yellow.. There are no less than twenty-eight exits to this theatre, besides which the whole building is fireproof and covered by a sprinkling system. The equipment of the stage contains all the latest appliances. In fact, a cosy, comfortable and extremely pretty little house.

The New Lyceum Theatre was opened on November 2, with E. H. Sothern in "The Proud Prince." The main building of this theatre is on Forty-fifth street, and contains the auditorium, foyers, the stage, a private rehearsal room and dressing rooms, the offices of the management and a vast system of heating, lighting and ventilating apparatus. The annex on Forty-sixth street includes a carpenter shop, studios, more dressing rooms, a scene deck, and an extension to the stage. The facade is of gray limestone, and its statues and marble panels and bronze cheneau recall the style of Roman art. This house has a great deal more width than depth, by which means the seats are all brought forward near the stage, so that there are, so to speak, no rear seats. There is a total absence of posts or tie-rods. The stage is 89 feet wide by 37 feet deep, the proscenium being 35 feet in width and 30 feet in height. The stage is built of a series of elevators, so that an entire scene can be dropped below the stage instantly and an auxiliary stage slipped over it. Every dressing room—and this is important—has a private toilet, hot and cold running water, and every comfort and convenience for the players. Portraits of David Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, and statues of Pallas Athenae and Music and the Drama adorn the foyers, while the color scheme approximates tones of autumn foliage running from deep yellow to red and brown. There is no chandelier, and no single mass of lights in the auditorium, but simply a glow of imperceptible lights. The heating and ventilating plans are absolutely perfect in every detail. All the staircases are constructed of marble and steel, and there are a multitude of exits and fire escapes.

Other theatres are in the course of construction, principal among them being Oscar Hammerstein's Drury Lane, and another close by the Empire Theatre, which will open during the coming year under the auspices of Klaw & Erlanger.



Effie Shannon.



Ethel Barrymore.



Mme. Modjeska.



Mrs. Leslie Carter.



Eleanora Duse.



Vesta Tilly.



Annie Irish.



Mary Mannering.

BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF BIRTH OF AMERICAN DRAMATIC PEOPLE.

Adams, Maude—Salt Lake City.....1872
Allen, Viola—Mobile, Ala.....1867
Bangs, Frank C.—Alexandria, Va.....1836
Barnabee, H. C.—Portsmouth, N. H.....1833
Barron, Charles—Boston, Mass.....1841
Barrymore, Ethel—Philadelphia, Pa.....1880
Bateman, Isabel—Cincinnati, O.....1854
Bates, Blanche—Portland, Ore.....1873
Belasco, David—San Francisco.....1862
Bell, Digby—Milwaukee, Wis.....1851
Bennett, Johnstone—Atlantic Ocean.....1873
Bingham, Amelia—Hicksville, O.....1869
Bispham, David—Philadelphia, Pa.....1857
Bloodgood, Clara—Long Branch.....1870
Boniface, George O.—New York City.....1832
Buchanan, Virginia—Cincinnati, O.....1846
Burgess, Neil—Boston, Mass.....1846
Burroughs, Marie—San Francisco.....1866
Byron, Oliver Doud—Baltimore, Md.....1847
Cameron, Beatrice—Troy, N. Y.....1868
Carter, Mrs. Leslie—Lexington, Ky.....——
Clarke, George—Brooklyn, N. Y.....1840
Clarke, Creston—Philadelphia.....1865
Claxton, Kate—New York City.....1848
Cody, William F.—Scott County, Iowa.....1845
Crabtree, Lotta—New York City.....1847
Crane, William H.—Leicester, Mass.....1845
Crosman, Henrietta—Wheeling, Va.....1866
Daly, Dan—Boston, Mass.....1863
Daniels, Frank—Boston, Mass.....1860
Davis, Jessie Bartlett—Morris, Ill.....1859
De Wolfe, Elsie—New York City.....1865
Dixey, Henry E.—Boston, Mass.....1859
Drew, John—Philadelphia, Pa.....1853
Earle, Virginia—New York City.....1873
Edeson, Robert—Baltimore, Md.....1868
Elliott, Maxine—Rockland, Me.....1872
Ellsler, Effie—Philadelphia, Pa.....1858
Eytinge, Rose—Philadelphia, Pa.....1837
Fields, Lewis M.—New York City.....1867
Fiske, Minnie Maddern—New Orleans, La.....1865
Florence, Mrs. W. J.—New York City.....1846
Fox, Della—St. Louis, Mo.....1871
Frohman, Charles—Sandusky, O.....1858
Frohman, Daniel—Sandusky, O.....1850
George, Grace—New York City.....1880
German, Effie—Augusta, Ga.....1845
Gilbert, Mrs. G. H.—Rochdale, England.....1820
Gillette, William—Hartford, Conn.....1853
Glaser, Lulu—Allegheny City, Pa.....1874
Goodwin, Nat C.—Boston, Mass.....1857
Harned, Virginia—Boston, Mass.....1868
Hall, Pauline—Cincinnati, O.....1865
Harrigan, Edward—New York City.....1845
Hauk, Minnie—New Orleans, La.....1853
Haworth, Joseph—Providence, R. I.....1858
Hilliard, Robert S.—Brooklyn.....1860
Holland, Edmund M.—New York City.....1848
Holland, Joseph Jefferson—New York City.....1830
Hopper, De Wolf—New York City.....1862
Irving, Isabel—Bridgeport, Conn.....1870
James, Louis—Tremont, Ill.....1842
Jefferson, Joseph—Philadelphia.....1829
Kennark, Elizabeth Jane—Cincinnati, O.....1866
Le Moyne, W. J.—Boston, Mass.....1831
Lackaye, Wilton—Loudon County, Va.....1862
Lipman, Clara—Chicago, Ill.....1874
Mack, Andrew—Boston, Mass.....1863
Mann, Louis—New York City.....1864
Martinot, Sarah Frances Marie—New York City.....1861
Mitchell, Maggie—New York City.....1832
Mordaunt, Frank—Burlington, Vt.....1841
Morris, Clara—Cleveland, O.....1846
Murphy, Joseph—Brooklyn, N. Y.....1839
Neilsen, Sarah A.—Nashville, Tenn.....1875
Nordica, Lillian—Farmington, Me.....1858
Olcott, Chauncey—Buffalo, N. Y.....1860
Palmer, Ann—North Stonington, Conn.....1838
Pastor, Tony—New York City.....1837
Plympton, Eben—Boston, Mass.....1850
Powers, James T.—New York City.....1862
Rice, Fanny—Lowell, Mass.....1866
Robson, Stuart—Annapolis, Md.....1836
Russell, Annie—New York City.....1864
Russell, Lillian—Clinton, Iowa.....1860
Shannon, Effie—Cambridge, Mass.....1867
Skinner, Otis—Cambridgeport, Mass.....1857
Smith, Mark—Mobile, Ala.....1855
Sousa, John Philip—Washington, D. C.....1854
Studley, John B.—Boston, Mass.....1832
Templeton, Fay—Savannah.....1861
Thompson, Denman—Girard, Pa.....1833
Tyler, Odette—Savannah, Ga.....1869
Walsh, Blanche—New York City.....1873
Weber, Joseph M.—New York City.....1867
Wilson, Francis—Philadelphia, Pa.....1865



Maude Adams.



Blanche Bates.



Viola Allen.



Ida Conquest.



Mrs. Langtry.



*Grace Van Studdiford.**



Ada Rehan.



Gertrude Elliott.†

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ARTISTS WHO HAVE PLAYED IN THE U. S.

Alexander, George—Reading, England.....1858
Anglin, Margaret—Ottawa, Canada.....1876
Arthur, Julia—Canada.....1869
Bancroft, Sir S. B.—England.....1841
Bandmann, Daniel E.—Cassel, Germany.....1839
Barrett, Wilson—Essex, England.....1846
Barrymore, Maurice—India.....1847
Bellew, Kyrle—London.....1845
Bergere, Valerie—Metz, Alsace-Lorraine.....1875
Bernhardt, Sarah—Paris.....1844
Calve, Emma—Aveyron, France.....1864
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick—London.....1864
Carey, Eleanor—Chile, S. A.....1852
Coghlan, Rose—Peterboro, England.....1853
Coquelin, Benoit C.—Boulogne, France.....1841
Damrosch, Walter J.—Breslau, Prussia.....1862
D'Arville, Camille—Holland.....1863
De Belleville, Frederic—Belgium.....1853
De Merode, Cleo—Paris.....1874
De Reszke, Edouard—Warsaw, Poland.....1855
De Reszke, Jean—Warsaw, Poland.....1850
Dodson, J. E.—London.....1857
Dressler, Marie—Toronto, Canada.....1870
Duse, Eleonora—Vigevano, Italy.....1861
Eames, Emma Hayden—Shanghai, China.....1868
Faversham, William—England.....1868
Fawcett, Owen—London.....1838
Grossmith, Walton—London, Eng.....1858
Hackett, James K.—Wolf Island, Ottawa, Canada..1869
Hading, Jane—Marseilles, France.....1861
Hare, John—London.....1844
Harrison, Maud—England.....1858
Harvey, Martin—Wyvenhoe, Essex, England.....1866
Held, Anna—Paris, France.....1875
Herbert, Victor—Dublin, Ireland.....1860
Irving, Sir Henry—Keinton, England.....1838
Irwin, May—Toronto, Canada.....1862
Janauschek, Francisca—Prague, Austria.....1830
Kendal, William H.—London.....1843
Kendal, Mrs.—Lincolnshire, England.....1849
Kelcey, Herbert H. L.—London.....1855
Langtry, Lily—St. Helens, Jersey, England.....1852
MacDonald, Christie—Nova Scotia.....1878
Mannering, Mary—London, England.....1876
Mansfield, Richard—Heligoland, Germany.....1857
Mantell, Robert B.—Ayrshire, Scotland.....1857
Marlowe, Julia—Caldbeck, England.....1865
Melba, Nellie—Melbourne, Australia.....1866
Miller, Henry—London.....1859
Modjeska, Helena—Cracow, Austria-Poland.....1844
Morgan, Edward J.—Barnes, Surrey, England.....1871
Morrison, Lewis—Jamaica, W. I.....1845
Mounet-Sully, Jean—Bergerac, France.....1841
Nethersole, Olga—London.....1870
Nilsson, Christine—Wederslof, Sweden.....1843
O'Neil, James—Ireland.....1849
Paderewski, Ignace J.—Poland.....1860
Patti, Adelina—Madrid, Spain.....1843
Phillips, Adolph—Lubeck, Germany.....1866
Rankin, A. McKee—Sandwich, Canada.....1844
Ravelle, Hamilton—Madrid, Spain.....1869
Rehan, Ada—Limerick, Ireland.....1860
Rejane, Gabrielle—Paris, France.....1857
Sembrich, Marcella—Lemberg, Austria.....1858
Sothern, Edward H.—England.....1864
Stanhope, Adelaide—Paris, France.....1858
Stoddard, J. H.—Yorkshire, England.....1827
Terry, Ellen—Coventry, England.....1848
Tree, Beerbohm—England.....1846
Ward, Frederick—Wadington, England.....1851
Willard, E. S.—Brighton, England.....1853
Wyndham, Charles—England.....1841

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1800—A series of dramatic performances given by Coree, who owned the City Tavern, New York, began at his Mount Vernon Garden, corner of Broadway and Leonard street.

1804—Grove Theatre, at Bedlow street, New York, opened.

1806—Vauxhall Gardens, New York, opened. Miss Arnold, the actress, who married David Poe, father of Edgar Allan Poe, made her debut.

1810—George Frederick Cook, first visit to the United States, appeared at Park Theatre November 21, as Richard III.

1812—Mrs. Gilbert (Agnes Holman) first actress to command $200 a night. New Olympic Theatre opened.

1814—Anthony Street Theatre (Broadway) opened.

1818—James William Wallack, Sr., first visit to United States, appeared as Macbeth.



Fay Davis.



Mrs. Gilbert.



Eleanor Robson.



Amelia Bingham.

*Photo by Strauss. †Photo by Lizzie Caswall Smith; copyright by Rotary Photo Co.

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.—Continued

1820—Edward Kean American debut.

1821—Junius Brutus Booth appeared for the first time here July 13.

1824—Harry Wallack and elder Jefferson in repertoire at Chatham Garden Theatre, New York.

1826—General Sanford built Lafayette Theatre, where Cooper saw "The Spy," and his wife, an actress, introduced the ballet into America.
First Italian opera at Park Theatre, New York, Old Bowery Theatre built; first called New York Theatre. Edwin Forrest scored his first success here this year.
Macready's first appearance in America; role Virginius.
James K. Hackett's initial performance anywhere in the role of Falstaff.

1828—Bowery Theatre burned, but rebuilt in 90 days. Niblo's Garden and theatre opened.

1830—Charles Kean's first appearance in America at Park Theatre, New York.

1833—Passage of an Authors' Dramatic Copyright Protection Act.
Charles Kemble and his daughter Fanny Anne Kemble made debut; he as Hamlet, she as Bianca in "Fazio."
First theatre in the United States erected especially for opera opened in New York; was a quick failure.

1834—Debut of Miss Priscilla Cooper, who married the son of President Taylor and thus became mistress of the White House.

1835—Charlotte Cushman made first appearance on any stage, Tremont Theatre, Boston.

1859—Mlle. Adelina Patti made her first appearance as a dramatic vocalist, Academy of Music, New York, November 24.

1863—Minnie Madden, aged three, makes her first appearance on any stage at Little Rock, Ark., as the Duke of York in "Richard III."

1865—President Lincoln is assassinated at Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, while witnessing "Our American Cousin"; Charlotte Cushman in the principal role and E. A. Sothern as Lord Dundreary.

1865—Fifth Avenue Opera House, as Fifth Avenue Theatre, leased by Augustin Daly, where "Article 47" was produced by Fanny Davenport, Sarah Jewett, Mrs. Gilbert, James Lewis, George Clarke and Louis James.

1866—Theatre Francais, West Fourteenth street, New York, opened. Adelaide Ristori's debut.

1869—Booth opened Booth's Theatre, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York, with "Romeo and Juliet," aided by Lawrence Barrett.

1870—Clara Morris first seen in the East, as a member of Daly's stock company, New York.

1875—Mary Anderson makes her first appearance.

1875—Tommaso Salvini's first visit to United States. Great enthusiasm over his Othello.

1876—Charlotte Cushman died.
Brooklyn Theatre fire, December 6; 300 lives lost.

1877—Helen Modjeska's American debut, San Francisco.



Mrs. Kendal.



Blanche Walsh.



Mrs. Pat. Campbell.



Henrietta Crosman.

1836—Ellen Tree made American debut.

1839—William H. Burton performed at Niblo's.

1843—Charles Walcott's debut at Olympic Theatre, New York.

1846—Laura Keene opened at the Winter Garden as Rosalind in "As You Like It."

1847—Lester Wallack's debut at the Second Bowery Theatre as Charles Surface in "School for Scandal."

1849—Joseph Jefferson's debut at the New National Theatre, New York (aged 20).
Edwin's Booth's debut in Boston.
Forrest-Macready riots, New York; soldiers kill 22, wound 36.

1850—John Brougham's debut.
E. A. Sothern, under stage name of "Douglas Stewart," appeared at Barnum's Museum.

1852—Great dramatic festival, Castle Garden, in commemoration of supposed centenary of introduction of drama in America, September 6.

1853—Lawrence Barrett (Larry Branigan) appeared for the first time, Detroit.

1854—Academy of Music, East Fourteenth street, New York, built.

1855—Mme. Rachel's American debut.

1856—Miss Adelaide Phillips made her debut as Azucena in "Il Trovatore," Academy of Music, New York.

1858—Mlle. Piccolomini first appeared on American stage, Academy of Music, New York.

1878—Eagle Theatre, Sixth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, New York, rechristened "Standard"; Gilbert and Sullivan's plays presented; burned 1883.

1879—Daly's opened (Broadway and Thirtieth street), New York, bringing out Ada Rehan, John Drew and others.

1880—Bernhardt at Booth's Theatre in "Adrienne Lecouvreur."
Present Madison Square Theatre, New York, opened by Steele Mackaye; invented the double stage; long run of "Hazel Kirke." Later D. Frohman produced "Esmeralda," "May Blossom," etc.

1881—Wallack's third theatre, Broadway and Thirtieth street, New York, opened; company included Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Dion Boucicault, Charles Mathews, Effie Germon, Mme. Ponisi and Rose Coghlan.

1882—Lillie Langtry makes first American tour.
New York Casino opened.

1883—Henry Irving's American debut, Ellen Terry assisting.
Richard Mansfield's first great success. Appeared as the Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance," Union Square Theatre, New York.

1888—Fanny Davenport opened present Broadway Theatre in "La Tosca."

1889—Mr. and Mrs. Kendall make first American tour. In 1895 are much criticised from a moral standpoint for producing "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.—Continued.

1890—Edward Harrigan opened his West Thirty-fifth Street Theatre, now the Garrick.
Madison Square Garden opened; 17,000 present; Edward Strauss concert.
Mary Anderson marries Antonio de Navarro and retires from stage.

1891-92—Mrs. Leslie Carter very successful in "Miss Helyett."

1893—Eleanora Duse makes her American debut, Fifth Avenue Theatre.

1894—Olga Nethersole's American debut at Palmer's (now Wallack's) Theatre.
Beerbohm Tree makes his first American tour.

1895—Olympia Theatre, Music Hall and Roof Garden, Broadway and Forty-fourth street, built by Oscar Hammerstein.

1896—Maude Adams first produced "Little Minister," New York City.

1897—Julia Arthur produces "A Lady of Quality."
Minnie Maddern Fiske produces "Tess of the d'Urbervilles."

1898—Suzanne Adams's American debut, Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," Chicago, November 8.
John Philip Sousa's first comic opera "Bride Elect," produced, New Haven, December 28.
Mansfield produces "Cyrano de Bergerac," Garden Theatre, New York.

1899—Augustin Daly dies. His death affects the whole theatrical world.

DUTIES UPON THEATRICAL PROPERTY.

The following conditions must be observed to bring theatrical properties, costumes, etc., into the United States:

The customs laws permit the entry "free of duty" of scenery, properties and costumes (brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions, arriving from abroad for temporary use in this country, and which have been used abroad by them) under bond that they will be exported within six months, although this period is often extended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scenery should be numbered with serial numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and described in the invoice or list opposite the serial number.

Properties, when packed in cases, should be numbered and the invoice or list state plainly the contents of each case by number; when not packed in cases or crates, serial numbers should be used same as on scenery.

Costumes should be packed in cases, baskets or trunks, marked and numbered with serial numbers, and the list or invoice should state the number and style of costumes in each package and the value.

Costumes are not entitled to free entry under this law, unless they have been used abroad by the company importing them.

Wearing apparel belonging to the members of the company should be kept entirely separate from the costumes, and not mentioned in the list or invoice, as no duty will be charged on wearing apparel accompanying the owner.



Grace George.



Madge Lessing.



Ellen Terry.



Lillian Russell.

THEATRES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

	Seating Capacity.		Seating Capacity.
Academy of Music	2,500	Lyric Theatre	1,700
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	2,250	London Theatre	1,800
American Theatre	2,096	New Lyceum Theatre	983
Amphion, Brooklyn	1,900	New York Theatre	1,820
Belasco Theatre	950	Madison Square Garden	12,137
Bijou Theatre	969	Madison Square Theatre	623
Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn	2,000	Majestic	2,005
Broadway Theatre	1,700	Manhattan Theatre	1,100
Casino	1,360	Metropolis Theatre	1,530
Carnegie Lyceum	652	Miner's (Bowery)	1,800
Circle	1,200	Metropolitan Opera House	3,550
Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn	1,728	Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn	1,750
Criterion Theatre	932	Murray Hill Theatre	1,319
Daly's Theatre	1,150	New Amsterdam Theatre	1,48[illegible]
Drury Lane Theatre (building)	4,800	New Star Theatre	3,1[illegible]
Eighth Avenue	1,700	Orpheum, Brooklyn	1,8[illegible]
Empire Theatre	1,100	Princess Theatre	[illegible]4
Folly Theatre, Brooklyn	2,170	Park Theatre, Brooklyn	[illegible]00
Fourteenth Street Theatre	1,500	Payton's Lee Avenue Theatre, Brooklyn	786
Garden Theatre	1,038	Payton's Fulton Street Theatre, Brooklyn	1,700
Gaiety Theatre, Brooklyn	1,800	Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre	1,269
Garrick Theatre	910	Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre	1,551
Gotham	977	Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre	4,450
Grand Opera House	2,830	Proctor's 125th Street Theatre	1,999
Grand Opera House, Brooklyn	2,000	Savoy Theatre	950
Hammerstein's Victoria	950	Star Theatre, Brooklyn	1,500
Harlem Opera House	1,600	Third Avenue Theatre	2,098
Herald Square	1,200	People's Theatre	2,454
Hudson	1,005	Wallack's Theatre	1,214
Hyde & Behman's Theatre, Brooklyn	1,800	West End Theatre	1,992
Irving Place Theatre	1,528	Vaudeville Theatre	550
Knickerbocker Theatre	1,283	Weber & Fields' Music Hall	954



May Robson.



"Aunt Louise" Eldridge.



Mme. Bernhardt.



Virginia Harned.

SOME LONG RUNS OF PLAYS.

"Charley's Aunt."—Royalty and Globe theatres, London, from December 21, 1892, to February 24, 1897. The record.

"Our Boys."—Vaudeville Theatre, London, January 16, 1875, to April 18, 1879. 1,362 times.

"A Trip to Chinatown."—Hoyt's Madison Square Theatre, November 9, 1891. 656 times.

"Adonis."—Bijou, N. Y., September 4, 1884. 603 times.

"Hazel Kirke."—Madison Square Theatre, N. Y., February 4, 1880. 486 times.

"Les Cloches de Corneville."—Folly and Globe theatres, London, February, 1878. 610 times.

ACTORS' SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

This society was organized on the 22d of March, 1894. In September of 1895 it opened an office on West Twenty-eighth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on the 13th of May, 1896. The object of the society is to improve the conditions of the actor's calling by exposing and preventing fraud, and promoting equitable business dealings between actor and manager. The society is compiling a business record of every actor and manager in the United States of America. It is practically the Bradstreet of the theatrical profession. The membership is composed of actors, men and women, who have had not less than three years' professional experience. The number of members in good standing at the present writing is 1,676. Its present address is No. 114 West Fortieth street. The officers are as follows: President, F. F. Mackay; vice-president, Miss Bessie Taylor; secretary, George D. Macintyre; treasurer, Mrs. Robert B. Mantell. Board of Directors—Israel A. Washburne, chairman; William Courtleigh, Ralph Delmore, Eugene Jepson, W. D. Stone, Mrs. R. B. Mantell, Marie Doran, William F. Owen, George D. Macintyre, Bessie Taylor, James O'Neill, Frank Oakes Rose, Erroll Dunbar, Howell Hansel, Maida Craigen, Theodore Roberts, George Barr, George C. Staley, Ernest Lamson, F. F. Mackay, I. A. Washburne; counsel, Charles E. Le Barbier; assistant secretary, Miss K. E. Wilson; engagement department, W. H. Gregory.

ACTORS' NATIONAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

This association was organized May 9, 1894, through the work of William Devere, better known as the "Tramp Poet." Lew Morton, secretary of Union No. 1, writes as follows of the vicissitudes of the union: "It started off with a boom. The initiation fee was only one dollar and any one was accepted that had the dollar. Money was abundant. No accounts were kept, and no one was held responsible. After many unfortunate financial disasters the union, without funds, was tottering on the verge of entire disruption when a few conservative members, who believed in the principles of unionism, took hold of things and began the seemingly impossible task of putting the organization again on a sound basis. For nearly three years these members worked and managed to keep the union alive. On January 4, 1896, we received a national charter from the American Federation of Labor, branches having been organized in several large cities, since which time the organization has been surely and quite rapidly growing, until now it is in a prosperous condition, with every prospect of continuance. We have also a woman's branch, which is steadily increasing in membership. We have a prosperous local in San Francisco, organized October 25, 1902, and it is the intention soon to establish locals or branches in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and other large cities." The officers are: John J. Pallas, president; Major Burke, vice-president; Joseph M. Lawrence, treasurer; Billie Williams, guardian. Board of Trustees—Andy Amann, Sig. Zarnes, George F. Gallot. Delegates to Central Federated Union—James L. Barry, Joseph M. Lawrence. James L. Brady is business manager and Lew Morton secretary of Union No. 1, at No. 8 Union square, this city. Officers of Actors' National Protective Union No. 3, San Francisco, Cal., are: Matt Trayers, president; William Courtright, vice-president; Professor E. Henry, secretary and business manager; H. Leoma, guardian; W. J. Morton, prelate. Office and rooms located at 26 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, Cal.



Julia Marlowe.



Hilda Spong.



Rose Coghlan.



Jessie Millward.

ACTORS' FUND HOME.

The Actors' Home is prettily situated on Brooks avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, and was opened by the Actors' Fund on May 8, 1902. At the dedication ceremonies Mr. Daniel Frohman said: "The Home has been tendered to the profession by the profession and those interested in the actor's art, and it now remains for the actors and actresses to secure this in the future and to assist in the maintenance of this magnificent establishment. The officers of the fund require very little from our brother artists and our sister actresses. It is simply two or three dollars a year from each. It remains, therefore, for us, ladies and gentlemen, for us to carry on this work in the same high spirit that so magnificently prompted it." Enthusiasm greeted this speech and the appeal has not been in vain.

The officers are: Al. Hayman, president of the Fund; Daniel Frohman, first vice-president; Antonio Pastor, second vice-president; William Harris, treasurer; Frank McKee, secretary. Board of Trustees: A. M. Palmer, John Drew, Henry W. Savage, Milton Nobles, Harry Harwood, A. L. Erlanger, Frank Howe, Jr., Henry B. Harris, for two years; Frank W. Sanger, F. F. Mackay, William A. Brady, Maurice Grau, Joseph Brooks, De Wolf Hopper, James K. Hackett, George C. Tyler, for one year.

EDWIN FORREST HOME.

Edwin Forrest converted at his death his home at Springbrook, Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, into this retreat for actors incapacitated by age and infirmity. The house and 111 acres of ground were purchased by him in 1865 for the purpose of providing a home for his two sisters, Caroline and Eleanora, but he survived them both. Not more than twelve or thirteen inmates are received at one time, and they are provided with all the necessities and comforts of life. No restrictions are placed on the inmates, and they may go and come as they please. The home contains, among many valuable paintings and books, an edition of Shakespeare, the first folio published in 1623 by John Heninge and Henrie Condell, brother actors of the Bard of Avon. List of officers: President, L. Clarke Davis; vice-president, J. Fred Zimmerman; treasurer, Samuel S. Sharp, 700 Market street; secretary, Henry E. Garsed, 133 South Twelfth street. Board of Managers—L. Clarke Davis, Adam Early, J. Fred Zimmerman, Henry Wheelan, Jr., Hon. Samuel Justine Thompson, Hon. Michael Arnold and the Mayor of Philadelphia (exofficio). Superintendent, Andreas Hartel, and librarian, Charles J. Fyffe, an old actor, who receives visitors with elaborate, old-time courtesy.

PLAYERS' CLUB.

The Players' Club, a society of actors and artists, was organized February 9, 1888. It has for its object the promotion of social intercourse between representative members of the dramatic profession and members of the profession of literature, painting, sculpture and music, and, incidentally, the establishment of a library of the history of the American stage, and the preservation of playbills, pictures and other objects of interest to and connected with the stage.

The membership roll of the club has contained many of the most prominent names in American drama and art, and is probably the New York club best known throughout the country. Many distinguished guests have been entertained at its building and more bright things have been said about it than about any American organization. The membership is limited to 500 resident and 500 non-resident members. The entrance fee is $100 and the annual dues $40 for residents. The fee for non-residents is $20.

The officers are: President Joseph Jefferson; vice-president, A. M. Palmer; secretary, Charles E. Carryl; treasurer, William Bispham.

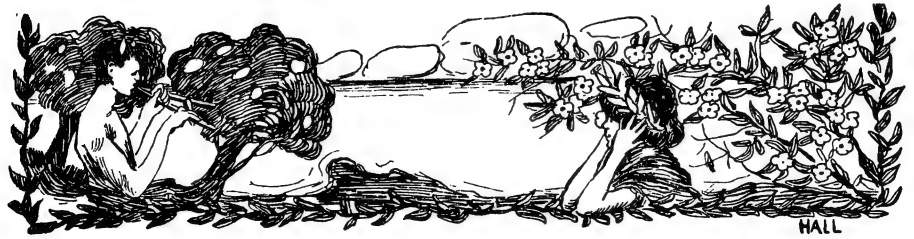
LAMBS' CLUB.

The Lambs' Club began life in America in a series of dinners held by a company of bohemian spirits during the Winter of 1874. It was, however, already in existence in London, having been organized there by John Hare in 1869. It is a society of actors, authors and others who enjoy good times and have the spirit of good fellowship well developed. Real fun is the keynote of its foundation.

One of the interesting features of the club is the annual "gambol," a theatrical performance given by its members. These usually consist of plays written by the author members and performed by an array of talent which could not easily be obtained elsewhere. The home of the club is at No. 70 West Thirty-sixth street. The initiation fee for professional members is $50, and the annual dues $25. Resident members pay $200 entrance and $50 annually, and non-residents $100 and $25. The officers are: Shepherd, De Wolf Hopper; boy, Digby Bell; corresponding secretary, John Drew; recording secretary, Thomas Manning; treasurer, John A. Snow; librarian, Horace W. Robbins.

THEATRICAL BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB.

The club, composed entirely of men connected with theatricals, has a pretty clubhouse at No. 139 West Forty-first street, New York City. It was established in 1901 with the following officers: Joseph Brooks, president; Frank L. Perley, vice-president; W. H. Wood, treasurer; E. O. Cordner, secretary. Board of Directors—George H. Broadhurst, A. L. Erlanger, Jules Murry, Al. Hayman, Hollis E. Cooley, George W. Lederer, M. W. Livingston, George H. Nicolai, W. F. Connor, William Harris, Frank McKee, Marc Klaw, Marcus R. Mayer, Benjamin F. Ronder, D. V. Arthur, John W. Hamilton.



The National Committees.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS—Chairman, James K. Jones, of Washington, Arkansas; vice-chairman, W. J. Stone, of St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, C. A. Walsh, of Ottumwa, Ia.; treasurer, M. F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—James K. Jones, of Arkansas; J. G. Johnson, of Kansas; C. A. Walsh, of Iowa; W. J. Stone, of Missouri, H. D. Clayton, of Alabama; Thomas Gahan, of Illinois; D. J. Campau, of Michigan; J. M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania; George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; T. D. O'Brien, of Minnesota; Thomas Taggart, of Indiana; James C. Dahlman, of Nebraska, and Norman E. Mack, of New York.

MEMBERS.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama	Henry D. Clayton	Eufaula.	New Jersey	W. B. Gourley	Paterson.
Arkansas	James P. Clark	Little Rock.	New York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
California	M. F. Tarpey	Alameda.	North Carolina	Josephus Daniels	Raleigh.
Colorado	Adair Wilson	Denver.	North Dakota	J. B. Eaton	Fargo.
Connecticut	Homer S. Cummings	Stamford.	Ohio	John R. McLean	Cincinnati.
Delaware	R. R. Kenny	Dover.	Oregon	M. A. Miller	Lebanon.
Florida	Geo. P. Raney	Tallahassee.	Pennsylvania	J. M. Guffey	Pittsburg.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.	Rhode Island	Geo. W. Green	Woonsocket.
Idaho	E. M. Wolfe	Mountain Home	South Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trerton.
Illinois	Thomas Gahan	Chicago.	South Dakota	Marie Taylor	Huron.
Indiana	Thomas Taggart	Indianapolis.	Tennessee	James M. Head	Nashville.
Iowa	C. A. Walsh	Ottumwa.	Texas	R. M. Johnston	Houston.
Kansas	J. G. Johnson	Peabody.	Utah	David C. Dunbar	Salt Lake.
Kentucky	Urey Woodson	Owensboro.	Vermont	John H. Senter	Montpelier.
Louisiana	N. C. Blanchard	Shreveport.	Virginia	Peter J. Otey	Lynchburg.
Maine	Geo. E. Hughes	Bath.	Washington	W. H. Dunphy	Walla Walla.
Maryland	Arthur P. Gorman	Laurel.	West Virginia	John T. McGraw	Grafton.
Massachusetts.	Geo. Fred Williams.	Boston.	Wisconsin	T. E. Ryan	Waukesha.
Michigan	Daniel J. Campau	Detroit.	Wyoming	John E. Osborne	Rawlins.
Minnesota	T. D. O'Brien	St. Paul.	Alaska	Louis L. Williams	Juneau.
Mississippi	A. J. Russell	Meridian, B. 523	Arizona	J. E. Breathitt	Tucson.
Missouri	William J. Stone	St. Louis.	Oklahoma	J. R. Jacobs	Shawnee.
Montana	John S. M. Neill	Helena.	Indian Territory		
Nebraska	James C. Dahlman	Omaha.	New Mexico	H. B. Fergusson	Albuquerque.
Nevada	J. R. Ryan	Virginia City.	Dist. of Columbia		
New Hampshire	True L. Norris	Portsmouth.	Hawaii	Wm. H. Cornwell	Honolulu.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Perry-Payne Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

OFFICERS—Chairman, Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, Perry S. Heath, of Salt Lake City, Utah; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York City.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (NEW YORK)—Joseph H. Manley, of Maine; N. B. Scott, of West Virginia; Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CHICAGO)—Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, vice-chairman; Perry S. Heath, of Utah, secretary; Richard C. Kerens, of Missouri; Graeme Stewart, of Illinois; Harry S. New, of Indiana.

MEMBERS.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama	J. W. Demmick	Montgomery.	New Jersey	Franklin T. Murphy	Newark.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton	Eureka Springs and City of Mexico.	New York	George R. Sheldon	New York.
			North Carolina	W. S. O. Robinson	Marshall.
California	W. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco.	North Dakota	Alexander McKenzie	Bismarck.
Colorado	A. M. Stevenson	Denver.	Ohio	Myron T. Herrick	Cleveland.
Connecticut	Charles F. Brooker	Ansonia.	Oregon	George A. Steel	Portland.
Delaware	John Edward Addicks	Wilmington.	Pennsylvania	M. Stanley Quay	Beaver.
Florida	J. N. Coombs	Apalachicola.	Rhode Island	Charles R. Brayton	Providence.
Georgia	Judson W. Lyons	Augusta and Washington, D. C	South Carolina	J. G. Capers	Charleston.
			South Dakota	J. M. Greene	Chamberlain.
Idaho	D. W Standrod	Pocatello.	Tennessee	W. P. Brownlow, M. C	Jonesboro and Washington, D. C
Illinois	Graeme Stewart	Chicago.			
Indiana	Harry S. New	Indianapolis.	Texas	R. B. Hawley	Galveston and Washington, D. C.
Iowa	Ernest E. Hart	Council Bluffs.			
Kansas	David W. Mulvane	Topeka.	Utah	C. J. Salisbury	Salt Lake City.
Kentucky	John W. Yerkes	Danville and Washington, D. C	Vermont	James W. Brock	Montpelier.
			Virginia	George E. Bowden	Norfolk.
Louisiana	Lewis S. Clark	Patterson.	West Virginia	N. B. Scott	Wheeling and Washington, D. C
Maine	Joseph H. Manley	Augusta.			
Maryland	Louis E. McComas	Hagerstown and Washington, D. C.	Washington	George H. Baker	Goldendale.
			Wisconsin	Henry C. Payne	Milwaukee and Washington, D. C
Massachusetts.	Geo. V. L. Meyer	Boston.			
Michigan	John W. Blodgett	Grand Rapids.	Wyoming	George E. Prexton	Evanston.
Minnesota	Thomas H. Shevlin	Minneapolis.	Alaska	John G. Heid	Juneau.
Mississippi	H. C. Turley	Natchez.	Arizona	W. M. Griffith	Tucson.
Missouri	Richard C. Kerens	St. Louis.	New Mexico	Solomon Luna	Los Lunas.
Montana	C. H. McLeod	Missoula.	Oklahoma	William Grimes	Kingfisher.
Nebraska	R. B. Schneider	Fremont.	Indian Territory	William M. Mellette	Muskogee.
Nevada	Patrick L. Flanigan	Reno.	Dist. of Columb	Myron M. Parker	Washington.
New Hampshire	J. H. Gallinger	Concord and Washington, D. C	Hawaii	Samuel Parker	Honolulu.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Address: Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS—Chairman, Oliver W. Stewart, of Chicago, Ill.; vice-chairman and treasurer, Samuel Dickie, of Albion, Mich.; secretary, James A. Tate, of Harriman, Tenn.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Oliver W. Stewart, of Illinois; Samuel Dickie, of Michigan; James A. Tate, of Tennessee; A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; T. R. Carskadon, of Keyser, W. Va., and H. P. Faris, of Clinton, Mo.

MEMBERS.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Arkansas	Mrs. Bernie Babcock	Little Rock.	Idaho	H. A. Lee	Weiser.
California	Gabrella T. Stickney	Los Angeles.	Illinois	Oliver W. Stewart	Chicago.
Colorado	J. H. Scouller	Denver.	Indiana	Chas. Eckhart	Auburn.
do	Mrs. M. E. Craise	Denver.	do	F. T. McWhirter	Indianapolis.
Connecticut	F. G. Platt	New Britain.	Iowa	Malcolm Smith	Cedar Rapids.
do	Chas. E. Steele	New Britain.	Kansas	T. D. Talmadge	Hutchinson.
Delaware	Ashton R. Tatum	Wilmington.	do	J. B. Garton	Clayton.
do	Geo. W. Todd	Wilmington.	Kentucky	F. E. Beauchamp	Lexington.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Continued.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Kentucky	T. B. Demaree	Union Mills.	North Carolina	Edwin Shaver	Salisbury.
Maine	N. F. Woodbury	Auburn.	North Dakota	M. H. Kiff	Tower City.
do	C. H. Clary	Hallowell.	Ohio	John Danner	Canton.
Maryland	Joshua Levering	Baltimore.	do	Robert T. Candy	Columbus.
do	Levin S. Melson	Bishopville.	Oregon	W. P. Elmore	Brownsville.
Massachusetts	Frank M. Forbush	Newton.	do	E. O. Miller	Portland.
do	Herbert S. Morley	Baldwinville.	Pennsylvania	A. A. Stevens	Tyrone.
Michigan	Fred E. Britten	Detroit.	do	Chas. R. Jones	Philadelphia.
do	Samuel Dickie	Albion.	Rhode Island	Henry B. Metcalf	Pawtucket.
Minnesota	W. J. Dean	Minneapolis.	do	Smith Quimby	Hill's Grove.
do	J. F. Hieberg	Hieberg.	South Dakota	H. H. Curtis	Castlewood.
Missouri	H. P. Faris	Clinton.	do	F. J. Carlisle	Brookings.
do	Charles E. Stokes	Kansas City.	Tennessee	James A. Tate	Harriman.
Montana	Thos. P. Street	Missoula.	do	Col. R. S. Cheves	Johnson City.
do	E. M. Gardner	Bozeman.	Texas	Rev. J. G. Adams	Fort Worth.
Nebraska	A. G. Wolfenberger	Lincoln.	Utah	Jacob S. Boreman	Ogden.
do	L. G. Parker	Crab Orchard.	do	C. D. Savery	Salt Lake City.
New Hampshire	H. O. Jackson	Littleton.	Vermont	C. W. Wyman	Brattleboro.
do	L. F. Richardson	Peterboro.	do	G. T. Cornings	East Berkshire.
New Jersey	Wm. H. Nicholson	Haddonfield.	Virginia	W. T. Bundick	Onancock.
do	Joel G. Van Cise	Summit.	West Virginia	Thos. R. Carskadon	Keyser.
New York	Wm. T. Wardwell	New York City.	do	U. A. Clayton	Fairmount.
do	Francis E. Baldwin	Elmira.	Wisconsin	Ole B. Oleson	Eau Claire.
North Carolina	Thos. P. Johnston	Salisbury.			

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Address: James E. McBride, Lovett Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

OFFICERS—Chairman, Jo. A. Parker, of Louisville, Ky.; secretary, J. E. McBride, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; treasurer, Milton Park, of Dallas, Tex.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Jo. A. Parker, of Kentucky; J. E McBride, of Michigan; Milton Park, of Texas; G. L. Spence, of West Virginia; C. M. Walter, of Indianapolis, Ind.; J. K. Sears, of Oregon; Haldor E. Boen, of Minnesota; W. L. Peek, of Georgia; A. W. Faulkner, of Nebraska, and H. J. Munson, of Vermont.

CHAIRMAN OF ORGANIZATION—John O. Zabel, of Petersburg, Mich.

NATIONAL DIVISION ORGANIZERS—Central, Samuel W. Williams, of Vincennes, Ind.; Northeast, Alvin M. Shaw, of East Longmeadow, Mass.; East, John J. Streeter, of Vineland, N. J.; Southeast, F. H. Lytle, of Stanton, Fla.; Southwest, J. E. Scanlan, of Bee Branch, Ark.; West, C. A. Burton, of Virden, Ill.; Northwest, Frank A. Richey, of St. Louis, Mo.

The principles of the People's party, as presented in its platform, are: 1, direct legislation; 2, public ownership; 3, no monopoly of land; 4, scientific money; 5, an income tax; 6, honest elections, and 7, direct nominations and party government.

MEMBERS.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama	Milford W. Howard	Ft. Payne.	Mississippi	Dr. R. K. Prewitt	Ackerman.
Arkansas	W. S. Morgan	Hardy.	Missouri	S. A. Wright	Springfield.
do	J. E. Scanlan	Bee Branch.	do	J. M. Burrus	Kansas City.
California	D. P. Rice	Occidental.	do	E. W. Horton	St. Louis.
do	Robt. Shetterly	Spenceville.	do	Geo. W. Fuller	St. Louis.
do	J. L. Gilbert	Selma.	Montana	D. W. Thompson	Sheridan.
do	Dr. C. H. Castle		Nebraska	Geo. W. Brewster	Lincoln.
do	Geo. W. Monteith	San Francisco.	do	J. K. Stevens	Cambridge.
Colorado	Mrs. D. H. Waite	Aspen.	Nevada	Harry P. Peck	Virginia City.
Florida	F. H. Lytle	Stanton.	do	Newton Richards	Reno.
do	A. M. Morton	Homosassa.	do	J. M. McCormick	Reno.
do	W. R. Shields	Selman.	New Jersey	J. Y. L. Pierson	Glen Ridge.
Georgia	W. D. Hawkins	Flowery Branch.	do	J. J. Streeter	Vineland.
do	William Phillips	Marietta.	do	E. A. Wallace	Orange.
do	H. S. White	Sylvania.	New Hampshire	Geo. Howie	Manchester.
Idaho	W. W. Tharp	Cora.	New Mexico	J. W. Watkins	Roswell.
Illinois	Col. J. S. Felter	Springfield.	North Carolina	V. N. Seawell, M. D.	Faison.
Indiana	N. H. Motsinger	Indianapolis.	North Dakota	L. C. Spring	Hamilton.
do	A. G. Burkhart	Tipton	Ohio	Otto Huber	New Richmond.
do	S. W. Williams	Vincennes.	do	Chas. Bonsall	Salem.
Iowa	L. H. Weller	Nashua.	do	Frank L. Allen	Dayton.
Indian Ter.	M. J. Keller	Bokchito.	Oklahoma	John S. Allen	Norman.
do	John W. Baird	Grant.	do	E. E. McCollister	Mangum.
Kansas	James H. Lathrop	Oakland.	South Dakota	John M. Pease	Mt. Vernon.
Kentucky	A. H. Cardin	View.	Tennessee	S. S. Bond	Jackson.
do	W. B. Bridgeford	Frankfort.	do	W. I. Williams	Coulterville.
do	John G. Blair	Carlisle.	Texas	T. S. DeArmond	Hamilton.
Louisiana	T. J. Guice	Longstreet.	do	H. S. P. Ashby	Smithfield.
Maine	L. W. Smith	Vinalhaven.	do	C. C. Bearden	Decatur.
Maryland	F. A. Naille	Baltimore.	Virginia	Dr. T. W. Evans	Concord Depot.
Massachusetts	A. H. Dennett	Middleboro.	do	W. H. Tinsley	Salem.
Michigan	Jas. E. McBride	Grand Rapids.	Washington	R. Winsor	Seattle.
do	John O. Zabel	Petersburg.	Wisconsin	Geo. A. Wise	Beaver Dam.
do	John M. Harris	Saginaw.	Wyoming	Dan L. VanMeter	Sundance.
Mississippi	Frank Burkitt	Okolona.			

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party is composed as follows: Julius Hammer, Timothy Walsh, John J. Kinneally, John Donohue, Adolph Klein, August Gilhaus and Edw. C. Schmidt. Julius Hammer is the recording secretary and Eber Forbes the treacurer of the committee.

Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, is not only the national secretary, but acts as financial secretary for the committee. He is not officially a member of that body, and while he is permitted to have a voice in its deliberations, he has no vote.

The local organizations of the Socialist Labor party are known as "sections," and these sections exist in thirty-two States and two Territories, while many persons who reside in parts of the country where there are no such sections are members-at-large of the national body, in which the requirements of membership provide that each applicant shall acknowledge his belief in the principles of the party and assert that he has withdrawn from all affiliations with other political parties.

State Committees.

DEMOCRATIC.

State or Territory.	Chairman.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.
Alabama	Robert J. Lowe	Birmingham	John C. Pugh	Birmingham.
Arizona	Samuel F. Webb	Phoenix	Fred H. Keddington	Phoenix.
Arkansas	Carroll Armstrong	Morrillton	Gray Carroll	Little Rock.
California	B. D. Murphy	San Jose	Alexander McCabe	San Francisco.
Colorado	Milton Smith	Denver	Thomas H. Tulley	Durango.
Connecticut	John J. Walsh	Norwalk	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven.
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury	Wilmington	C. C. Clifton	Felton.
Florida	Arthur T. Williams	Fernandina	James E. Crane	Tampa.
Georgia	Edward T. Brown	Atlanta	Jere W. Goldsmith	Atlanta.
Idaho	S. P. Donnelly	Lakeview	R. E. Lockwood	Weiser.
Illinois	John P. Hopkins	Chicago	William L. Mounts	Carlinville.
Indiana	William H. O'Brien	Indianapolis	Joseph Reilly	Indianapolis.
Iowa	A. E. Jackson	Tama	N. C. Roberts	Fort Madison.
Kansas	Hugh P. Farrelly	Chanute	Charles McCrum	Garnett.
Kentucky	Allie W. Young	Mt. Sterling	Percy Haly	Frankfort.
Louisiana	E. B. Krultschnitt	New Orleans	Robert S. Landry	New Orleans.
Maine	George E. Hughes	Bath		
Maryland	Murray Vandiou	Havre-de-Grace	Lloyd Williamson	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	W. S. McNary	Boston	Geo. T. McLaughlin	Boston.
Michigan	Thos. E. Barkworth	Jackson	Chas. S. Hampton	Detroit.
Minnesota	H. L. Buck	Winona	H. T. Tolmie	Spring Valley.
Mississippi	C. M. Miller	Meridian	Chas. A. Gordon	Port Gibson.
Missouri	Will A. Rothwell	Moberly	Thos. F. Mitchum	Sedalia.
Montana	Joseph Tumey	Dillon	T. C. Kurtz	Helena.
Nebraska	P. L. Hall	Lincoln	G. W. Phillips	Columbus.
Nevada	Charles Stoddard	Reno	John H. Dennis	Reno.
New Hampshire	Nathaniel E. Martin	Concord	Maj. T. H. Madigar, Jr.	Concord.
New Jersey	William B. Gourley	Paterson	William K. Devereux	Asbury Park.
New Mexico	W. S. Hopewell	Santa Fe	N. B. Laughlin	Santa Fe.
New York	Frank Campbell	Bath	John N. Carlisle	Watertown.
North Carolina	F. M. Simmons	Raleigh	Alex. J. Field	Raleigh.
North Dakota	B. S. Brynjolfson	Grand Forks	John Connolly	
Ohio	Charles P. Salem	Cleveland	C. C. Richardson	Marrietta.
Oklahoma	William M. Anderson	Enid	Richard A. Billups	Cordell.
Oregon	Samuel White	Baker City	Richard W. Montague	Portland.
Pennsylvania	J. K. P. Hall	Ridgeway	P. Gray Meek	Bellefonte.
Rhode Island	Patrick H. Quinn	Providence	Edward M. Sullivan	Providence.
South Carolina	Wilie Jones	Columbia	James T. Parks	Orangeburg.
South Dakota	Ed Johnson	Armour	H. H. Smith	Armour.
Tennessee	Frank M. Thompson	Chattanooga	Thomas B. Cassall	Nashville.
Texas	James B. Wells	Brownsville	Jeff. McLemore	Austin.
Utah	Frank J. Cannon	Ogden	P. J. Daley	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Emory S. Harris	Bennington	Henry Conlin	Winooski.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond	J. G. Hankins	Richmond.
Washington	C. G. Hcifner	Seattle	Fred R. Mason	Seattle.
West Virginia	James H. Miller	Hinton	W. E. R. Byrne	Charleston.
Wisconsin	A. F. Warden	Waukesha	Frank M. Harbash	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Fred D. Hammond	Casper	Warren Galvin	Rawlins.

REPUBLICAN.

State or Territory.	Chairman.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.
Alabama	W. J. Wellman	Huntsville	N. L. Steele	Birmingham.
Arizona	W. F. Nichols	Phoenix	George W. Young	Williams.
Arkansas	Harmon L. Remmel	Little Rock	Winfield S. Holt	Little Rock.
California	William M. Cutter	Marysville	Charles E. Snook	Oakland.
Colorado	D. B. Fairley	Colorado Springs	Fenno Wakeman	Denver.
Connecticut	Andrew F. Gates	Hartford	George E. Hinman	Willimantic.
Delaware	Henry B. Thompson	Wilmington	George B. Hynson	Wilmington.
Florida	Henry P. Chubb	Gainesville	Joseph E. Lee	Jacksonville.
Georgia	William A. Pledger	Atlanta	John H. Deveaux	Savannah.
Idaho	Frank R. Gooding	Shoshone	R. M. McCollum	Shoshone.
Illinois	Fred H. Rowe	Jacksonville	L. T. Hoy	Woodstock.
Indiana	James P. Goodrich	Winchester	Vacant.	
Iowa	R. H. Spence	Mt. Ayr	C. W. Phillips	Magnoketa.
Kansas	Morton Albaugh	Topeka	F. C. Raney	Fort Scott.
Kentucky	C. M. Barnett	Louisville	R. L. Gwathmey	Louisville.
Louisiana	Frank B. Williams	Patterson	Malcolm J. McFarlane	New Orleans.
Maine	F. M. Simpson	Bangor	Byron Boyd	Augusta.
Maryland	P. Lee Goldsborough	Cambridge	Henry F. Nerr	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Thomas Talbot	Boston	Thorndike Spaulding	Boston.
Michigan	Gerrit J. Dickema	Holland	Dennis E. Alward	Clare.
Minnesota	Robert Jamison	St. Paul	Charles C. Whitney	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Fred W. Collins	Jackson	L. B. Moseley	Jackson.
Missouri	Thomas J. Akins	Humansville	A. F. Shriver	St. Louis.
Montana	William Lindsay	Glendive	J. B. Collins	Forsyth.
Nebraska	H. C. Lindsay	Pawnee City	A. B. Allen	Lincoln.
Nevada	George T. Mills	Carson	E. D. Vanderlieth	Carson.
New Hampshire	Jacob H. Gallinger	Concord	Thomas F. Clifford	Franklin.
New Jersey	Franklin Murphy	Newark	John S. Gibson	Newark.
New Mexico	Frank A. Hubbell	Albuquerque	Joseph E. Sheridan	Albuquerque.
New York	George W. Dunn	Binghamton	Reuben L. Fox	Oneonta.
North Carolina	Thomas S. Rollins	Marshall	Robert H. McNeill	Washington.
North Dakota	L. B. Hanna	Fargo	M. H. Jewell	Bismarck.
Ohio	Charles Dick	Akron	John R. Malloy	Columbus.
Oklahoma	C. M. Cade	Shawnee	Vernon W. Whiting	Enid.
Oregon	Frank C. Baker	Portland	Harrison Allen	Astoria.
Pennsylvania	Boies Penrose	Philadelphia	W. R. Andrews	Meadville.
Rhode Island	Frank E. Holden	Providence	Nathan M. Wright	Providence.
South Carolina	Edmund Deas	Darlington	James H. Johnson	Columbia.
South Dakota	Frank Crane	Pierre	E. A. Warner	Pierre.
Tennessee	J. W. Borches	Knoxville	J. C. R. McCall	Huntingdon.
Texas				
Utah	James H. Anderson	Salt Lake City	Tom D. Pitt	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Ira R. Allen	Fair Haven	Alfred E. Watson	Hartford.
Virginia	Park Agnew	Alexandria	Asa Rogers	Petersburg.
Washington	E. E. Morrison	Seattle	M. E. Hay	Wilbur.
West Virginia	Wm. M. O. Dawson	Charleston	James K. Hall	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Gen. G. E. Bryant	Madison	F. T. Tucker	Madison.
Wyoming	J. A. Van Orsdel	Cheyenne	R. P. Fuller	Cheyenne.

The National Association of Democratic Clubs.

The National Association of Democratic Clubs was organized July 4, 1888. Plans looking toward this result were laid two years previously. The original number of twenty-one clubs has increased until, during the campaign of 1900, almost ten thousand clubs, with an aggregate membership of 1,200,000 were in existence.

The Association acts in complete harmony with the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic Congressional Committee. The helpfulness of the National Association of Democratic Clubs to its party has been marked, and the officers of the association have again and again received the highest commendation from the party leaders.

The objects of this association are set forth in the second article of the constitution, which reads:

"To foster the formation of permanent Democratic clubs and societies throughout the United States and insure their active co-operation in disseminating Jeffersonian principles of government;

"To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, local self-government, and freedom of elections;

"To resist revolutionary changes and the centralization of power;

"To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered;

"To promote economy in all branches of the public service;

"To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;

To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly;

"To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—'Equality before the Law;' and

"To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures."

All political clubs and societies which concur in the object of this association are eligible to membership.

The regular convention of the association is held once every four years after the National Democratic Convention, and at a time and place fixed by the Executive Committee.

Much of the association's early success was due to the energetic efforts of that distinguished Democrat, Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, who was at the head of the organization for a number of years. Mr Black was succeeded by Representative Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, who subsequently became Governor of that State. He resigned and William Randolph Hearst, of New York, was appointed, by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, Mr. McMillin's successor. At the Indianapolis National Convention he was unanimously elected. The activity of the association under this gentleman's leadership was a conspicuous feature of the campaign of 1900, and the Democratic Congressional campaign of 1902. The great mass meeting in and about Madison Square Garden in 1900 is declared by many to have caused the subsequent Democratic victory in Greater New York. A similar demonstration in 1902 in the interest of the Democratic Congressional candidates brought about the election of every Democratic candidate with the exception of one, despite the fact that the previous reapportionment was designed to make four districts safely Republican.

The president of the association was, after each campaign, formally thanked by letter for the efforts of the association by the Democratic National Committee and the chief candidates for office.

The officers of the association are: William Randolph Hearst, president; Max F. Ihmsen, secretary. Executive Committee, James K. Jones, Ark., chairman; Chauncey F. Black, Pa.; Edward Murphy, Jr., N. Y.; Benton McMillin, Tenn.; George H. Lambert, N. J.; C. C. Richards, Utah; James L. Slayde, Texas; W. J. Stone, Mo.; S. M. White, Cal.; James Creelman, N. Y.; E. P. Howell, Ga.; E. Chambers Smith, N. C.; John R. McLean, Ohio; Charles J. Faulkner, W. Va.; J. L. Mitchell, Wis.; J. C. Dahlman, Neb.; Blair Lee, Md.

The headquarters of the association are in Room 11, Tribune Building, New York City, with a branch office in Washington, D. C.

Basis of Congressional Representation.

The basis for the apportionment of Congressional representation depends upon the population of the various States. At the institution of the Government, in 1790, the apportioning of Representatives was made by Congress, and this method continued until 1850, when Congress not only determined that the number of members of the House should be 233, but directed that in the future the Secretary of the Interior should make all necessary changes in this apportionment. In 1860, therefore, the changes necessitated by the taking of the Eighth Census were made in accordance with the provisions of this law, but, in 1862, Congress again fixed the total number of members, and, as all subsequent changes have been made by Congress itself, the act of 1850, which delegated this power to the Secretary of the Interior, may be said to have been repealed by implication.

The act of Congress, approved January 16, 1901, provides that after March 3, 1903, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 386 members, each of whom shall represent a district composed of contiguous territory, and it is also provided that, as each new State is admitted to the Union, the Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to this membership and shall be elected as Representatives-at-Large until such time as the Legislature shall redistrict the State which elected them.

The following table shows the ratio of Congressional representation since the institution of the Government:

State.	Constitution, Ratio 30,000.	1800 Census, Ratio 33,000.	1810 Census, Ratio 33,000.	1820 Census, Ratio 35,000.	1830 Census, Ratio 40,000.	Fifth Census, Ratio 47,700.	1840 Census, Ratio 70,680.	1850 Census, Ratio 93,423.	1860 Census, Ratio 127,381.	1870 Census, Ratio 131,425.	1880 Census, Ratio 151,911.	1890 Census, Ratio 173,901.	1900 Census, Ratio 199,102.
Alabama	..	..	..	..	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9
Arkansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	6	7	8
Colorado	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	3
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Illinois	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25
Indiana	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	9	11	11	11
Kansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	8	8
Kentucky	..	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7
Maine	..	..	..	..	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14
Michigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	9	11	12	12
Minnesota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	5	7	9
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8
Missouri	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16
Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Nebraska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	6	6
Nevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10

BASIS OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION—Continued.

State.	Constitution, Ratio 30,000.	1800 Census, Ratio 33,000.	1810 Census, Ratio 33,000.	1820 Census, Ratio 35,000.	1830 Census, Ratio 40,000.	Fifth Census, Ratio 47,700.	1840 Census, Ratio 70,680.	1850 Census, Ratio 93,423.	1860 Census, Ratio 127,381.	1870 Census, Ratio 131,425.	1880 Census, Ratio 151,911.	1890 Census, Ratio 173,901.	1900 Census, Ratio 193,102.
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10
North Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Ohio	..	..	..	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7
South Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Tennessee	..	..	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	11	13	16
Utah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vermont	..	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10
Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
West Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	5
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	8	9	10	11
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Totals	65	105	141	181	213	240	223	237	243	293	332	357	386

Origin of Names of States, Their Popular Sobriquets and the Flower Selected as State Emblem.

Alabama was named in 1817, from its prinicpal river. The principally accepted authority says that De Soto's last battle was in 1541 at Alibamo, on the river Yazoo, where there was a strong fortress of a tribe called sometimes Alibamos and sometimes the Alabamus. Its flower is the golden rod.

Alaska is from the Indian word Alakshak, meaning "large country."

Arkansas took its name in 1819 from its principal river, and that from the tribe of Indians once living near its mouth. Schoolcraft ascribes the name to the fact that a species of acacia grew there, from which the Indians made bows, which led to their being called "arc, or bow Indians." Sometimes it is called the Bear State, on account of these animals, which formerly lived in its forests. Its flower is the apple blossom.

Arizona is thought to come from the Aztec word Arizuma, meaning a rocky country.

California received its name from the officers of Cortez, who found it in a Spanish romance, which told of "the great island of California, where a great abundance of gold and precious stones are found." Its flower is the California poppy.

Colorado is named from its chief river, the word being Spanish and signifying ruddy or colored. It is also known as the Centennial State, from the fact that it was admitted to statehood in 1876. Its flower is the purple columbine.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river, spelled originally Quin-nah-tukyut and signifying "land on a long tidal river." It is popularly known as the Nutmeg State, from the fact that its residents were formerly said to have made nutmegs from wood for sale to the unwary, and also as the Freestone State, from the quantities of that material found there.

Dakota took its name from the tribe of Indians which formerly inhabited the State and the vast regions in its neighborhood, the word meaning originally "leagued."

Delaware was named in 1703, from Lord de la Warr. It is sometimes called the Diamond State, from its small size and supposed great worth. Its flower is the peach blossom.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1512 because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish Pascua Florida. It is often called, from its shape, the Peninsular State. Its flower is the japonica.

Georgia was named in 1732 in honor of King George II.

Idaho is the Indian word for "Gem of the Mountains." Its flower is the syringia.

Illinois was named in 1809 from its principal river. The name is said to signify "superior men." It is called the Prairie State, from the extent of its prairies. Its flower is the rose.

Indiana was so called in 1802 from the American Indians. It is known as the Hoosier State, the word being a corruption of Husker, formerly a common term for "bully," in the West. Its flower is corn.

Iowa took its name in 1838 from a tribe of Indians who lived within its borders, and the word is said to be a contraction of Ah-hee-o-va, meaning sleepers. It is also known as the Hawkeye State, the term said to have been derived from the name of a famous Indian chief of that region. Its flower is the wild rose.

Kansas takes its name from its great river, which, in turn, received its appellation from the Indians who lived along its banks. The name is said to come from Cayas, which was given the region by De Soto.

Kentucky was so called from its principal river, in 1782. The word is said to mean "at the head of the river."

Louisiana was named by La Salle in 1682 in honor of Louis XIV. of France. It is popularly called the Creole State. Its flower is the magnolia.

Maine was so called as early as 1622, from the description in its charter calling it the "mayne land," meaning the main or chief portion of the territory. It is known as the Lumber State, from the large amount of that material produced within its borders, and also as the Pine Tree State, for the same reason. Its flower is the pine cone.

Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore in 1632.

Massachusetts derived its name from a tribe of Indians who lived in the neighborhood of the present location of Boston. The word is a compound of "massa," meaning great, and "wadchuach," meaning hills or mountains. It is known as the Old Colony State, from the fact that the first colonists of New England settled on its shores, and the Bay State, it having been originally known as the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Michigan was named from the lake on its borders. The word, it is believed, is derived from the Chippewa "mitcha" and the Algonquin "gan," meaning great lake. It is known as the Lake State, from the fact that it borders on four great lakes. Its flower is the apple blossom.

Minnesota takes its name from its chief stream, which in the Indian dialect signifies "slightly turbid water." Its flower is the moccasin.

Mississippi takes its name from the great river, the title meaning in Indian "the whole river," so called because many streams unite in making it. Its flower is the magnolia.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river, the word signifying in the Sioux language "muddy water."

Montana took its name from the Rocky Mountains, which traverse the State. Its flower is the bitter root.

Nebraska is named after its principal river. The meaning of the word is disputed. Its flower is the golden rod.

Nevada is named for its mountain chain, which was called after the Sierra Nevadas of Granada.

New Hampshire was called so with reference to the original patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. It is known as the Granite State, from the fact that its mountains are largely composed of that stone.

New Jersey was so called in 1644 in compliment to one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carteret, who had defended the Isle of Jersey against the Long Parliament during the civil war in England. It has no State flower, but adopts instead a tree—the sugar maple.

New Mexico takes its name from the Aztec war god Mexildi. Its flower is the crimson rambler rose.

New York was named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, to whom the territory was granted in 1664. It is known as the Empire State, from its wealth and great population, and the Excelsior State, from its motto. Its flower is the rose.

North Carolina (and South) were so called in 1654 by the French in honor of Charles IX. of France, although some claim the honor for Charles I. of England. The former is known as the Old North State and as the Turpentine, it producing large quantities of this material; and the latter as the Palmetto State, from the tree borne on its coat of arms. North Carolina's flower is the chrysanthemum.

Ohio was so called in 1802 from the Indian O-hezuh, meaning "something great."

Oklahoma is from an Indian word meaning "a beautiful land." Its flower is the mistletoe.

Oregon is supposed to come from a Sioux word meaning "the great flowing river." Its flower is the Oregon grape.

Pennsylvania was named after William Penn, the entire word meaning Penn's Woods. It is known as the Keystone State, from its having been the central State at the formation of the Constitution.

Rhode Island was so called in 1644 from the Dutch, signifying "redisland." Its flower is the violet.

Tennessee was named in 1796, and the word is said to signify a curved spoon or a bend in the river.

Texas was named by the Spaniards in 1690. The word is said to be derived from the Spanish "tigus," meaning "covered houses," and also from the Indian "tachies," meaning friends. It is known as the Lone Star State, from the emblem on its flag. Its flower is the blue bonnet.

Utah was adopted from the name of the Indians living in that region. Its flower is the sego lily.

Vermont was so called by its inhabitants in their declaration of independence in 1777, from the French words "Monts Verts," meaning green mountains. It is also known as the Green Mountain State for the same reason. Its flower is the red clover.

Virginia was named in honor of Elizabeth, England's virgin queen. It is known as the Mother of Presidents, five of its sons having held that office; as the Mother of States, having been the first settled of the first thirteen States, and also as the Old Dominion.

Washington was named after our first President. Its flower is the rhododendron.

Wisconsin was so named in 1836 from the river of the same name. The word is said to mean "westward flowing." It is popularly known as the Badger State.

Wyoming is an Indian name, a corruption of a word meaning "large plains."

Governors of States, 1903-1904

State.	Capital.	Name of Governor.	Politics.	Length of Term, Yrs.	Term Expires.	Salary.	Next State Election Held.	Name of Lieut.-Gov.
Alabama	Montgomery	Wm. D. Jelks	Dem.	2	Jan., 1907	$3,000	*November, 1906.	R. M. Cunningham.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Jeff Davis	Dem.	2	Jan., 1905	3,500	1st Tu. Sept., '04	O. N. Killough.
California	Sacramento	Geo. C. Pardee	Rep.	4	Jan., 1907	6,000	November, 1906.	Alden Anderson.
Colorado	Denver	J. H. Peabody	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	5,000	*November, 1904.	Warren Haggot.
Connecticut	Hartford	A. Chamberlain	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	4,000	*November, 1904.	Henry Roberts.
Delaware	Dover	John Hunn	Rep.	4	Jan., 1905	2,000	*November, 1904.	P. L. Cannon.
Florida	Tallahassee	Wm. S. Jennings	Dem.	4	Jan., 1905	3,500	*November, 1904.	None.
Georgia	Atlanta	J. M. Terrell	Dem.	2	Nov., 1904	3,000	1st Wed. Oct., '04	None.
Idaho	Boise	J. T. Morrison	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	3,000	*November, 1904.	W. J. Brigham.
Illinois	Springfield	Richard Yates	Rep.	4	Jan., 1905	6,000	*November, 1904.	W. A. Northcott.
Indiana	Indianapolis	W. T. Durbin	Rep.	4	Jan., 1905	5,000	*November, 1904.	N. W. Gilbert.
Iowa	Des Moines	Albert R. Cummins	Rep.	2	Jan., 1906	3,000	*November, 1905.	John Harriott.
Kansas	Topeka	W. J. Bailey	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	3,000	*November, 1904.	D. J. Hanna.
Kentucky	Frankfort	J. W. C. Beckham	Dem.	4	Jan., 1908	6,500	*November, 1907.	W. P. Thorne.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	W. W. Heard	Dem.	4	Apr., 1904	5,000	April, 1904	Albert Estopinal.
Maine	Augusta	John F. Hill	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	2,000	2d Mon. Sept., '04	None.
Maryland	Annapolis	Edwin Warfield	Dem.	4	Jan., 1908	4,500	*November, 1907.	None.
Mass	Boston	John L. Bates	Rep.	1	Jan., 1905	8,000	*November, 1904.	Curtis Guild, Jr.
Michigan	Lansing	Aaron T. Bliss	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	4,000	*November, 1904.	Alex. Maitland.
Minnesota	St. Paul	S. R. Van Sant	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	5,000	*November, 1904.	Ray W. Jones.
Mississippi	Jackson	J. K. Vardaman	Dem.	4	Jan., 1908	3,500	*November, 1907.	J. P. Carter.
Missouri	Jeffers'n City	A. M. Dockery	Dem.	4	Jan., 1905	5,000	*November, 1904.	†Thos. L. Rubey.
Montana	Helena	J. K. Toole	Dem.	4	Jan., 1905	5,000	November 8, 1904	F. G. Higgins.
Nebraska	Lincoln	John H. Mickey	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	2,500	November 8, 1904.	E. J. McGilton.
Nevada	Carson City	John Sparks	‡Dem.	4	Jan., 1907	4,000	*November, 1904.	Lemuel Allen.
New Hamp.	Concord	N. J. Bachelder	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	2,000	*November, 1904.	None.
New Jersey	Trenton	Franklin Murphy	Rep.	3	Jan., 1905	10,000	*November, 1904.	None.
New York	Albany	Bj. B. Odell, Jr.	Rep.	2	Dec. 31, '04	10,000	*November, 1904.	F. W. Higgins.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Chas. B. Aycock	Dem.	4	Jan., 1905	4,000	*November, 1904.	W. D. Turner.
N. Dakota	Bismarck	Frank White	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	2,000	*November, 1904.	David Bartlett.
Ohio	Columbus	Myron T. Herrick	Rep.	2	Jan., 1906	8,000	*November, 1905.	W. G. Harding.
Oregon	Salem	G. E. Chamberlain	Dem.	4	Jan., 1907	1,500	June, 1904	None.
Penna	Harrisburg	S. W. Pennypacker	Rep.	4	Jan., 1907	10,000	*November, 1903.	W. M. Brown.
Rhode Isl.	Providence	L. F. C. Garvin	Dem.	1	Jan., 1905	3,000	*November, 1904.	Geo. H. Utter.
S. Carolina	Columbia	D. C. Hayward	Dem.	2	Jan., 1905	3,000	*November, 1904.	John T. Sloan.
S. Dakota	Pierre	Chas. N. Herreid	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	2,500	*November, 1904.	Geo. W. Snow.
Tennessee	Nashville	Jas. B. Frazier	Dem.	2	Jan., 1905	4,000	*November, 1904.	None.
Texas	Austin	S. W. T. Lanham	Dem.	2	Jan., 1905	4,000	*November, 1904.	Geo. D. Neal.
Utah	S'lt L'ke City	Heber M. Wells	Rep.	5	1904	2,000	*November, 1904.	None.
Vermont	Montpelier	J. G. McCullough	Rep.	2	Oct., 1904	1,500	1st Tu. Sept., '04	Z. S. Stanton.
Virginia	Richmond	A. J. Montague	Dem.	4	Feb. 1, '06	5,000	*November, 1905.	Jos. E. Willard.
Washington	Olympia	Henry McBride	Rep.	4	1905	4,000	*November, 1904.	None.
West Va	Charleston	Albert B. White	Rep.	4	Mar., 1905	2,700	*November, 1904.	None.
Wisconsin	Madison	R. M. LaFollette	Rep.	2	Jan., 1905	5,000	*November, 1904.	Jas. O. Davidson.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	§F. Chatterton	Rep.	4	‖Nov., 1904.	2,500	*November, 1904.	

*First Tuesday after the first Monday. †Succeeded Lieut.-Gov. Lee, who resigned, May, 1903. ‡Silver Democrat and Fusion. §Acting-Governor. ‖To fill vacancies; next regular election, November, 1906.

Other State Officials—The Legislatures.

State.	Secretary of State.	State Treasurer.	Attorney-General.	Legislatures. Meet.	Session Begins.
Alabama	J. Thos. Heflin	J. C. Smith	T. L. Dowell	Quadre.	2d Tues. Jan., 1907.
Arkansas	J. W. Crockett	H. C. Tipton	G. W. Murphy	Bien.	2d Mon. Jan., 1905.
California	Chas. F. Curry	Truman Reeves	U. S. Webb	Bien.	January, 1905.
Colorado	James Cowie	Whitney Newell	N. C. Miller	Bien.	January, 1905.
Connecticut	C. G. R. Vinal	H. H. Gallup	Wm. A. King	Bien.	January, 1905.

OTHER STATE OFFICIALS—THE LEGISLATURES.—Continued.

State.	Secretary of State.	State Treasurer.	Attorney-General.	Legislatures. Meet.	Legislatures. Session Begins.
Delaware	Caleb R. Layton	M. B. Burris	H. F. Ward	Bien	January, 1905.
Florida	H. C. Crawford	Wm. V. Knott	J. B. Whitfield	Bien	1st Tues. April, 1905.
Georgia	Philip Cook	R. E. Park	John C. Hart	Ann.*	3d Wed. June, 1904.
Idaho	W. H. Gibson	H. N. Coffin	J. A. Bagley	Bien	January 2, 1905.
Illinois	James A. Rose	Fred. Busse	H. J. Hamlin	Bien	January, 1905.
Indiana	Dan'l E. Storms	Nat U. Hill	C. W. Miller	Bien	January 5, 1905.
Iowa	William B. Martin	G. S. Gilbertson	Chas. W. Mullin	Bien	January, 1904.
Kansas	J. R. Burrow	T. T. Kelly	C. C. Coleman	Bien	January, 1905.
Kentucky	H. V. McChesney	H. M. Bosworth	N. B. Hays	Bien	1st Mon. after 1st Tu., Jan.
Louisiana	J. T. Michel	Le D. E. Smith	Walter Guion	Bien	May, 1904.
Maine	Byron Boyd	O. Smith	G. M. Seiders	Bien	1st Wed. Jan., 1905.
Maryland	W. Bateman	M. Vandiver	W. S. Bryan, Jr.	Semi-Ann.	1st Wed. Jan., 1904.
Massachusetts	Wm. M. Olin	Edw. Bradford	Herbert Parker	Ann	1st Wed. Jan., 1904.
Michigan	F. M. Warner	Dan'l McCoy	Chas. A. Blair	Bien	1st Wed. Jan., 1905.
Minnesota	P. E. Hanson	J. H. Block	W. B. Douglas	Bien	January, 1905.
Mississippi	J. W. Power	W. J. Miller	Wm. Williams	Bien	January 5, 1904.
Missouri	Sam B. Cook	R. P. Williams	Edw. C. Crow	Bien	1st Wed. Jan., 1905.
Montana	Geo. M. Hays	A. H. Barrett	Jas. Donovan	Bien	Mon. after 1st Sun. Jan., 1905.
Nebraska	G. W. Marsh	P. Mortensen	Frank N. Prout	Bien	January, 1905.
Nevada	W. G. Douglass	D. M. Ryan	J. G. Sweeney	Bien	3d Mon. Jan., 1905.
New Hampshire	E. N. Pearson	S. A. Carter	E. G. Eastman	Bien	January, 1905.
New Jersey	S. D. Dickinson	F. O. Briggs	R. H. McCarter	Ann	2d Tues. Jan., 1904.
New York	J. F. O'Brien	J. G. Wickser	John Cunneen	Ann	1st Wed. Jan., 1904.
North Carolina	J. B. Grimes	Benj. R. Lacy	R. D. Gilmer	Bien	Wed. after 1st Mon. Jan., 1905.
North Dakota	E. F. Porter	D. H. McMillan	C. N. Frich	Bien	January, 1905.
Ohio	Lewis C. Laylin	I. B. Cameron	J. M. Sheets	Bien	1st Mon. Jan., 1904.
Oregon	F. I. Dunbar	C. S. Moore	A. M. Crawford	Bien	2d Mon. Jan., 1905.
Pennsylvania	F. M. Fuller	F. G. Harrisf	H. L. Carson	Bien	1st Tues. Jan., 1905.
Rhode Island	Charles P. Bennett	Walter A. Read	Chas. S. Stearns	Ann	1st Tues. Jan., 1904.
South Carolina	Jesse T. Gantt	R. H. Jennings	U. X. Gunter	Ann	2d Tues Jan., 1904.
South Dakota	O. C. Berg	C. B. Collins	Philo Hall	Bien	January, 1905.
Tennessee	J. W. Morton	Reau E. Folk	C. T. Cates, Jr.	Bien	1st Mon. Jan., 1905.
Texas	J. R. Curl	J. W. Robbins	C. K. Bell	Bien	Tues. after 1st Mon. Jan., 1905.
Utah	J. T. Hammond	J. De G. Dixon	M. A. Breeden	Bien	2d Mon. Jan., 1905.
Vermont	F. G. Fleetwood	J. L. Bacon		Bien	1st Wed. Oct., 1904.
Virginia	D. Q. Eggleston	A. W. Harman	W. A. Anderson	Bien	2d Wed. Jan., 1904.
Washington	Sam H. Nichols	C. W. Maynard	W. B. Stratton	Bien	January, 1905.
West Virginia	W. M. O. Dawson	Peter Silman	R. H. Freer	Bien	January, 1905.
Wisconsin	W. L. Houser	J. J. Kempf	L. M. Sturdevant	Bien	2d Wed. Jan., 1905.
Wyoming	F. Chatterton	H. G. Hayt	J. A. Van Orsdel	Bien	January, 1905.

*Term limited to fifty days. †To May 5, 1904. ‡Has resigned; successor not yet appointed.

Territorial and Insular Governors.

Territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Territory.	Capital.	Governor.
Alaska	Sitka	John G. Brady.	Indian Territory*	Tahelequah	T. M. Buffington.
Arizona	Phœnix	A. O. Brodie.	New Mexico	Santa Fe	Miguel A. Otero.
Guam	San Luis d'Apra	Com. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N.	Oklahoma	Guthrie	Thos. B. Ferguson.
			Philippine Islands	Manila	William H. Taft.
Hawaii	Honolulu	George R. Carter.	Porto Rico	San Juan	William H. Hunt.

*Indian Territory is occupied by the Indians.

The District of Columbia is under the control of three commissioners—Henry B. F. McFarland, Henry Litchfield West and Colonel John Biddle, U. S. A. William Tindall is secretary to the board; Hopewell H. Darneille Collector of Taxes, and Andrew B. Duvall Corporation Counsel for the District.

The Territorial officers of Arizona are: Isaac T. Stoddard, Secretary; I. M. Christy, Treasurer, and Edward M. Wells, Attorney-General.

The officials of New Mexico are: J. W. Reynolds, secretary; J. H. Vaughn, treasurer, and E. L. Bartlett, Solicitor-General.

The officials of Oklahoma are: William Grimes, Secretary; C. W. Rambo, Treasurer, and J. C. Roberts, Attorney-General.

The officers of Indian Territory are: J. T. Parks, Secretary; J. M. La Hay, Treasurer; Wash Swimmer, Territorial Attorney.

Militia Force of the United States.

Prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General.

State and Territory.	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	Regimental, Field and Staff Officers.	Company Officers.	Total Commissioned.	Total Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Privates, Etc.	Aggregate.
Maine	..	6	31	71	108	1,156	1,264
New Hampshire	1	9	21	79	110	1,232	1,342
Vermont	..	5	19	36	60	716	776
Massachusetts	2	20	129	231	382	4,737	5,119
Rhode Island	1	21	59	74	155	1,258	1,413
Connecticut	3	8	56	127	194	2,425	2,619
New York	4	58	299	498	859	13,551	14,410
New Jersey	2	47	69	155	273	3,765	4,038
Pennsylvania	4	47	194	455	700	8,643	9,343
Delaware	..	13	9	20	42	326	368
Maryland	1	9	42	87	139	1,915	2,054
Virginia	..	2	38	106	146	2,185	2,331
West Virginia	1	23	36	52	112	883	995
North Carolina	..	17	48	111	176	1,684	1,860
South Carolina	..	11	36	305	352	2,677	3,029
Georgia	..	13	100	225	338	4,429	4,767
Florida	..	7	41	56	104	1,348	1,452
Alabama	1	23	49	147	220	2,361	2,581
Mississippi	1	18	41	93	153	1,220	1,373
Louisiana	1	11	28	88	128	1,390	1,518
Texas	3	33	65	150	251	2,829	3,080
Arkansas	3	24	21	78	126	1,516	1,642
Kentucky	..	7	25	87	119	1,658	1,777
Tennessee	..	5	20	66	91	1,213	1,304

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

State and Territory.	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	Regimental, Field and Staff Officers.	Company Officers.	Total Commissioned.	Total Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Privates, Etc.	Aggregate.
Ohio	3	25	121	267	416	5,585	6,001
Indiana	1	13	59	113	186	2,222	2,408
Michigan	1	16	56	122	195	2,911	3,106
Illinois	3	33	147	287	470	6,524	6,994
Missouri	1	8	55	129	193	2,484	2,677
Wisconsin	..	9	59	127	195	2,578	2,773
Minnesota	1	8	39	85	133	1,789	1,922
Iowa	..	26	48	144	218	2,412	2,630
Nebraska	1	5	25	80	111	1,484	1,595
Kansas	1	4	35	75	115	1,196	1,311
Nevada	..	4	1	6	11	127	138
Oregon	1	22	21	60	104	1,176	1,280
California	4	45	91	159	299	3,173	3,472
Colorado	1	9	14	54	78	1,005	1,083
North Dakota	..	10	16	45	71	647	718
South Daokta	..	10	22	63	95	854	949
Montana	..	6	..	18	24	316	340
Washington	..	8	21	42	71	887	958
Idaho	..	7	..	24	31	637	668
Wyoming	..	5	1	20	26	297	323
Utah	1	6	5	31	43	483	526
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	..	6	11	25	42	341	383
New Mexico	..	3	20	27	50	562	612
Oklahoma	..	7	13	40	60	566	626
Hawaii	..	7	12	27	46	495	541
District of Columbia	1	13	47	69	130	1,130	1,260
Porto Rico	..	1	6	24	31	673	704
Grand aggregate	48	753	2,421	5,560	8,782	107,671	116,453

Statistics of Cities—Table No. 1.

Compiled from information prepared for The American Almanac by the officials of each city.
In the following tables the statistics given are the latest available.

City and State.	Mayor.	Politics.	The City. Area, Square Miles.	The City. Estimated Population.	Public Debt.	Property Valuation. Assessed Real Estate.	Property Valuation. Assessed Personal Property.	Tax Rate Per $100.
Akron, O.	Charles W. Kempel.	D.	20	50,000	$700,000	[11]$30,000,000	.....	$3.00
Albany, N. Y.	Charles H. Gans.	R.	25	100,000	3,500,000	68,000,000	$7,000,000	1.90
Allegheny, Pa.	James G. Wyman.	Cit.[9]	7.50	140,000	5,204,000	85,709,075	1,356,000	1.45
Allentown, Pa.	Fred. E. Lewis.	R.	2.075	40,000	587,600	[11]23,897,490	.....	1.53
Atlanta, Ga.	Evan P. Howell.	D.	11	120,000	2,870,805	45,909,976	13,121,018	1.25
Altoona, Pa.	S. M. Hoyes.	D.	2.61	52,000	1,138,000	[11]18,582,246	.....	1.90
Auburn, N. Y.	Thomas M. Osborne	D.	9	35,000	643,104	13,480,965	990,967	2.425
Augusta, Ga.	Jacob Phinizy.	D.	5.75	50,000	1,746,700	13,658,125	5,902,078	1.25
Baltimore, Md.	Robert M. McLane.	D.	36	550,000	39,850,183	264,160,549	232,827,112	1.86+
Bayonne, N. J.	Egbert Seymour.	D.	8.50	45,000	10,500	25,000,000	2,000,000	2.90
Binghamton, N. Y.	S. L. Smith.	R.	10	45,000	751,000	[11]20,978,415	.....	1.60
Birmingham, Ala.	W. M. Drennen.	D.	6	51,000	2,124,000	50 000,000	20,000,000	1.00
Boston, Mass.	Patrick H. Collins.	D.	43.19	605,763	57,367,688	985,553,300	234,897,023	1.48
Bridgeport, Conn.	Denis Mulvihill.	D.	13.4	82,128	1,511,484	64,154,504	6,598,464	1.33
Brockton, Mass.	Charles H. Coulter.	S.	21.52	44,873	1,900,000	25,935,360	5,298,243	2.18
Buffalo, N. Y.	Erastus C. Knight.	R.	42	400 000	17,552,931	233,066,365	6,351,000	1.73+
Butte, Mont.	Patrick Mullins.	D.	4	65,000	330,000	[11]22,000,000	.....	2.80
Cambridge, Mass.	J. H. M. McNamee.	D.	6.535	94,413	4,221,645	87,063,400	17,708,510	1.69
Camden, N. J.	Joseph E. Nowrey.	D.	11	80.000	2,554,900	31,000,000	3,000,000	2.15
Canton, O.	W. H. Smith.	R.	40	48,000	1,046,766	9,500,000	4,000,000	3.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Alex. W. Chambliss.	D.	4.2	50.000	931,000	[11]15,000,000	.....	1.45
Charleston, S. C.	J. Adgar Smyth.	D.	5.33	62,000	3,798,200	[2&12]528,923	5,264,662	2.85
Chicago, Ill.	Carter H. Harrison.	D.	190.64	1,978.000	15,123,000	313,567,135	90,398,340	[2]3.49
Chelsea, Mass.	Edward E. Willard.	R.	2.25	35,876	1,112,414	21,774,500	2,324,564	1.86
Chester, Pa.	H. H. Houston.	R.	4.66	35,000	670 500	[11]15,000,000	.....	.01
Cincinnati, O.	Julius Fleischmann.	R.	36.9	310 000	26 000,000	180,000,000	40,000,000	2.27
Cleveland, O.	Tom L. Johnson.	D.	33 94	450,000	20,211,385	146,375,080	46,320,890	3.05
Columbus, O.	R. H. Jeffrey.	R.	16.25	125,560	7,229,400	52,552,190	15,495,110	2.75
Covington, Ky.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	Ben E. Cabell.	D.	7.50	80,000	2,000,000	[11]32,530,850	.....	1.65
Davenport, Ia.	Waldo Becker.	D.	7.90	40,000	295,000	20,700,000	14,260,000	.925
Dayton, O.	Charles A. Snyder.	D.	11	100,000	2,766,000	35,377,560	10,599,670	2.54
Denver, Col.	Rbt. R. Wright, Jr.	R.	65	175,000	1,422,800	81,771,920	27,087,165	3.50
Des Moines, Ia.	J. M. Brenton.	R.	54	80,000	729,000	[11]65,000,000	.....	2.00
Detroit, Mich.	William C. Maybury	D.	29	386,000	3,954,406	190,197,060	81,671,860	1.65+
Dubuque, Ia.	C. H. Berg.	R.	9	45,000	950 431	16,979,628	7,116.522	1.10
Duluth, Minn.	F. W. Hugo.	R.	67	70,000	[2&12]654.250	45,000,000	10,000,000	3.00
East St. Louis, Ill.	Silas Cook.	D.	8	55,000	650 000	[3&12]22,730,845	[3&13]3,978.735	[3&5]6.50
Elizabeth, N. J.	Patrick J. Ryan.	D.	9	60,000	3,222,340	18,464,750	2,677,165	2.96
Elmira, N. Y.	Daniel Sheehan.	D.	7.50	40,000	1,160 000	16,636.418	574,400	2.33
Erie, Pa.	William Hardwick.	R.	7	58,000	[2]550,000	[11]21,000,000	.....	1.42+
Evansville, Ind.	Charles G. Covert.	R.	25	75,000	2,115,000	25,737,170	8,580,160	1.09
Fall River, Mass.	George Grime.	R.	41	113 602	2,500,545	[11]77,567,761	.....	1.86
Fitchburg, Mass.	Charles H. Blood.	R.	27.7	35 069	1,151,913	19,482,545	4,586,650	1.92
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Henry C. Berghoff.	D.	5	55 000	600,000	19,990,000	127,335	1.00
Galveston, Tex.	William T. Austin.	D.	6.50	33,000	2,860,936	[2]11,763,431	3,401,361	1.50
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	W. Millard Palmer.	R.	17.37	100.000	2,212,000	48,985,525	23,391,286	1.39
Harrisburg, Pa.	V. C. McCormick.	D.	8.5	75,000	919.200	29,000,000	750,000	[2]1.40
Hartford, Conn.	Ignatius A. Sullivan	D.	17.29	86,025	2.728,076	54,049,042	7,089,430	2.10
Haverhill, Mass.	P. B. Flanders.	S.	32	38,000	1.353,195	21,120,285	5,468,007	1.76
Hoboken, N. J.	Adolph Lankering.	D.	1	60,000	1 445,500	30,617,500	2,186,400	[2]2.33
Holyoke, Mass.	Arthur B. Chapin.	R.	16.35	47,043	2.205 261	30,019,360	9.957,410	1.64
Houston, Tex.	O. T. Holt.	D.	16	70,000	3 299,000	31,985,830	7,171,875	2.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	John W. Holtzman.	D.	29.14	221,375	2.576,000	1,271,000	235,285	2.09

STATISTICS OF CITIES—TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

City and State.	Mayor.	Politics.	The City. Area, Square Miles.	The City. Estimated Population.	Public Debt.	Property Valuation. Assessed Real Estate.	Property Valuation. Assessed Personal Property.	Tax Rate Per $100.
Jersey City, N. J.	Mark M. Fagan	R.	16.5	215,000	$15,324,772	$92,328,930	$12,221,096	$2.75
Johnstown, Pa.	John Pendry	R.	4.10	55,000	256,124	14,736,853	11,000	.71
Joliet, Ill.	William C. Crolius.	D.	4	30,000	181,500	3,750,000	1,250,000	3.50
Kansas City, Kan.	T. B. Gilbert	R.	9	70,000	1,000,000	[11]85,000,000	.....	2.00
Kansas City, Mo.	James A. Reed	D.	25	250,000	3,508,900	63,031,300	25,474,630	1.25
Knoxville, Tenn.	Joseph T. McTur...	D.	4.50	60,000	1,411,173	13,000,000	3,200,000	1.40
Lancaster, Pa.	C. W. Cummings	R.	2	45,000	494,500	[11]18,000,000	.....	.90
Lawrence, Mass.	Alexander L. Grant	R.	7.25	69,000	1,479,902	33,314,050	9,564,997	1.64
Lincoln, Neb.	George A. Adams	R.	12	45,000	1,169,100	16,522,070	5,360,650	1.00
Little Rock, Ark.	W. E. Lenon	D.	11.45	50 000	148,355	[25]11,741,195	[25]4,969,660	2.60
Los Angeles, Cal.	M. P. Snyder	D.	43.27	145,000	3,265,000	109,846,722	18,113,412	1.40
Louisville, Ky.	Charles F. Grainger	D.	21	225 000	8,000,000	93,100,000	36,400,000	1.59
Lowell, Mass.	Charles E. Howe	R.	12.4	101,959	2 916,336	56,822,710	15,173,143	2.04
Lynn, Mass.	Henry W. Eastham.	R.	11	76,000	[20]1,606,851	44,182,625	10,167,000	1.80
Malden, Mass.	Charles L. Dean	R.	4.8	36,276	1,690.700	24,571,700	4,676,020	1.66
Manchester, N. H.	Eugene E. Reed	D.	33.9	60,000	1,815,000	26,331,696	6,488,154	2.10
McKeesport, Pa.	G. J. F. Falkenstein	R.	5	38,000	250,000	[11]20,000,000	.....	.10
Memphis, Tenn.	J. J. Williams	D.	16	140,000	2,900,000	40,000,000	.....	[12]
Milwaukee, Wis.	David S. Rose	D.	23	325,000	6,927,750	142,520,116	37,498,430	1.59
Minneapolis, Minn.	J. C. Haynes	D.	53	225,000	7,162,964	100,411,030	28,119,580	2.70
Mobile, Ala.	C. E. McLean	D.	5	45,000	2,675,000	20,000,000	8,000,000	2.55
Montgomery, Ala.	E. B. Joseph	D.	2.80	49,000	2,044,680	9,305,383	3,165,093	1.125
Nashville, Tenn.	James M. Head	D.	9.83	82,000	3 513,000	30,829,570	9,373,100	1.50
Newark, N. J.	Henry M. Doremus.	R.	22	280,000	13,498,798	133,458,897	35,393,394	2.32
N. Bedford, Mass.	Charles S. Ashley	D.[22]	19.33	70,000	4,103.000	38,165,450	24,402,000	1.80
New Haven, Conn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	Paul Capdevielle	D.	260	325,000	17,676,120	100,465,210	47,386,433	[6]2.90
Newton, Mass.	John W. Weeks	R.	18	37,794	4,331,284	48,066,750	15,059,825	1.68
New York, N. Y.	Geo. B. McClellan.	D.[3]	326.90	3,600,000	295,882,129	4,751,532,826	680,866,092	[11]1.41+
Norfolk, Va.	James G. Reddick	D.	5.63	65,000	5,253,550	26,327,320	2,990,060	1.70
Oakland, Cal.	Warren Olney	D.	[23]18	85,000	330,000	49,447,132	1,660,000	1.26
Omaha, Neb.	Frank E. Moores	R.	24	125,000	6,403,300	71,984,900	57,329,525	.875
Paterson, N. J.	James Hinchliffe	D.	8.36	110,000	3,378,000	45,037,676	9,708,425	2.50
Pawtucket, R. I.	James H. Higgins	D.	8.50	45,000	4,908 898	30,635,380	5,458,780	1.65
Peoria, Ill.	O. N. Woodruff	R.	8.41	75,000	39,664	7,608,107	2,362,379	8.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	John Weaver	R.[4]	130	1,250,000	52,716,545	1,160,392,710	1,681,813	1.85
Pittsburg, Pa.	William B. Hays	Fu.[7]	28.39	356,000	21,506,202	350,736,280	4,596,755	1.50
Portland, Me.	Frederic E. Boothby	R.	22	55,000	2,720,750	34,277,700	15,017,715	2.00
Portland, Ore.	George H. Williams	R.	40.50	125,000	5,261,500	[16]35,092,922	[16]9,039,670	[17]1.10
Providence, R. I.	Augustus S. Miller.	D.	18.29	185,000	16,912,305	154,711,860	43,161,140	1.65
Quincy, Ill.	John A. Steinbach	D.	5.60	40,000	1,016,100	3,363,757	1,900,534	6.55
Reading, Pa.	Edward Yeager	D.	3.96	96,000	1,300,000	46,000,000	115,000	.80
Richmond, Va.	Richard M. Taylor	D.	5.50	100,000	7,227,423	44,072,630	30,973,185	1.40
Rochester, N. Y.	Ad. J. Rodenbeck	R.	19	170,000	10,307,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	1.72
Rockford, Ill.	Charles E. Jackson	R.	8.1	40,000	291,800	[3]21,389,965	[3]9,521,240	3.047
Saginaw, Mich.	William B. Baum	D.	15	63,000	1,285,904	14,559,025	9,112,035	1.55
St. Louis, Mo.	Rolla Wells	R.	9.50	105,000	1,000,000	337,323,410	78,206,800	2.15
St. Joseph, Mo.	C. J. Parden	D.	63	750,000	23,736,208	19,793,240	11,000,000	1.45
St. Paul, Minn.	Robert A. Smith	D.	55.44	200,000	8,108,642	74,436,451	19,555,967	2.91
S. Lake City, Utah.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Mass.	Joseph L. Peterson.	R.	7	36.000	543,053	19,400,200	9,605,769	1.78
San Antonio, Tex.	John P. Campbell	D.	36	60,000	357,000	25,036,285	6,572,295	1.67
San Francisco, Cal.	E. E. Schmitz	U. L.[5]	46.5	375,000	250,000	201,507,990	127,549,498	1.60+
Savannah, Ga.	Herman Myers	D.	6.75	70,000	3,110,550	30,000,000	12,500,000	1.30
Schenectady, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.	Alex. T. Connell	R.	19.25	110,000	385,028	[16]63,961,298	[14]	[15]
Seattle, Wash.	T. J. Humes	R.	28	120,000	3,708,804	42,477,618	9,191,035	[18]
Sioux City, Ia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.	Edward Glines	R.	4.22	65,500	1,477,000	51,296,100	5,685,260	1.72
South Bend, Ind.	E. J. Fogarty	D.	8	50,000	.....	[11]19,000,000	.....	[31]1.25
Spokane, Wash.	L. F. Boyd	R.	30.25	50,000	2,170,000	[11]23,000,000	.....	3.40
Springfield, Ill.	H. H. Devereux	D.	8	40,000	78,210	1,500,000	300,000	7.00
Springfield, Mass.	Everett E. Stone	R.	38.33	69,000	2,315,500	58,411,160	16,424,905	1.45
Springfield, O.	Charles J. Bawlus	D.	9.5	45,000	825,000	[11]19,000,000	.....	2.28
Superior, Wis.	C. N. O'Hare	D.	35	45,000	1,120,000	11,711,202	1,914,520	3.70
Syracuse, N. Y.	J. B. Kline	R.	16	108,374	7,303,150	76,328,109	[10]4,317,445	1.636
Tacoma, Wash.	Louis D. Campbell.	R.	29	60,000	[30]3,823.000	18,269,494	3,474,021	1.30
Taunton, Mass.	Richard E. Warner.	R.	50	33,000	2,113,528	15,778,365	5,830,810	2.04
Terre Haute, Ind.	Henry C. Steeg	D.	3.50	50,000	386,000	225,000,000	6,700,000	1.06
Toledo, O.	Samuel M. Jones	Ind.[3]	30	160,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Topeka, Kan.	W. S. Bergundthal.	R.	6.64	38 000	1,311,255	33,000,000	2,000,000	[16]5.00
Trenton, N. J.	F. S. Katzenbach	D.	....	80,000	1,933,881	27,450,000	6,500,000	2.35
Troy, N. Y.	Daniel E. Conway	D.	9.2	75,150	2,890,893	50,838,089	3,105,270	[23]1.81
Utica, N. Y.	Charles A. Talcott	D.	10	65,000	869,241	32,922,276	4,431,402	1.717
Washington, D. C.	.....	—	69.245	295,000	12,917,250	208,615,674	35,000,000	1.50
Waterbury, Conn.	Edward G. Kilduff	D.	5.50	60,000	1,582,000	[11]43,500,000	.....	1.32
Wheeling, W. Va.	H. T. Sweeney	D.	3.2	40,000	494,000	19,000,000	5,842,194	1.10+
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Charles H. Price	R.	4.85	55,000	450,000	[11]18,000,000	.....	1.20
Wilmington, Del.	Charles D. Bird	D.	10.18	80,000	2,128,600	60,000,000	.....	[19]1.50
Worcester, Mass.	Edward F. Fletcher.	R.	36	130,000	6,457,020	92,358,300	24,767,350	1.76
Yonkers, N. Y.	Michael J. Walsh	D.	21	52,000	3,509,542	38,749,918	3,317,700	2.28
York, Pa.	M. B. Gibson	R.	3.50	38,000	301,750	17,142,056	55,695	.70
Youngstown, O.	W. T. Gibson	D.	10	60,000	686,970	[16]14,448.570	5,278,800	3.00

[1]Manhattan and the Bronx, $1.41367; Brooklyn, $1.48945; Queens, $1.47508; Richmond, $1.49675. [2]For city purposes. [3]Democratic. [4]Republican. [5]Union Labor. [6]City, $2.20; State 70 cents. [7]Fusion [8]Independent. [9]Citizens'. [10]Franchise $3,627,600. [11]Both real and personal included. [12]In eight wards, $2.50; in three wards $1.99; in eleven wards, $1.86. [13]City tax rate per $1: First class, 4.908 mills; second class, 3.2716 mills; third class, 2.454 mills; school, 5 mills; poor, 4.5 mills; county 10 mills; city and school taxes are levied on full valuation, county and poor taxes on half valuation. [14]Personal property is included in first class real estate classification. [15]Value of occupation, $1,394,470. [16]One-third valuation. [17]For city purposes; for all purposes, $3.60. [18]New limits, $3.01; old limits, $3.11 [19]For city and school purposes; for country and poor, 55 cents. [20]Not including water debt of $1,615,530. [21]Including four square miles of tide lands. [22]Municipal elections are run regardless of party lines. [23]City alone, $1.37. [24]Weehawken addition, $2.18. [25]Fifty per cent. of valuation. [26]Not including light bonds of $2,556,000. [27]Less sinking fund. [28]City, 80 cents; school, 60 cents; county, 50 cents. [29]Improvements, $5,409,306. [30]Not including water and light plant of $2,080,000. [31]For city; for State and county, $1.20. [32]One-fifth actual valuation. [33]One-fifth valuation; telephone and telegraph assessment, $1,016,585. [34]Full value. [35]About one-fifth full value.

STATISTICS OF CITIES—TABLE NO. 2.

City.	City Clerk.	City Solicitor.	Chief of Police.	Postmaster.
Akron, O.	Ray F. Hamlin	Clyde F. Beevy	John Durkin	L. S. Ebright.
Albany, N. Y.	F. W. Bresler	A. L. Andrews	J. L. Hyatt	C. E. Argersinger.
Allegheny, Pa.	Lafayette Wills	Stephen G. Porter	Melvin H. Campbell	James A. Grier.
Allentown, Pa.	Lloyd W. Mitchell	Francis G. Lewis	Harry H. Eastman	M. P. Schautz.
Altoona, Pa.	W. J. Hamor	Thomas H. Greevy	J. N. Tillard	H. P. Wilson.
Atlanta, Ga.	Wm. J. Campbell	James L. Mayson	John W. Ball	E. F. Blodgett.
Auburn, N. Y.	Edw. H. Hurling	Laverne A. Pierce	Chas. E. MacMaster	Paul R. Clark.
Augusta, Ga.	Wm. Lyon Martin	Wm. H. Barrett[8]	M. J. Norris	W. D. Smythe.
Baltimore, Md.	W. M. Jordan[7]	W. Cabell Bruce	Thomas F. Farnan	S. Davies Warfield.
Bayonne, N. J.	W. C. Hamilton	Daniel J. Murray	Thomas Magnes	Edwin Cadmus.
Binghamton, N. Y.	I. C. Hall	Frank Stewart	William Moore	J. H. Roberts.
Birmingham, Ala.	J. Chas. Murray	E. D. Smith	W. E. Weir	J. W. Hughes.
Boston, Mass.	Edw. J. Donovan	Andrew J. Bailey[1]	Wm. H. Pierce[4]	George A. Hibbard.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Edw. T. Buckingham	Patrick Coughlin	Eugene Birmingham	W. H. Merrigold.
Brockton, Mass.	De Witt C. Packard	Walter I. Keane	Carlton S. Beals	J. M. Hollywood.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Charles F. Susdorf	Chas. L. Feldman[1]	Wm. S. Bull	Fred Greiner.
Butte, Mont.	P. H. Sidley	J. L. Templeman	Thomas Mulholland	G. W. Irwin.
Cambridge, Mass.	Edw. J. Brandon	Gilbert A. A. Pevey	H. J. Cunningham	George A. Hibbard.
Camden, N. J.	H. O. Kramer	H. M. Snyder	John Foster	Robert L. Barber.
Canton, O.	C. C. Loyd	D. C. Hughes	Fred S. McCloud	George B. Frease.
Charleston, S. C.	D. W. Simons	Geo. H. Moffett	W. A. Boyle	W. L. Harris.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	J. O. Denolowe	Geo. W. Chamlee	Fred W. Hill	P. S. Sharp.
Chelsea, Mass.	Chas. H. Reed	L. L. G. de Rochemont	David M. Hudson	Ezra O. Winsor.
Chester, Pa.	Frank W. Harrison	A. A. Cochran	William Leary	John A. Wallace.
Chicago, Ill.	Fred O. Bender	John F. Smulski[3]	Francis O'Neill	F. E. Coyne.
Cincinnati, O.	Edwin Henderson	Chas. J. Hunt	Col. P. M. Millikin	E. R. Monfort.
Cleveland, O.	Peter Witt	Newton D. Baker	Fred Kohler	C. C. Dewstoe.
Columbus, O.	John T. Barr	James M. Butler	Capt. J. A. Russell	R. M. Rownd.
Covington, Ky.				
Dallas, Tex.	J. B. Winslett	J. R. Reese	R. L. Winfrey	R. C. Joyce.
Davenport, Ia.	J. W. B. McGee	Henry Thuenen, Jr.	Henry Martens	Lon Bryson.
Dayton, O.	C. Preston Floyd	E. P. Mathews	J. C. Whitaker	F. G. Withoft.
Denver, Colo.	Julius Archele	H. A. Lindsley	Hamilton Armstrong	John C. Twombley.
Des Moines, Ia.	E. R. Bennett	W. H. Brennon	F. A. Brackett	John McKay.
Detroit, Mich.	George T. Gaston	Timothy E. Tarsney	George W. Fowle[8]	F. B. Dickerson.
Dubuque, Ia.	C. F. Arendt		Edward Morgan	Joseph Morgan.
Duluth, Minn.	H. W. Cheadle	Oscar Mitchell	C. H. Troyer	E. L. Fisher.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Thomas J. Williams		Geo. O. Purdy	Henry F. Bader.
Elizabeth, N. J.	James J. Manning	Chas. A. Swift	Geo. C. Tenney	Palmer H. Charlock.
Elmira, N. Y.	John J. Crowley	Chas. B. Swaitwood	Frank J. Cassada	David M. Pratt.
Erie, Pa.	Thomas Hanlon	William G. Crosby	John P. Sullivan	Isador Sobel.
Evansville, Ind.	Henry W. Stahlhefer		Fred. Heuke	James D. Parvin.
Fall River, Mass.	Arthur B. Brayton	Hugo A. Dubuque	Rufus B. Hilliard	Geo. A. Ballard.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Walter A. Davis	Walter P. Hall	David W. Tinsley	Chas. E. Wallace.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Aug. M. Schmidt	W. H. Shambaugh	Homer A. Goosline	William D. Page.
Galveston, Tex.	John D. Kelley	J. Z. H. Scott	John T. Rowan	Harry A. Griffin.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	John L. Boer		Harney O. Carr	L. K. Bishop.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Charles A. Miller	Daniel S. Seitz	Joseph B. Hutchison	E. J. Stackpole.
Hartford, Conn.	Henry F. Smith	Joseph P. Tuttle	Cornelius Ryan	E. B. Bennett.
Haverhill, Mass.	Wm. W. Roberts	Essex S. Abbott	Frank McLaughlin	Horace I. Pinkham.
Hoboken, N. J.	James H. Londrigan	James F. Minturn[8]	Patrick Hayes, Jr.	Edward W. Martin.
Holyoke, Mass.	John F. Sheehan	Nathan P. Avery	J. Sidney Wright	Henry A. Chase.
Houston, Tex.	D. D. Bryan	Thomas H. Stone	George Ellis	S. B. Strong.
Indianapolis, Ind.	William M. Fogarty	Henry Warrum	C. L. Kruger	G. F. McGinnis.
Jersey City, N. J.	M. J. O'Donnell	Geo. L. Record	Benjamin Murphy	Peter F. Wanser.
Johnstown, Pa.	Geo. E. Hamilton	Charles C. Greer	John T. Harris	Samuel Masten.
Joliet, Ill.	Mat. Berscheid		Theo. Binzen	J. T. Clyne.
Kansas City, Kas.	P. J. Nugent	J. W. Dana	A. J. Murray	U. S. Sartin.
Kansas City, Mo.	Baxter Brown	R. J. Ingraham[8]	John Hayes	J. H. Harris.
Knoxville, Penn.	John A. McMillan	J. W. Culton	J. J. Atkin	W. L. Trent.
Lancaster, Pa.	E. S. Smeltz	C. Reese Baby	H. N. Herr	S. Clay Miller.
Lawrence, Mass.	Cornelius J. Corcoran	John P. Kane	James T. O'Sullivan	Byron Truell.
Lincoln, Neb.	Thomas W. Platt	E. C. Strode	O. N. Routzhan	E. R. Sizer.
Little Rock, Ark.	F. M. Oliver		Frank McMahon	W. S. Holt.
Los Angeles, Cal.	H. J. Lelande		Charles Elton	Lewis A. Graff.
Louisville, Ky.	Thomas P. Craig	Henry L. Stone	Sebastian Gunther	Dr. Thos. H. Baker.
Lowell, Mass.	Girard P. Dadman	Wm. A. Hogan	Wm. B. Moffatt	Albert G. Thompson.
Lynn, Mass.	Joseph W. Attwill	Starr Parsons	Thos. M. Burckes	H. K. Saunderson.
McKeesport, Pa.	James Brown, Jr.	W. E. Newlin	Louis E. Rotzsch	W. O. Campbell.
Malden, Mass.	Leonard D. Holden	Joseph Wiggin	Samuel M. Emoston	
Manchester, N. H.	Edw. C. Smith	Geo. A. Wagner	Michael J. Healy	Edward H. Clough.
Memphis, Tenn.	W. B. Armour	W. B. Henderson	John J. Mason	L. W. Dutro.
Milwaukee, Wis.	E. M. Schuengel	Carl Runge	J. T. Janssen	E. R. Stillman.
Minneapolis, Minn.	L. A. Lydiard	Frank Healy[3]	E. J. Conroy	W. D. Hale.
Mobile, Ala.	R. Bowen, Jr.	B. B. Boone	John Case	P. D. Barker.
Montgomery, Ala.	C. P. Hardaway	Bibb Graves	A. Gerald	C. W. Buckley.
Nashville, Tenn.	J. P. Byrne	K. T. McConnico	Henry Curran	A. M. Wills.
Newark, N. J.	James F. Connelly	Henry Young	Henry Hopper	James L. Hays.
New Bedford, Mass.	Daniel B. Leonard	Benjamin B. Barney	Henry W. Mason	John Duff.
New Haven, Conn.				
New Orleans, La.	Joseph T. Buddecke	Samuel L. Gilmore	John Journee	J. Watts Kearney.
Newton, Mass.	Isaac T. Kingsbury	Winfield S. Slocum	Fred A. Tarbox	George H. Morgan.
New York, N. Y.	P. J. Scully	George L. Rives[1]	Gen. F. V. Greene	Cornelius Van Cott.[2]
Norfolk, Va.	R. E. Steed	Richard McIlwain	M. J. Williams	H. D. Nichols.
Oakland, Cal.	Frank R. Thompson	J. E. McElroy	St. Clair Hodg	T. T. Dargie.
Omaha, Neb.	Wm. H. Elbourn	Carl C. Wright	J. J. Donahue	Joseph Crow.
Paterson, N. J.	John Keegan	Michael Dunon	Frederick G. Grave	George W. Pollitt.
Pawtucket, R. I.	Samuel H. Roberts	Edw. W. Blodgett	Randall H. Rice	Almon K. Goodwin.
Peoria, Ill.	Robert Joos		W. W. Rhodes	W. E. Hull.
Philadelphia, Pa.	M. Russell Thayer	John L. Kinsey	Harry M. Quirk[4]	Clayton McMichael.
Pittsburg, Pa.	E. W. Hassler	W. B. Rodgins	John P. McTighe	George L. Holliday.
Portland, Me.	Edwin L. Dyer	Scott Wilson	Geo. W. Sylvester	Clark Barker.
Portland, Ore.	Thomas C. Devlin	L. A. McNary	Chas. H. Hunt	F. A. Bancroft.
Providence, R. I.	William E. Clarke	Francis Colwell	Frank Mathews	Clinton D. Sellew.
Quincy, Ill.	John A. Berlin	Theodore B. Pape[1]	John Ahern	David Wilcox.
Reading, Pa.	Charles C. Welburne	Walter S. Young	Richard M. Whitman	A. M. High.
Richmond, Va.	Ben T. August	Henry R. Pollard	Benjamin F. Howard	Wray T. Knight.
Rochester, N. Y.	T. S. Pulver	W. A. Sutherland	Joseph P. Cleary	James S. Graham.
Rockford, Ill.	H. C. Scovill		A. E. Bargsen	Thomas G. Lawler.
Saginaw, Mich.	W. H. Barton	Henry E. Naegeley	Patrick Kain	W. S. Linton.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Frank M. Beach	James M. Wilson	W. H. Frans	A. W. Brewster.
St. Louis, Mo.	P. R. Fitz Gibbon[5]	Chas. W. Bates[6]	Mathew Kiely	F. W. Baumhoff.

STATISTICS OF CITIES—TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

City.	City Clerk.	City Solicitor.	Chief of Police.	Postmaster.
St. Paul, Minn.	George T. Redington	James C. Michael	John J. O'Connor	Robert A. McGill.
Salem, Mass.	J. Clifford Entwistle	Forrest L. Evans	Jesse A. Field	W. Harvey Merrill.
Salt Lake City, Utah.	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio, Tex.	George F. Stuemke	.....	W. H. Irwin	George G. Clifford.
San Francisco, Cal.	Albert B. Mahony	Franklin K. Lane	Geo. W. Wittman	W. W. Montague.
Savannah, Ga.	J. Robt. Creamer	William Garrard	Chas. Garfunkel	Henry Blun, Jr.
Schenectady, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.	M. T. Lavelle	David J. Davis	Lona B. Day	Ezra H. Ripple.
Seattle, Wash.	John Riplinger	Mitchell Gilliam	John Sullivan	George M. Stewart.
Sioux City, Ia.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.	George I. Vincent	Frank W. Kaon	Melville C. Parkhurst	.....
South Bend, Ind.	Nelson Kyser	Frank Donahoo	James McWeeney	H. G. Miller.
Spokane, Wash.	C. A. Fleming	J. P. Judson	E. M. Woydt	M. T. Hartson.
Springfield, Ill.	C. F. Morrow	A. M. Fitzgerald	James H. Anderson	Loren E. Wheeler.
Springfield, Mass.	E. A. Newell	Henry A. King	Geo. M. Stebbins	Louis C. Hyde.
Springfield, O.	Chas. O. Bauer	Stewart L. Tatum	R. E. O'Brien	J. H. Rabbitts.
Superior, Wis.	John A. Hobe	T. E. Lyons	Vincent McKinnon	Reily Thomas.
Syracuse, N. Y.	George J. Metz	Alex. H. Cowie	Chas. R. Wright	Dwight H. Bruce.
Tacoma, Wash.	F. B. Woodruff	W. P. Reynolds	William Fackler	John B. Cromwell.
Taunton, Mass.	Edwin A. Tetlow	John B. Tracy	Chas. E. Dunbar	William E. Dunbar.
Terre Haute, Ind.	F. M. Buckingham	.....	James Lyons	Samuel Grey.
Toledo, O.	Charles H. Nauts	U. G. Denman	Perry D. Knapp	William Tucker.
Topeka, Kas.	J. H. Squires	C. H. Spencer	Carl Goff	John Guthrie.
Trenton, N. J.	C. E. Murray	C. E. Bird	Judson Hiner	Alex. C. Yard.
Troy, N. Y.	Charles Hagen	Thomas S. Fagan[1]	William Coughlin	Joseph A. Leggett.
Utica, N. Y.	John A. Cantwell	.....	Chas. F. Cleveland	Rufus Daggett.
Washington, D. C.	William Tindall	Andrew B. Duvall	Maj. Richd. Sylvester	John A. Merritt.
Waterbury, Conn.	Michael J. Ryan	John P. Kellogg	Geo. M. Egan	J. H. Guernsey.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Walter Wools	S. O. Boyce	J. S. Ritz	James K. Hall.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Fred H. Gates	Chas. F. McHugh	John W. Jones	Byron Hahn.
Wilmington, Del.	John J. Monaghan	Robt. G. Harman	George Black	William H. Heald.
Worcester, Mass.	Enoch H. Towne	Arthur P. Rugg	W. J. E. Stone	James W. Hunt.
Yonkers, N. Y.	Joseph F. O'Brien	Frank P. Treanor	Fred H. Woodruff	Henry Osterheld.
Youngstown, O.	Pyatt W. Hubler	S. S. Conroy	W. W. McDowell	O. P. Shaffer.
York, Pa.	Chas. P. Shreiner	John L. Rouse	Jacob Hose	Augustus Loucks.

[1]Corporation Counsel. [2]New York County. [3]City Attorney. [4]Superintendent of Police. [5]City Register. [6]City Counselor. [7]Mayor's Clerk. [8]Commissioner of Police. [9]City Secretary.

STATISTICS OF CITIES—TABLE NO. 3.

When not otherwise specified the figures given are for the last fiscal year.

City.	Vital Statistics.				Educational.			Police, License, Crime, Etc.				
	Births.		Marriages.	Deaths.	School Buildings.	Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.	Men on Police Force.	Number of Licenses Granted.	Cost of License.	Total Arrests.	Suicides.
	Male.	Female.										
Akron	693	609	831	513	19	215	9,000[9]	....	1,700	350	1,800[9]	14
Albany	664	591	673	1,798	22	315	13,339	161	414	750[24]	3,508	15
Allegheny	757	686	970	2,425	25	423	20,000[9]	123	190	1,100	3,372	24
Allentown	484	410	304	712	..	130	5,770	24	67	174[43]	1,330	5
Altoona	560	546	431	771	59	162	6,059	27	42	500	1,940	4
Atlanta	560[3]	561[3]	1,129	2,071	25	258	12,354	161	100	1,000[41]	16,000	2
Auburn	243	252	337	480	15	131	4,000[9]	23	121	350	875	5
Augusta, Ga.	....	....	589	907	13	105	6,500[9]	69	78	200	2,983	5
Baltimore	4,527	4,423	5,135	10,253	111	1,679	63,953	981	2,200	250	31,362	15[12]
Bayonne	1,069[2]	....	321	575	8	172	6,440	48	160	250	1,736	1
Binghamton	281	257	684	725	17	203	7,162	38	151	525	1,362	9
Birmingham	942[2]	....	....	1,048	12	125	5,460	57	100	500	10,479	..
Boston	7,944	7,636	6,310	11,305	301	2,016	97,871	1,223	979	2,000[11]	34,732	69
Bridgeport	1,965[2]	....	695	1,302	21	240	12,057	68	350	450	2,734	11
Brockton	483	468	512	556	28	195	7,000[9]	39	None	....	1,368	1
Buffalo	3,566	3,442	3,400	5,138	65	1,301	57,000	784	1,335	500[14]	18,716	43
Butte	417	385	610	814	20	1,900	7,500[9]	44	171	900	4,570	10
Cambridge	2,701[2]	....	1,101	1,677	52	417	14,747	114	None	....	3,150	11
Camden	1,419[2]	....	1,796	1,379	36	332	12,594	99	266	500[27]	2,700[9]	..
Canton	....	....	315	288	16	152	6,500[9]	27	128	350	1,435	3
Charleston	1,105[2]	....	522	1,315	6	127	5,283	117	..[32]	....[32]	2,767	1
Chattanooga	114	107	558	466	7	100	5,199	46	104	200[48]	2,769	1
Chelsea	948[2]	....	298	672	14	142	6,301	32	34	1,300[44]	1,739	2
Chester	177[8]	149[8]	224[8]	513[8]	....	....	....	31	52	550	1,206	1
Chicago	14,183	13,160	20,325	26,455	251	5,481	274,247	2,801	7,000	$500	70,314	422
Cincinnati	2,997	2,861	1,878	5,744	54	919	43,884	536	1,676	350	12,749	73
Cleveland	4,308	4,081	4,925	6,134	77	1,399	62,874	435	2,000	350[13]	18,223	62
Columbus	953	875	1,572	1,578	38	535	20,800	120	480	250[13]	4,864	19
Covington	387	329	1,229[5]	716	13	122	5,100	45	182	....	2,020	8
Dallas	....	....	1,291	872	15	163	7,225	68	196	150[35]	5,000[9]	18
Davenport	774[2]	....	563	648	14	177	6,995	35	186	610	1,427	13
Dayton	882	808	1,216	1,228	24	426	13,338	135	490	350	5,870	6
Denver	526[4]	516[4]	....	2,033[4]	65	740	24,168	95	415	600	6,764	12
Des Moines	454	408	1,000	740	23	241	7,000[9]	72	88	1,200[30]	4,576	10
Detroit	1,221	1,106	3,648	4,708	74	1,025	33,731	528	1,252	500[13]	8,274	33
Dubuque	344	279	412	444	16	141	4,722	34	140	600	854	7
Duluth	689	525	....	762	32	271	11,127	56	174	1,000	2,829	6
East St. Louis	....	....	1,301	940	21	144	5,500[9]	53	286	500	4,500	15
Elizabeth	506	469	422	903	10	156	7,885	71	238	250	1,500[9]	2
Elmira	251	250	548	497	11	152	5,268	37	148	525	1,128	10
Erie	609	522	512	766	18	236	8,044	38	159	500[33]	2,231	1
Evansville	470	447	747	684	16	244	8,501	69	286	250	2,141	11
Fall River	2,319	2,234	1,281	2,490	53	398	15,478	136	238	2,500[21]	4,901	9
Fitchburg	524	451	341	555	25	122	4,248	39	32	1,500	1,293	1
Fort Wayne	430[8]	417[8]	733	574	16	167	5,888	42	169	102.50	1,057	11
Galveston	....	....	....	400	8	93	5,253	51	265	150[35]	1,965	8
Grand Rapids	701	607	1,586	1,246	39	425	15,730	98	180	510[25]	2,067	16
Harrisburg	537	462	823	761	..	204	9,563	49	86	500	2,814	..
Hartford	975	943	801	1,301	10	333	13,071	90	162	450	4,549	8
Haverhill	425	442	423	632	32	168	5,470	31	37	1,800[39]	1,986	7

STATISTICS OF CITIES—TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.

City.	Vital Statistics.				Educational.			Police, License, Crime, Etc.				
	Births.		Marriages.	Deaths.	School Buildings.	Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.	Men on Police Force.	Number of Licenses Granted.	Cost of License.	Total Arrests.	Suicides.
	Male.	Female.										
Hoboken	831	736	853	1,106	9	200	8,530	105	375	250	2,602	24
Holyoke	1,573[2]	....	532	850	18	186	6,919	53	45	1,500[34]	1,500[9]	3
Houston	263	242	913	862	17	173	7,864	60	200	150	3,406	5
Indianapolis	1,843	1,735	2,523	2,492	60	750	28,900	201	560	356	7,640	..
Jersey City	3,636[2]	....	2,203	4,059	32	635	30,269	385	1,008	250	8,000[9]	32
Johnstown	480	455	443	720	..	155	6,676	30	83	390	3,333	3
Joliet	....	....	256	365	22	151	6,337	37	115	1,000	6	6
Kansas City	1,607	1,527	....	2,676	52	688	29,591	278	560	250	15,817	44
Kansas City, Kan	238	235	1,027	858	23	196	8,447	77	100	600	1,384	3
Knoxville	....	....	978	593	..	108	5,400[9]	37	69	200	1,333	8
Lincoln	270	238	345	384	18	181	7,123	17	42	1,000	1,075	2
Lancaster	251	237	....	577	19	119	5,721	36	79	550[38]	1,512	3
Lawrence	1,077	980	895	1,399	29	240	7,164	65	62	2,500[29]	2,683	6
Little Rock	317[3]	292[3]	1,216	837	8	91	5,600	52	70	360[38]	480	5
Los Angeles	1,061	1,059	2,797	2,516	56	629	27,419	136	200	720[32]	7,613	65
Louisville	1,902	1,794	2,528	3,782	56	630	28,300	329	860	300[28]	6,945	17
Lowell	1,282	1,214	937	1,944	59	300	12,776	130	None	.... [23]	5,099	..
Lynn	1,591[2]	....	842	1,121	..	271	1,146	78	68	1,000[38]	4,230	5
McKeesport	609	598	193	799	12	134	5,630	37	72	550	3,000[9]	..
Malden	428	458	392	490	17	174	6,177	30	....	....	589	3
Manchester	872	768	645	1,332	..	142	6,013	44	....	....	1,929	5
Memphis	....	....	....	1,959	29	250	2,995	100	452	50	5,305	..
Milwaukee	3,708	3,698	2,616	3,796	54	954	38,100	315	1,900	200	5,737	69
Minneapolis	2,186	2,051	2,362	2,259	60	940	40,000	225	374	1,000	5,272	43
Mobile	466	457	825	908	111[7]	218[7]	7,848[7]	65	200	75	4,189	8
Montgomery	280	229	904	381	13	97	4,000[9]	39	123	400[47]	2,843	4
Nashville	829	728	....	1,810	18	236	12,311	106	100	82[26]	10,014	14
Newark	6,934[2]	....	2,734	4,943	56	919	42,230	425	1,430	250	6,912	52
New Bedford	1,229	1,234	861	1,331	28	343	9,684	78	57	1,500	2,063	..
New Haven	1,514	1,415	1,017	1,872	41	465	19,048	150	400	450[20]	6,000	8
New Orleans	....[1]	....[1]	....[1]	6,572	72	799	31,144	330	1,750	100[16]	16,472	45
Newton	407	411	375	442	23	111	6,500[9]	60	None	....	760	..
New York	47,885	46,077	37,437	66,622	513	10,407	559,218	7,673	12,820	....	145,936	772
Norfolk	399	410	522	1,075	..	102	5,036	73	141	250	7,876	1
Oakland	525	509	1,652[5]	1,107	22	289	10,300	60	237	400	4,161	17
Omaha	854	762	1,333	1,050	35	420	19,704	103	242	1,000	7,726	24
Paterson	1,769[2]	....	1,322	1,854	22	394	16,498	103	536	250	2,586	10
Pawtucket	538	477	1,191	788	28	170	4,819	45	125	350[37]	1,637	..
Peoria	513[4]	501[4]	755[4]	570[4]	20	188	9,484	75	230	500	3,383	11
Providence	2,366	2,353	2,037	3,394	100	700	26,000	310	531	400[19]	10,112	6
Philadelphia	15,031	14,810	9,911	23,847	420	3,766	158,472	3,083	1,737	1,100	65,468	146
Pittsburg	3,949	3,675	3,443	6,592	81	1,123	51,494	497	572	1,100	23,067	45
Portland, Me	1,064[2]	....	528	1,015	52	245	8,848	59	None	....	2,603	5
Portland, Ore	592	519	1,072	1,012	30	339	14,241	59	269	400	3,803	..
Quincy	788[2]	....	246	399	13	115	5,569	28	138	500	566	4
Reading, Pa	1,052	911	995	1,509	..	327	12,000[9]	70	186	500	1,800[9]	..
Richmond	376[3]	367[3]	1,035	1,918	..	271	12,121	101	280	250	6,153	3
Rochester	2,908[2]	....	1,620[3]	2,303	36	667	26,535	200	495	500	5,117	10
Rockford	....	....	267	422	17	147	6,209	24	58	1,000[45]	1,200	4
Saginaw	867	969	865	624	14	146	4,897	50	175	500	1,600[9]	3
St. Joseph	397	354	867	922	35	278	11,358	60	180	1,000	3,567	25
St. Louis	6,117	5,765	6,410	10,353	92	1,759	82,459	1,228	2,305	500[10]	25,564	142
St. Paul	1,742	1,559	1,626	1,606	52	629	26,337	198	300	1,000	3,899	6
Salem	507	427	395	732	27	138	5,057	30	94	390	3,333	3
Salt Lake City	647	627	1,284	849	25	350	12,500[9]	40	100	1,200	3,848	..
San Antonio	248	217	889	1,475[6]	22	155	8,500[9]	45	264	175	3,197	12
San Francisco	2,889	2,730	4,680	7,615	82	1,094	44,035	664	3,074	84[15]	29,530	138
Savannah	761	672	831	1,437	14	149	6,829	82	240	200	5,643	5
Schenectady	822[2]	....	301	762	10	135	6,500[9]	46	268	525	2,105	4
Scranton	449	476	309	1,489	41	200	17,000[9]	71	199	1,100	2,500[9]	11
Seattle	616	567	....	929	31	365	13,500[9]	85	268	1,000	8,000[9]	40
Sioux City	....	....	556	....	30	182	6,792	32	85	300	2,860	12
Somerville	773	752	706	890	25	300	12,000[9]	62	None	....	1,757	..
South Bend	751	648	718	880	14	150	4,300[9]	30	150	100[42]	1,067	5
Springfield, Ill	....	....	814	662	16	150	6,233	58	153	500	3,821	..
Springfield, Mass	736	695	642	938	37	360	12,162	72	62	1,800[31]	2,716	..
Springfield, Ohio	389	340	490	458	17	167	6,300	38	164	350[13]	2,000	8
Spokane	401	428	915	529	20	228	7,600	40	130	500	4,310	7
Superior	299	292	294	457	11	172	6,350[9]	30	146	500	2,162	3
Syracuse	1,018	982	705	1,506	36	494	21,358	134	479	750	4,333	3
Tacoma	355	308	312	508	22	206	8,455	49	110	600	3,372	7
Taunton	395	399	298	606	..	..	..	37	31	1,600[46]	1,525	1
Terre Haute	410	401	860[7]	722	21	204	7,517	40	197	250	2,759	16
Toledo	1,251	1,188	1,439	1,358	40	497	20,484	130	659	350	3,437	16
Topeka	174	176	....	431	22	175	6,500[9]	30	....	....	2,083	5
Trenton	930[2]	....	653	1,334	27	248	8,286	96	281	350	3,244	..
Troy	343	316	475	1,662	21	217	6,855	124	500	750	2,100[9]	12
Utica	545	592	411	1,074	21	265	9,879	45	268	750	2,321	10
Washington	2,509	2,423	3,663	5,788	145	1,371	49,000[9]	636	634	800[17]	29,839	40
Waterbury	726	549	440	895	18	227	7,618	42	203	450	1,607	1
Wheeling	....	....	803	540	..	....	....	44	145	300	1,581	8
Wilkesbarre	506	478	2,479	746	..	184	9,185	47	162	550	2,400[9]	4
Wilmington	698	605	986	1,302	29	283	9,614	85	250	300	3,522	3
Worcester	1,942	1,507	1,308	2,056	71	578	23,717	150	118	1,500[40]	5,015	9
Yonkers	606	553	451	873	18	219	8,675	64	214	800	2,004	5
York	340	331	....	495	..	139	5,348	31	52	500	560	8
Youngstown	513	467	411	763	23	175	7,057	63	340	350	6,689	8

[1]No complete returns. [2]Includes both male and female. [3]Incomplete. [4]From January 1 to October 1, 1903. [5]Licenses issued; no other record kept. [6]Of which 227 were non-residents dying of consumption. [7]Includes entire county. [8]January 1 to October 15, 1903. [9]Estimated. [10]Additional tax by State, $100 per annum. [11]For innholders. Common victuallers, first class, $1,100; for sale of malt liquors and light wines, $500; for sale of distilled liquors not to be drunk on premises, $500 to $1,000; for wholesale sale of malt liquors and light wines not to be drunk on premises, $500 to $1,000; club license, $300; retail druggist's, $1; to sell pure alcohol, $1. [12]January 1 to October 15, 1903. [13]By State. [14]Saloons and hotels. [15]For city and county.

[16]$100 to $1,000 per annum, according to sales. [17]Wholesale, $300. [18]Includes both city and State. [19]Wholesale, $1,000. [20]For sale of beer only, $200. [21]Innholders; brewers, $2,500; wholesale and retail, $3,000; wholesale only, $1,500; retail only, $1,800; druggists, $1. [22]At the rate of $60 monthly. [23]$1,800 charged during license years. [24]Hotel, saloons and clubs; storekeepers, druggists, etc., $300; druggists in prescription only, $7.50; for sale of alcohol, $22.50. [25]City, $10; State, $500. [26]Additional fee of $454 per annum is charged by State. [27]Wholesale, $250. [28]First-class; first and fourth class, $1,400. [29]Wholesale and retail saloons or hotels; chartered clubs, $500. [30]City, $900; county, $300. [31]First and fourth class; victuallers, $1,500; brewers, $2,250; druggists, $1. [32]No licenses issued; dispensary law in force. [33]Of which amount the city receives $400. [34]Innholders, $1,800. [35]Beer license, $25. [36]Of which one-half goes to city. [37]Wholesale, $500. [38]At rate of $30 monthly. [39]Innholders, $2,000. [40]Secondclass victuallers, $500; innholders or wholesalers, $2,000; brewers, $3,000. [41]Sale of beer only, $2,500. [42]County collects additional license of $105. [43]From $1 to $100 per day, license charges being based upon amount of business transacted. [44]Innholder, $1,600. [45]Bottlers, $300. [46]Innholders, $2,000. [47]Inside fire limits; outside limits, $200. [48]City, $200; by county, $250; by State, $250.

Popular Names of Cities.

Baltimore—Monumental City, from the number of monuments it contains.

Boston—City of Notions, from the amount of "Yankee notions," so called, manufactured there; Hub of the Universe, so called by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; Tri-Mountain City, from the three hills on which it was originally built.

Brooklyn—City of churches, from the number of churches it contains.

Chicago—Garden City, from the number and beauty of its private gardens; Windy City, from the constant winds blowing from the lakes.

Cincinnati—Queen City, so called when it was the commercial metropolis of the Middle West.

Cleveland—Forest City, from the number of trees in its streets.

Detroit—City of the Straits, from its location on the strait connecting Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie.

Hannibal, Mo.—Bluff City, from its location on the bluffs of the Mississippi river.

Indianapolis—Railroad City, from its being a great railroad centre.

Keokuk, Ia.—Gate City, from its situation at the foot of the Mississippi rapids.

Louisville, Ky.—Falls City, from the falls of the Ohio River, there located.

Lowell, Mass.—City of Spindles, from its large manufacturing interests.

Nashville, Tenn.—City of Rocks, from its natural surroundings.

New Haven—City of Elms, from the great number of these trees it contains.

New Orleans—Crescent City, from its position on a curve of the Mississippi.

New York—Empire City, from its being the chief city of the United States.

Philadelphia—City of Brotherly Love, from the meaning of the name.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Iron City, from the extent of its iron manufactures, and Smoky City, from the smoke which overhangs it.

Portland, Me.—Forest City, from the number of trees in its streets.

Rochester, N. Y.—Flour City, from the number of flour mills located there.

St. Louis—Mound City, from the artificial mounds found there.

Springfield, Mass.—City of Homes, from the many people who own their own homes.

Springfield, O.—Flower City, from the beauty of its surroundings.

Washington—City of Magnificent Distances, from its being laid out on a large and regular scale.

The States and Territorial Possessions of the United States.

The thirteen original States, the colonies which signed the Declaration of Independence, were: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island.

The States which have since been admitted to the Union and the dates of their admission are: Vermont, 1791, Kentucky, 1792; Tennessee, 1796; Ohio, 1803; Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi, 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821; Arkansas, 1836; Michigan, 1837; Florida, 1845; Texas, 1845; Iowa, 1846; Wisconsin, 1848; California, 1850; Minnesota, 1858; Oregon, 1859; Kansas, 1861; West Virginia, 1863; Nevada, 1864; Nebraska, 1867; Colorado, 1876; North Dakota, 1889; South Dakota, 1889; Montana, 1889; Washington, 1889; Idaho, 1890; Wyoming, 1890, and Utah, 1896.

South Carolina seceded from the Union in 1860, and during the first six months of 1861 ten other States followed her example. The dates of their readmission are: Tennessee, July, 1866; South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina, June 11, 1868; Arkansas, June 20, 1868; Virginia, January 15, 1870; Mississippi, February 3, 1870; Texas, March 15, 1870, and Georgia, April 20, 1870.

The Territories and dates of their organization are: District of Columbia, 1790; Indian Territory, 1834; New Mexico, 1850; Arizona, 1863; Alaska, 1868; Oklahoma, 1890, and Hawaii, 1900.

The insular possessions of the United States are: Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Wako and the other small islands.

The Nobel Prizes.

The Nobel prizes were awarded in 1903 as follows: Literature, Henrik Ibsen and Bjornstjerne Bjornson; physics, Signor Marconi, and medicine, Dr. Finsen.

The Nobel prizes take their name from Alfred Nobel, who died in 1897, and by his will provided that five prizes of $40,000 each be given to those who, "in the course of the preceding year shall have rendered the greatest service to humanity. His fortune of about $10,000,000 was to be devoted to this purpose.

The recipient of a Nobel prize, therefore, not only ranks with the foremost men of learning of the world; but he also receives such a substantial gift of money, $40,000, as to aid him greatly financially, even though he already be a man of means.

Dr. Nobel's life work and the disposal he made of a fortune of $10,000,000 form a strange paradox. He was the inventor of the most deadly explosives which have yet been invented, and he devoted the proceeds of the fortune thus made to encourage the arts of peace.

The history of the Nobel family is linked with high explosives and death-dealing instruments. Emanuel Nobel, the family of Alfred Nobel was employed to lay subterranean mines for the Russian Government. Robert, another son of Emanuel, was in charge of the submarine mines of Kronstadt during the Crimean War, blew up several English men-of-war and saved Kronstadt from capture.

Among other things Alfred Nobel discovered dynamite, and companies for the manufacture of it were established all over the world. From this and other sources the great fortune of Nobel was accumulated.

The five annual prizes are given to the persons who have made the most important discovery in physical science, in chemistry, in physiology or medicine, to the author producing the most notable literary work in the sense of idealism, and to the person having done the most or the best in the work of establishing the brotherhood of nations, for the suppression or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the propogation of peace and the formation of conferences. Prizes are awarded by distinguished Swedish societies and scientific bodies, and nationality is not considered in the awards. During the six months following the presentation of the prizes, which occurs on December 10, the recipients are required to give a public lecture in Stockholm on the subject of the work crowned.

The selection of Signor Marconi as one of the laureates would seem to be an official recognition of his claim of introducing wireless telegraphy into practical use. He is but twenty-eight years old and the youngest man upon whom the honor was ever conferred.

Important Events of the Year.

1902.

Dec. 1—Second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress opened.

Dec. 2—President Roosevelt delivered his second annual message to Congress.

Dec. 4—Fire at the Lincoln Hotel, Chicago, caused the death of fourteen firemen.

Schooner Wesley M. Oler wrecked off Cape Hatteras, and the entire crew lost.

Dec. 9—Venezuelan navy seized and destroyed by the combined fleets of Germany and England; in retaliation German and British subjects in Caracas were arrested by the Castro Government.

Dec. 10—Mobs in Caracas attacked the British and German Consulates; British and German holdings placed under embargo by Castro; marines from the combined fleets landed to protect foreign property.

Dec. 11—Ice storm ties up elevated railroad traffic in New York.

Dec. 25—President Castro, of Venezuela, agreed to accept the arbitration of the dispute with England and Germany by The Hague tribunal.

Dec. 26—A petition signed by 50,000 persons presented to the New York State Railroad Commissioners protesting against the crowded condition of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company's trains.

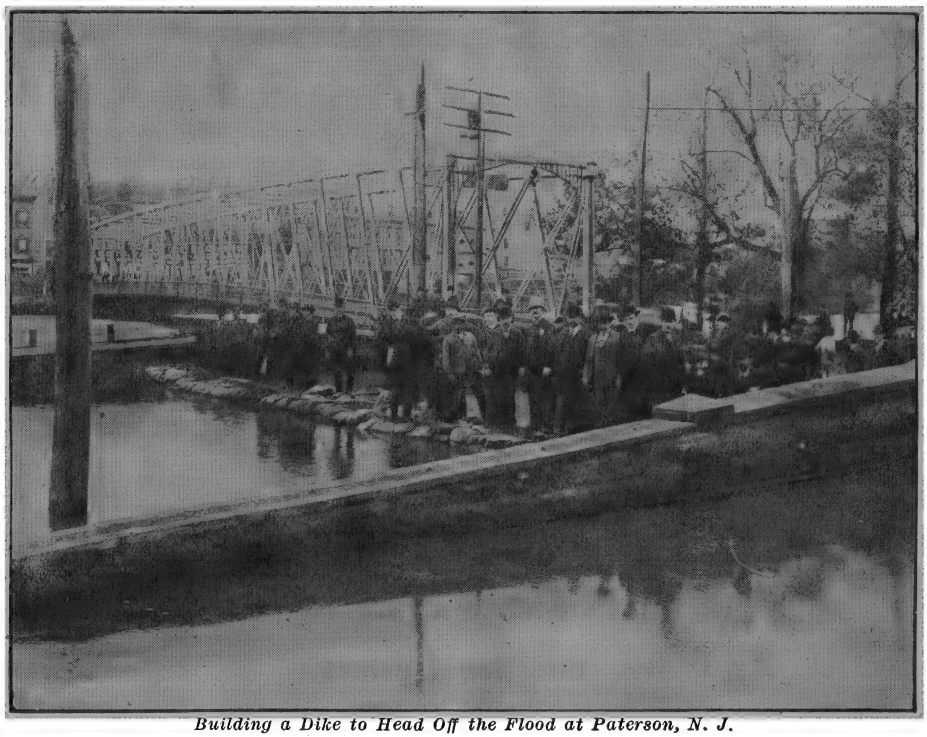
1903.

Jan. 1—King Edward VII. of England proclaimed Emperor of India at Delhi.

Cable communication between the United States and Hawaii established.

General Francis Vinton Greene assumed office as Police Commissioner, upon the retirement of Hon. John M. Partridge.

Jan. 2—A mine cave-in at Olyphant, Pa., swallowed four buildings in the business section of the town.



Building a Dike to Head Off the Flood at Paterson, N. J.

Dec. 12—A definite treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba signed.

Dec. 14—Unsuccessful attempt made to assassinate the King of Belgium.

Dec. 19—An order to blockade all Venezuelan ports promulgated by British Admiral Douglas.

Dec. 20—Rev. E. H. Mills, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Thank Offering Fund, reported that the full amount of $20,000,000, called for three years ago, had been raised in cash and pledges.

A son born to the Princess of Wales.

Dec. 21—The body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant entombed beside that of her husband.

The first complete transatlantic wireless telegraphic message sent by Marconi from his station at Table Head, Nova Scotia.

Dec. 22—Crown Princess Louise of Saxony eloped from Castle Aft, Sulzberg, with her children's tutor.

Dec. 23—General Francis V. Greene appointed Police Commissioner of New York to succeed Colonel Partridge, resigned.

General Nord inaugurated President of Haiti.

Orders issued by the State Railroad Commission directing the Manhattan Company to add to its equipment and improve its service.

General James F. Smith, of California, appointed member of the Philippine Commission to succeed Professor Bernard Moses, who resigned.

The Post Office at Indianola, Miss., ordered closed by the President until the patrons become willing to accept Minnie M. Cox, colored, as postmistress.

Jan. 4—"Topsy," once famous as the "Baby Elephant," electrocuted at Coney Island.

Jan. 5—Proposed Anti-Polygamy Constitutional amendment introduced by Representative Parker, of New Jersey.

William St. John Brodrick, British Secretary of State for War, and Miss Madeline Stanley married in London.

Jan. 6—Court of Appeals decided against William S. Devery in his suit for reinstatement as Chief of Police of New York City.

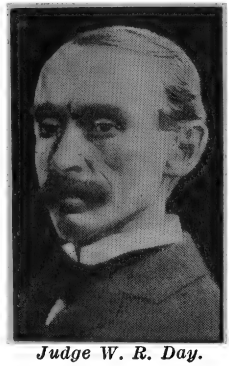
Jan. 7—Eben B. Thomas resigned chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad.



Horatio Vasquez.



Charles M. Schwab.



Judge W. R. Day.



Guglielmo Marconi.

Jan. 8—Rt. Rev. Randall T. Davidson, Bishop of Winchester, appointed Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed the late Dr. Temple.

Jan. 9—The settlement of the Jacob S. Rogers will contest placed his $5,000,000 bequest at the disposal of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

An "army of the unemployed," composed of more than one thousand men marched through the city and West End of London.

Jan. 10—Sixteen car loads of coal confiscated by a party composed of 300 of the leading citizens of Arcola, Ill., as protest against high prices.

Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate King Alphonso XIII. of Spain.

Jan. 12—M. Goubet, the French inventor, committed to an insane asylum.

A landslide at Nankin, China, resulted in a flood which caused the death of more than 200 persons.

Peace terms signed by the representatives of the National and American Baseball Leagues at the conference at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 13—Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company organized in Montreal, with a capital of $5,000,000.

Jan. 14—Both branches of Congress passed a bill suspending the duty on coal for one year and putting anthracite permanently on the free list; signed by President on January 15.

Jan. 14-16—About one thousand persons killed in a great storm, or tidal wave, that, sweeping over the South Sea Islands, depopulated two of them—Makokan and Hao.

Jan. 17—German cruiser Panther shelled Fort San Carlos, at entrance to Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Jan. 19—Attempt made to assassinate Mgr. Ormanian, the Armenian Patriarch, while celebrating mass in the Cathedral of Koum Kapou, at Constantinople.

Mayor Low declined to consider the charges brought against the Aqueduct Board by the Merchant's Association, on the ground that sufficient evidence had not been produced.

Jan. 20—Colonel Arthur Lynch, M. P., placed on trial in London on the charge of high treason.

Jan. 21—The "AMERICAN" sent the first wireless press dispatch to Europe.

Jan. 22—The Panama Canal treaty between the United States and Colombia signed at Washington.

Jan. 23—Colonel Lynch, found guilty of treason, is sentenced to death.

Jan. 24—A treaty between the United States and Great Britain, providing for a mixed tribunal to determine the Alaskan boundary signed at Washington.

A new system of wireless telegraphy announced by Professor Braun.

Jan. 26—Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, accepted the appointment of the President to the United States Court.

Jan. 27—The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis adjourned.

The sentence of death passed upon Colonel Lynch commuted to penal servitude for life.

Fifty-two insane women burned to death in the fire which destroyed Colney Hatch Asylum in London, Eng.

Twenty-one persons killed and many injured in a railroad collision near Graceland, N. J.

Jan. 28—Twenty persons killed and many injured in the wreck of the "Sunset Limited," near Tucson, Ariz.

Jan. 29—Count Ballestrew re-elected president of the German Reichstag.

Major Edwin A. Glenn, U. S. A., acquitted of the charge of unlawfully killing prisoners of war in the Philippines.

Senor Prinetti stricken with paralysis while addressing the King of Spain.

Jan. 30—General Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian revolutionist, committed suicide.

Baron Spect von Sternberg, German Ambassador, arrived in the United States.

Jan. 31—Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson resigned from the United States Navy.

The United States Senate passed the House bill for an army general staff corps, with a retirement provision as an amendment.

Feb. 5—John D. Rockefeller purchased the site for his $500,000 institute for medical research.

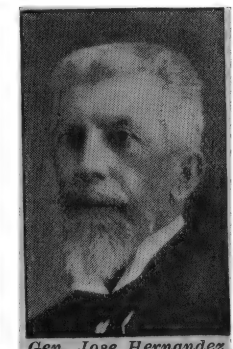
J. Edward Addicks announced his withdrawal from the contest for election as United States Senator from Delaware.



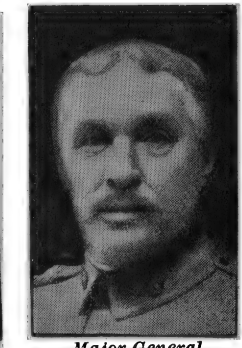
Jos. Chamberlain



Juan Isidro Jiminez.



Gen. Jose Hernandez.
(Photo by Marceau.)



Major General S. B. M. Young.

Feb. 6—Crown Princess of Saxony and M. Giron separated at Geneva.

The impeachment proceedings against Judge E. W. Harney, which grew out of the famous copper mine war, dropped by the Montana House of Representatives.

Feb. 7—Street railway strike at Montreal, Can., ended, the employes receiving a 10 per cent increase in wages and permission to form a union.

Feb. 9—A tidal wave devasted Tuamoto Island, near Tahate; one thousand lives lost.

Feb. 10—Gennaro Rubino, the Anarchist who attempted the life of King Leopold of Belgium, sentenced to life imprisonment.

Feb. 12—Arsenal and storehouse at Rock Island, Ill., burned.

Feb. 13—The First National Bank of Asbury Park, N. J., ordered closed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Protocols providing for the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy signed at Washington by representatives of Great Britain, Germany and Italy.

Feb. 20—President Roosevelt signed the Elkins Anti-Rebate bill, making it a law.

Clifton Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Ia., destroyed by fire; nine persons burned to death; forty-two injured.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Leo XIII. to the papacy celebrated at Rome; the coronation quarter centennial was celebrated on March 3.

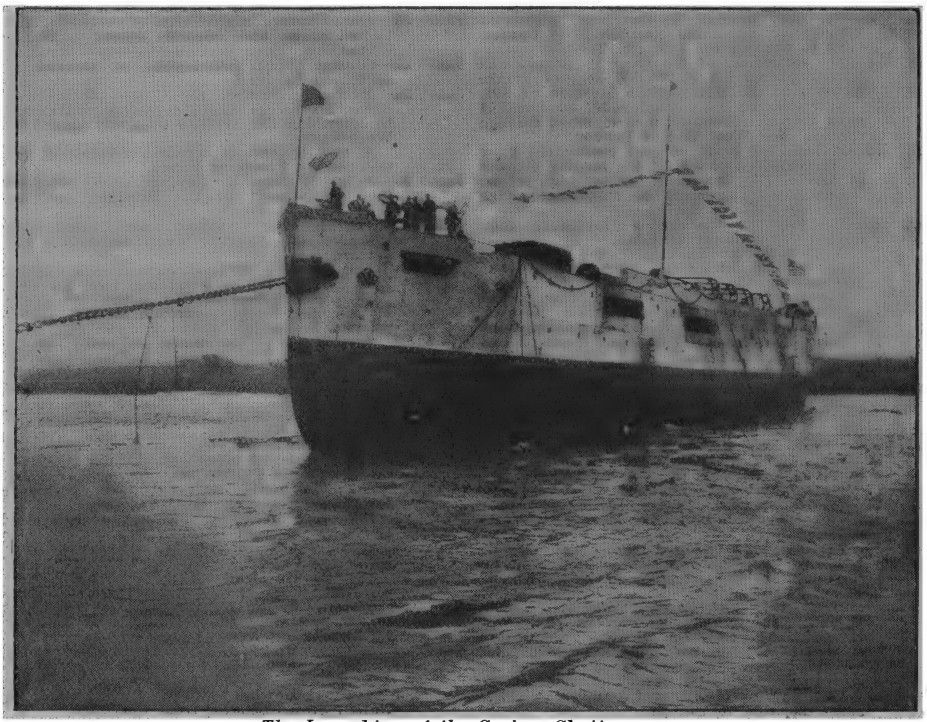
Feb. 24—An agreement, signed with Cuba, by which the United States secured a naval station at Guantanamo and a coaling station at Bahia Honda.

Joseph Silarace, alleged sole survivor of St. Pierre, Martinique disaster, arrived in New York.

Feb. 25—The United States Senate passed the Philippine Currency bill.

Feb. 26—Two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley celebrated in New York.

Pike Opera House and several business blocks in Cincinnati destroyed by fire; loss, $2,000,000.



The Launching of the Cruiser Chattanooga.

Feb. 14—William H. Kimball, former president of the Seventh National Bank, New York City, sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 for over certification of checks.

Feb. 16—Cold wave and snow storms over the Eastern portion of the United States caused much damage and suffering.

Eight persons killed by an explosion, which destroyed a chemical factory at Fostoria, Ohio.

Feb. 17—English Parliament opened by King Edward in person.

Pamlico Sound steamer Olive sunk near Norfolk, Va.; eighteen lives lost.

Feb. 18—British steamer Kelvinside sunk in Para River, Brazil; captain and eight members of the crew drowned.

Feb. 19—Eight school children killed and many injured by a collision between a trolley car and an express train at Newark, N. J.

The explosion of an 8-inch shell, at Fort Lafayette, N. Y., killed four civilian employes and injured many others.

Feb. 27—The Portuguese Cabinet resigned; a new Cabinet was appointed on February 28.

March 2—British ship Cambrian Prince sunk in the North Sea.

Explosion of pulverized coal, at Easton, Pa., killed six persons.

March 3—Ratifications of the Alaskan boundary treaty between the United States and Great Britain were exchanged at Washington.

March 4—Adjournment of Fifty-seventh Congress; appropriations, $2,000,000,000.

March 5—The United States Senate met in special session to discuss Cuban reciprocity and the Panama Canal treaty.

March 7—Cruiser Chattanooga launched at Crescent Shipbuilding Works, Elizabethport, N. J.

March 9—Fourteen persons killed and many injured by explosion of oil cars at Olean, N. Y.

March 11—The Cuban Senate, by a vote of 16 to 5, ratified the treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

March 15—Whitaker Wright, accused of swindling shareholders of the London & Globe Finance Co., of London, arrested upon his arrival in New York.

March 17—Shamrock III. launched at Dumbarton, Scotland.

The British Alaskan Boundary Commission selected.

The United States Senate ratified the Panama Canal treaty by a vote of 73 to 5.

March 18—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission submitted its report to President Roosevelt.

March 19—The Cuban reciprocity treaty, with amendments, was ratified by the United States Senate by a vote of 50 to 16.

March 20—Floods in the Mississippi reached the greatest height ever known.

Steamer Plymouth, of the Fall River Line, struck by the steamer Taunton, near New London, Conn.; eight persons killed.

March 24—The French Chamber of Deputies refused to authorize religious preaching orders.

April 9—United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at St. Louis, handed down a decision in the case against the Northern Securities Co.; the company was enjoined from voting the stock of the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern Railroad companies.

Three killed and five seriously injured by the explosion of a 12-inch gun during target practice on the battleship Iowa.

April 10—Powder Arsenal, at Canton, China, destroy by an explosion; more than 100 killed.

April 11—America's cup defender, Reliance, launched at the Herreshoff yards, Bristol, R. I.

April 14—A tornado in Monroe and Connecup counties, Alabama, caused the death of more than ten persons and much loss of property.

April 17—Transatlantic terminal at St. John, N. B., destroyed by fire.

April 18—Cruiser West Virginia launched at Newport News, Va.

April 19—Indian institute, at Brantford, Ont., destroyed by fire.



Coney Island's "Bowery" After the Fire.

March 26—The Carthusian Order of Monks were refused permission to remain in France.

March 27—The Bulgarian Cabinet resigned.

March 28—The Cuban Senate adopted the United States reciprocity treaty as amended; ratifications were exchanged on March 31.

Cambridge defeated Oxford University (England) in the annual track athletic games.

A strike in the Lowell, Mass., cotton mills was declared; twenty thousand operators thrown out of work.

March 31—The New York Legislature passed a bill for increasing liquor licenses 50 per cent.

April 1—The award of the Coal Strike Commission went into effect in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

April 3—Explosion in the shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., at Wilkesbarre, Pa., entombed fifty miners, all of whom were rescued.

April 7—Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, was re-elected by a decreased plurality.

King Alexander of Servia suspended the constitution to make changes in the laws of the country.

April 20—Six persons killed and nine injured by a collision between passenger and freight trains, near Jamestown, N. Y.

April 22—President Vasquez, of the Dominican Republic overthrown by a revolution, and a provisional government proclaimed, with General A. Woz-y-Gil as President.

April 23—The explosion of gasoline, at the mill of the Northwestern Star Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn., killed eleven persons.

Andrew Carnegie announced a gift of $600,000 to Tuskagee Institute, Ala.

The British expedition in Somaliland reported a severe defeat, 190 officers and men having been killed by troops of the Mad Mullah.

April 25—The Mad Mullah defeated by General Manning's British troops.

Andrew Carnegie announced a gift of $1,500,000 for the erection of a Temple of Peace at The Hague.

April 25—Armored cruiser Colorado launched at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia.

April 27—King Edward of England visited Italy as guest of King Victor Emmanuel.

April 28—The plant of the International Salt Co., Chicago, Ill., destroyed by fire; loss, $1,500,000.

April 30—Turtle Mountain, British Colombia, Blown up by a mine explosion, practically destroying the town of Frank and killing seventy-five persons.

The plant of the Cresson Powder Works, near Hollidaysburg, Pa., destroyed by an explosion; nine lives lost.

Parliament opened at Natal, South Africa,

May 1—King Edward arrived in France.

Anti-Child Labor law went into effect in South Carolina, providing that no child under ten years of age can work in any cotton mill.

May 2—Emperor William of Germany received in Rome.

May 3—An express train ran into a crowd of Polish excursionists at Detroit, Mich.; seven persons killed, thirty injured.

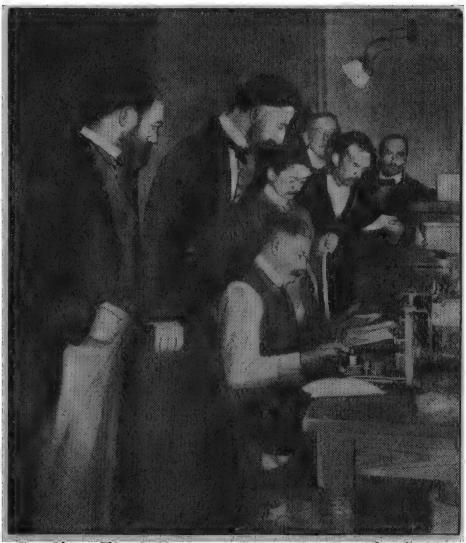
May 5—Steamer Saginaw, of the Clyde Line, sunk in collision with steamer Hamilton, of the Old Dominion Line, off the Virgina coast; thirteen lives lost.

May 6—Fishing schooner Gloriana wrecked near Causo, N. S.; fifteen lives lost.

May 7—Fifteen persons killed by the cave-in of a tunnel at Eggleston, Va.



A Durbar Elephant.



Sending First Message Over the Pacific Cable.

May 9—Three persons killed and many injured in a head-on collision between two passenger trains near McKeever, N. Y.

An infernal machine discovered on the New York docks of the Cunard Company; it contained clockwork and one hundred pounds of dynamite and was set near the steamer Umbria.

May 10—Fire at Ottawa, Can., burned forty blocks, destroying property to the value of $400,000 and rendering more than a thousand persons homeless.

May 12—For the first time in fifty years the cities and towns of New Hampshire voted on liquor license; all of the cities and most of the towns voted in favor of license.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, signed the "Press Muzzling" bill.

May 13—Rev. Henry C. King, D. D., installed as president of Oberlin College.

May 20—The enlarged Transvaal Legislative Council was opened at Pretoria by Sir Arthur Lawrence.

Fire at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, destroyed two hundred and fifty houses, rendering 25 per cent of the city's population homeless.

May 24—During a series of accidents in the Paris-Madrid automobile race nine persons were killed and many injured; the race was stopped by order of the government.

May 25—Tornadoes in Nebraska caused great property loss and the death of fifteen persons.

May 26—The Australian Commonwealth Parliament was opened at Melbourne.

A fire at Laconia, N. H., extended over one hundred and fifty acres, destroying one hundred buildings and rendering three hundred and fifty families homeless.

May 27—The British steamer Huddersfield foundered in collision; twenty-two emigrants drowned.

May 28—The Presbyterian General Assembly enacted the amendments to the Confession of Faith.

May 29—The bicentenary of the founding of St. Petersburg, Russia, was celebrated.

Oklahoma visited by destructive storms, during which several persons were killed.

May 30—Floods and fire destroyed nearly the whole of North Topeka, Kas., causing great financial loss and the death of hundreds of persons.

June 1—The Antarctic exploring steamer Gauss, of the German expedition, arrived at Durlan, Africa.

A tornado at Gainsville, Ga., destroyed much property and caused the death of nearly one hundred persons.

Premier Pryor, of British Columbia, was dismissed from office and a new ministry formed.

June 2—Cruiser Tacoma launched at Union Works, San Francisco, Cal.

June 3—Storms off the coast of Chili destroyed several vessels, including the steamer Areguipa, which foundered with eighty-three of the passengers and crew on board.

June 4—Nine persons killed and twenty-eight injured in the collison of trains at Stilwell, Kas.

June 5—Cape Colony Parliament was opened at Cape Town.

President Roosevelt returned from his two-months' trip through the West.

A hurricane swept the Philippine Islands, doing much damage and destroying the United States steamer Perla de Visayas.

June 6—Pacolet and Clifton, S. C., swept by a flood, which destroyed property to the value of $4,000,000 and caused the death of one hundred persons.

June 7—The French steamer Liban sunk in collision with the steamer Insulaire in Marseilles harbor; about one hundred and fifty persons drowned.

Rain broke a drought of fifty days duration in the eastern part of the United States.

June 9—"The Breakers" and several other buildings at Palm Beach, Fla., destroyed by fire; loss, about $750,000.

June 10—East St. Louis, Ill., swept by floods from the Mississippi River; much property destroyed and 10,000 persons rendered homeless.

June 11—A fire in Rochester, N. Y., resulted in damage to the extent of $800,000 in the business section of the city.
June 13—The Italian Cabinet resigned.
June 14—Heppner, Ore., almost entirely destroyed by a cloudburst.
June 15—Prince Peter Karageorgevitch accepted the crown of Servia on condition that the murderers of the late King and Queen be exiled.
June 16—Cabinet crisis in Hungary.
June 18—The explosion of a lyddite shell at Woolwich Arsenal, Eng., killed fifteen persons and injured many others.
June 19—Ten persons killed by a train collision at Raymond, Ia.
June 22—A strike for higher wages, involving 30,000 men, declared at Barcelona, Spain.
June 23—The United States European squadron arrived at Kiel, Germany.
Special counsel engaged by the Government for the prosecution of the Post Office cases at Washington.
Paterson, N. J., struck by a tornado; four persons killed and much damage done to property.
July 9—The officers of the United States squadron entertained in England.
July 16—The Cuban Senate ratified the treaty granting the United States naval and coaling stations in the island.
July 18—Cabinet crisis in Spain; a new Cabinet was formed on July 19.
July 20—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started on a visit to Ireland.
The circulation of the new currency authorized by the Government begun in the Philippines.
July 22—A general strike, involving 40,000 persons, declared at Baku, Russia.
July 23—The battleship King Edward VII., said to be the largest in the world, launched at Dover, England.
The United States cruiser Galveston launched at Richmond, Va.
July 25—The Turkish cruiser Medjidia launched at the Cramp yards, Philadelphia.
July 28—Two persons were killed and seven injured in a rear-end collision at Springfield, Va.



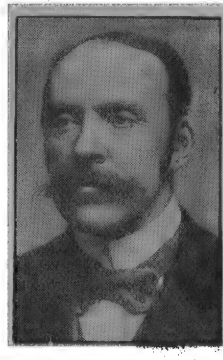
The Flooded District of Topeka, Kan., Looking Toward the Burning North Topeka.

June 25—King Peter of Servia took the oath of office.
June 27—A new Hungarian Cabinet formed by Count Hedewary.
June 27-28—In a murderous popular outbreak in the Province of Yezd, in southern Persia, many of the religious reformers were tortured to death; the total number of victims is not known.
June 30—The explosion of black damp in the mine of the Union Pacific Coal Company at Hanna, Wyo., resulted in the death of nearly two hundred persons.
July 1—Thunder storms in Indiana destroyed many houses and rendered two hundred and fifty families homeless.
July 2—Janatzy won the Bennet Cup at the international automobile races in Ireland.
July 4—General Hernandez, "El Mocho," appointed Venezuelan Minister to the United States.
The first message around the world is sent by President Roosevelt over the new Pacific cable.
July 5—The breaking of the Oakford Park dam, near Jeannette, Pa., damaged property to the amount of $1,500,000 and cost thirty-six lives.
July 7—The American European squadron welcomed by King Edward at Portsmouth.
A head-on collision at Rockfish, Va., caused the death of twenty-nine persons and the injury of many others.
July 8—Cabinet crisis in Greece; a new Cabinet was formed on July 11.
July 29—Two magazines of the United States Cartridge Company, in Tewksbury, near Lowell, Mass., exploded, causing the death of twenty-one persons and the injury of more than fifty.
July 30—The first joint meeting of the Army and Navy General Board held at Washington.
Aug. 1—The suit brought by the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company in the United States District Court dismissed.
Aug. 4—Charles M. Schwab resigned the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation, and was succeeded by W. E. Corey.
Giuseppe Sarto, the Patriarch of Venice, elected as Pope to succeed Leo XIII., assuming the name of Pius X.
Aug. 7—Two sections of Wallace Brothers' Circus train crashed together at Durand, Mich.; twenty-three persons were killed and many injured.
Aug. 8—A second Hungarian Cabinet crisis.
The Russian Consul at Monastir murdered by a Turkish soldier.
Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young assumed command of the army; Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles retired.
Four persons killed and more than one hundred injured by the falling of the grandstand at the Philadelphia National Baseball Park.
Aug. 9—The coronation of Pope Pius X. in the Basilica of St. Peter.
Aug. 10—More than one hundred persons killed in a disaster on the underground railroad in Paris.

Aug. 11—The Irish Land bill passed the third reading by the British House of Lords.
The eastern end of the island of Jamaica devastated by a hurricane; damage was done to the extent of $10,000,000 and more than fifty lives were lost.
Aug. 12—The Colombian Senate rejects the Panama Canal treaty with the United States.
Aug. 13—Cabinet crisis in Chili.
Aug. 15—New general staff of the army organized at Washington.
A gift of $2,000,000 for the founding of a school of journalism at Columbia University, New York, announced.
Aug. 17—The Chinese cruiser Huang-Tai sunk in collision with the steamship Empress of India, near Hongkong; the captain of the war vessel and thirteen of her crew drowned.
Aug. 20—The Grand Army of the Republic, in annual encampment at San Francisco, elected General John C. Black, of Illinois, commander-in-chief.
Aug. 22—Baron von Stengel became Imperial Secretary to the German Treasury, vice Baron von Thelmann, resigned.
The Reliance won the first race for the America's Cup by 7m. 3s.
The British steamer Neptune sailed from Halifax on an Arctic expedition.
The Zionist Congress opened at Basel, Switzerland.
The United States cruiser Pennsylvania launched at Philadelphia.
The Humberts, swindlers, found guilty at Paris of forgery and fraud in connection with the alleged "Crawford" millions.
Aug. 25—A cloudburst which swept over Kansas caused damage to the extent of $500,000.
The Reliance won the second race for the America's Cup by 1m. 19s.



Charles J. Bonaparte.



Sir H. M. Durand.



*Baron Spec von Sternberg.**



Col. Arthur Lynch.

Announcement made of the retirement, on January 1, 1904, of Elihu Root as Secretary of War; Governor-General Taft, of the Philippines to succeed him, and General Luke E. Wright to become Governor of the Philippines.
Aug. 26—Lord Lamington appointed Governor of Bombay to succeed Lord Northcote, who became Governor of Australia.
Aug. 27—The United States European squadron ordered to Beirut to support any demand that might be made on Turkey.
Twenty Italian soldiers killed and eighty injured in a railroad wreck on the occasion of the army manoeuvres.
Aug. 29—The Austrian gunboat Sherla foundered off Cadiz; only eleven members of the crew were saved.
General Robert Shaw Oliver appointed to succeed Hon. William C. Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War.
A strike of tinplate workmen in Wales declared, involving 30,000 persons.
Caleb Powers, former Secretary of State of Kentucky, found guilty, on third trial, of the murder of Governor William Goebel and sentenced to death.
Sept. 1—The court for the arbitration of the Venezuelan preference cases opened at The Hague.
The Austrian steamship Vaskapu exploded, killing twenty-nine of the passengers and crew.
Sept. 3—The Reliance won the third race for the America's Cup by about 8 minutes.
Sept. 6—A train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad covered 128 miles in 125 minutes.
Sept. 8—The steamship Deutschland broke the Atlantic record for the westward passage, making the time 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes.
Sept. 11—Hurricane on the Florida gulf coast caused much property loss on shore and to shipping.
Sept. 12—An explosion of a barrel of alcohol on the cruiser Olympia, at Norfolk, Va., killed two men and injured several others.
The United States cruiser Maryland was launched at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.
Sept. 14—Charles J. Bonaparte appointed to take charge of an investigation of the land scandals in Indian Territory.
The Colombian Senate approved a bill authorizing the government to negotiate a new canal treaty with United States.
Sept. 15—The National Irrigation Congress met at Ogden, Utah.
The Alaskan Boundary Commission began its regular sessions in London.
Sept. 17—The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain resigned from the British Ministry as Secretary for the Colonies; the Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of Exchequer and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of India, also resigned.
Sept. 21—The Hague Tribunal to hear the Powers' claims against Venezuela formally opened.
Sept. 23—Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions in New York nominated Mayor Low.
Sept. 24—The Servian Cabinet resigned; a new Cabinet formed October 4.
Sept. 28—Rioting at Sault Ste. Marie, Can., by discharged employes of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.
Oct. 5—The Grand Jury, at Washington, D. C., returned fifteen indictments in the postal fraud cases.
Oct. 15—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor James H. Tillman, of South Carolina, acquitted of the charge of the murder of N. G. Gonzales on January 15, 1903.
Oct. 19—Cresceus broke world's trotting record, without a wind shield, by one-quarter of a second. Time, 1:59¾.
The Maryland Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Baltimore, Md., suspended business.
Oct. 20—The Italian Cabinet resigned.
Oct. 23—Dan Patch paced a mile in 1:56¼, without a wind shield, but paced by a runner.
The second-class cruiser Denver failed on her trial trip to make the speed called for by contract.
Oct. 24—Lou Dillon lowered the world's trotting record at the Memphis, Tenn., track, making the mile in 1:58½, without a wind shield.
By a blast in the New York City subway, at One Hundred and Ninety-fifth street, ten men were killed and many injured.
Oct. 26—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand appointed British Ambassador to the United States to succeed Sir Michael Herbert, deceased.

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Fire at Kingsbridge, N. Y., destroyed more than two city blocks of business houses and residences.

Oct. 28—Lou Dillon, at Memphis, Tenn., lowered the record for trotting to wagon, making the time 2:00.

Count Carlo von Courten, of Bavaria, and Miss Rosamund B. Duncan, of Boston, were married at Boston, Mass.

Oct. 29—The newly-formed Hungarian Cabinet was announced to be composed as follows: Premier and Minister of Interior, Count Stephen Tiska; Minister of Finance, Dr. de Lukacs; Minister of Commerce, Herr Hieronomyi; Minister of Agriculture, Count Michael Esterhazy; Minister of Instruction, Herr Berzeviczy; Minister of Justice, Dr. Plosz; Minister of National Defense, General Myiry.

A national strike of bridge and structural iron workers ordered, to go into effect October 31.

The Gloucester (Mass.) Mutual Fishing Insurance Company announced a loss of seventy-five men and six vessels from the Gloucester fishing fleet during the year.

Oct. 30—Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, convicted of extortion for the second time.

Oct. 31—An unusual electrical disturbance interfered with telegraph and telephone circuits in the United States and Europe; a brilliant auroral display was seen in the eastern part of the United States.

James Lynchehaun, sentenced in Ireland for assault incidental to a popular movement against the landlord system, and held in the United States, was released from custody, the United States Commissioner deciding the crime to have been of a political nature.

Nov. 1—James Smith, receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company made public his reports on the affairs of the company.

The "Bowery" of Coney Island, New York, destroyed by fire; nearly 270 buildings burned; property loss, about $1,200,000.

Fire in the Vatican at Rome damaged many pictures in the library and Hall of Inscriptions.

Nov. 2—Trouble with Wyoming Indians reported.

Nov. 3—George B. McClellan elected Mayor of Greater New York by a plurality of more than 60,000, defeating Mayor Seth Low.

The independence of the Isthmus of Panama declared; the isthmus in revolt against Colombia on account of the defeat of the Canal treaty; the United States gunboat Nashville at Colon to prevent damage to United States interests; a special meeting of the Cabinet called, and other war ships ordered to Central America.

Hon. Tom L. Johnson defeated for Governor of Ohio by Colonel Myron T. Herrick by a majority of about 100,000; elections in other States resulted in the election of Garvin in Rhode Island, Warfield in Maryland, Beckham in Kentucky, Bates in Massachusetts, Cummins in Iowa, Vardaman in Mississippi.

The new Italian Cabinet announced, as follows: Premier and Minister of Interior, Signor Giolitti; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni; Minister of Justice, Signor Ronchetti; Minister of Treasury, Signor Luzzatti; Minister of Finance, Signor Rosani; Minister of War, General Pedotti; Minister of Marine, Admiral Mirabello; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Orlando; Minister of Public Works, Signor Tadesco; Minister of Agriculture, Signor Rava; Minister of Posts and Telegraph, Signor Stelutiscala.

Nov. 4—Shell houses of the United States Naval Arsenal on Iona Island, near Peekskill, N. Y., exploded, killing six men and seriously injuring ten others.

Nov. 6—The Republic of Panama recognized by the United States.

Nov. 8—Emperor William of Germany underwent an operation for the removal of a polypus from the larynx.

Nov. 9—Extrordinary session of the Fifty-eighth Congress convened at Washington. Hon. Joseph G. Hill chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Nov. 10—The city of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, reported captured by rebels; former President General Jiminez made President in place of General Woz-y-Gil, who deposed President Vasquez in the Spring.

Nov. 11—Outbreaks occurred in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, in consequence of the secession of Panama.

Nov. 13—The Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague adjourned sine die, the arguments having been concluded.

Record of Deaths, 1902-3.

Alsbury, John, at Buffalo, Ill., aged 83 years. Distinguished as "the man who ran against Lincoln for the Legislature" in 1842.....Feb. 13

Alvarado, Pedro, at Chihuahua, Mexico. Millionaire mine owner.....Aug. 15

Andrews, General Richard Snowden, at Baltimore, Md., aged 72 years. Commander of the Maryland Flying Artillery during the civil war.....Jan. 6

Anthony, Francis, at Bloomington, Ill., aged 103 years. Distinguished as "the oldest man in Illinois".....Aug. 29

Antrobus, Father Frederick, at London, Eng. The Superior of Brompton Oratory.....July 12

Arditi, Luigi, at Hove, Sussex, Eng., aged 81 years. Well-known musical conductor....May 1

Arthur, P. M., at Winnepeg, Manitoba. Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers .....July 16

Austria, Archduchess Elizabeth of, at Vienna. Mother of the former Queen Regent Maria Christina of Spain.....Feb. 14

Babbitt, Colonel Lawrence S., at Dover, N. J. United States Army, retired; veteran of the civil and Indian wars.....Oct. 15

Bailey, George F., at New York City, aged 85 years. Pioneer circus man.....Feb. 20

Bain, Professor Alexander, at Aberdeen, Scotland. Ex-Lord Rector of the University at Aberdeen, and for twenty years professor of logic and English literature.Sept. 18

Baker, John, at Belleville, Ill., aged 81 years. Ex-Congressman and ex-United States Minister to Venezuela.....March 1

Barrow, Lorraine, at Libourne, France, Famous automobilist, who was killed in the Paris-Madrid race.....June 13

Bartholow, Captain Perry, at St. Louis, Mo. Treasurer and paymaster of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....Oct. 8

Bayly, Ada Ellen, at Eastbourne, Eng., aged 40 years. Her novels, written under the name of "Edna Lyall," have had a wide vogue .....Feb. 10

Bean, Roy, at Langtry, Tex. A noted frontiersman and Justice of the Peace, whose unique decisions made him famous as "the Law West of the Pecos".....March 16

Bell, Hillary, at New York City, aged 46 years. Dramatic critic and artist.....April 9

Bell, James Madison, at Chicago, Ill., aged 74 years. "The Buckeye Poet," whose patriotic ballads made him one of the most widely known of colored poets.....March 5

Benton, Dwight, at Rome, Italy, aged 69 years. Artist, botanist and author.....May 9

Bigelow, Marshall T., at Cambridge, Mass., aged 80 years. Author of several standard works on proofreading.....Dec. 29

Bishop, Heber R., at New York City, aged 58 years. Retired banker and director in many corporations.....Dec. 10

Bissell, Wilson S., at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 56 years. Postmaster-General of the United States during Cleveland's second term....Oct. 6

Blazer, John, at Chicago, Ill., aged 89 years. One of the leaders in the abolition movement .....Aug. 24

Blount, James H., at Macon, Ga. Ex-Congressman and former Commissioner to Hawaii .....March 8

Blowitz, Henri de, at Paris, France, aged 78 years. One of the greatest newspaper correspondents of Europe.....Jan. 18

Bond, John Wesley, at Pine Bluff, Ark., aged 79 years. Author of several historical works, and member of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" party.....March 13

Booth-Tucker, Mrs. Emma Moss, near Dean Lake, Mo., aged 43 years. Consul of the Salvation Army in America; wife of Commander Booth-Tucker; second daughter of General William Booth, commander-in-chief and organizer of the Salvation Army.Oct. 29

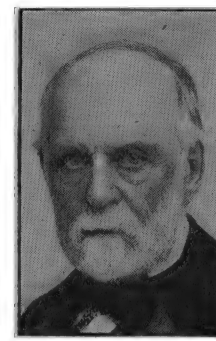
Bouchet, Mgr. Michael, at Louisville, Ky., aged 76 years. Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Louisville.....April 12
Bouton, Mabel, at New York City, aged 23 years. Once popular chorus leader.....Feb. 4
Bovay, Major A. E., at Santa Monica, Cal., aged 85 years. Reported to have been the real founder of the Republican party.....March 1
Bradley, Very Rev. George Granville, at London, Eng., aged 83 years. Author of many religious works, and for twenty-one years Dean of Westminster.....March 12
Brodrick, Hon. G. C., at London, Eng. Writer on political and economic subjects.....Nov. 8
Brown, Colonel Edwin Franklin, at New York City, aged 80 years. Inspector-general of the national homes of disabled volunteer soldiers .....Jan. 10
Bryant, General E. E., near Toronto, Can., aged 68 years. Ex-Dean of the Wisconsin Law School, and president of the State Fish Commission.....Aug. 10
Buck, Mrs. Jane, at Terry, near Deadwood, S. D. As "Calamity Jane" she achieved fame as an aide to Generals Custer and Miles in their battles with the Indians....Aug. 1
Burnz, Mrs. Eliza B., at Walters Park, Pa., aged 80 years. Pioneer among spelling reformers and one of the first women stenographers .....June 21
Cahill, Sergeant Thomas, at Brookline, Mass., aged 92 years. Oldest member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company
Colville, Colonel the Hon. Sir William James, at London, aged 76 years. The King's master of ceremonies; veteran of the Crimean War.....Oct. 16
Colville, Lord, of Culross, at London, aged 85 years. Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; president of the Honorable Artillery Company.....July 1
Corliss, Major George W., at New York, aged 69 years. Civil war veteran; editor of the Insurance Critic of New York.....May 15
Cowell, E. B., at London, Eng., aged 75 years. Writer and authority on Sanskrit.Feb. 9
Cremonini, at Cremona, Italy. Grand opera tenor .....May 21
Curry, Dr. J. L. M., at Asheville, N. C., aged 78 years. Ex-Minister to Spain and prominent Southern educator.....Feb. 12
Dawes, Henry Laurens, at Pittsfield, Mass., aged 86 years. Former United States Senator from Massachusetts.....Feb. 5
De Land, Colonel C. V., at Jackson, Mich., aged 75 years. One of the oldest and best-known newspaper men in Michigan; civil war veteran.....Sept. 21
Delbrueck, Martin Frederick Rudolph von, at Berlin, Germany, aged 86 years. Honorary Prussian Minister of State in Germany; famous as a diplomat.....Feb. 1
Deltcheff, in Bulgaria. Bulgarian revolutionary leader, who arranged the capture of Miss Ellen M. Stone, American Missionary.May —



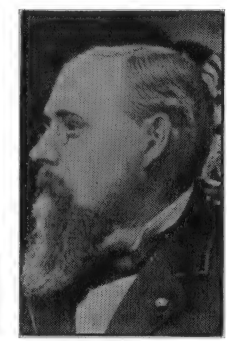
Rabbi Gottheil.



Signor Cremoni.
(Copyright, 1898, A. Dupont.)



Abram S. Hewitt.
(Copyright by Rockwood, 1902.)



J. B. Pond.

Carlin, Brigadier-General W. P., near Livingston, Mont., aged 75 years. United States Army, retired.....Oct. 4
Carlock, Judge Lyman, at Cebu, P. I. United States Judge in the Philippines; native of Illinois .....April 18
Chaffee, James H., at Oakland, Cal., aged 80 years. Noted as hero of Bret Harte's story, "Tennessee's Partner".....Aug. 1
Champney, J. Wells, at New York City, aged 60 years. Prominent artist.....May 1
Charles, Richard S., at New Orleans, La. Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad for nearly 50 years.....March 13
Chippendale, Frederick, near Philadelphia, Pa., 83 years. Actor on the American stage for 45 years.....Jan. 23
Clark, Bishop T. M., at Middletown, R. I., aged 91 years. Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island and senior member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.....Sept. 7
Clark, Joseph K., at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 60 years. Mine owner and prominent business man of Portland, Ore.; brother of Senator W. A. Clark.....Jan. 25
Clark, Mrs. W. A., Jr. (Mabel Foster), at Butte, Mont., aged 23 years. Daughter-in-law of Senator W. A. Clark.....Jan. 1
Clay, General Cassius M., at White Hall, Richmond, Ky., aged 93 years. Anti-slavery editor; member of the Kentucky Legislature; known as the "Sage of White Hall" .....July 22
Cobb, Cyrus, at Allston, Mass., aged 68 years. Famous in Boston as sculptor, painter and musician .....Jan. 29
Deneckere, Mgr., at Rome, Italy. Secretary of St. Peter's.....Jan. 31
De Peyster, Colonel Johnston L., at Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y., aged 57 years. Civil war veteran; raised the United States flag at the fall of Richmond in 1865.....May 27
Deym, Count Franz de Paula von, at Eckersdorf, Silesia, aged 65 years. Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to England.....Sept. 3
Dieterici, Professor Frederich, at Berlin, Germany, aged 82 years. Head of Orientalist University at Berlin; writer on Arabic....Aug. 19
Distin, Henry, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 84 years. Famous cornetist and manufacturer of musical instruments.....Oct. 11
Dolp, John H., at New York City, aged 68 years. Artist; painter of animal subjects.Oct. 8
Dow, Samuel K., at Chicago. Prominent lawyer; partner of Chief Justice Fuller.....March 11
Du Challu, Paul, at St. Petersburg, Russia, aged 68 years. Famous American explorer and author.....April 29
Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan, at Nice, Italy, aged 86 years. Irish leader and patriot; Prime Minister of Victoria.....Feb. 9
Eberman, Rev. Clarence E., at Banff, Northwest Territory. Field secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor....April 12
Elkins, William L., at Ashbourne, Pa., aged 71 years. Multi-millionaire traction magnate and financier.....Nov. 7
Estee, Morris M., at Honolulu, Hawaii, aged 70 years. Judge of the United States District Court at Hawaii.....Oct. 27
Everett, Edward, at Boston, Mass., aged 85 years. Veteran of the Mexican war; traveller and writer.....July 27

Ezeta, General Carlos, at Mazatlan, Mexico, aged 50 years. Former President of Salvador; revolutionist leader in South America .....March 22

Fairbank, N. K., at Chicago, aged 73 years. Founder of the N. K. Fairbank Company, manufacturers of lard compounds and soap .....March 27

Farjeon, Benjamin Leopold, at London, Eng. Novelist, journalist and playwright; manager of the first daily paper printed in New Zealand.....July 23

Farrar, the Very Reverend Frederick William, at London, Eng., aged 71 years. Dean of Canterbury since 1895; author and churchman.....March 22

Farwell, Charles B., at Lake Forest, Ill., aged 80 years. Former United States Senator from Illinois.....Sept. 23

Fauconval, N. J. de Bernard de, at Valparaiso, Chili. Charge d'Affaires for Belgium at Valparaiso.....Jan. 7

Fellows, Henry T., at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 84 years. Superintendent of the Western Division of the New York Central Railroad; oldest railroad superintendent in the United States.....Jan. 7

Fishback, William, at Fort Smith, Ark., aged 72 years. Ex-Governor of Arkansas.....Feb. 9

Foster. Dr. Thomas, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 85 years. One of the oldest newspaper men in the United States; formerly Government physician and surgeon to the Indians in Minnesota.....March 31

Goodell, Colonel Roswell Eaton, at Denver, Col., aged 76 years. Veteran of the Mexican War.....Oct. 19

Gotthell, Rev. Dr. Gustav, at New York City, aged 76 years. Rabbi-emeritus of the Temple Emmanu-El of New York; noted as a scholar and thinker.....April 15

Goubet, at Paris. French inventor of submarine boats.....Jan. 15

Green, Andrew H., at New York City, aged 83 years. Known as the Father of Greater New York; for many years identified with the interests of New York City; shot by a negro.....Nov. 13

Haedicke, Dr. Paul, at New York City, aged 51 years. Well-known German and American journalist.....Feb. 8

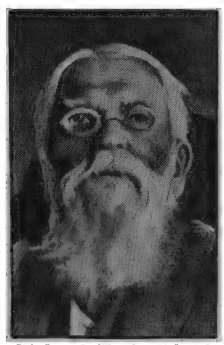
Hamilton, Major-General Schuyler, at New York City, aged 81 years. Veteran of the civil and Mexican wars; author of several histories of the American flag.....March 18

Hanbury, Right Hon. Robert W., at London, Eng., aged 58 years. President of the Board of Agriculture of the British Government .....April 28

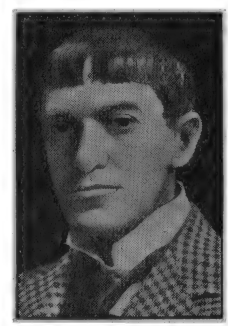
Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert, at London, Eng., aged 69 years. Writer and student of art, archeology and horticulture.....Jan. 22

Harkness, Rear-Admiral William, at Jersey City, N. J., aged 66 years. U. S. Navy, retired; noted as an astronomer.....Feb. 28

Harriman, William M., at New York City, aged 49 years. Senior member of the millionaire banking firm of Harriman & Co..April 4



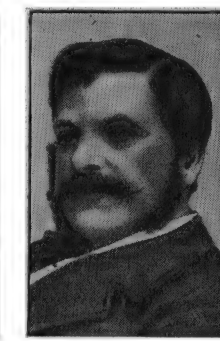
Richard H. Stoddard.
(Photo by Gessford, N. Y.)



Phil May.



Proxedes Mateo Sagasta.



B. L. Farjeon.

France, Alice, at New York City, aged 55 years. One time a well-known actress, and a member of a famous English family of actors .....Aug. 5

Franklin, Major-General W. B., at Hartford, Conn., aged 80 years. Mexican and civil war veteran; held many offices of trust in Connecticut .....March 8

Fuertes, Professor Estevan Antonio, at Ithaca, N. Y., aged 65 years. Distinguished civil engineer; head of College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University..Jan. 16

Garibaldi, Menotti, at Rome, Italy. Son of the famous Italian patriot.....Aug. 22

Gatling, Richard Jordan, at New York City, aged 86 years. Inventor of the rapid-fire gun which bears his name.....Feb. 26

Geistinger, Marie, at Klagenfurth, Austria, aged 67 years. The most popular German actress of the past half century.....Sept. 30

Gibbs, Frederick S., at Asbury Park, N. J., aged 58 years. Noted in New York State and national politics.....Sept. 21

Gibbs, Professor Josiah Willard, at New Haven, Conn., aged 64 years. Professor of thermo-dynamics at Yale University, and one of the best-known mathematicians in the world.....April 28

Glaisher, James, at London, Eng. Meteorologist and aeronaut.....Feb. 8

Godfrey, Dan, at London, Eng., aged 72 years. Well-known bandmaster.....June 30

Goff, General Nathan, Jr., at Warren, R. I., aged 75 years. Civil war veteran.....April 17

Gold, Rev. William J., at Chicago, Ill., aged 58 years. Warden of the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago, and a prominent theological instructor.....Jan. 11

Harvey, Frank, at London, Eng., aged 71 years. Noted English actor and dramatist.March 30

Haskins, Charles Waldo, at New York City, aged 51 years. Dean of New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance .....Jan. 9

Hastings, Daniel H., at Bellefonte, Pa., aged 54 years. Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania..Jan. 9

Haworth, Joseph, at Willoughby, Ohio, aged 47 years. Well-known actor.....Aug. 28

Henderson, Colonel G. F. R., at Assouan, Egypt. Director of military intelligence in South Africa; biographer of Southern generals; historian.....March 6

Henley, William E., at Woking, Eng., aged 54 years. Poet; collaborator with Robert Louis Stevenson.....July 12

Herbert, Sir Michael, at Davos Platz, Switzerland, aged 46 years. British Ambassador to the United States since 1902; Charge d'Affaires at Washington, 1888-9; secretary to British Legation at Washington, 1892-93, at The Hague 1893-94, at Constantinople 1894-97, at Rome 1897-98; secretary to British Embassy at Paris

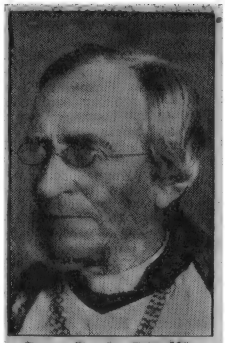
Hewitt, Abram S., at New York City, aged 81 years. Former Mayor of New York; ironmaster, business man, statesman, financier, educator, philanthropist.....Jan. 18

Hill, George Birkbeck, LL.D., at London, Eng., aged 68 years. Author of various works on Dr. Johnson and other memoirs and biographies.....Feb. 25

Hill, Professor Henry Barker, at Cambridge, Mass. Authority on organic chemistry; director of the chemical laboratory at Harvard .....April 6



Sybil Sanderson.



Rev. G. G. Bradley, Dean of Westminster.



Hillary Bell.



Mabel Bouton.

Hoffmann, William, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 70 years. Prominent as a sugar refiner and opponent of the Sugar Trust....Feb. 12

Hogg, Quintin, at London, Eng., aged 58 years. Founder and president of the Polytechnic Institute, and editor of the Polytechnic Magazine.....Jan. 17

Holmes, Augusta, at Paris, France, aged 56 years. Musician and composer.....Jan. 28

Horton, Mrs. Caroline Lucilla, at City Island, New York, aged 80 years. One of the few original Daughters of the Revolution .....Aug 18

Howe, Harley J., at Rochester, N. Y., aged 69 years. Manufacturer of scales.....May 27

Hulse, Captain Sir Edward Henry, at Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. Press censor during the South African war.....May 30

Hughes, Commander Edward Merritt, at Yokohoma, Japan. United States Navy; in command of the Petrel during the battle of Manila Bay.....Sept. 28

Hurst, Bishop John Fletcher, at Washington. Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church .....May 4

Ihrie, General George P., at Asbury Park, N. J., aged 72 years. United States Army, retired; the last surviving member of General Grant's staff.....Feb. 26

Ingersoll, Charles Roberts, at New Haven, Conn., aged 81 years. Three times Governor of Connecticut.....Jan. 25

Ingersoll, Professor W. H., at Northport, L. I., aged 59 years. Formerly a member of Columbia University faculty.....Jan. 7

Isenborg, Paul, at Bremen. Hawaiian capitalist .....Jan. 16

Jackson, General William H., at Belle Meade, near Nashville, Tenn., aged 67 years. Famous Confederate general; horse owner and breeder.....March 30

James, Dr. Bushrod W., at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 67 years. Famous as an eye and ear specialist; author.....Jan. 6

Jones, Benjamin F., at Pittsburg, Pa., aged 76 years. Pioneer iron manufacturer....May 19

Johnes, Edward R., at New York City, aged 51 years. Lawyer; represented Venezuela in the boundary dispute between that country and Great Britain.....March 28

Johnson, General Bradley T., at Rock Castle, Va., aged 74 years. Noted Confederate general .....Oct. 5

Jordan, Conrad N., at New York City, aged 72 years. Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York.....Feb. 26

Jordan, Wilhelm, at Baden-Baden, Germany, aged 84 years. Poet; one time member of the Prussian Ministry.....Jan. 27

Jousselin, M. de La Haye, at Paris. President of the Committee of the Societe Hippique de Paris; noted patron of horse racing .....Jan. 3

Josslyn, Captain Francis, at Somerville, Mass., aged 76 years. United States Navy, retired.....Jan. 2

Kain, the Most Reverend John Joseph, at Baltimore, Md., aged 92 years. Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis.....Oct. 13

Karaveloff, Petko, at Sofia, Bulgaria. Ex-Premier of Bulgaria; one of the regents after the abdication of Prince Alexander.Feb. 6

Kernochan, James L., at Hempstead, L. I., aged 35 years. Well-known cross country rider and sportsman.....Oct. 5

Kimball, Frederick J., at Ithan, Pa., aged 59 years. President of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company.....July 27

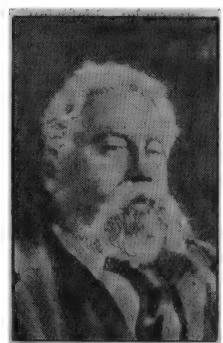
Kittredge, A. O., at Boston, Mass. President of the Account, Audit and Insurance Company; professor of theoretical and practical accounting in the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of the New York University.....March 29

Komatsu, Prince, at Yokohama, Japan. Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces at close of Chinese war; envoy of Japan at coronation of King Edward.....Feb. 18

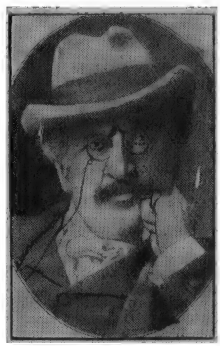
Lafitte, M. Pierre, at Paris, France. Director of the Positivists, succeeding Auguste Comte .....Jan. 4



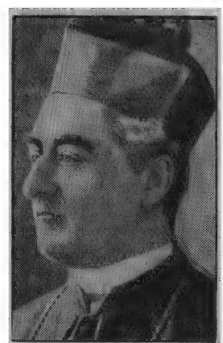
P. M. Arthur.



Wm. Ernest Henley.



Peter Marie.



Cardinal Vaughan.

Lander, Mrs. Jean Margaret Davenport, at Lynn, Mass., aged 73 years. For twenty-five years a prominent American actress..Aug. 3

Lanzer, Professor Charles, at Williamsburg, L. I., aged 75 years. One of the oldest violin makers in America.....Feb. 19

Lecky, Rt. Hon. William E. H., at London, Eng., aged 65 years. Historian of the Victorian era in England.....Oct. 22

Legouve, Ernest Wilfred, at Paris, France, aged 96 years. Dramatist; member of the French Academy.....March 14

Leland, Charles Godfrey, at Florence, Italy, aged 79 years. Author; member of the American Philosophical Society; founder of several folk lore societies.....March 20

Lenox, Lady Henry Gordon, at London, Eng. Widow of Lord Henry Gordon-Lenox; prominent in English society.....Feb. 6

Levetzow, Herr von, at Berlin, aged 75 years. Ex-president of the German Reichstag...Aug. 12

Lincoln, George F., at Brussels, Belgium, aged 53 years. United States Consul-General at Antwerp.....July 24

Lloyd, Henry Demarest, at Winnetka, Ill., aged 56 years. Writer on economic subjects .....Sept. 28

Lord, John T., at Cannes, France, aged 69 years. Millionaire; formerly member of the firm of Lord & Taylor, New York....Jan. 2

Long, John G., at Dunbar, Scotland, aged 57 years. United States Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt.....July 28

Macdonald, Major-General Sir Hector, at Paris, France. Commander of the British forces in Ceylon.....March 25

MacGowan, Colonel John E., at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., aged 72 years. Editor-in-chief of the Chattanooga Times; identified with Southern journalism since 1872....April 12

Maciu, Sultan of, at Maciu, Lauao, P. I....March 31

Mackin, F. H., at London, Eng. A well-known actor, associated for many years with Sir Henry Irving.....May 5

MacLean, Edward F., at Paris. United States Vice-Consul-General at Paris.....Jan. 7

Macpherson, Thomas, at Williamsburg, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 80 years. Old yacht builder; aided in the construction of the America, first winner of the cup.....Jan. 2

Mansill, Richard, at Rock Island, Ill., aged 74 years. Astronomer, scientist and author .....Jan. 4

Manteuffel, General von, at Charlottenburg, Germany. Famous commander in the Franco-Prussian war.....Feb. 27

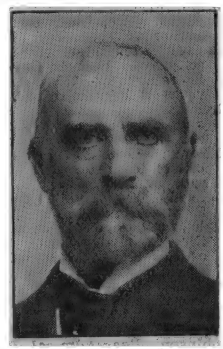
Marie, Peter, at New York City, aged 78 years. Prominent in New York society; possessor of a famous collection of miniatures .....Jan. 13

Maxwell, Augustus E., at Shipney, Fla., aged 82 years. Last surviving member but one of the Confederate Senate.....May 5

May, Phil, at Camden Hill, London, Eng., aged 39 years. Famous black and white artist; contributor to London Punch.....Aug. 5



Gen. Cassius M. Clay.



Gordon McKay.



Joseph Haworth.
(Photo by Baker's Art Gallery.)



Stuart Robson.

Long, Major-General Eli, at New York City, aged 68 years. United States Army, retired .....Jan. 5

Lynch, Mrs. Theresa, at New York City, aged 73 years. Successful diamond merchant in New York City.....Jan. 28

Lutz, Wilhelm Meyer, at London, aged 74 years. Operatic composer; musical director of the Gaiety Theatre, London.....Feb. 1

McConihe, Isaac, at New York City, aged 73 years. Former Mayor of Troy, N. Y.; prominent in State politics.....Jan. 10

McCreery, James, at Aiken, S. C., aged 77 years. One of the oldest dry goods merchants of New York; head of the firm of James McCreery & Co.....Feb. 26

McIver, Henry, at Cheraw, S. C., aged 77 years. Chief-Justice of Supreme Court since 1891.....Jan. 12

McKay, Gordon, at Newport, R. I., aged 82 years. Millionaire inventor of shoe machinery .....Oct. 19

McKean, William Vincent, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 85 years. Prominent newspaper writer and editor for more than half a century .....March 29

McKinnon, T. A., at Marblehead Neck, Mass., aged 59 years. First vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad .....July 12

McMillan, General James Winning, at Washington, D. C., aged 77 years. Member of the Board of Review of the Pension Bureau; veteran of Mexican and civil wars.March 9

Mabini, Senor, at Manila, P. I. Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Filipino Insurgent Government .....May 13

Meilziner, Dr. Moses, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 74 years. President of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati.....Feb. 18

Mommsen, Professor Theodore, at Charlottenburg, Germany, aged 86 years. Historian and bibliographer.....Nov. 1

Moody, Mrs. Dwight L., at East Northfield, Mass., aged 60 years. Widow of the famous evangelist.....Oct. 10

Morison, George Shattuck, at New York City, aged 61 years. Famous civil engineer; member of the Isthmian Canal Commission .....July 1

Morris, Colonel J. L., at Albuquerque, N. M. Western scout and Indian fighter.....Feb. 11

Morse, H. G., at New York City, aged 53 years. President of the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J.....June 2

Muir, Joseph, at Morristown, N. J., aged 91 years. Inventor of paper car wheels....March 5

Murphy, Colonel Michael Cotter, at New York City, aged 62 years. New York politician; veteran of the civil war.....March 4

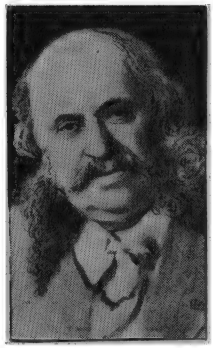
Mynter, Dr. Herman, at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 53 years. Noted as a surgeon; performed the chief operation on President McKinley.Feb. 9

Naylor, Peter, at Geneva, Switzerland, aged 75 years. For twenty years United States Vice-Consul at Geneva.....Oct. 29

Newcomb, Nathaniel L., at Westfield, N. J., aged 55 years. President of the Manhattan Steamship Company.....Feb. 27

Noyes, General Henry T., at Rochester, N. Y. Veteran of the civil war; member of Congress from New York State in 1890.....Oct. 15

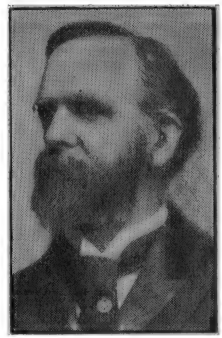
Ohr, Dr. Charles H., at Cumberland, Md., aged 92 years. Reputed to be the oldest past grand master Mason in the world...March 8



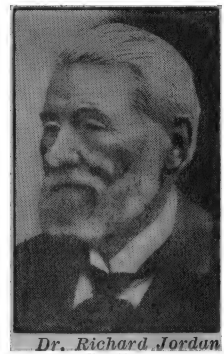
M. De Blowitz.



Julian Ralph.



James Wells Champney.



Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling.

Olmstead, F. L., at Waverly, Mass., aged 81 years. Famous landscape architect.....Aug. 28
Paris, Gaston, at Cannes, France. Scholar and writer on the romance languages; member of the French Academy.....March 6
Park, Joseph, at New York City, aged 79 years. One of the founders of the grocery house of Park & Tilford; director of several railroads and banks.....April 2
Parocchi, Cardinal Lucido Mary, at Rome, Italy, aged 70 years. Sub-dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals and vice-chancellor of the Catholic Church; cardinal since 1877.....Jan. 15
Parry, Joseph, at London, Eng., aged 62 years. Composer; director of the South Wales School of Music.....Feb. 17
Pearson, General A. L., at Pittsburg, Pa., aged 65 years. Past national commander of the Union Veteran Legion, and one of the founders of that organization.....Jan. 6
Peate, Rev. John, D. D., at Greenville, Pa., aged 80 years. Noted lens maker.....March 23
Pemberton, Lieutenant-Commander John, at East Orange, N. J., aged 67 years. United States Navy, retired.....Sept. 28
Perignat, Jose da, at New York City, aged 58 years. Spanish Consul-General at New York.....March 24
Perry, Major Raymond H., at Bristol, R. I., aged 67 years. Veteran of the civil war; direct descendant of Commodore Perry...March 22
Pirbright, Baron, at London, Eng., aged 63 years. Author; formerly member of Parliament.....Jan. 9
Playfair, Dr. W. S., at St. Andrews, Scotland. Famous physician in England.....Aug. 13
Pond, Major J. B., at Jersey City, N. J., aged 65 years. Manager of lecturers and singers. June 21
Poole, Robert, at Woodbury, Md., aged 75 years. President of the Robert Poole & Son Company, iron founders; built the dome of the Capitol at Washington.....Jan. 15
Pope Leo XIII., at Rome, Italy, aged 93 years.....July 20
Prinsloo, General, at Cape Town, Africa. Boer commandant during the South African war. Feb. 2
Pratt, Colonel Leonidas William S., at Jacksonville, Fla., aged 84 years. One of the members of the South Carolina Secession Convention; writer of scientific books....Oct. 4
Queralt, Colonel Fernando Lopez de, at New York City, aged 68 years. Veteran of the civil war and the Cuban wars for independence.....March 15
Ralph, Julian, at New York City, aged 50 years. Reporter, war correspondent and author.....Jan. 20
Ramsey, Alexander, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 88 years. Former Governor of Minnesota; Secretary of War during the last two years of President Hayes's administration. April 22
Reicherson, Moses Cohn, at New York City, aged 76 years. Noted as one of the greatest Hebrew grammarians of the world....April 3
Renault, Marcel, at Paris, France. Automobilist; injured fatally in the Paris-Madrid race of 1903.....May 27
Richards, De Forest, at Cheyenne, Wyo., aged 57 years. Governor of Wyoming.....April 28
Rickey, Colonel Joseph Karr, at New York City, aged 61 years. Confederate veteran of the civil war; originator of the drink which bears his name.....April 24
Ringold, Isaac, Chicago, aged 30 years. Known as the "Poet of the Ghetto".....Oct. 21
Robertson, J. Forbes, at London, aged 81 years. Art critic and journalist.....Feb. 25
Robinson, Rear-Admiral Lewis W., at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 62 years. United States Navy, retired.....Feb. 16
Robson, Stuart, at New York City, aged 67 years. Comedian.....April 29
Rockwood, Colonel W. T., at Saratoga, N. Y., aged 66 years. Indian fighter; member of the Legion of Honor.....April 21
Rogers, Rt. Rev. James, D. D., at Chatham, N. B., aged 77 years. Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham.....March 22
Romeike, Henry, at New York City, aged 48 years. Originator of the newspaper clipping business.....June 3
Root, Colonel "Billy," at Salt Lake City, Utah. Frontiersman, "pathfinder," Indian fighter.....April 11



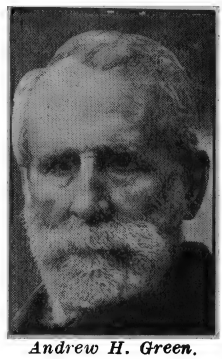
Mrs. Booth Tucker.



Cardinal Parocchi.



Paul Du Chaillu.



Andrew H. Green.

Sabla, Count de Joli de Blayon de, near Nashville, Tenn. Former partner of Ferdinand de Lesseps in the first work on the Panama Canal; an American citizen.....Jan. 17
Sadlier, Mrs. J. A., at Montreal, Can., aged 82 years. Irish-Catholic author.....April 5
Sagasta, Don Praxedes Mateo, at Madrid, Spain, aged 76 years. Former Prime Minister of Spain.....Jan. 5
Sagouni, Sagatel, at London, Eng. President of the Armenian Revolutionary Society; murdered by an unknown assassin.....Oct. 26
Salisbury, Marquis of (Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil), at Hatfield House, Hatfield, Eng., aged 73 years. Former Premier of England.....Aug. 22
Sanderson, Sibyl, at Paris, France. Noted American actress and opera singer. .....May 16
Savage, Colonel Richard Henry, at New York City, aged 57 years. Soldier, author, traveller and scientist.....Oct. 11
Saxe-Weimar, Princess Bernard of, near Hanover, Germany. Wife of Prince Bernard, second son of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar .....March 13
Saxton, Charles T., at Rochester, N. Y., aged 55 years. Former Lieutenant Governor of New York; chief judge of the Court of Claims of New York State.....Oct. 23
Sayles, Frederick C., at Pawtucket, R. I., aged 68 years. First Mayor of Pawtucket.Jan. 5
Schell, Captain Francis Marion, at Washington, D. C., aged 76 years. Scout, plainsman and veteran of the Mexican War....Jan. 7
Schermerhorn, William C., at New York City, aged 82 years. Descendant of one of the first settlers of New York; patron of literature and art.....Jan. 2
Scherzer, Chevalier Karl von, at Goeritz, Austria, aged 82 years. Well known traveller; author of several books of travel in the United States.....Feb. 20
Schiel, Colonel, at Reichenhall, Germany. Commandant in the Boer army during the South African war.....Aug. 8
Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Julius of, at Itzehoe, Schleswig-Holstein, aged 79 years. Related to nearly all the royal families of Europe .....June 1
Schoenhof, Jacob, at New York City, aged 69 years. Authority on tariff and economic subjects; former United States Consul at Turstall, Eng.....March 14
Schroeder, Mgr. Joseph, at Munster, Germany, aged 54 years. Leader of the German Catholic element in America.....Sept. 9
Scott, Irving M., at San Francisco, Cal., aged 66 years. Head of the Union Iron Works; builder of the battleship Oregon.....April 28
Seymour, Kate, at London, Eng. Noted English actress.....Sept. 7
Shorthouse, J. H., at London, aged 68 years. Author of "John Inglesant" and other novels .....March 4
Smith, General William Farrow (Baldy), at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 79 years. Veteran of the civil war; prominent as a civil engineer .....Feb. 28
Smith, Hubbard T., at Genoa, Italy. Connected with the United States consular service in Italy; writer of many popular songs .....Feb. 10
Smith, Major Charles H. ("Bill Arp"), at Atlanta, Ga., aged 77 years. Humorist and lecturer; civil war veteran; prominent as a lawyer in Atlanta.....Aug. 24
Spurgeon, Mrs. Charles H. (Susannah), at London, Eng. Widow of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, the famous evangelist.....Oct. 22
Squire, William L., at Meriden, Conn., aged 71 years. Treasurer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.....June 19
Starkey, Bishop Thomas Alfred, at East Orange, N. J., aged 84 years. Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Newark.May 17
Stoddard, Richard Henry, at New York City, aged 78 years. Poet and essayist.....May 11
Stoltz, Rosina, at Paris, France, aged 90 years. Famous 50 years ago as an opera singer .....Aug. 15
Swift, Gustavus F., at Chicago, Ill., aged 64 years. Head of the meat packing firm of Swift & Co.....March 29
Thomas, General Samuel, at New York City, aged 63 years. Noted promoter; director of 26 companies.....Jan. 11
Tracy, Agnes Ethel, at New York City. Noted actress 25 years ago.....May 26
Tufts, Major S. P., at Centralia, Ill. President of the Illionis Mexican Veterans' Association; veteran of the civil war,...Oct. 20
Tyrteff, Vice-Admiral, at St. Petersburg, Russia. Russian Minister of Marine....March 17
Upton, Jacob K., at Washington, D. C., aged 65 years. Chief Clerk of the United States Life Saving Service.....Jan. 18
Van Alstyne, Thomas Jefferson, at Albany, N. Y., aged 76 years. Former Mayor of Albany, N. Y.....Oct. 26
Vanderlip, Rev. George Mairs, D. D., at New York City, aged 71 years. One of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association in America.....Aug. 2
Vaughan, Cardinal Herbert, at London, Eng., aged 71 years. Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster .....June 20
Vaughan, Kate, at Johannesburg, South Africa. Well-known English actress.....Feb. 21
Vaughn, Theresa (Mrs. William H. Mestayer), at Worcester, Mass., aged 43 years. Actress; a member of the Ott family of actors .....Oct. 4
Vegesach, Major-General von, at Stockholm, Sweden. Swedish officer who fought on the Federal side during the civil war....Jan. 11
Vizetelly, E. H., at London, Eng., aged 54 years. Noted as author and war correspondent .....April 13
Ward, General J. H. Hobart, at Monroe, N. Y., aged 80 years. Veteran of the civil and Mexican wars; clerk of the New York Supreme Court.....July 24
Warren, Rev. Edward Walpole, D. D., at Wildbad-Gastein, Austria, aged 64 years. Rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, New York City.....July 24
Waters, John, at Little Neck, L. I. Believed to have been the last of the full-blooded Shinnecock Indians.....Feb. 20
Weaver, Henry A., Sr., at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 70 years. One of the oldest actors in the country.....Feb. 26
Wells, F. Marion, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 65 years. Sculptor and writer.....July 22
Wheaton, Major-General Frank, at Washington, aged 70 years. United States Army, retired .....June 18
Wheeler, Andrew C. ("Nym Crinkle"), at Monsey, N. Y. Newspaper writer, author and dramatic critic.....March 10
Whettall, Baron, at St. Trond, Limbourg, Belgium, aged 63 years. Belgian Minister to Great Britain.....March 28
Whistler, James McNeill, at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Eng., aged 69 years. Noted American artist, residing in England....July 17
Whitehead, Charles E., at Aiken, S. C., aged 75 years. One of the founders of the Union League Club and the Bar Association of New York.....March 22
Whymper, Josiah Wood, at London, Eng., aged 93 years. Famous water color painter.April 7
Wicker, Colonel Frank N., at New Orleans, La. Instrumental in the purchase of Alaska .....Feb. 7
Wildes, Rear-Admiral Frank, at sea, while returning from Cavite. Late junior commander of the Asiatic squadron, United States Navy.....Feb. 6
Williamson, Alexander, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 89 years. Tutor in the family of President Lincoln.....June 3
Williamson, James W., at St. Mary's, Va., aged 100 years. One of the founders of the West Virginia State Government....April 3
Willing, Mrs. Edward S., at Philadelphia. Mother of Mrs. John Jacob Astor; leader in Philadelphia society.....April 17
Wissenbruch, John Henry, at Amsterdam, Holland, aged 80 years. Noted Dutch landscape and marine painter.....March 25
Woods, Miss Virna, at Sacramento, Cal., aged 39 years. Author and dramatist....March 6
Young, Brigham, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Head of the Quorum of Apostles of the Mormon Church.....April 11
Zaldivar, Dr. Rafael, at Paris, France. Former President of Salvador and Minister from that country to the United States .....March 3
Zborowski, Count Elliott, near Nice, Italy. Prominent in New York society; automobilist; killed in an automobile race between Nice and La Turbie.....April 1

Political Statistics of the States.

ALABAMA.

County.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Jelks, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. D.
Autauga	796	85	980	537	..	38	1,232	289	49	11	99
Baldwin	343	54	440	389	7	74	704	404	22	17	34
Barbour	1,160	35	2,685	271	19	18	2,215	1,437	442	29	315
Bibb	747	246	725	408	19	29	984	650	532	30	39
Blount	1,320	891	1,402	982	65	75	1,890	2,819	532	30	40
Bullock	562	24	1,581	289	4	3	1,844	749	23	16	131
Butler	1,194	175	744	1,161	13	27	1,256	846	553	27	88
Calhoun	1,717	674	1,794	1,236	62	156	2,317	1,222	471	115	171
Chambers	1,080	90	2,337	901	..	62	1,722	1,057	288	27	63
Cherokee	1,189	761	1,167	1,172	30	58	659	602	1,117	18	89
Chilton	698	839	469	784	19	24	549	310	582	22	52
Choctaw	437	10	649	406	2	7	1,017	357	468	11	50
Clarke	918	13	2,044	372	1	88	2,200	502	43	22	25
Clay	1,130	745	980	1,069	8	20	1,112	489	298	25	37
Cleburne	707	565	600	622	37	50	879	472	114	33	21
Coffee	1,010	289	989	532	15	14	799	114	695	24	52
Colbert	647	151	1,516	1,237	13	85	1,615	1,754	43	14	93
Conecuh	777	242	703	821	13	81	599	881	332	41	15
Coosa	979	558	959	982	10	24	870	499	423	39	49
Covington	673	136	560	183	2	21	637	60	460	16	16
Crenshaw	985	157	1,092	497	67	61	909	330	899	28	164
Cullman	1,362	1,158	1,167	806	12	37	755	447	447	27	140
Dale	1,112	756	1,134	888	101	22	1,198	289	957	50	94
Dallas	1,246	7	4,708	109	49	13	4,042	519	49	10	52
De Kalb	1,642	1,474	1,873	1,717	19	1,615	1,365	1,446	221	28	46
Elmore	1,141	311	1,768	1,074	9	21	1,182	1,379	741	46	119
Escambia	455	72	603	436	6	15	877	482	37	20	82
Etowah	1,335	1,230	1,784	1,627	17	52	977	873	805	36	109
Fayette	722	586	681	873	5	11	603	441	619	14	39
Franklin	745	648	814	1,151	8	21	821	483	287	17	33
Geneva	754	648	671	655	11	40	488	46	758	21	39
Greene	442	16	964	107	8	10	1,725	503	139	15	24
Hale	676	..	1,157	345	7	4	2,768	933	138	43	77
Henry	1,429	155	1,888	590	42	36	2,157	675	903	46	246
Jackson	1,354	562	1,923	1,695	40	7	2,653	675	903	31	117
Jefferson	4,005	1,034	4,576	2,840	137	33	6,977	3,394	1,842	369	450
Lamar	862	299	879	512	9	19	1,093	509	170	22	69
Lauderdale	1,268	412	1,369	1,434	4	9	2,254	1,024	46	15	45
Lawrence	869	343	1,170	997	8	16	1,199	1,685	49	45	31
Lee	1,002	51	1,698	829	7	13	1,584	1,491	153	41	133
Limestone	741	59	1,063	1,133	37	15	1,734	1,520	78	23	27
Lowndes	629	15	1,770	1,524	3	6	2,973	642	28	6	40
Macon	600	12	1,163	488	1	11	1,011	259	32	5	56
Madison	1,875	191	3,641	1,679	8	14	3,973	2,548	83	46	103
Marengo	898	26	2,306	261	..	1	3,089	764	79	13	25
Marion	999	545	1,137	675	158	8	1,164	502	87	3	22
Marshall	1,176	1,490	1,398	1,139	14	58	977	520	987	33	37
Mobile	2,165	311	2,939	2,243	34	74	3,811	2,778	137	149	482
Monroe	887	15	904	138	3	3	.....	.....	...	...	...
Montgomery	1,743	88	3,047	546	8	60	2,582	977	71	44	526
Morgan	1,127	287	1,747	1,500	30	67	1,970	1,462	158	52	195
Perry	627	32	1,744	77	2	9	2,485	463	197	10	34
Pickens	795	160	797	146	7	13	1,279	211	931	17	66
Pike	1,206	30	1,413	484	5	35	1,569	862	508	43	292
Randolph	1,136	577	1,501	1,370	7	36	1,265	802	177	22	55
Russell	386	3	1,416	142	5	123	1,623	773	22	3	35
Shelby	1,045	874	740	1,375	5	51	875	1,051	707	19	65
St. Clair	716	832	794	1,171	17	46	583	603	1,021	25	47
Sumter	674	6	1,053	200	1	2	1,799	1,459	35	18	186
Talladega	1,455	318	1,602	1,437	24	46	1,635	922	219	40	49
Tallapoosa	1,400	328	2,557	1,231	84	24	2,019	685	672	81	106
Tuscaloosa	999	152	1,173	642	22	30	1,404	965	747	51	79
Walker	1,333	901	1,244	1,657	16	25	1,064	1,101	184	22	22
Washington	425	28	492	269	8	16	551	224	91	10	46
Wilcox	746	3	2,031	20	2	1	2,954	45	2	8	45
Winston	550	696	539	516	1	13	274	589	75	5	6
Totals	67,768	24,421	96 368	55,634	1,407	3,796	107,137	54,737	24,089	2,147	6,462
Pluralities	43,342	.....	40 734	.....	.....	.....	76,489	.....	.....	.....	.....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Washington.
G. W. Taylor, Dem., 5,364; E. H. Hubbard, Rep., 545; G. H. Wilkerson, N. Rep., 65.

II.—Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike, Wilcox.
A. A. Wiley, Dem., 7,689; Julius Sternfelt, Rep., 861.

III.—Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, Russell.
H. D. Clayton, Dem., 7,595; M. W. Cordon, Rep., 905; J. P. Pelham, Rep., 535.

IV.—Counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby, Talladega.
S. J. Bowie, Dem., 6,880; J. A. Edwards, Rep., 3,048.

Districts.

V.—Counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, Tallapoosa.
C. W. Thompson, Dem., 9,043; R. S. Nolen, Rep., 2,555.

VI.—Counties of Fayette, Greene, Hale, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, Walker.
J. H. Bankhead, Dem., 7,481; W. B. Ford, Rep., 2,798.

VII.—Counties of Cherokee, Cullman, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair, Winston.
J. L. Burnett, Dem., 9,298; O. D. Street, Rep., 8,044.

VIII.—Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan.
William Richardson, Dem., 7,935; James Jackson, Rep., 1,889.

IX.—Counties of Bibb, Blount, Perry, Jefferson.
O. W. Underwood, Dem., 6,782; J. C. Miller, Rep., 1,793.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, W. D. Jelks; Lieutenant-Governor, R. M. Cunningham; Secretary of State, J. T. Heflin; Treasurer, J. C. Smith; Attorney-General, Massey Wilson; Auditor, T. L. Lowell; Superintendent of Education, I. W. Hill.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Thomas N. McClellan; Associate Justices, Jonathan Haralson, John R. Tyson, Henry A. Sharpe, Jas. R. Dowdell; Clerk, R. F. Ligon, Jr.—all Democrats.

Legislature—Overwhelmingly Democratic.

ARKANSAS.

County.	Governor, 1902,				President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Davis, Dem.	Myers, Rep.	Greaves Ind. R.	Kimball, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bentley, Nat.	Levering, Pro.
Arkansas	804	272	140	62	990	598	9	6	1,175	550	6	11
Ashley	1,038	393	9	69	1,381	524	8	8	1,760	405	18	72
Baxter	430	256	7	22	723	287	2	1	980	262	..	2
Benton	2,018	749	396	351	2,980	1,087	26	20	3,548	685	13	21
Boone	940	364	167	43	1,338	641	5	5	1,732	573	6	13
Bradley	522	78	9	22	842	153	4	4	976	185	3	2
Calhoun	475	58	14	7	654	244	..	2	910	216	2	2
Carroll	1,108	656	134	61	1,205	735	24	14	1,790	875	23	21
Chicot	347	266	5	17	269	430	4	5	418	258	17	67
Clark	867	534	10	121	1,232	708	28	73	1,910	833	57	25
Clay	1,063	510	56	95	1,195	627	4	9	1,537	475	10	12
Cleburne	830	140	146	25	520	205	16	57	1,047	108	7	4
Cleveland	759	136	20	26	876	286	2	5	1,269	231	8	8
Columbia	806	205	14	51	1,440	606	2	11	2,159	537	4	7
Conway	2,077	332	35	62	1,635	805	9	4	2,255	656	7	11
Craighead	1,542	338	158	142	1,326	489	28	20	1,890	329	2	3
Crawford	1,516	517	469	128	1,449	1,060	10	7	1,870	1,311	8	10
Crittenden	374	76	3	15	527	381	3	4	625	258	5	5
Cross	685	60	26	8	538	312	1	..	908	224	..	1
Dallas	563	261	70	30	746	614	6	7	1,032	479	5	2
Desha	350	99	29	8	328	168	5	1	396	290	21	9
Drew	1,122	248	4	28	1,090	599	4	10	1,754	603	5	6
Faulkner	1,319	352	209	122	1,191	682	4	30	2,044	556	6	8
Franklin	1,106	427	43	59	1,367	485	8	21	1,746	424	25	38
Fulton	523	198	88	52	984	397	4	5	1,259	333	2	1
Garland	1,680	281	767	44	940	708	7	3	1,465	703	40	36
Grant	490	73	23	13	574	175	..	..	801	125	2	3
Greene	1,523	358	98	114	1,091	419	6	9	1,627	262	7	4
Hempstead	1,710	1,245	67	104	1,352	1,330	15	5	1,832	1,203	10	19
Hot Springs	758	252	104	37	763	423	3	8	1,331	292	9	12
Howard	882	299	25	56	986	585	9	27	1,392	294	1	2
Independence	1,315	580	132	134	1,526	782	15	55	2,089	567	9	11
Izard	543	231	13	50	1,119	381	5	12	1,507	285	11	13
Jackson	995	331	18	43	1,050	598	7	2	1,585	588	..	9
Jefferson	1,257	678	106	65	1,363	1,477	2	1	1,653	1,050	27	20
Johnson	1,110	381	76	76	1,317	552	5	6	1,831	491	3	6
Lafayette	501	169	202	47	422	448	..	..	608	423	2	3
Lawrence	1,046	348	112	87	958	476	3	6	1,679	337	23	14
Lee	1,875	1,354	103	7	2,850	1,296	..	..	1,946	213	23	19
Lincoln	791	99	114	29	794	392	2	12	1,026	236	2	1
Little River	609	345	32	30	751	281	1	6	852	273	7	7
Logan	1,450	643	271	89	1,557	848	8	13	1,786	946	6	3
Lonoke	1,985	573	78	105	1,337	679	7	18	2,300	437	12	13
Madison	1,407	970	255	21	1,475	1,289	5	2	1,689	1,260	16	17
Marion	793	347	75	12	905	375	1	4	1,212	336	25	3
Miller	758	481	208	31	855	759	15	26	1,073	565	6	15
Mississippi	720	318	11	40	591	378	..	..	815	168	2	..
Monroe	1,042	212	58	17	708	403	..	..	1,019	436	77	60
Montgomery	613	185	89	34	476	293	1	6	1,008	220	..	..
Nevada	940	412	116	146	732	744	26	49	1,669	469	4	7
Newton	522	640	343	12	443	690	1	1	659	733	4	8
Ouachita	1,097	926	18	49	1,120	1,143	5	3	1,366	1,029	2	9
Perry	550	144	46	38	459	293	3	6	678	217	4	2
Phillips	1,324	280	53	13	1,349	388	8	..	1,085	815	43	35
Pike	696	504	14	51	566	413	..	..	864	231	2	1
Poinsett	964	309	10	33	520	180	1	..	572	130	3	7
Polk	1,144	358	94	123	922	411	11	38	1,004	51	4	8
Pope	1,409	465	133	63	1,871	835	2	14	2,315	762	13	7
Prairie	520	123	134	33	856	496	5	3	1,145	633	3	2
Pulaski	2,501	1,038	310	99	2,609	1,932	29	20	3,021	1,754	74	45
Randolph	1,629	419	44	77	1,385	428	2	8	1,915	307	4	..
Saline	926	115	93	38	811	342	7	16	1,417	268	2	..
Scott	957	289	27	57	733	313	1	16	1,260	264	31	6
Searcy	604	851	66	21	567	869	..	..	615	737	2	2
Sebastian	1,777	836	516	120	2,094	964	11	16	2,622	1,009	12	17
Sevier	722	142	13	50	772	360	2	10	1,166	170	4	13
Sharp	727	234	57	86	1,059	394	3	10	1,383	230	1	2
St. Francis	595	225	6	6	634	703	6	7	1,087	455	3	5
Stone	611	189	14	67	520	231	1	9	728	172	3	2
Union	1,193	115	18	40	1,238	336	10	7	1,749	148	29	31
Van Buren	817	389	6	58	599	445	3	35	846	374	20	3
Washington	1,970	778	447	156	2,658	1,345	49	54	3,208	1,197	17	23
White	1,717	445	107	292	1,694	811	53	99	2,876	559	17	8
Woodruff	1,035	247	25	16	990	549	2	1	1,478	620	5	4
Yell	1,370	399	337	143	1,454	798	14	..	2,261	812	4	8
Totals	77,354	29,256	8,345	4,791	81,142	44,800	584	972	110,103	37,512	893	889
Plurality	48,098	.....	.....	.....	36,342	.....	.....	.....	72,591	.....	.....	.....
Per cent	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.47	35.06	.45	.76	73.69	25.11	.09	.09
Total vote						127,839				149,397		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Clay, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Crittenden, Cross, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee, Phillips, Woodruff.

R. B. Macon, Dem. 4,798

II.—Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie, Monroe.

Stephen Brundidge, Jr., Dem. 4,549

R. S. Coffman, Rep. 858

III.—Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion, Van Buren.

Hugh A. Dinsmore, Dem. 4,808

W. L. McPherson, Rep. 1,833

Districts.

IV.—Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Montgomery, Miller.

J. S. Little, Dem. 4,213

F. A. Youmans, Rep. 1,142

V.—Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry, Pulaski.

C. C. Reid, Dem. 4,530

H. M. Sugg, Rep. 1,167

VI.—Counties of Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Desha, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas, Lonoke.

J. T. Robinson, Dem. 5,195

W. N. Carpenter, Rep. 622

Districts.
VII.—Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouchita, Lafayette, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot.
Minor Wallace, Dem..... 4,730
K. L. Floyd, Rep..... 971

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Jeff Davis; Lieutenant-Governor, M. P. Huddleston; Secretary of State, J. W. Crockett; Treasurer, H. C. Tipton; Auditor, T. C. Monroe; Attorney-General, George W. Murphy—all Democrats.

Judiciary.—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Henry G. Bunn; Justices, Simon P. Hughes, C. D. Wood, Burrill B. Battle, James E. Riddick; Clerk of the Court, P. D. English—all Democrats.

Legislature—Overwhelmingly Democratic.

ARIZONA.

County.	Delegate in Congress, 1892.		Delegate in Congress, 1900.			Delegate in Congress, 1898.		County.	Delegate in Congress, 1892.		Delegate in Congress, 1900.			Delegate in Congress, 1898.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Morrison, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Murphy, Rep.	Davidson, Pro.	Wilson, Dem.	Brodie, Rep.		Wilson, Dem.	Morrison, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Murphy, Rep.	Davidson, Pro.	Wilson, Dem.	Brodie, Rep.
Apache	212	356	213	309	..	221	264	Pima	812	940	877	699	9	757	834
Cochise	1,504	1,157	804	665	25	711	648	Pinal	265	254	384	196	4	259	273
Coconino	448	583	436	502	19	350	464	Santa Cruz	277	259	281	229	3	...	...
Gila	438	409	648	388	18	634	383	Yavapai	1,603	1,960	1,213	1,670	55	1,718	1,404
Graham	1,345	753	904	630	16	871	521	Yuma	447	351	471	284	10	259	343
Maricopa	1,762	1,599	1,706	1,691	126	1,671	1,743	Totals	9,716	9,239	8,664	7,664	292	8,212	7,384
Mohave	309	292	424	131	5	474	168	Pluralities	477	.....	1,000	.....	...	828	.....
Navajo	234	326	303	270	2	286	339	Total vote	19,688		16,620			15,596	

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Governor, Alexander O. Brodie; Secretary, Isaac T. Stoddard; Treasurer, I. M. Christy; Attorney-General, Ed. W. Wells.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Webster Street; Associate Justices, G. E. Davis, F. M. Dean, R. E. Sloan.

CALIFORNIA.

County.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Lane, Dem.	Pardee, Rep.	Brower, Soc.	Kanouse, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.
Alameda	9,022	13,915	1,009	238	6,677	14,324	332	817	8,394	13,429	...
Alpine	52	87	1	1	15	69	...	...	.....	40	39
Amador	1,290	1,376	16	17	1,209	1,384	20	17	1,323	1,144	75
Butte	2,171	2,271	57	76	2,011	2,322	36	49	2,120	2,075	...
Calaveras	1,456	1,726	35	10	1,288	1,600	16	29	1,359	1,541	...
Colusa	1,158	606	23	9	1,075	648	11	65	1,250	581	159
Contra Costa	1,950	2,122	155	31	1,519	2,165	39	44	1,142	1,834	239
Del Norte	305	368	43	6	291	334	4	12	274	345	60
El Dorado	1,320	1,100	49	19	1,406	1,193	19	25	1,674	1,130	...
Fresno	4,080	3,677	371	196	3,590	3,585	169	231	3,790	2,686	...
Glenn	880	540	11	5	737	495	11	5	825	479	...
Humboldt	2,316	3,447	135	87	1,698	3,902	103	179	1,322	3,142	1,143
Inyo	427	435	25	23	505	396	14	20	532	286	...
Kern	2,539	1,748	66	23	1,960	1,692	26	54	1,763	1,430	...
Kings	999	956	51	23	872	1,032	48	42	862	673	...
Lake	747	636	32	34	746	584	51	28	.....	546	854
Lassen	434	540	29	4	326	549	5	64	396	420	132
Los Angeles	11,121	17,471	1,140	1,402	13,158	19,200	1,443	991	12,252	16,891	3,791
Madera	929	737	46	16	737	764	19	19	.....	452	739
Marin	1,168	1,646	44	6	904	1,681	8	50	789	1,448	85
Mariposa	828	526	15	7	717	505	8	..	636	563	193
Mendocino	2,340	2,129	44	49	1,861	2,192	32	38	1,744	2,093	376
Merced	1,179	742	55	21	1,081	811	31	24	783	653	334
Modoc	592	478	12	10	532	446	6	11	588	300	...
Mono	278	292	7	2	258	284	2	1	.....	259	315
Monterey	1,957	1,924	36	89	1,825	1,964	77	49	2,149	1,878	...
Napa	1,563	1,941	46	38	1,432	2,017	53	52	1,313	2,032	159
Nevada	1,901	2,000	142	68	1,758	2,449	46	128	2,360	1,985	...
Orange	1,536	2,338	194	229	1,777	2,155	198	77	1,023	1,932	689
Placer	1,722	1,800	104	41	1,592	2,009	37	40	1,463	1,890	258
Plumas	498	669	1	7	442	640	5	8	532	678	43
Riverside	807	2,216	314	156	1,134	2,329	190	155	1,309	2,063	375
Sacramento	5,154	4,661	310	81	4,325	5,506	83	27	4,229	4,600	602
San Benito	945	680	12	28	786	724	19	16	.....	729	956
San Bernardino	1,932	3,103	291	237	2,347	3,135	295	235	951	2,818	1,789
San Diego	2,517	3,182	657	97	2,678	3,800	157	289	2,368	3,631	1,540
San Francisco	33,743	24,106	1,993	164	25,212	25,208	262	2,030	30,649	31,041	...
San Joaquin	3,488	2,413	120	68	2,873	3,318	71	94	3,144	3,500	356
San Luis Obispo	1,972	1,678	53	84	1,713	1,564	75	60	.....	1,671	2,056
San Mateo	1,383	1,426	28	1	914	1,645	12	37	987	1,607	...
Santa Barbara	1,722	2,150	178	51	1,599	1,988	66	125	1,916	2,004	...
Santa Clara	5,745	6,078	209	265	4,607	7,107	264	218	4,950	6,315	241
Santa Cruz	2,009	1,819	127	101	1,635	2,173	115	154	1,293	1,969	667
Shasta	2,291	1,741	120	40	1,948	1,681	43	85	1,936	1,210	...
Sierra	506	708	5	1	436	762	4	10	475	707	52
Siskiyou	1,998	1,643	56	19	1,668	1,898	17	40	1,724	1,473	...
Solano	2,411	2,366	810	76	2,262	3,114	83	162	2,058	2,702	226
Sonoma	4,097	4,192	132	89	3,517	4,381	67	136	3,123	4,053	472
Stanislaus	1,458	1,069	38	44	1,270	1,058	48	36	.....	1,007	1,398
Sutter	704	815	15	15	642	819	16	11	647	996	66
Tehama	1,255	1,138	45	37	1,138	1,210	29	27	841	969	294
Trinity	662	565	16	2	485	544	2	8	460	502	85
Tulare	2,397	1,683	223	62	2,246	1,755	72	166	2,673	1,410	...
Tuolumne	1,682	1,227	94	31	1,530	1,309	30	32	1,140	854	168
Ventura	1,405	1,844	115	49	1,333	1,708	72	77	1,075	1,553	390
Yolo	1,695	1,447	75	40	1,687	1,510	54	45	1,658	1,485	95
Yuba	1,047	1,129	12	6	971	1,179	9	21	879	1,204	112
Totals	143,783	146,336	9,592	4,636	124,985	164,755	5,024	7,572	123,143	146,688	21,623
Pluralities	.....	2,553	.....	.....	.....	39,770	.....	.....	.....	1,922	.....
Scattering		134				485					
Total vote		304,481				303,821				298,691	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.
I.—Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Siskiyou, Trinity, Tehama, Shasta, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra Nevada, Placer, Eldorado, Calaveras, Alpine, Amador, Mono, Mariposa, Tuolumne.
J. N. Gillett, Rep. 21,268
T. S. Ford, Dem. 19,696
Gillett's plurality 1,572
II.—Counties of Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, Yolo, Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Marin.
T. A. Bell, Dem. 21,536
F. L. Coombs, Rep. 21,181
Bell's plurality 355
III.—Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano.
V. H. Metcalf, Rep. 20,532
C. B. White, Dem. 8,574
Metcalf's plurality 11,958
IV.—County of San Francisco (part).
E. J. Livernash, Dem. and U. L. 16,146
J. Kahn, Rep. 16,005
Livernash's plurality 141
V.—Counties of San Francisco (part), San Mateo, Santa Clara.
W. J. Wynn, Dem. and U. L. 22,712
E. F. Loud, Rep. 16,577
Wynn's plurality 6,135
VI.—Counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, San Joaquin.

Districts.
J. C. Needham, Rep. 17,268
G. M. Ashe, Dem. 13,732
Needham's plurality 3,536
VII.—County of Los Angeles.
J. McLachlan, Rep. 19,407
C. A. Johnson, Dem. 8,075
McLachlan's plurality 11,332
VIII.—Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Inyo, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego.
M. J. Daniels, Rep. 20,135
W. E. Smythe, Dem. 15,819
Daniels's plurality 4,316

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Dr. George C. Pardee; Lieutenant-Governor, Alden Anderson; Secretary of State, Charles F. Curry; Comptroller, E. P. Colgan; Treasurer, Truman Reeves; Attorney-General, U. S. Webb; Surveyor-General, V. H. Woods; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thomas J. Kirk; Superintendent of State Printing, W. W. Shannon—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, W. H. Beatty; Associate Justices, T. B. McFarland, Lucien Shaw, F. M. Angelotti, W. Van Dyke, F. W. Henshaw, Jackson Temple—all Republicans, except Temple and Van Dyke; clerk, Frank C. Jordan, Rep.

Legislature—House, 60 Rep., 13 Dem., 6 Union Labor Dem., 1 Union Labor; Senate, 33 Rep., 5 Dem., 1 Union Labor Dem., 1 Ind.; joint session, 93 Rep., 18 Dem., 7 Union Labor Dem., 1 Union Labor, 1 Ind.

COLORADO.

County.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Stimson, Dem.	Peabody, Rep.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pop.	Malloney, S. L.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan Peo.	Levering, Pro.
Arapahoe	27,497	23,338	33,754	25,469	828	28	259	145	42,481	6,048	519	374
Archuleta	324	645	391	578	4	..	..	..	389	141	3	3
Baca	122	149	134	157	..	..	..	..	135	125	..	2
Bent	467	604	546	569	11	..	..	1	594	196	5	11
Boulder	2,812	3,844	5,117	3,719	264	11	53	4	6,043	1,030	122	117
Chaffee	1,151	944	1,890	1,033	56	7	3	13	2,607	140	13	7
Cheyenne	76	127	97	128	2	..	..	..	104	87	1	..
Clear Creek	1,289	924	2,309	761	13	18	13	3	3,342	101	14	8
Conejos	850	1,670	912	1,853	11	2	..	1	2,387	96	7	1
Costilla	139	752	453	884	3	3	..	..	1,026	368	31	6
Custer	627	543	870	510	..	..	..	1	981	167	7	4
Delta	721	794	1,352	822	75	13	13	28	1,603	139	28	38
Dolores	207	124	412	66	3	2	4	..	675	11	3	1
Douglas	613	678	650	642	16	..	..	1	1,047	172	12	8
Eagle	410	411	943	412	6	10	5	2	1,149	53	15	5
Elbert	423	438	640	626	27	4	1	..	748	273	13	6
El Paso	3,938	6,904	6,230	7,755	336	9	16	65	17,653	6,245	412	296
Fremont	2,261	2,791	3,094	2,572	244	18	77	39	4,262	637	120	101
Garfield	1,059	957	1,700	826	17	5	1	9	2,058	172	20	26
Gilpin	869	1,055	1,498	1,371	86	4	13	22	2,531	269	48	18
Grand	142	184	182	171	..	1	1	..	248	12	2	1
Gunnison	1,035	879	1,559	945	37	3	6	3	2,266	152	77	6
Hinsdale	335	334	595	230	4	2	..	..	697	19	10	4
Huerfano	467	2,541	1,022	2,277	..	1	3	12	1,927	928	9	2
Jefferson	1,394	1,953	2,138	1,807	70	4	7	8	3,177	300	67	64
Kiowa	125	131	144	151	..	2	..	..	155	133	..	2
Kit Carson	233	402	259	384	13	1	..	1	227	252	16	8
Lake	2,013	2,321	4,755	2,385	79	45	7	24	6,576	263	58	11
La Plata	1,281	946	1,844	900	12	9	..	5	2,723	88	67	5
Larimer	1,424	2,186	2,456	2,343	290	15	2	5	3,180	744	64	113
Las Animas	2,870	2,797	4,204	3,832	56	3	4	9	5,487	1,124	43	35
Lincoln	121	185	124	255	2	..	..	..	209	122	1	1
Logan	351	453	583	594	80	16	2	..	596	231	31	32
Mesa	961	1,324	1,968	1,317	137	18	63	18	603	212	15	8
Mineral	415	311	709	208	4	1	..	2	808	11	19	2
Montezuma	103	50	732	220	5	7	6	..	842	33	4	1
Montrose	795	704	1,058	658	50	15	37	36	1,346	182	25	15
Morgan	358	687	538	723	27	13	4	2	2,369	469	42	93
Otero	1,549	1,944	2,266	1,913	190	1	4	1	2,163	424	20	40
Ouray	1,026	613	1,656	610	6	3	7	21	2,188	38	16	3
Park	670	512	950	579	3	1	1	3	1,554	149	15	6
Phillips	141	226	275	347	23	1	..	..	335	196	2	2
Pitkin	939	432	2,305	458	6	13	..	..	3,770	28	35	2
Prowers	461	668	633	769	30	8	2	6	548	304	14	15
Pueblo	4,122	5,825	5,877	6,028	179	8	42	29	8,376	1,319	43	54
Rio Blanco	280	220	391	276	5	2	..	2	453	52	15	1
Rio Grande	628	982	1,118	752	25	10	1	1	1,424	176	7	21
Routt	557	525	828	575	7	7	..	3	1,102	122	22	2
Saguache	669	734	1,085	731	8	5	2	4	1,154	175	36	1
San Juan	599	409	1,135	362	2	2	15	6	1,534	17	40	2
San Miguel	841	728	1,604	717	11	3	6	12	2,134	87	61	4
Sedgwick	139	238	163	256	21	..	..	..	216	130	1	7
Summit	469	349	967	394	6	6	2	3	1,328	30	20	2
Teller	4,547	3,643	9,559	4,639	61	17	16	100	..	..	..	..
Washington	137	265	191	312	17	..	..	..	178	230	6	14
Weld	1,852	2,725	3,386	2,786	301	10	2	2	4,615	879	80	95
Yuma	313	394	392	316	23	2	..	2	441	180	13	11
Totals	80,217	87,512	122,733	93,072	3,790	389	700	654	158,674	26,271	2,389	1,717
Pluralities	.....	7,295	29,661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,403	.....	.....	.....
Total vote					221,336					189,620		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Adams, Boulder, Denver, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, South Arapahoe, Washington, Weld and Yuma.

J. F. Shafroth, Dem	41,440
R. W. Bonynge, Rep	38,648
Shafroth's plurality	2,792

II.—Counties of Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

H. S. Hogg, Rep	47,546
J. C. Bell, Dem	45,234
Hogg's plurality	2,312

At large.

F. E. Brooks, Rep	85,207
Alva Adams, Dem.	84,368
Mrs. I. C. Hazlett, Soc.	7,431
M. A. Stark, Pro.	3,845
R. H. Northcutt, Pop	2,838
R. E. Fitzpatrick, Soc. Labor	1,349
Brooks's plurality	839

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, James H. Peabody, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Warren A. Haggott, Rep.; Secretary of State, James Cowie, Rep.; Treasurer, Whitney Newton, Rep.; State Auditor, John A. Holmberg, Rep.; Attorney-General, Nathan C. Miller, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helen L. Grenfell, Dem.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, John Campbell, Rep.; Justices, Robert W. Steele, Fus.; William H. Gabbert, Dem.; Clerk, H. G. Clark, Rep.

Legislature—House, 36 Rep., 29 Dem.; Senate, 11 Rep., 24 Dem.; joint session, 47 Rep., 53 Dem.

CONNECTICUT.

County.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Cary, Dem.	Chamberlain, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Malloney, S. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer G. D.	Levering, Pro.
Fairfield	15,560	16,991	15,450	21,316	217	118	225	12,463	23,896	722	222
Hartford	15,020	18,344	14,488	22,427	421	253	257	9,726	24,489	1,195	374
Litchfield	4,880	6,828	4,552	8,525	200	3	15	3,352	8,395	590	211
Middlesex	3,256	4,356	3,097	5,002	121	..	..	2,245	5,664	293	156
New Haven	20,323	24,224	25,349	27,771	277	549	302	20,212	30,261	832	341
New London	6,313	8,182	6,823	9,582	227	29	84	5,771	10,081	259	312
Tolland	1,745	4,406	1,678	2,995	66	77	57	1,044	3,576	278	94
Windham	2,331	4,035	2,560	4,949	8	..	18	1,927	5,423	167	96
Totals	69,428	85,366	73,997	102,567	1,617	1,029	908	56,740	110,285	4,234	1,808
Pluralities	.....	15,938	.....	28,570	.....	.....	...	.....	53,545	.....	.....
Total vote		154,794		180,118					174,390		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Hartford and Tolland.

E. Stevens Henry, Rep	20,289
Wm. F. O'Neil, Dem	17,211
Scattering	1,244
Henry's plurality	3,078

II.—Counties of Middlesex and New Haven.

Nehemiah D. Sperry, Rep	29,658
Geo. N. Morse, Dem	22,283
Scattering	2,258
Sperry's plurality	7,375

III.—Counties of New London and Windham.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep	12,547
James H. Potter, Dem	8,364
Scattering	473
Brandegee's plurality	4,183

IV.—Counties of Fairfield and Litchfield.

Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep	24,333
Wm. D. Bishop, Jr., Dem	19,888
Scattering	812
Hill's plurality	4,445

At Large.

Geo. L. Lilley, Rep	83,666
Homer S. Cummings, Dem	70,589
Scattering	4,942
Lilley's plurality	13,077

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Abiram Chamberlain; Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Roberts; Secretary, C. G. R. Vinal; Treasurer, H. H. Gallup; Comptroller, W. E. Seeley; Attorney-General, W. A. King.

Judiciary.—Supreme Court of Errors: Chief Justice, David Torrance, Rep.; Associate Justices, S. O. Prentice, Rep.; Frederic B. Hall, Rep.; Simeon E. Baldwin, Dem.; William Hamersley, Dem.; Clerk, George A. Conant.

Legislature.—House, 188 Rep., 70 Dem.; Senate, 18 Rep., 6 Dem.; joint session, 201 Rep., 76 Dem.

DELAWARE.

County.	President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley Pro.	Debs, S. Dem	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering. Pro.
Kent	3,856	3,929	108	4	.....	.....	.....
New Castle	10,640	13,642	297	53	12,263	9,632	238
Sussex	4,362	4,958	133	..	4,541	3,792	122
Totals	18,858	22,529	538	57	16,804	13,424	355
Pluralities	.....	3,671	...	..	3,360	.....	...
Total vote		41,982				31,460	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At Large.

H. A. Houston, Dem	16,396
W. M. Byrne, Union Rep	12,998
L. H. Ball, Reg. Rep	8,028
Geo. W. Todd, Pro	647
Jas. A. Ward, Labor	216
Houston's plurality	3,398

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John Hunn; Lieutenant-Governor, P. L. Cannon; Secretary of State, Caleb R. Layton; Treasurer, Martin B. Burris; Auditor, P. B. Norman; Attorney-General, Herbert H. Ward—all Republicans.

Judiciary—John R. Nicholson, Dem., Chancellor; Chief Justice, Chas. B. Lore, Dem.; Associate Justices, Wm. R. Spruance, Rep.; Ignatius C. Grubb, Dem.; James Pennewill, Rep.; Wm. H. Boyce, Dem.

Legislature—House,* 30 Rep., 21 Dem.; Senate, 10 Rep., 7 Dem.; joint session, 40 Rep., 28 Dem.

*In one district there was a tie and the contest is to be decided December 30.

FLORIDA.

County.	President, 1900.					President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, N. D.
Alachua	1,346	334	17	50	9	1,517	645	28	11	44
Baker	198	112	16	8	3	182	33	65	14	2
Bradford	734	276	101	21	13	750	176	86	16	53
Brevard	513	121	44	18	2	490	337	15	17	43
Calhoun	196	54	30	28	3	182	52	23	3	26
Citrus	431	15	18	1	..	327	35	20	16	12
Clay	308	91	8	19	7	333	230	22	6	20
Columbia	663	252	15	44	6	750	228	18	16	30
Dade	806	389	100	54	16	369	368	3	14	38
De Soto	526	128	27	32	103	515	198	185	19	24
Duval	1,857	773	24	103	31	1,832	1,462	51	16	315
Escambia	1,435	348	346	30	18	1,254	233	31	12	138
Franklin	234	148	25	13	3	286	146	8	3	13
Gadsden	684	39	..	4	..	577	66	20	9	24
Hamilton	322	96	38	13	14	500	74	33	31	18
Hernando	252	20	10	5	1	208	37	23	4	6
Hillsboro	2,257	344	514	36	89	2,115	584	65	48	87
Holmes	339	64	46	8	4	309	51	87	8	19
Jackson	978	210	14	53	24	1,238	285	47	11	33
Jefferson	711	117	4	6	..	1,894	242	15	18	18
Lafayette	326	24	13	6	..	354	13	3	12	4
Lake	492	143	41	17	2	850	302	20	14	54
Lee	278	38	20	2	3	212	74	10	1	15
Leon	932	160	43	21	3	1,270	247	28	21	26
Levy	383	83	4	23	2	434	113	49	10	20
Liberty	127	8	6	1	..	108	42	7	3	27
Madison	510	44	83	7	12	872	144	13	12	25
Manatee	535	63	42	9	42	405	135	75	9	11
Marion	1,132	264	32	52	19	1,107	480	123	32	129
Monroe	747	254	56	50	22	397	369	55	26	59
Nassau	441	149	11	17	5	509	310	64	14	60
Orange	857	402	52	56	18	1,045	565	41	15	74
Osceola	266	42	47	11	6	242	118	32	14	4
Pasco	492	35	43	14	..	456	70	26	4	6
Polk	983	148	9	24	86	962	279	193	17	64
Putnam	648	250	56	24	17	954	816	36	36	52
Saint John	764	234	15	53	11	680	431	14	25	25
Santa Rosa	519	80	8	14	8	527	50	34	25	13
Sumter	343	53	8	14	2	441	89	83	8	28
Suwanee	677	153	76	34	5	881	196	24	10	29
Taylor	253	105	5	53	..	179	31	76	2	6
Volusia	755	255	60	40	13	682	635	71	36	42
Wakulla	254	10	32	..	..	650	35	20	2	..
Walton	382	140	30	11	..	541	129	53	7	11
Washington	387	287	55	44	12	298	143	58	9	33
Totals	28,260	7,419	2,239	1,133	601	30,683	11,288	2,053	654	1,778
Total vote	20,841	.....	.....	.....	...	21,448	.....	.....	...	.....
Pluralities			39,642					46,461		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Taylor, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, De Soto, Lee, Monroe, Lake.
S. M. Sparkman, Dem. 5,597

II.—Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Duval, Clay, Putnam, St. John, Volusia, Osceola, Orange, Brevard, Dade, Alachua.
Robert W. Davis, Dem. 6,494

III.—Counties of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison.
William B. Lamar, Dem. 4,249

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, William S. Jennings; Secretary of State, H. C. Crawford; Treasurer, James B. Whitfield; Comptroller, A. C. Croom; Adjutant-General, Patrick Houstoun; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. N. Sheats; Commissioner of Agriculture, L. B. Wombwell; Commissioner of Railroads, R. H. Burr—all Democrats.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, R. F. Taylor; Associate Justices, M. H. Mabry, F. B. Carter; Clerk, B. B. Wilson—all Democrats.

Legislature—Overwhelming Democratic.

GEORGIA.

County.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Terrell, Dem.	Hines, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. D.
Appling	642	..	477	446	20	4	996	488	..	5
Baker	138	..	478	87	..	1	527	62	3	1
Baldwin	880	16	500	76	4	35	516	410	38	10
Banks	979	202	402	269	15	110	579	389	69	11
Bartow	823	63	891	823	28	33	1,026	808	31	21
Berrien	440	2	509	101	11	10	606	250	36	29
Bibb	1,090	..	1,876	250	33	1	1,854	670	134	991
Brooks	479	9	429	103	3	19	528	423	55	18
Bryan	723	..	246	165	6	1	259	171	3	6
Bulloch	854	..	767	178	16	10	1,042	511	40	9
Burke	254	..	620	157	3	..	1,414	193	4	10
Butts	377	..	563	104	10	20	586	317	75	..
Calhoun	168	..	289	97	4	13	406	5	..	7
Camden	401	88	350	210	16	64	190	209	5	27
Campbell	897	21	350	283	..	..	434	377	42	5
Carroll	1,956	..	1,270	697	..	..	1,490	733	71	5
Catoosa	771	37	399	144	15	8	557	161	25	8
Charlton	254	..	168	64	1	1	..	..	..	..
Chatham	1,894	..	3,352	916	7	4	2,506	1,697	2	516
Chattahoochee	810	..	114	117	1	16	157	349	6	1
Chattooga	1,789	..	601	440	19	19	911	500	46	11

GEORGIA.—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Terrell, Dem.	Hines, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. D.
Cherokee	1,223	67	535	550	16	42	712	702	2	..
Clarke	188	9	672	199	4	34	707	419	19	30
Clay	1,068	2	271	81	3	26	240	534	70	9
Clayton	286	..	346	179	7	27	516	472	24	5
Clinch	262	..	290	203	3	..	257	212	5	10
Cobb	744	11	1,156	311	39	70	1,387	758	79	14
Coffee	1,141	119	402	614	..	..	428	873	38	..
Colquitt	189	..	310	217	9	2	361	135	62	39
Columbia	198	..	215	42	7	4	192	401	10	3
Coweta	571	..	1,063	232	1	6	1,196	571	23	2
Crawford	185	..	344	30	7	17	367	62	16	..
Dade	459	27	235	78	9	21	325	110	17	72
Dawson	693	..	224	194	4	1	324	290	13	..
Decatur	807	..	1,007	260	6	102	972	700	57	20
De Kalb	893	1	756	216	27	46	815	439	62	37
Dodge	233	..	541	211	3	3	568	315	57	12
Dooley	386	..	720	3	104	22	956	365	68	2
Dougherty	279	..	360	29	3	..	404	120	1	5
Douglas	1,498	..	345	300	16	77	463	641	17	..
Early	343	50	355	42	3	41	591	336	45	48
Echols	323	..	130	38	..	..	174	52	1	..
Effingham	118	1	387	65	2	8	372	209	22	14
Elbert	644	..	732	7	14	33	134	155	96	15
Emanuel	360	..	513	444	11	111	690	507	112	26
Fannin	839	..	533	367	..	..	507	920	4	..
Fayette	211	..	471	141	7	17	562	345	59	2
Floyd	603	..	1,450	638	16	31	2,150	1,117	23	34
Forsyth	969	547	318	270	9	38	482	259	29	..
Franklin	1,246	1,135	530	176	19	207	599	392	64	6
Fulton	4,121	1	5,075	1,676	67	8	4,504	3,005	150	241
Gilmer	1,127	..	502	493	..	..	706	503	..	..
Glascock	246	..	157	62	14	10	154	122	58	2
Glynn	367	2	674	254	4	6	592	353	8	22
Gordon	488	34	637	504	14	48	875	523	27	1
Greene	353	..	493	303	12	7	575	910	59	9
Gwinnett	774	5	1,052	373	53	200	1,250	773	115	23
Habersham	416	..	589	218	40	32	782	242	57	8
Hall	502	..	880	262	33	31	1,134	582	107	25
Hancock	263	..	526	16	7	3	952	122	37	..
Haralson	..	750	458	666	16	67	469	686	32	1
Harris	462	36	636	422	5	47	919	402	39	..
Hart	1,214	..	639	185	18	29	738	339	91	5
Heard	195	..	548	32	4	2	620	138	11	2
Henry	361	1	639	378	1	51	569	568	68	15
Houston	426	..	798	81	6	4	875	192	..	22
Irwin	502	..	700	583	17	2	626	486	15	8
Jackson	1,127	23	836	477	14	302	1,205	700	266	27
Jasper	393	1	630	32	5	6	628	110	2	8
Jefferson	240	1	394	128	14	9	541	223	148	18
Johnson	470	4	276	321	16	50	213	239	21	..
Jones	182	..	408	166	3	9	521	377	9	5
Laurens	1,049	419	942	395	14	152	570	514	65	..
Lee	294	..	269	149	3	2	285	163	..	..
Liberty	969	..	248	304	4	37	237	646	..	8
Lincoln	118	..	173	4	9	28	239	73	78	..
Lowndes	354	..	444	277	13	5	586	536	..	53
Lumpkin	662	..	410	308	3	..	436	456	5	4
Macon	252	..	464	182	14	24	511	286	52	19
Madison	310	..	754	66	5	9	672	141	..	17
Marion	222	37	280	116	2	31	223	409	32	6
McDuffie	119	..	178	289	..	..	138	401	31	21
McIntosh	242	..	259	211	12	18	234	538	9	19
Meriwether	691	..	734	234	17	31	991	946	91	11
Miller	270	..	183	19	3	29	315	55	20	1
Milton	269	19	308	116	8	55	428	227	26	4
Mitchell	306	..	465	274	6	..	437	268	65	31
Monroe	395	10	810	92	..	8	729	419	129	14
Montgomery	230	..	608	232	5	..	503	441	28	10
Morgan	288	..	484	222	6	15	629	819	41	4
Murray	621	129	361	360	5	73	557	323	12	..
Muscogee	476	..	1,245	272	3	..	1,365	501	25	108
Newton	511	5	790	294	5	18	973	580	29	27
Oconee	428	..	251	148	13	83	330	358	1	..
Oglethorpe	261	..	625	20	7	9	1,242	106	53	7
Paulding	785	597	496	609	4	215	627	552	58	3
Pickens	464	7	295	599	4	6	458	693	..	..
Pierce	264	..	267	290	4	10	329	215	35	42
Pike	513	11	759	168	14	20	890	724	69	27
Polk	1,792	26	490	1,019	17	21	567	810	13	35
Pulaski	364	3	631	26	6	8	755	132	16	11
Putnam	179	..	331	8	6	..	438	2	19	15
Quitman	98	..	173	84	1	2	181	280	19	5
Rabun	798	3	244	70	1	..	404	101	5	7
Randolph	302	..	602	108	..	19	627	384	49	21
Richmond	891	1	2,045	215	13	29	3,716	1,698	96	139
Rockdale	315	52	393	184	2	52	473	483	..	10
Schley	160	5	221	163	2	44	266	327	10	..
Schreven	229	1	488	376	10	133	585	542	75	..
Spalding	1,045	..	782	82	3	..	612	239	13	26
Stewart	1,189	..	471	170	4	7	635	213	13	11
Sumter	434	..	780	216	2	8	1,094	371	28	25
Talbot	284	..	405	107	1	11	472	156	14	6
Taliaferro	448	..	216	100	13	60	221	261	52	2
Tattnall	1,267	92	738	611	20	106	517	600	85	68
Taylor	220	..	298	79	8	4	237	309	30	2
Telfair	394	..	568	122	14	..	580	350	54	1
Terrell	245	..	679	213	9	25	809	467	54	9
Thomas	646	11	1,146	432	18	19	600	620	75	129

GEORGIA.—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Terrell, Dem.	Hines Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. D.
Towns	341	..	295	326	4	4	340	299	..	..
Troup	656	13	837	60	4	29	878	199	22	3
Twiggs	1,521	..	321	56	2	..	397	128	..	..
Union	604	209	417	397	4	25	560	419	20	..
Upson	744	199	468	133	8	173	591	498	35	1
Walker	739	69	752	566	11	43	1,045	569	26	19
Walton	1,697	13	836	385	14	108	1,001	726	34	19
Ware	336	..	601	107	..	..	545	330	15	24
Warren	471	..	317	230	11	73	279	458	126	..
Washington	543	..	720	282	28	82	925	1,023	64	11
Wayne	704	2	363	213	9	20	477	266	29	..
Webster	276	..	204	66	..	1	246	191	..	3
White	855	..	191	100	18	21	274	159	26	5
Whitfield	1,176	346	587	412	18	106	857	494	56	33
Wilcox	1,443	..	407	228	2	2	623	145	5	7
Wilkes	305	..	581	4	5	57	1,063	104	100	35
Wilkinson	260	..	422	184	4	10	610	476	9	2
Worth	457	22	599	430	22	20	528	447	91	13
Totals	81,748	5,566	81,700	35,035	1,396	4,584	94,232	60,091	5,543	2,708
Pluralities	66,182	.....	46,665	.....	.....	.....	34,141	.....	.....	.....
Scattering	....		.....				.....	487		
Total vote	....		122,715				163,061			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven ven and Tattnall.
Rufus E. Lester, Dem. 4,349

II.—Counties of Baker, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Thomas and Worth.
J. M. Griggs, Dem. 3,797

III.—Counties of Crawford, Dooly, Houston, Lee, Macon, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Twiggs, Webster and Wilcox.
E. B. Lewis, Dem. 2,957

IV.—Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.
W. C. Adamson, Dem. 2,383

V.—Counties of Campbell, Clayton, De Kalb, Douglas, Fulton, Newton, Rockdale and Walton.
L. F. Livingston, Dem. 2,485

VI.—Counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
Charles L. Bartlett, Dem. 4,522

Districts.

VII.—Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
J. W. Maddox, Dem. 5,305
S. J. McKnight, Pop. 860
Maddox's plurality 4,445

VIII.—Counties of Clark, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jasper, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam and Wilkes.
W. M. Howard, Dem. 3,139

IX.—Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Towns, Union and White.
F. C. Tate, Dem. 4,749

X.—Counties of Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
T. W. Hardwick, Dem. 2,675

XI.—Counties of Appling, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Dodge, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Johnson, Laurens, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Wayne and Ware.
W. G. Brantley, Dem. 3,606

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Joseph M. Terrell; Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, R. E. Park; Attorney-General, J. C. Hart—all Democrats.
Judiciary.—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Thomas J. Simmons; Associate Justices, Samuel Lumpkins, John S. Candler, Andrew J. Cobb, Wm. A. Little, Wm. H. Fish; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison—all Democrats.
Legislature—Democratic, 164 to 12.

HAWAII.

Election District.	Delegate to Congress, 1902.		Delegate to Congress, 1900.		
	J. K. Kuhio Kalanianaole.	Robert W. Wilcox.	David, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	Wilcox, Ind.
First District	956	560	136	392	529
Second District	751	485	172	445	533
Third District	969	944	395	580	714
Fourth District	2,002	1,022	476	1,381	886
Fifth District	1,352	1,350	319	837	1,097
Sixth District	580	328	152	151	343
Totals	6,610	4,689	1,650	3,786	4,101
Pluralities	1,921	....	....	....	316
Total vote	11,299		9,537		

IDAHO.

County.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Hunt, Dem.	Morrison, Rep.	Andrews, Peo.	Slatery, Soc.	Gibson, Pro.	Bryan Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Ada	2,105	3,105	19	54	107	2,072	2,706	133	10	1,531	851	27
Bannock	1,526	2,041	3	61	7	1,581	1,684	12	8	1,363	228	7
Bear Lake	1,084	1,199	13	104	5	1,077	1,055	14	4	851	249	1
Bingham	1,484	2,005	13	104	5	1,683	1,436	25	6	1,232	194	12
Blaine	994	934	37	44	11	1,345	634	6	4	1,228	59	3
Boise	781	729	16	21	11	852	695	10	4	862	226	5
Canyon	1,174	1,848	13	94	127	1,314	1,350	156	11	1,178	303	22

IDAHO.—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Hunt, Dem.	Morrison, Rep.	Andrews, Peo.	Slatery Soc.	Gibson, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Cassia	537	762	1	25	2	624	674	5	9	579	129	3
Custer	614	401	..	14	..	590	261	4	1	599	29	2
Elmore	586	368	1	16	6	565	393	..	..	535	124	1
Fremont	1,768	2,623	6	225	10	2,153	2,174	12	21	1,526	121	8
Idaho	1,868	1,658	7	51	23	1,884	1,527	29	16	1,121	377	7
Kootenai	1,704	1,894	19	166	40	1,871	1,472	40	8	1,432	334	17
Latah	1,364	2,168	10	217	76	2,004	2,013	168	33	1,870	1,036	16
Lemhi	785	694	1	17	3	897	523	9	3	1,065	202	2
Lincoln	331	459	3	6	7	355	370	7	1	305	74	1
Nez Perce	1,758	2,495	19	220	121	2,168	2,134	169	24	1,089	675	22
Oneida	1,336	1,856	1	20	7	1,222	1,891	..	..	1,092	315	7
Owyhee	788	589	..	12	1	884	584	1	1	1,140	97	4
Shoshone	2,260	2,702	12	163	19	2,994	2,378	20	6	1,760	497	4
Washington	1,224	1,346	5	36	18	1,349	1,191	31	43	828	204	8
Totals	26,021	31,874	188	1,567	607	29,414	27,198	857	213	23,192	6,324	179
Plurality	....	5,853	..	..	..	2,216	..	..	..	16,868	..	..
Total vote		61,544					57,781				29,695	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

B. L. French, Rep..... 32,384 Joseph H. Hutchinson, Dem..... 21,878

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John T. Morrison; Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Stevens; Secretary of State, Willmot H. Gibson; Auditor, Theodore Turner; Treasurer, Henry N. Coffin; Attorney-General, John A. Bagley; Superintendent of Instruction, Miss May L. Scott; Inspector of Mines, Robert Bell.

ILLINOIS.

County.	State Treasurer, 1902.						President, 1900.					President, 1896.	
	Duddleston. Dem.	Busse, Rep.	Tuesburg, Pro.	Nelson, Soc.	Renner. S. L.	Balster, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wooley. Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs. S. D	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep
Adams	5,950	5,304	281	152	37	24	8,844	8,047	183	5	68	8,009	8,447
Alexander	1,360	2,347	36	19	3	7	1,760	2,790	27	3	3	1,791	2,802
Bond	1,313	1,817	165	18	3	3	1,629	2,101	153	1	13	1,662	1,967
Boone	193	1,554	92	33	5	11	704	3,159	87	1	16	653	3,111
Brown	1,304	706	40	2	..	8	1,968	988	33	10	3	2,060	1,024
Bureau	1,957	3,750	199	105	49	13	3,523	5,478	325	17	225	3,931	5,474
Calhoun	842	799	37	..	2	2	1,175	873	23	2	2	1,162	795
Carroll	436	1,829	66	2	2	5	1,266	3,425	86	1	2	1,473	3,314
Cass	2,083	1,443	63	5	1	2	2,626	1,846	57	1	1	2,462	1,946
Champaign	3,220	4,981	330	21	6	8	5,015	6,660	377	5	21	4,639	6,780
Christian	3,291	2,960	195	81	16	12	4,519	3,686	153	28	53	4,633	3,857
Clark	2,541	2,660	116	7	2	10	3,009	2,929	149	29	8	3,099	2,888
Clay	1,934	2,137	84	5	1	19	2,295	2,356	81	18	3	2,268	2,155
Clinton	2,078	1,405	29	32	12	4	2,687	1,964	31	3	74	2,570	1,863
Coles	3,600	3,692	122	14	7	10	3,921	4,706	110	6	18	3,963	1,534
Cook	127,162	148,946	4,022	14,258	6,618	455	186,193	205,760	3,490	211	6,752	151,910	221,823
Crawford	1,971	2,136	99	14	..	9	2,299	2,301	69	11	1	2,339	2,172
Cumberland	1,770	1,623	79	3	2	..	1,993	1,870	53	7	2	1,997	1,856
DeKalb	569	3,468	190	20	13	5	1,881	5,923	266	6	14	1,868	5,598
DeWitt	2,293	2,451	103	14	2	7	2,361	2,694	86	2	8	2,365	2,587
Douglas	1,743	2,172	82	..	2	3	2,106	2,733	71	1	8	2,135	2,666
DuPage	1,402	2,772	261	38	6	2	1,947	3,869	208	4	12	1,574	4,115
Edgar	3,793	3,426	120	13	10	10	3,783	3,766	119	8	12	3,726	3,822
Edwards	584	1,412	98	2	1	6	823	1,577	52	1	3	848	1,572
Effingham	1,848	1,101	51	6	..	3	2,979	1,853	36	4	3	2,953	1,895
Fayette	2,928	2,674	154	6	6	15	3,423	2,920	95	65	3	3,616	2,769
Ford	802	2,182	151	10	1	5	1,469	2,936	111	..	8	1,504	2,832
Franklin	1,790	1,934	93	8	3	4	2,226	2,117	56	7	3	2,227	2,038
Fulton	4,557	5,095	177	131	21	17	5,762	6,130	143	30	127	5,964	6,195
Gallatin	1,643	1,137	43	9	7	7	2,004	1,432	48	6	2	2,062	1,468
Greene	1,908	1,044	51	5	2	8	3,785	2,181	66	13	..	3,977	2,365
Grundy	1,115	2,931	115	72	21	10	1,687	3,735	156	8	88	2,056	3,246
Hamilton	2,128	1,526	87	10	1	9	2,467	1,911	58	4	..	2,406	1,767
Hancock	3,288	3,472	156	8	4	13	4,657	3,907	158	3	10	4,575	4,250
Hardin	757	709	36	..	2	3	839	753	25	5	..	899	780
Henderson	680	1,363	76	5	1	1	976	1,772	92	1	16	957	1,756
Henry	1,658	4,529	190	135	31	8	2,809	6,892	263	11	71	2,968	6,177
Iroquois	2,472	4,118	218	26	1	7	3,736	5,243	282	4	14	3,649	5,325
Jackson	2,848	3,571	191	27	5	10	3,723	4,054	140	6	12	3,619	3,879
Jasper	1,734	1,331	103	3	..	12	2,591	1,923	94	6	3	2,715	1,867
Jefferson	2,437	2,402	163	15	2	16	3,332	2,805	155	36	6	3,561	2,603
Jersey	1,580	1,237	39	3	..	6	2,145	1,496	79	1	1	2,373	1,641
Jo Daviess	2,053	2,689	87	54	9	7	2,543	3,444	144	..	8	2,388	3,594
Johnson	1,100	1,762	36	15	4	8	1,271	1,940	44	7	22	1,423	2,027
Kane	3,014	7,470	388	372	70	17	5,259	12,061	393	5	82	4,839	12,133
Kankakee	1,761	4,623	152	30	20	5	2,674	5,798	103	1	6	2,357	5,471
Kendall	299	1,263	90	15	10	8	713	2,121	94	5	5	772	2,125
Knox	1,957	5,552	217	184	14	9	3,299	7,810	277	15	142	3,464	7,627
Lake	1,111	3,602	127	22	20	73	2,235	5,136	170	6	16	1,756	5,027
LaSalle	6,888	8,273	265	273	52	26	8,671	11,781	294	14	148	8,088	11,548
Lawrence	1,776	1,802	138	6	8	3	2,021	1,961	86	1	1	1,945	1,972
Lee	980	3,265	146	26	13	4	2,528	4,820	208	7	11	2,465	4,797
Livingston	2,914	4,503	320	55	10	10	4,024	5,805	331	11	13	4,045	5,436
Logan	3,220	3,064	136	21	7	3	3,672	3,501	122	4	24	3,384	3,430
Macon	3,196	4,872	174	87	13	8	4,874	6,086	211	1	20	4,746	6,216
Macoupin	4,475	3,827	182	190	51	17	5,472	4,814	169	9	178	5,568	4,970
Madison	5,087	6,838	138	138	81	58	6,753	8,106	169	13	82	6,323	7,431
Marion	3,033	2,567	164	40	17	65	3,928	3,221	95	71	13	3,825	2,870
Marshall	1,718	1,989	40	19	1	3	1,908	2,210	55	2	4	1,885	2,216
Mason	2,058	1,439	119	6	..	9	2,508	2,027	90	..	4	2,405	3,100
Massac	431	1,420	40	5	3	5	796	2,057	29	2	..	869	2,046
McDonough	2,739	3,602	230	10	2	1	3,444	4,076	191	3	6	3,678	4,036
McHenry	1,218	3,789	121	20	8	12	2,076	5,234	136	3	13	1,910	5,047
McLean	4,709	6,697	683	187	31	5	6,613	9,487	583	12	95	6,320	9,964

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

County.	State Treasurer, 1902.						President, 1900.					President, 1896.	
	Duddleston. Dem.	Busse, Rep.	Tuesburg, Pro.	Nelson, Soc.	Rennert. S. L.	Balster. Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley. Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs. S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Menard	1,787	1,451	65	4	15	5	2,078	1,632	41	14	2	2,012	1,642
Mercer	1,243	2,399	124	59	21	7	2,110	3,304	124	6	13	2,324	3,120
Monroe	1,575	1,494	21	6	..	1	1,757	1,535	10	3	..	1,651	1,446
Montgomery	3,119	2,640	134	58	10	18	4,078	3,583	175	20	17	4,104	3,622
Morgan	3,962	3,851	119	39	35	11	4,321	4,341	119	23	50	4,313	4,317
Moultrie	1,623	1,432	85	2	1	5	1,975	1,728	50	5	2	2,073	1,711
Ogle	1,314	3,480	150	13	1	6	2,171	5,255	179	2	6	2,134	5,210
Peoria	6,871	8,650	129	336	130	32	9,433	10,700	299	15	102	9,042	10,486
Perry	1,761	1,981	235	16	16	15	2,321	2,336	153	9	5	2,366	2,342
Piatt	1,428	2,203	103	.....	6	3	1,905	2,648	56	3	5	1,951	2,579
Pike	3,242	2,199	117	65	2	38	4,715	3,045	124	78	34	5,315	3,111
Pope	612	1,388	43	.....	.....	.....	908	1,817	24	2	.....	1,069	1,852
Pulaski	616	1,538	45	1	.....	3	1,077	2,039	19	2	.....	1,152	2,081
Putnam	403	554	30	7	3	.....	450	738	29	4	1	478	706
Randolph	2,828	2,904	101	24	5	6	3,278	3,045	124	5	6	3,074	3,024
Richland	1,630	1,394	72	27	7	8	2,042	1,793	67	7	18	2,062	1,693
Rock Island	3,007	5,770	243	1,012	100	24	4,786	8,299	186	12	228	4,658	7,323
Saline	1,884	2,253	70	9	2	19	2,186	2,495	37	7	14	2,292	2,605
Sangamon	8,436	8,844	289	59	72	12	9,499	9,769	338	10	38	8,566	8,998
Schuyler	1,845	1,579	82	5	1	4	2,167	1,791	74	4	7	2,325	1,848
Scott	1,379	1,051	26	1	7	11	1,585	1,204	26	8	.....	1,598	1,261
Shelby	3,032	7,487	250	8	11	20	4,514	3,365	205	33	4	4,698	3,071
Stark	758	1,311	69	9	4	6	939	1,665	96	3	7	1,020	1,636
St. Clair	8,040	9,015	117	76	213	11	9,827	9,764	149	11	109	8,333	8,960
Stephenson	3,562	4,014	136	44	7	6	3,983	4,677	234	1	10	3,773	4,728
Tazewell	3,487	3,235	136	21	16	11	4,048	3,957	162	2	42	3,736	3,703
Union	2,243	1,338	135	5	1	.....	2,900	1,695	45	2	.....	2,989	1,842
Vermilion	2,863	6,404	482	328	41	19	6,147	9,852	555	7	91	5,737	8,767
Wabash	1,334	1,123	169	2	1	3	1,643	1,226	116	6	1	1,736	1,321
Warren	2,178	2,972	168	58	8	4	2,501	3,618	181	1	42	2,602	3,394
Washington	1,679	2,369	61	34	4	9	2,081	2,351	61	1	32	1,979	2,351
Wayne	2,507	2,667	193	5	3	27	3,062	3,117	153	17	7	3,094	2,906
White	2,870	2,185	62	8	2	2	3,170	2,658	63	10	3	3,409	2,771
Whiteside	1,085	3,705	196	14	8	15	2,758	5,663	226	6	17	2,777	5,577
Will	3,960	7,457	184	117	44	21	6,655	10,056	140	9	92	6,857	9,249
Williamson	2,589	3,399	140	25	10	....	2,760	3,723	35	5	11	2,573	3,027
Winnebago	477	3,118	531	536	32	6	2,498	8,103	433	.....	75	2,488	8,242
Woodford	2,213	1,784	126	19	39	2	2,564	2,421	178	5	14	2,453	2,447
Totals	360,925	450,698	18,434	20,158	8,232	1,552	503,061	597,985	17,623	1,141	9,687	464,523	607,130
Pluralities	.....	89,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,517
Total vote			859,962						1,131,894				1,090,869

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Cook County (Chicago), First and Second Wards, part of the 3d east of Halsted st., and that part of the 6th north of 43d st.

Martin Emerich, Dem.	16,591
M. B. Madden, Rep.	15,339
H. T. Wilcoxson, Pro.	415
Emerich's plurality	1,252

II.—Cook County (Chicago), the 6th Ward south of 43d st., and the 7th, 8th and 33d Wards.

James R. Mann, Rep.	18,697
Frank Brust, Dem.	9,532
C. R. Wakeley, Pro.	557
B. Berlyn, Soc.	2,332
Mann's plurality	9,165

III.—Cook County, the towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom, and Calumet, and those parts of the 29th and 30th Wards south of 51st st., and the 31st and 82d Wards of Chicago.

W. W. Wilson, Rep.	13,977
D. M. Smith, Jr., Dem.	10,517
F. D. Brooke, Pro.	543
J. Wanhope, Soc.	1,073
Wilson's plurality	3,460

IV.—Cook County (Chicago), the 3d Ward west of Stewart ave., that part of the 4th Ward west of Halsted st., the 5th Ward, those parts of the 11th and 12th Wards south of 22d st., and the 29th and 30th Wards north of 51st st.

George P. Foster, Dem.	14,698
F. Finsterbach, Soc.	850
D. J. Stewart, Pro.	317
Foster's plurality	13,848

V.—Cook County (Chicago), the 9th and 10th Wards, those parts of the 11th and 12th Wards north of 22d st.

James McAndrews, Dem.	12,346
Jacob Winnen, Soc.	1,263
C. O. Bassett, Pro.	304
McAndrews's plurality	11,083

VI.—Cook County, the towns of Proviso, Cicero, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons; in Chicago, the 13th, 20th and 34th Wards and that part of the 35th Ward south of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway right of way.

Districts.

William Lorimer, Rep.	16,540
A. C. Durborow, Dem.	15,555
H. P. Kuesch, Soc.	536
E. W. Chafin, Pro.	667
Lorimer's plurality	985

VII.—Cook County, the towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, and Norwood Park, and in Chicago the 14th Ward, the 15th Ward west of Robey st., the 27th and 28th Wards, and the 35th Ward north of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway right of way.

Philip Knopf, Rep.	18,167
J. M. Hess, Dem.	13,443
J. H. Bard, Soc.	3,471
F. C. Ebinger, Pro.	496
Knopf's plurality	4,724

VIII.—Cook County (Chicago), that part of the 15th Ward east of Robey st., and the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards.

W. F. Mahony, Dem.	19,688
G. D. Evans, Soc.	1,546
T. B. Wood, Pro.	508
Mahony's plurality	18,142

IX.—Cook County (Chicago), the 21st and 22d Wards, the 23d Ward east of Halsted st., and the 25th Ward south of Graceland ave.

H. S. Boutell, Rep.	15,857
L. Honore, Dem.	13,774
G. T. Millar, Soc.	1,303
A. J. Lofgren, Pro.	288
Boutell's plurality	2,083

X.—Cook County, the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Prior and Northfield, and in Chicago that part of the 23d ward west of Halsted street; the 24th ward, the 25th ward north of Graceland avenue, and the 26th ward, and Lake County.

G. E. Foss, Rep	15,318
J. J. Philpin, Dem	9,733
Gus Lohse, Soc	986
M. M. Parkhurst, Pro	590
Foss's plurality	5,585

Districts.

XI.—Counties of Du Page, Kane, McHenry and Will.

H. M. Snapp, Rep	20,549
J. O. Monroe, Dem	9,968
S. C. Reber, Pro	927
C. S. Getting, Soc	623
Snapp's plurality	10,581

XII.—Counties of Boone, De Kalb, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle and Winnebago.

C. E. Fuller, Rep	19,812
J. Steward, Dem	9,356
F. S. Regan, Pro	2,558
Fuller's plurality	10,456

XIII.—Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.

R. R. Hitt, Rep	19,229
Lewis Dickes, Dem	9,401
S. T. Shirley, Pro	729
Hitt's plurality	9,828

XIV.—Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.

B. F. Marsh, Rep	19,404
J. W. Lush, Dem	13,195
R. F. Kindler, Soc	1,118
P. M. Carrishon, Pro	988
Marsh's plurality	6,209

XV.—Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.

G. W. Prince, Rep	21,899
J. W. Olson, Dem	16,045
J. H. Batten, Pro	899
H. Whalen, Soc	601
Prince's plurality	5,854

XVI.—Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.

J. V. Graff, Rep	19,360
J. M. Neihaus, Dem	15,623
H. H. Peters, Pro	573
Graff's plurality	3,737

XVII.—Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.

J. A. Sterling, Rep	18,331
Z. F. Yost, Dem	14,040
W. P. Allen, Pro	1,344
Sterling's plurality	4,291

XVIII.—Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion.

Joseph G. Cannon, Rep	22,941
H. C. Bell, Dem	15,254
N. J. Wright, Pro	1,166
Cannon's plurality	7,687

XIX.—Counties of Champaign, Coles, De Witt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Platt.

Vespasian Warner, Rep	24,155
W. B. Hinds, Dem	19,895
H. S. Mavity, Pro	1,241
Warner's plurality	4,260

Districts.

XX.—Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.

H. T. Rainey, Dem	20,165
J. H. Danskin, Rep	14,889
J. H. Morphis, Pro.	642
Rainey's plurality	5,276

XXI.—Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.

B. F. Caldwell. Dem	20,774
Leroy Anderson, Rep	16,998
J. J. Dugan, Pro	726
Caldwell's plurality	3,776

XXII.—Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.

W. A. Rodenberg, Rep	21,101
F. J. Kern, Dem	18,747
F. Rommerskirschen, Pop	39
W. W. Cox, Soc. Labor	235
Rodenberg's plurality	2,354

XXIII.—Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.

J. B. Crowley, Dem	20,735
G. J. Van Sandt, Rep	17,557
W. H. Bowles, Pro	1,145
D. T. Harbison, Peo	130
Crowley's plurality	3,178

XXIV.—Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.

J. R. Williams, Dem	17,971
P. T. Chapman, Rep	17,719
W. T. Morris, Pro	651
Williams's plurality	252

XXV.—Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.

G. W. Smith, Rep	18,743
James Lingle, Dem	16,444
C. Braden, Pro	958
Smith's plurality	2,299

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Richard Yates; Lieutenant-Governor, W. A. Northcott; Secretary of State, James A. Rose; Treasurer, F. O. Busse; Auditor, J. S. McCullough; Attorney-General, H. J. Hamlin; Adjutant-General, J. N. Reece; Superintendent of Insurance, Henry Yates; Superintendent of Institutions, Alfred Bayliss. All Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Jacob W. Wilkins, Dem.; Associate Justices, C. C. Boggs, Rep.; J. N. Carter, Rep.; J. B. Ricks, Dem.; J. H. Cartwright, Rep.; B. D. Magruder, Rep.; John P. Hand, Rep.; Clerks of the Court, A. D. Cadwallader, Rep.; C. Mamer, Rep.; O. J. Page, Dem.

Legislature—House, 88 Rep., 62 Dem.; Senate, 36 Rep., 15 Dem., 3 Scattering.

INDIANA.

County.	Vote on Secretary of State, 1902.						President, 1900.						President, 1896.	
	Schoonover, Dem.	Storms, Rep.	Dungan, Pro.	Gill, Pop.	Meyer, Soc.	Dreyer, S. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wooley, pro.	Barker Peo.	Malloney, S. L.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Adams	2,491	1,430	93	9	1	2	3,337	1,688	90	11	..	..	3,340	1,613
Allen	8,012	7,066	155	14	954	37	10,764	8,250	109	5	7	163	9,909	8,467
Bartholomew	2,975	3,102	116	2	142	11	3,300	3,275	83	8	3	13	3,198	3,264
Benton	1,256	1,785	94	2	4	1	1,563	2,032	90	1	2	5	1,582	1,998
Blackford	1,965	1,890	181	11	23	17	2,191	2,121	148	11	10	6	2,272	2,154
Boone	3,352	3,337	226	40	4	1	3,718	3,360	115	39	..	..	3,800	3,449
Brown	1,057	590	63	4	..	2	1,450	707	34	11	..	1	1,480	726
Carroll	2,385	2,412	171	10	6	7	2,690	2,585	155	1	..	..	2,764	2,546
Cass	4,143	4,094	272	43	45	45	4,672	4,308	239	50	8	16	4,851	4,392
Clark	3,455	3,001	66	7	42	13	4,134	3,855	51	6	4	16	3,785	3,897
Clay	3,379	3,286	192	63	308	35	4,114	3,873	170	43	10	172	4,482	3,823
Clinton	3,173	3,593	233	34	30	5	3,903	3,677	216	35	..	1	3,747	3,607
Crawford	1,490	1,373	132	10	..	..	1,731	1,529	48	8	..	..	1,655	1,490
Daviess	2,771	3,070	202	90	98	25	3,424	3,298	122	154	3	14	3,785	3,120
Dearborn	2,920	2,083	94	4	126	5	3,371	2,533	84	..	5	36	3,313	2,714
Decatur	2,286	2,805	130	5	16	3	2,598	2,900	105	1	1	11	2,520	2,848
De Kalb	2,976	2,900	306	27	96	16	3,488	3,218	259	7	1	5	3,678	3,137
Delaware	3,015	7,004	492	12	58	40	4,647	8,301	321	8	63	86	4,253	7,340
Dubois	2,578	1,044	28	8	4	6	3,192	1,362	20	16	..	1	3,005	1,215
Elkhart	4,034	5,292	479	7	216	37	4,950	6,270	544	6	15	74	4,986	6,150
Fayette	1,453	2,099	101	3	65	4	1,600	2,320	65	1	1	1	1,609	2,145
Floyd	3,271	2,995	51	7	66	13	3,781	3,597	57	10	3	9	3,544	3,874
Fountain	2,621	2,772	123	27	15	8	2,896	3,015	100	20	..	6	2,997	2,809
Franklin	2,436	1,555	45	2	2	2	2,781	1,738	37	3	2	..	2,844	1,760
Fulton	2,179	2,247	162	10	9	5	2,358	2,313	93	4	..	..	2,409	2,349
Gibson	3,236	3,490	271	21	33	3	3,509	3,648	244	17	1	4	3,622	3,471
Grant	3,681	7,054	1,264	27	158	107	5,312	8,832	762	29	99	238	5,072	7,723

INDIANA.—Continued.

County.	Vote on Secretary of State, 1902.						President, 1900.						President, 1896.	
	Schoonover, Dem.	Storms, Rep.	Dungan, Pro.	Gill, Pop.	Meyer, Soc.	Dreyer, S. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker Peo.	Malloney, S. L.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Greene	3,471	3,608	122	59	180	20	3,491	3,502	81	63	9	77	3,344	3,434
Hamilton	2,395	4,050	413	14	10	10	2,931	4,788	420	15	3	7	2,947	4,643
Hancock	2,621	2,096	188	5	1	4	2,930	2,295	98	8	1	2	2,886	2,236
Harrison	2,381	2,205	95	8	27	6	2,824	2,482	83	12	1	3	2,813	2,486
Hendricks	1,902	3,008	218	4	1	3	2,359	3,426	154	3	..	1	2,365	3,409
Henry	1,726	3,531	391	14	12	12	2,754	4,047	316	8	3	6	2,980	4,001
Howard	2,305	3,729	428	24	77	17	2,823	4,308	391	23	4	47	3,191	4,195
Huntington	3,240	3,724	293	11	105	18	3,691	4,122	248	5	2	18	3,750	4,117
Jackson	2,866	2,124	157	5	9	6	3,849	2,795	79	7	1	1	3,574	2,670
Jasper	1,310	1,918	88	6	4	2	1,580	2,083	97	2	1	2	1,608	2,032
Jay	3,064	3,295	301	22	11	4	3,422	3,518	234	14	2	2	3,680	3,403
Jefferson	2,478	2,850	159	4	24	4	2,636	3,371	76	7	5	21	2,645	3,636
Jennings	1,727	1,950	69	17	..	3	1,925	2,155	66	10	1	..	1,850	2,040
Johnson	2,734	2,114	256	20	11	4	3,088	2,367	157	21	..	7	3,083	2,288
Knox	3,629	3,228	208	34	37	26	4,443	3,554	166	45	1	3	4,349	3,480
Kosciusko	2,843	3,803	177	5	2	12	3,265	4,422	163	..	6	1	3,372	4,342
Lagrange	1,001	1,902	143	4	5	..	1,431	2,329	157	8	..	..	1,665	2,442
Lake	2,935	4,583	90	11	109	50	3,733	5,337	97	8	8	17	3,418	4,883
Laporte	4,781	4,355	65	10	57	14	4,783	4,809	66	4	8	34	4,511	4,691
Lawrence	2,390	2,874	119	11	5	3	2,558	3,535	76	19	1	5	2,421	3,103
Madison	7,159	8,858	581	18	328	121	8,298	9,891	444	25	83	102	7,590	8,388
Marion	20,846	24,853	1,304	49	871	473	23,660	29,272	727	15	100	181	20,654	27,353
Marshall	3,040	2,575	140	7	14	5	3,449	2,947	127	6	..	2	3,588	2,938
Martin	1,614	1,640	35	31	..	2	1,660	1,712	21	38	..	..	1,719	1,384
Miami	3797	3,632	269	25	52	15	3,849	3,812	194	26	9	13	3,602	3,393
Monroe	2,256	2,459	71	15	1	1	2,397	2,788	78	22	2	1	2,422	2,510
Montgomery	3,664	4,219	276	26	4	7	4,102	4,507	173	21	..	..	4,183	4,353
Morgan	2,457	2,774	120	..	..	5	2,632	2,904	104	10	..	2	2,414	2,688
Newton	1,011	1,537	112	10	23	2	1,165	1,715	100	2	..	..	1,204	1,545
Noble	2,846	3,166	104	10	23	2	3,077	3,400	117	7	..	..	3,071	3,372
Ohio	607	640	25	..	..	..	632	730	6	3	..	..	332	705
Orange	1,692	2,098	68	11	2	3	1,851	2,247	45	31	..	..	1,797	2,044
Owen	1,742	1,626	60	18	21	2	2,057	1,706	55	28	1	6	2,270	1,751
Parke	2,149	2,821	321	8	64	27	2,630	3,188	213	8	6	76	2,777	2,847
Perry	2,113	1,883	32	6	9	10	2,278	2,078	41	4	1	1	2,109	2,139
Pike	2,039	2,247	76	16	25	17	2,460	2,420	70	13	..	3	2,557	2,332
Porter	1,386	2,457	46	10	11	6	1,848	2,797	47	5	..	4	2,026	2,853
Posey	2,551	2,368	115	17	36	5	3,177	2,553	99	21	4	5	3,103	2,526
Pulaski	1,689	1,514	101	9	6	3	1,909	1,501	86	29	..	1	1,964	1,345
Putnam	2,870	2,191	161	13	23	4	3,251	2,632	133	21	..	12	3,218	2,622
Randolph	1,688	4,421	368	14	21	2	2,393	5,050	241	13	..	2	2,677	4,674
Ripley	2,543	2,536	62	12	49	3	2,732	2,737	61	13	3	16	2,714	2,690
Rush	2,274	2,700	181	8	3	3	2,503	2,913	158	5	..	..	2,602	2,891
Scott	1,018	691	46	3	2	1	1,221	874	27	1	..	1	1,237	837
Shelby	3,359	2,934	291	18	7	4	3,846	3,291	197	14	3	2	3,828	3,219
Spencer	2,499	2,764	70	2	10	1	2,816	2,979	91	2	2	3	2,745	3,047
Starke	1,136	1,267	27	4	56	6	1,315	1,340	38	8	..	3	1,214	1,289
Steuben	1,360	2,378	116	8	8	3	1,522	2,715	138	5	1	2	1,674	2,655
St. Joseph	6,882	7,777	163	10	107	26	6,948	8,127	172	13	10	35	6,247	7,138
Sullivan	2,822	2,125	193	22	51	9	4,008	2,326	201	34	3	18	4,010	2,317
Switzerland	1,547	1,464	34	3	3	..	1,713	1,631	18	..	..	..	1,742	1,637
Tippecanoe	3,523	5,451	218	6	22	12	4,673	6,317	224	2	2	3	4,639	6,239
Tipton	2,312	2,273	173	49	7	3	2,436	2,410	154	93	..	3	2,816	2,263
Union	738	1,019	74	..	..	..	897	1,060	52	..	..	..	915	1,118
Vanderburg	5,202	7,265	161	12	1,280	110	7,178	8,228	110	7	73	330	7,132	8,068
Vermilion	1,477	1,984	151	5	68	11	1,799	2,322	107	3	..	40	1,814	2,141
Vigo	7,178	7,964	302	22	335	69	7,472	7,992	168	19	32	331	7,558	8,020
Wabash	2,226	3,950	321	12	35	10	2,882	4,433	250	7	3	5	2,891	4,319
Warren	758	1,861	74	6	..	1	1,117	2,167	67	4	..	..	1,100	2,045
Warrick	2,532	2,445	105	10	79	16	2,828	2,540	92	22	..	10	2,902	2,482
Washington	2,344	1,855	129	10	6	2	2,723	2,152	44	2	..	2	2,613	2,214
Wayne	2,607	5,245	251	12	145	32	4,020	6,736	219	9	28	17	4,098	6,841
Wells	2,853	2,075	239	25	67	15	3,599	2,290	186	27	..	3	3,728	2,212
White	2,245	2,342	160	8	30	4	2,510	2,562	114	7	2	6	2,537	2,383
Whitley	2,225	2,159	113	1	22	10	2,361	2,271	113	6	..	1	2,494	2,242
Totals	263,255	298,819	17,765	1,367	7,134	1,731	309,584	336,063	13,718	1,438	663	2,374	305,573	323,754
Pluralities	.....	35,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,181
Total vote									664,094				637,305	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Posey, Gibson, Vanderburg, Warrick, Pike and Spencer.

James A. Hemenway, Rep	21,524
John W. Spencer, Dem	17,833
G. W. Norman, Pro	540
Moses Smith, Soc	1,459
Hemenway's plurality	3,691

II.—Counties of Knox, Sullivan, Daviess, Greene, Owen, Monroe, Martin and Lawrence.

Robert W. Miers, Dem	21,162
John C. Chaney, Rep	20,423
J. T. Hobson, Pro	672
W. B. Wolf, Peo	199
Miers's plurality	739

III.—Counties of Dubois, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Washington, Harrison, Floyd, Clark and Scott.

W. T. Zenor, Dem	20,740
E. A. Maginness, Rep	16,784
E. C. Richardson, Pro	483
Zenor's plurality	3,956

Districts.

IV.—Counties of Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson and Johnson.

Francis M. Griffith, Dem	21,751
J. M. Spencer, Rep	18,894
I. C. Overman, Pro	828
Griffith's plurality	2,857

V.—Counties of Vigo, Vermilion, Parke, Clay, Putnam, Montgomery, Morgan.

E. S. Holliday, Rep	23,795
J. A. Wiltermood, Dem	21,562
D. G. Carter, Pro	1,231
Holliday's pluraliay	2,233

VI.—Counties of Hancock, Shelby, Henry, Rush, Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin, Decatur.

James E. Watson, Rep	23,641
J. T. Arbuckle, Dem	19,535
Mercer Brown, Pro	1,529
Watson's plurality	4,106

Districts.

VII.—County of Marion.

Jesse Overstreet, Rep.	25,191
J. P. Dunn, Dem.	20,933
J. R. Henry, Pro.	1,126
David C. McClure, Soc.	793
Overstreet's plurality	4,258

VIII.—Counties of Madison, Delaware, Randolph, Jay, Wells, Adams.

Geo. W. Cromer, Rep.	25,842
James E. Truesdale, Dem.	21,474
D. F. Kain, Pro.	1,848
Cromer's plurality	4,368

IX.—Counties of Fountain, Montgomery, Boone, Clinton, Carroll, Tipton, Hamilton, Howard.

Chas. B. Landis, Rep.	25,824
L. J. Kirkpatrick, Dem.	23,317
Geo. B. Jones, Pro.	1,548
Landis's plurality	2,507

X.—Counties of Warren, Tippecanoe, White, Benton, Newton, Jasper, Lake, Porter, Laporte.

Edgar D. Crumpacker, Rep.	26,016
William C. Guthrie, Dem.	19,428
R. M. Delzell, Pro.	714
Crumpacker's plurality	6,588

XI.—Counties of Cass, Miami, Grant, Wabash, Huntington, Blackford.

Frederick K. Landis, Rep.	24,390
J. C. Nelson, Dem.	19,596
B. S. Shugart, Pro.	2,244
Landis's plurality	4,794

XII.—Counties of Whitly, Allen, Noble, De Kalb, Steuben, Lagrange.

J. M. Robinson, Dem.	19,320
Clarence C. Gilhams, Rep.	19,035
W. W. Wyrick, Pro.	731
M. H. Wefel, Soc.	1,065
Robinson's plurality	285

XIII.—Counties of Pulaski, Starke, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Marshall, Kosciusko, Fulton.

A. L. Brick, Rep.	24,206
Frank B. Hering, Dem.	22,289
W. R. Lowe, Pro.	1,286
Brick's plurality	1,917

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Winfield T. Durbin; Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Gilbert; Secretary of State, Daniel E. Storms; Treasurer, N. U. Hill; Auditor, David E. Sherrick; Attorney-General, Charles W. Miller; Superintendent of Education, Fassett A. Cotton—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Judge of Supreme Court, John H. Gillett; Justices Appellate Court, Woodfin D. Robinson, William J. Henley, James B. Black, Daniel W. Comstock, U. Z. Wiley, Frank S. Roby; Clerk of Court, Robert A. Brown.

IOWA.

County.	Secretary of State, 1902.				President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Burke, Dem.	Martin, Rep.	Howard, Pro.	Jacobs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Malloney, S. L.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem	Levering, Pro.
Adair	973	1,723	56	28	1,618	2,327	60	9	1	7	1,946	2,127	28	9
Adams	1,087	1,663	98	15	1,428	1,873	82	2	5	2	1,701	1,736	22	25
Allamakee	1,596	2,187	29	5	1,850	2,659	30	4	2	2	1,897	2,471	95	13
Appanoose	1,857	2,613	66	289	2,690	3,538	33	5	4	102	2,940	3,046	19	12
Audubon	888	1,486	32	7	1,301	1,821	23	1	1	....	1,417	1,705	16	11
Benton	1,842	2,770	86	77	2,575	3,609	101	1	1	57	2,560	3,604	63	38
Blackhawk	2,400	3,935	303	89	2,512	5,010	237	5	4	13	2,167	4,643	158	56
Boone	1,121	2,677	218	2	2,264	4,151	205	3	4	112	2,801	3,741	26	56
Bremer	1,905	1,709	62	5	1,929	2,178	40	3	....	2	1,704	2,116	73	20
Buchanan	1,825	2,447	207	26	2,053	2,958	171	5	3	3	2,233	2,865	50	31
Buena Vista	406	1,570	78	21	936	2,632	98	22	....	5	1,178	2,368	22	26
Butler	655	2,303	90	6	1,167	2,902	70	3	....	3	1,372	2,670	31	36
Calhoun	655	1,764	95	57	1,224	2,973	67	1	....	6	1,280	2,698	24	10
Carroll	2,076	1,816	34	5	2,434	2,224	29	2	1	8	2,417	2,066	25	13
Cass	1,339	2,407	92	49	2,010	3,128	40	16	1	4	2,240	2,959	58	13
Cedar	1,892	2,295	113	4	2,131	2,740	88	1	1	4	2,128	2,717	78	50
Cerro Gordo	931	2,110	129	26	1,320	3,345	132	1	1	11	1,408	3,048	38	59
Cherokee	603	1,560	120	7	1,253	2,432	156	10	1	....	1,464	2,343	25	64
Chickasaw	1,769	1,532	69	10	2,063	2,085	37	3	2	3	2,084	1,967	17	10
Clarke	890	1,474	52	7	1,322	1,800	47	4	....	2	1,517	1,646	11	19
Clay	885	1,376	75	7	781	2,292	64	10	....	3	933	1,880	14	19
Clayton	2,606	2,721	125	32	2,884	3,366	68	3	2	17	2,910	3,302	81	32
Clinton	4,312	4,104	65	206	4,758	5,344	63	3	47	218	4,590	5,584	83	10
Crawford	2,044	1,844	91	26	2,578	2,268	107	5	1	2	2,396	2,189	28	38
Dallas	1,109	2,533	202	27	1,940	3,601	172	6	1	50	2,316	3,326	36	55
Davis	1,721	1,515	48	7	2,155	1,656	41	19	....	2	2,367	1,652	8	15
Decatur	1,637	2,206	46	31	2,058	2,415	42	16	....	6	2,362	2,268	35	9
Delaware	1,189	2,091	120	13	1,570	2,805	54	2	2	17	1,778	2,799	23	24
Des Moines	3,207	2,997	74	281	3,909	4,315	73	10	11	188	3,741	4,549	241	81
Dickinson	199	1,200	40	12	445	1,352	43	2	....	6	517	1,131	17	14
Dubuque	5,277	3,789	67	786	6,655	4,752	56	1	17	175	6,570	5,203	153	18
Emmet	369	1,262	53	11	595	1,618	71	2	1	4	559	1,429	3	47
Fayette	1,870	3,065	138	103	2,708	3,984	117	8	3	....	2,822	3,522	38	54
Floyd	740	1,929	79	1	1,295	2,843	57	12	....	1	1,461	2,749	35	30
Franklin	474	1,718	28	5	748	2,537	32	1	1	2	894	2,439	17	9
Fremont	1,703	1,876	70	18	2,399	2,170	73	9	1	3	2,857	1,948	19	11
Greene	703	1,899	69	10	1,360	2,777	72	1	1	3	1,629	2,606	26	18
Grundy	754	1,423	40	6	1,203	2,025	43	2	....	4	1,206	1,894	21	13
Guthrie	1,007	2,000	71	12	1,824	2,806	74	5	....	5	2,220	2,541	19	41
Hamilton	471	1,963	52	45	1,134	3,259	44	6	1	10	1,300	3,074	46	15
Hancock	496	1,672	38	3	827	2,186	50	1	....	1	1,007	1,975	12	11
Hardin	813	2,501	123	13	1,268	3,741	125	4	2	8	1,568	3,575	38	37
Harrison	1,739	2,547	128	138	2,837	3,303	106	8	....	37	3,214	2,839	24	27
Henry	1,273	2,071	115	20	1,907	2,794	125	6	3	10	2,092	2,774	45	52
Howard	1,059	1,502	83	8	1,420	1,944	85	1	....	3	1,507	1,929	21	29
Humboldt	202	1,099	20	3	595	2,214	29	3	....	20	783	2,010	10	17
Ida	1,086	1,255	38	4	1,304	1,599	40	2	....	4	1,421	1,475	15	15
Iowa	1,963	2,089	90	13	1,983	2,336	92	9	....	12	1,956	2,391	79	15
Jackson	2,339	2,468	3	20	2,854	2,964	30	2	....	1	3,019	2,768	60	16
Jasper	2,441	3,433	142	61	3,163	3,894	98	15	1	20	3,279	3,713	40	39
Jefferson	1,049	1,745	183	8	1,612	2,482	118	3	1	9	1,772	2,478	36	35
Johnson	3,105	2,603	38	8	1,182	3,010	46	3	1	15	3,170	2,910	90	8
Jones	1,657	2,161	56	14	2,052	3,021	72	....	....	....	2,143	3,057	54	20
Keokuk	2,507	2,716	128	34	2,669	3,339	120	4	3	11	2,891	3,166	118	61
Kossuth	1,381	2,405	56	8	1,177	3,122	46	3	....	3	1,861	2,930	50	16
Lee	3,499	2,990	46	41	5,182	4,486	77	8	3	19	5,153	4,874	120	35
Linn	3,627	5,434	249	122	5,019	7,745	236	6	7	87	5,283	7,335	95	99
Louisa	726	1,651	63	9	1,172	2,185	82	1	....	11	1,334	2,025	37	33
Lucas	983	1,648	77	31	1,488	2,225	127	1	1	21	1,621	1,859	28	33
Lyon	1,056	1,404	32	41	1,289	1,666	50	....	3	21	1,464	1,568	5	16
Madison	1,111	2,180	106	116	1,907	2,590	75	69	1	9	2,224	2,313	28	28

IOWA.—Continued.

County.	Secretary of State, 1902,				President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Burke, Dem.	Martin, Rep.	Howard, Pro. Soc.	Jacobs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Malloney, S. L.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.	Levering, Pro.
Mahaska	2,784	3,420	187	57	3,596	4,480	201	5	2	23	3,974	4,256	56	90
Marion	2,365	3,671	188	14	2,590	2,950	153	16	1	7	3,119	2,741	33	54
Marshall	1,158	3,067	298	130	2,329	4,878	257	3	....	27	2,626	4,541	66	102
Mills	1,191	1,834	79	12	1,733	2,212	67	4	....	3	1,958	2,153	18	15
Mitchell	470	1,424	66	8	981	2,450	47	....	1	1	1,081	2,498	31	17
Monona	1,170	1,802	85	14	1,934	2,161	79	12	2	4	2,558	1,526	13	40
Monroe	1,591	2,230	128	275	1,705	2,233	148	14	8	218	2,086	1,836	35	53
Montgomery	734	2,000	79	9	1,467	2,927	83	3	1	4	1,634	2,927	12	11
Muscatine	2,561	3,227	61	201	3,021	3,905	68	3	1	108	2,863	3,627	72	21
O'Brien	1,012	1,842	46	18	1,461	2,386	45	2	....	7	1,562	2,421	19	25
Osceola	672	904	11	2	799	1,106	28	1	3	6	767	1,094	12	15
Page	811	2,435	205	31	1,889	3,429	313	5	2	8	2,390	3,213	22	53
Palo Alto	1,100	1,536	34	5	1,477	1,908	50	3	....	2	1,547	1,595	12	35
Plymouth	1,667	2,008	78	27	2,307	2,712	85	2	....	5	2,392	2,623	47	38
Pocahontas	1,069	1,767	67	26	1,287	2,176	53	....	1	1	1,377	1,866	16	24
Polk	2,484	7,918	370	491	6,180	12,628	460	25	7	198	7,087	11,127	111	121
Pottawattomie	3,908	5,138	126	87	5,373	6,625	101	15	5	25	5,468	5,810	86	14
Poweshiek	1,348	2,496	122	17	1,765	3,199	88	8	1	12	2,013	2,969	42	49
Ringgold	792	1,795	68	12	1,311	2,319	79	10	1	7	1,651	2,209	18	25
Sac	644	1,554	74	9	1,214	2,786	124	3	....	8	1,346	2,513	17	836
Scott	4,586	4,768	72	799	5,157	6,327	66	10	43	540	4,032	6,449	278	29
Shelby	1,744	1,958	36	19	1,010	2,192	32	6	....	8	2,175	2,019	11	7
Sioux	984	2,062	33	11	1,809	3,025	52	5	....	7	1,898	2,841	50	25
Story	665	2,663	178	6	1,343	4,052	222	....	....	8	1,599	3,631	22	41
Tama	2,422	2,698	108	13	2,736	2,290	117	2	1	7	2,596	3,054	37	40
Taylor	1,201	2,103	132	17	1,984	2,792	92	2	1	5	2,208	2,468	7	15
Union	1,463	1,977	243	17	2,218	2,462	148	8	1	3	2,425	2,196	32	29
Van Buren	1,333	1,937	69	207	1,893	2,547	65	2	3	5	2,076	2,478	45	28
Wapello	3,139	3,745	79	207	3,902	4,742	85	24	13	142	4,041	4,319	119	28
Warren	1,083	2,348	153	14	1,876	2,966	157	10	....	3	2,214	2,826	20	49
Washington	1,542	2,258	122	5	2,284	2,844	153	4	....	3	2,292	2,882	51	54
Wayne	1,588	1,981	147	16	2,001	2,294	152	3	....	....	2,115	2,101	29	45
Webster	1,173	2,582	194	65	2,266	4,221	133	7	8	29	2,557	3,691	45	59
Winnebago	123	1,503	31	11	474	2,052	41	3	2	5	714	1,912	10	15
Winneshiek	1,436	2,822	62	10	1,835	3,486	59	1	1	3	2,033	3,422	50	25
Woodbury	2,166	3,943	210	336	4,796	7,045	357	14	2	26	4,876	6,404	117	97
Worth	262	1,239	28	2	475	1,730	28	4	....	1	584	1,696	15	5
Wright	591	2,449	105	2	891	2,990	93	1	1	7	1,188	2,992	20	38
Totals	150,011	229,225	9,816	6,360	209,265	307,808	9,502	613	259	2,742	223,741	289,293	4,516	3,192
Pluralities	.....	79,214	.....	.....	.....	98,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,452	....	....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren, Washington.

Thos. Hedge, Rep.	15,266
J. E. Craig, Dem.	13,343
W. C. Shepard, Pro.	604
John Lecht, Soc.	301
Hedge's plurality	1,923

II.—Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, Scott.

M. J. Wade, Dem.	19,825
Wm. Huffman, Rep.	18,667
Francis Bacon, Soc.	292
A. K. Gifford, Pro.	1,162
Wade's plurality	1,158

III.—Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin, Wright.

B. P. Birdsall, Rep.	22,300
Horace Boies, Dem.	16,761
J. A. Earl, Pro.	1,078
F. A. Lymburner, Soc.	788
Birdsall's plurality	5,539

IV.—Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, Worth.

G. N. Haugen, Rep.	19,303
A. L. Sorter, Jr., Dem.	14,280
D. McGregor, Pro.	668
F. E. Macha, Soc.	168
Haugen's plurality	5,023

V.—Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall, Tama.

R. G. Cousins, Rep.	19,516
A. C. Daly, Dem.	13,733
M. Smith, Pro.	993
A. C. Palmer, Soc.	281
Cousins's plurality	5,783

VI.—Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshick, Wapello.

J. F. Lacey, Rep.	18,828
J. P. Reese, Dem.	17,015
W. P. Sopher, Pop.	542
Frank Rice, Soc.	414
Lacey's plurality	1,813

VII.—Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, Warren.

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.	19,037
P. Sheldon, Dem.	9,914
J. D. O. McFarland, Pro.	1,270
W. F. Strouder, Soc.	665
Hull's plurality	9,123

VIII.—Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Wayne.

W. P. Hepburn, Rep.	21,657
T. M. Stuart, Dem.	14,796
Hepburn's plurality	6,861

IX.—Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, Shelby.

W. I. Smith, Rep.	20,997
G. W. Cullison, Dem.	13,639
A. D. Beckhart, Pro.	604
Smith's plurality	7,358

X.—Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, Winnebago.

J. P. Conner, Rep.	25,596
C. Faltinson, Dem.	12,822
Elwell, Pro.	978
Beckhart, Soc.	510
Conner's plurality	12,774

XI.—Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux, Woodbury.

L. Thomas, Rep.	21,854
J. M. Parsons, Dem.	12,721
J. W. Bennett, Soc.	471
Thomas's plurality	9,133

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Albert R. Cummins; Lieutenant-Governor John Herriott; Secretary of State, William B. Martin; Treasurer, Gilbert S. Gilbertson; Auditor, B. F. Carroll; Attorney-General, Charles W. Mullin; Superintendent of Education, Richard C. Barrett—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, C. A. Bishop, Rep. Judges, E. McClain, Rep.; M. Ladd, Rep.; H. E. Deemer, Rep.; J. C. Sherwin, Rep.; S. M. Weaver. Clerk, John Crockett, Rep.

Legislature—House, 84 Rep., 16 Dem.; Senate, 39 Rep., 11 Dem., joint session, 123 Rep., 27 Dem.

KANSAS.

County.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Cradock, D. & P.	Bailey, Rep.	Emerson, Pro.	McAllister, Soc.	Lathrop, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wooley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Bryan, M. R'd.
Allen	1,639	2,721	111	36	6	2,073	2,680	49	21	746	1,833	914	13
Anderson	1,431	1,623	45	30	2	1,757	1,846	52	8	1,266	1,780	626	7
Atchison	2,025	3,602	15	8	2	2,682	3,390	24	8	2,545	3,326	420	9
Barber	639	757	82	15	10	783	862	25	15	...	597	735	6
Barton	1,505	1,377	14	6	1	1,772	1,564	21	9	1,616	1,215	...	11
Bourbon	1,884	2,561	57	113	34	2,799	3,024	30	35	3,067	2,900	...	11
Brown	1,874	2,650	58	6	6	2,307	3,137	53	6	2,606	2,879	12	32
Butler	2,001	2,530	149	36	8	2,752	2,947	94	26	2,926	2,414	...	15
Chase	741	947	17	3	2	956	1,084	21	4	981	812	...	...
Chautauqua	910	1,427	7	21	2	1,280	1,618	11	8	...	1,359	1,293	15
Cherokee	3,230	3,355	47	237	1	5,302	4,478	55	76	5,108	3,505	...	65
Cheyenne	244	325	4	14	1	286	348	5	4	106	327	216	5
Clark	158	203	8	2	1	199	201	8	1	89	182	103	2
Clay	1,389	1,579	55	42	4	1,826	2,001	56	5	...	1,655	1,933	6
Cloud	1,214	1,995	111	160	18	2,045	2,315	59	44	2,129	1,718	...	8
Coffey	1,541	1,900	73	7	5	2,066	2,159	48	6	2,010	2,000	184	12
Comanche	151	232	15	7	3	194	249	8	3	107	142	63	1
Cowley	2,322	2,005	248	256	11	3,436	3,679	138	36	3,410	2,871	...	48
Crawford	3,214	4,114	88	295	18	4,824	4,722	48	110	2,978	3,868	1,787	70
Decatur	877	757	10	36	5	1,158	848	12	12	...	594	1,032	5
Dickinson	1,708	2,238	42	201	4	2,352	2,771	47	65	...	2,291	2,392	11
Doniphan	704	1,788	22	13	2	1,244	2,464	12	18	1,332	2,549	...	16
Douglas	1,168	2,384	134	8	6	2,333	3,453	96	15	1,871	3,582	703	21
Edwards	514	555	15	2	4	502	523	14	5	68	322	411	6
Elk	950	1,327	12	12	4	1,311	1,632	7	6	586	1,339	884	2
Ellis	1,157	639	5	3	1	1,228	627	9	5	717	460	333	6
Ellsworth	790	1,125	10	3	1	1,006	1,333	12	1	612	1,084	382	5
Finney	289	465	15	15	4	356	525	7	9	321	505	44	5
Ford	549	782	29	8	3	610	653	24	7	643	555	...	3
Franklin	1,941	2,491	160	19	9	2,603	2,872	82	12	152	2,609	...	6
Geary	795	1,013	34	21	2	1,009	1,240	11	13	771	1,051	403	3
Gove	203	302	12	14	..	253	368	3	6	...	279	204	9
Graham	380	663	12	10	6	694	561	12	7	648	343	...	4
Grant	48	64	...	...	2	53	58	1	...	...	51	60	1
Gray	143	213	4	8	1	145	188	2	2	122	153	11	...
Greeley	12	106	2	9	1	36	118	2	...	...	121	76	1
Greenwood	1,460	1,945	36	11	7	1,914	2,204	11	5	1,120	1,835	942	11
Hamilton	170	189	3	1	2	194	182	17	...	216	185	...	...
Harper	898	115	90	48	9	1,261	1,190	66	13	564	812	771	1
Harvey	957	817	86	29	6	1,658	2,266	58	18	988	2,082	693	17
Haskell	39	87	1	2	1	44	79	...	...	54	81	...	...
Hodgeman	262	348	6	2	1	245	323	6	...	224	262	...	1
Jackson	1,128	1,912	118	5	5	1,745	2,291	39	4	1,955	2,158	...	10
Jefferson	1,359	1,979	85	10	4	1,912	2,374	44	13	2,276	2,322	...	11
Jewell	1,616	1,999	85	8	3	2,192	2,448	67	4	2,342	1,902	...	8
Johnson	1,832	2,102	26	41	2	2,171	2,393	28	47	1,913	2,313	549	19
Kearney	130	174	51	1	2	137	164	3	1	172	172	...	...
Kingman	951	1,143	59	35	20	1,183	1,286	40	23	...	988	1,393	5
Kiowa	292	355	9	3	1	293	322	10	...	115	250	131	8
Labette	2,425	2,974	110	95	4	3,425	3,319	43	18	3,669	3,206	...	50
Lane	202	290	7	3	1	172	239	12	...	191	241	...	...
Leavenworth	3,157	3,519	96	218	12	4,109	4,162	49	31	4,606	4,004	59	17
Lincoln	978	962	21	5	2	1,250	1,110	22	8	...	787	1,382	5
Linn	1,595	1,853	32	20	4	2,043	2,279	27	14	1,580	2,153	1,045	12
Logan	66	337	14	4	2	176	319	9	23	175	274	...	1
Lyon	2,162	2,536	20	6	2	2,865	3,083	113	18	3,276	2,860	...	8
Marion	955	2,037	27	21	20	1,729	2,263	38	6	1,699	2,285	...	18
Marshall	2,047	3,062	53	3	4	2,669	3,413	47	6	2,776	3,052	...	24
McPherson	1,397	2,399	110	36	12	2,122	2,640	70	3	2,324	2,269	...	18
Meade	176	276	4	...	...	209	238	...	...	89	203	104	1
Miami	1,953	2,076	14	21	4	2,401	2,663	9	22	2,047	2,541	765	36
Mitchell	1,230	1,406	40	11	2	1,702	1,764	54	33	1,889	1,428	...	9
Montgomery	2,260	2,847	20	20	13	3,213	3,433	30	18	1,664	2,714	1,456	29
Morris	1,161	1,460	20	6	2	1,326	1,650	9	7	1,456	1,484	...	10
Morton	42	51	1	1	...	34	51	...	...	36	52	...	1
Nemaha	1,766	2,386	163	10	4	1,348	2,761	49	8	1,911	2,568	567	27
Neosho	1,770	2,068	35	52	15	2,279	2,424	23	33	2,601	2,177	...	22
Ness	410	517	97	44	6	583	511	32	12	...	354	527	13
Norton	845	1,252	37	24	5	1,212	1,329	29	2	1,260	941	...	6
Osage	1,637	2,698	97	74	16	2,901	3,128	68	17	...	2,903	3,482	34
Osborne	838	1,348	84	13	16	1,239	1,555	62	1	370	1,325	1,038	4
Ottawa	899	1,388	46	63	11	1,367	1,509	35	13	1,486	1,256	...	2
Pawnee	676	741	31	14	3	727	684	7	7	635	499	...	2
Phillips	1,206	1,518	49	26	6	1,511	1,691	26	8	190	1,374	1,316	15
Pottawattomie	1,460	2,115	30	10	15	1,929	2,556	39	7	1,463	2,308	817	5
Pratt	611	872	43	13	2	816	821	30	7	820	621	...	11
Rawlins	521	549	10	4	2	568	577	7	5	141	439	468	6
Reno	1,958	3,145	164	130	11	2,859	3,769	76	24	...	3,373	3,053	15
Republic	1,337	2,029	41	22	10	1,925	2,499	53	12	584	2,033	1,329	9
Rice	2,223	1,745	132	32	4	1,527	2,013	130	29	1,731	1,729	...	7
Riley	965	1,691	31	9	6	1,279	2,119	30	7	1,443	1,890	...	2
Rooks	640	642	56	7	10	925	927	20	...	159	817	812	6
Rush	678	659	6	2	4	717	681	6	1	179	515	466	7
Russell	723	977	3	7	2	810	1,233	15	7	802	902	21	11
Saline	1,668	1,976	56	78	12	2,199	2,245	39	37	2,334	1,706	...	9
Scott	137	167	16	4	2	159	128	3	...	...	91	161	1
Sedgwick	3,536	5,149	270	183	13	5,144	5,363	155	57	5,434	4,122	...	25
Seward	56	107	5	1	1	77	122	3	...	78	100	...	1
Shawnee	2,642	6,248	780	173	29	4,875	7,667	127	50	5,508	6,978	28	61
Sheridan	333	465	11	9	6	499	445	10	7	114	283	270	2
Sherman	269	373	1	9	2	418	380	5	14	...	291	437	1
Smith	1,390	1,622	33	19	6	1,978	1,770	60	1	...	1,385	2,017	10
Stafford	859	997	74	2	1	1,139	1,055	54	6	...	701	1,282	3
Stanton	29	57	5	4	2	36	50	1	...	57	55	...	1
Stevens	73	100	3	3	4	89	66	1	...	101	48	...	...
Sumner	1,923	2,480	91	53	6	2,982	3,184	106	19	1,649	2,515	1,400	21
Thomas	419	413	28	17	3	551	404	4	4	...	304	488	2

KANSAS—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Craddock, D. & P.	Bailey, Rep.	Emerson, Pro.	McAllister, Soc.	Lathrop, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Bryan, M. R'd.
Trego	336	379	28	1	1	361	360	21	2	340	256	...	...
Wabaunsee	698	1,432	80	7	2	1,263	1,793	28	4	972	1,586	473	11
Wallace	85	229	5	2	2	102	212	6	...	124	181	...	6
Washington	1,638	2,259	72	45	4	2,252	2,960	47	25	2,391	2,514	...	20
Wichita	99	211	2	1	2	128	201	...	4	...	214	191	...
Wilson	1,406	1,733	35	46	5	1,711	2,193	17	25	1,959	1,852	...	10
Woodson	738	1,227	25	9	25	1,115	1,418	16	4	1,159	1,285	...	14
Wyandotte	5,563	6,398	156	39	18	7,304	8,133	77	203	6,882	6,852	...	77
Totals	117,148	159,242	5,877	3,603	63	162,601	185,955	3,605	1,605	126,660	159,345	44,954	1,240
Pluralities	.....	42,094	.....	.....	....	.....	23,354	.....	.....	.....	13,509	.....	.....
Total vote		286,507					353,766						

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.

Chas. Curtis, Rep	23,594
John E. Wagner, Dem	13,774
C. B. Harmon, Soc	443
Curtis's plurality	9,820

II.—Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.

J. D. Bowersock, Rep	26,308
Noah Bowman, Dem	19,250
F. A. Bryne, Soc	723
Bowersock's plurality	7,058

III.—Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.

P. P. Campbell, Rep	22,753
A. M. Jackson, Dem	18,690
W. E. Morgan, Soc	941
Campbell's plurality	4,063

IV.—Counties of Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson.

J. M. Miller, Rep	20,808
T. H. Grisham, Dem	14,361
C. C. Rolfe, Soc	267
Miller's plurality	6,447

V.—Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.

W. A. Calderhead, Rep	18,921
Andy Sherer, Fusion Dem	13,930
August Eckwall, Soc	623
Calderhead's plurality	4,991

Districts.

VI.—Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.

W. A. Reeder, Rep	18,300
C. M. Cole, Dem	15,832
A. M. Weed, Soc	306
Reeder's plurality	2,468

VII.—Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, McPherson, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Sedgwick, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner and Wichita.

Chester I. Long, Rep	30,123
Vernon J. Rose, Dem	22,300
Chris. Bisher, Soc	614
Long's plurality	7,823

VIII.—At large.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, W. J. Bailey, Lieutenant-Governor, D. J. Hanna; Secretary of State, J. R. Burrow; Treasurer, T. T. Kelly; Auditor, Seth G. Wells; Attorney-General, C. C. Coleman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, I. L. Dayhoff; Superintendent of Insurance, Charles H. Luling—all Republicans.

Judiciary.—H. F. Mason, J. C. Pollock, A. L. Greene, R. A. Burch, E. W. Cunningham—all Republicans.

Legislature.—House, 94 Republicans, 31 Democrats and Fusionists; Senate, 33 Republicans, 7 Democrats and Fusionists; joint session, 127 Republicans, 38 Democrats and Fusionists.

KENTUCKY.

County.	Governor, 1903.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Beckham, Dem.	Belknap, Rep.	Demaree, Pro.	Nagle, Soc.	Schmutz, Soc. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Pop.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.	
Adair	1,442	1,740	45	2	1	1,452	1,713	5	18	1,345	1,612	40	
Allen	1,553	1,568	23	1	1	1,494	1,725	26	22	1,460	1,595	13	
Anderson	1,429	1,004	31	7	3	1,485	1,148	6	15	1,286	1,151	45	
Ballard	1,731	586	37	16	10	1,877	670	17	12	1,670	495	9	
Barren	3,034	1,906	50	5	0	3,170	2,234	38	40	3,006	2,092	43	
Bath	1,716	1,367	54	5	0	1,836	1,654	11	15	1,791	1,579	23	
Bell	724	1,811	16	13	6	748	2,142	1	18	615	1,900	21	
Boone	1,767	561	12	2	0	2,302	759	1	12	2,317	781	13	
Bourbon	2,439	1,993	61	11	2	2,411	2,217	94	29	2,210	2,578	58	
Boyd	1,782	2,230	47	24	2	1,514	1,995	5	18	1,241	2,087	35	
Boyle	1,567	1,505	54	13	0	1,577	1,646	8	41	1,206	1,687	71	
Bracken	1,645	1,128	29	22	0	1,869	1,318	5	21	1,762	1,226	14	
Breathitt	1,527	1,131	14	0	0	1,573	850	.....	9	1,275	877	5	
Breckinridge	2,436	2,371	32	3	3	2,231	2,534	46	26	2,202	2,276	43	
Bullitt	1,304	603	15	2	0	1,442	772	3	11	1,168	799	55	
Butler	1,146	2,161	40	4	3	1,131	2,333	16	31	1,139	1,898	16	
Caldwell	1,496	1,590	30	14	3	1,475	1,622	50	15	1,530	1,544	24	
Calloway	2,524	822	68	6	7	2,876	844	44	20	2,572	561	9	
Campbell	5,048	5,254	53	634	29	5,141	5,567	6	68	4,304	5,821	36	
Carlisle	1,403	492	46	9	0	1,587	533	11	37	1,624	390	16	
Carroll	1,447	585	40	0	2	1,808	749	1	26	1,778	685	26	
Carter	1,624	2,362	33	3	6	1,720	2,482	7	16	1,665	2,440	39	
Casey	1,241	1,710	7	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Christian	3,160	4,179	62	7	5	3,264	4,473	19	28	3,145	4,525	66	
Clark	2,351	1,683	54	0	0	2,302	1,900	5	22	2,055	2,032	98	
Clay	703	1,651	9	0	3	681	1,948	8	9	707	1,725	7	
Clinton	367	1,023	25	2	0	414	1,107	5	4	360	1,004	11	
Crittenden	1,414	1,806	54	0	1	1,517	1,865	26	23	1,576	1,574	9	

KENTUCKY.—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1903.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Beckham, Dem.	Bellknap, Rep.	Demaree, Pro.	Nagle, Soc.	Schmutz, Soc. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Pop.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem
Cumberland	693	1,176	6	2	0	660	1,241	5	14	621	1,154	12
Daviess	4,811	3,442	161	13	6	4,910	3,738	69	150	4,952	3,105	122
Edmonson	850	1,104	28	1	1	914	1,156	8	6	863	952	8
Elliott	1,225	574	9	5	0	1,367	624	2	2	1,294	577	3
Estill	1,019	1,349	25	0	0	1,000	1,329	31	17	798	963	9
Fayette	5,559	3,299	82	22	5	4,293	5,302	11	67	3,938	5,148	89
Fleming	2,167	1,877	62	3	0	2,180	2,109	1	40	2,013	1,935	51
Floyd	1,583	1,181	36	4	1	1,615	1,197	2	9	1,410	1,057	5
Franklin	2,921	1,513	23	8	3	2,946	1,863	12	17	2,464	2,175	84
Fulton	1,246	437	28	6	4	1,487	581	3	22	1,414	603	47
Gallatin	907	304	11	0	0	1,018	404	.....	7	933	396	8
Garrard	1,533	1,251	53	3	0	1,312	1,592	4	34	1,171	1,595	45
Grant	1,676	1,115	31	2	0	2,039	1,465	2	22	1,852	1,417	35
Graves	4,174	1,809	84	25	7	4,759	2,073	82	40	4,699	1,628	53
Grayson	2,010	2,216	59	6	5	1,938	2,213	89	9	2,002	1,874	31
Green	1,230	1,356	20	2	0	1,243	1,399	9	10	1,142	1,389	17
Greenup	1,318	1,779	56	15	3	1,430	1,982	10	27	1,369	1,802	15
Hancock	947	1,105	31	1	1	989	1,113	16	20	1,080	1,026	13
Hardin	2,722	1,718	61	22	0	3,059	2,053	46	42	2,848	1,885	58
Harlan	271	1,870	9	1	0	280	1,577	2	3	216	1,189	11
Harrison	2,629	1,480	45	3	1	2,931	1,843	7	26	2,690	1,705	61
Hart	1,910	1,909	28	20	1	1,937	2,140	7	16	1,951	1,999	62
Henderson	3,207	2,100	65	29	2	3,937	2,865	16	66	4,000	2,750	69
Henry	2,257	1,457	45	2	4	2,366	1,609	13	26	2,115	1,711	92
Hickman	1,636	593	29	9	6	1,876	862	16	28	1,928	727	26
Hopkins	3,542	2,794	80	24	6	3,321	3,024	75	82	3,470	2,490	54
Jackson	237	1,663	2	1	1	258	1,770	4	2	189	1,517	15
Jefferson	24,686	19,313	196	351	294	20,883	24,579	320	172	16,707	29,107	1,078
Jessamine	1,509	1,171	108	6	0	1,565	1,326	4	80	1,428	1,343	48
Johnson	946	1,895	22	0	0	1,025	1,897	14	5	975	1,794	12
Kenton	6,958	6,106	69	313	15	7,263	5,650	5	83	7,008	6,165	41
Knott	1,002	480	6	0	0	1,015	429	2	1	795	404	3
Knox	951	2,867	17	1	1	976	2,606	8	5	833	2,237	15
Larue	1,279	993	15	0	2	1,420	1,036	6	8	1,324	955	10
Laurel	1,079	2,106	23	19	1	1,198	2,241	13	17	969	1,921	41
Lawrence	1,838	1,679	29	5	0	1,946	2,052	6	11	1,820	1,966	22
Lee	687	903	0	9	1	637	857	3	12	587	881	12
Leslie	100	1,127	3	0	0	110	1,186	1	2	81	913	3
Letcher	456	886	7	0	0	501	1,065	1	3	388	813	11
Lewis	1,396	2,318	68	6	3	1,482	2,311	20	37	1,433	2,348	20
Lincoln	1,858	1,599	72	8	4	1,871	1,925	4	.....	1,628	1,833	61
Livingston	1,406	878	21	11	0	1,515	906	16	10	1,346	872	48
Logan	2,861	2,294	63	8	4	3,392	2,624	91	28	3,266	2,484	91
Lyon	958	765	27	1	2	1,005	789	31	13	969	763	24
Madison	2,905	2,730	86	7	11	3,046	3,084	9	54	2,756	3,100	74
Magoffin	912	1,374	26	3	1	955	1,321	1	3	833	1,148	4
Marion	1,899	1,286	30	7	4	2,070	1,491	6	13	1,873	1,575	42
Marshall	1,590	793	48	1	5	1,594	997	114	29	1,926	568	16
Martin	240	755	93	0	0	246	812	3	4	227	730	4
Mason	2,715	2,030	60	9	1	2,952	2,455	7	30	2,698	2,575	32
McCracken	2,785	2,147	83	8	50	3,020	2,506	4	56	2,955	2,284	31
McLean	1,401	1,204	49	12	0	1,463	1,344	34	28	1,389	935	24
Meade	1,274	767	16	17	2	1,470	919	16	7	1,519	781	30
Menifee	793	399	8	0	0	845	470	4	3	636	359	4
Mercer	1,710	1,569	65	5	5	1,784	1,775	24	43	1,745	1,765	91
Metcalfe	1,103	1,109	9	3	2	1,050	1,162	8	7	908	1,153	33
Monroe	846	1,682	17	2	0	867	1,724	19	9	794	1,613	18
Montgomery	1,499	1,185	38	6	0	1,589	1,533	1	15	1,624	1,484	35
Morgan	1,860	1,151	24	3	0	1,732	1,093	4	9	1,642	910	11
Muhlenberg	1,948	2,434	60	5	2	1,857	2,493	30	28	1,700	2,217	49
Nelson	2,294	1,270	34	9	2	2,438	1,407	8	14	2,223	1,446	46
Nicholas	1,712	1,094	51	2	1	1,879	1,262	1	27	1,878	1,159	19
Ohio	2,889	3,172	69	6	6	2,891	3,251	55	45	2,679	2,653	58
Oldham	991	563	37	7	2	1,062	667	3	18	946	691	46
Owen	2,862	936	55	2	7	3,380	1,124	15	33	3,373	1,086	38
Owsley	251	1,071	3	0	0	256	1,115	3	3	197	983	12
Pendleton	1,522	1,168	55	25	5	1,862	1,580	9	34	1,939	1,585	26
Perry	424	1,027	3	2	1	467	1,019	.....	4	340	824	27
Pike	1,931	2,398	30	6	4	1,979	2,290	6	21	1,900	2,141	13
Powell	776	631	12	2	2	788	696	4	8	688	625	.....
Pulaski	2,205	3,866	57	20	2	2,176	4,084	18	31	2,099	3,668	58
Robertson	358	422	19	0	0	718	494	3	5	666	449	3
Rockcastle	873	1,438	31	1	1	1,010	1,637	3	8	846	1,480	16
Rowan	312	690	11	0	0	790	905	2	7	650	767	10
Russell	763	1,156	55	5	1	780	1,206	1	7	612	1,038	37
Scott	2,890	1,685	55	5	1	2,939	2,107	5	35	2,227	2,111	91
Shelby	2,845	1,635	47	6	1	2,794	1,975	.....	.....	2,524	2,029	122
Simpson	1,477	872	39	2	3	1,571	866	21	34	1,531	888	31
Spencer	1,142	525	17	2	1	1,174	582	2	4	969	596	21
Taylor	1,301	1,118	37	1	1	1,286	1,131	27	21	1,166	1,050	24
Todd	1,364	1,591	64	5	0	1,668	1,825	15	17	1,707	1,793	72
Trigg	1,488	1,249	33	17	0	1,533	1,455	74	12	1,633	1,295	28
Trimble	1,248	325	17	7	0	1,437	437	2	14	1,267	418	32
Union	2,698	1,068	24	4	1	3,104	1,437	30	29	3,183	1,249	43
Warren	3,556	2,708	95	10	3	3,455	2,928	26	41	3,716	2,866	97
Washington	1,667	1,452	25	1	0	1,669	1,600	12	17	1,586	1,573	38
Wayne	1,165	914	28	0	0	1,378	1,574	6	6	1,190	1,413	17
Webster	2,391	1,720	63	2	2	2,481	1,849	39	37	2,471	1,484	21
Whitley	880	3,751	42	31	4	980	3,634	5	27	862	3,130	29
Wolfe	1,059	721	16	0	0	959	712	6	6	981	583	12
Woodford	1,635	1,306	23	2	2	1,712	1,617	3	24	1,546	1,665	52
Totals	229,014	202,764	4,800	2,039	608	234,899	226,801	2,017	2,814	217,890	218,171	5,019
Pluralities	26,250	....	....	....	...	8,098	.....	....	....	.....	281	.....
Scattering							1,016				4,781	
Total vote		439,225					467,547				445,861	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.

O. M. James, Dem.	12,781
C. H. Linn, Rep.	5,474
J. S. Kirkpatrick, Pro.	955
Scattering	11
James's plurality	7,307

II.—Counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.

A. O. Stanley, Dem.	15,522
R. W. Slack, Rep.	11,675
L. W. Cooper, Pro.	458
Stanley's plurality	3,847

III.—Counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalf, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.

John S. Rhea, Dem.	16,820
McKenzie Moss, Rep.	16,056
G. W. Milligan, Pro.	326
Rhea's plurality	764

IV.—Counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.

D. H. Smith, Dem.	14,114
J. A. Bonsall, Pro.	881
Scattering	165
Smith's plurality	13,233

V.—County of Jefferson.

Swagar Sherley, Dem.	17,896
H. S. Irwin, Rep.	15,892
J. M. Tydings, Pro.	312
J. H. Arnold, Soc. Labor	287
F. R. Merkert, Soc.	233
J. D. Bradburn, United Labor	1,187
Sherley's plurality	2,004

VI.—Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.

D. L. Gooch, Dem.	13,987
L. T. Applegate, Rep.	10,370
J. Eckler	267
G. I. Breil	1,683
J. Hermes	260
Gooch's plurality	3,617

VII.—Counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott and Woodford.

South Trimble, Dem.	12,093
W. L. Cannon, Rep.	7,639
J. W. Zachary, Pro.	461
Cannon's plurality	4,454

VIII.—Counties of Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rockcastle, Shelby and Spencer.

G. G. Gilbert, Dem.	13,531
Lawson Sumrall, Rep.	11,458
W. Lowen, Pro.	435
Gilbert's plurality	2,073

IX.—Counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson and Rowan.

James N. Kehoe, Dem.	20,823
W. H. Castner, Rep.	18,557
D. M. Dillon, Pro.	403
Kehoe's plurality	2,266

X.—Counties of Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Montgomery, Morgan, Menifee, Pike, Powell and Wolfe.

F. A. Hopkins, Dem.	16,007
John G. White, Rep.	12,484
F. M. Lang, Pro.	245
Hopkins's plurality	3,523

XI.—Counties of Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Monroe, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne and Whitley.

Vincent Boreing, Rep.	13,141
J. P. Harrison, Dem.	5,128
W. S. Stone, Pro.	822
Boreing's plurality	8,013

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, J. W. C. Beckham; Lieutenant-Governor, W. P. Thorne; Secretary of State, H. V. McChesney; Treasurer, Henry M. Bosworth; Auditor, S. W. Hager; Adjutant-General, D. B. Murray; Attorney-General, N. B. Hays; Superintendent of Education, J. H. Fuqua, Sr.; Commissioner of Agriculture, Hubert Vreeland; Commissioner of Insurance, J. B. Chenault—all Democrats.

Judiciary—Court of Appeals, Chief Justice, T. H. Paynter, Dem.; Justices, A. Rollins Burnam, Rep.; J. P. Hobson, Dem.; Ed. C. O'Rear, Rep.; Clerk, Samuel I. Shackelford, Dem.; W. E. Settle, Dem.; T. J. Nunn, Dem.; Henry S. Barker, Dem.

Legislature—House, 75 Dem., 25 Rep.; Senate, 25 Dem., 13 Rep.; joint session, 100 Dem., 38 Rep.

LOUISIANA.

County.	Presid't, 1900		President, 1896.			
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Bryan Dem.	McKinley Rep.	S. P.	Palmer, G. D.
Acadia	577	247	1,082	173	61	11
Ascension	824	638	737	681	41	43
Assumption	584	507	344	983	87	40
Avoyelles	951	167	1,657	185	29	12
Bienville	889	65	1,491	26	25	11
Bossier	635	6	1,146	9	13	10
Caddo	1,338	55	1,812	240	45	68
Calcasieu	1,559	639	2,658	741	150	30
Caldwell	283	68	610	12	14	3
Cameron	185	72	254	25	12	6
Catahoula	526	144	811	57	17	3
Claiborne	885	34	1,757	17	36	24
Concordia	362	17	1,085	48	32	7
De Soto	923	17	1,940	130	23	26
E. Baton Rouge	837	149	1,412	526	69	58
East Carroll	176	8	235	167	18	24
East Feliciana	554	20	1,548	8	7	9
Franklin	362	30	871	14	14	19
Grant	350	156	780	98	25	13
Iberia	1,030	668	939	322	69	11
Iberville	674	371	358	550	50	18
Jackson	333	82	705	5	13	2
Jefferson	1,282	59	1,383	289	63	9
Lafayette	696	338	825	135	32	18
La Fourche	1,230	828	1,129	246	140	12
Lincoln	517	61	1,241	16	24	25
Livingston	399	15	693	56	16	3
Madison	153	5	1,248	69	27	12
Morehouse	461	8	853	18	28	7
Natchitoches	845	113	1,656	22	1	9
Orleans	18,168	4,546	17,487	6,612	1,683	789
Ouachita	663	46	2,712	55	38	11
Plaquemines			1,502	496	44	11
Pointe Coupee	586	22	773	382	28	24
Rapides	1,420	319	2,600	102	40	37
Red River	462	6	832	20	6	5
Richland	304	13	706	50	11	11
Sabine	543	52	1,469	8	28	6
St. Bernard	398	46	569	54	12	1
St. Charles	435	47	126	270	12	11
St. Helena	...	...	522	51	8	8
St. James	395	418	210	1,369	48	43
St. John Baptist	331	90	180	523	16	21
St. Landry	1,297	229	1,786	185	57	24
St. Martin	538	113	679	59	17	7
St. Mary	818	606	591	530	50	29
St. Tammany	515	159	636	285	32	93
Tangipahoa	938	229	1,429	318	77	32
Tensas	212	5	1,108	221	15	5
Terre Bonne	740	490	597	273	75	16
Union	750	105	1,586	44	42	25
Vermilion	625	371	702	141	55	9
Vernon	522	261	697	11	24	5
Washington	449	54	1,168	25	28	12
Webster	604	9	774	78	19	5
W. Baton Rouge	185	38	237	252	27	26
West Carroll	173	2	637	..	1	..
West Feliciana	320	19	919	25	19	19
Winn	293	234	682	13	29	6
Totals	53,671	14,233	77,175	18,320	3,717	1,834
Pluralities	39,438		58,855			
Total vote	67,904		101,046			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. 1902.

Districts.
I.—Counties of Orleans (part), St. Bernard, Plaquemines.

Adolph Meyer, Dem.	3,910
O. S. Livandais, Rep.	866
Meyer's plurality	3,044

II.—Counties of Orleans (part), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, St. John Baptist.

Robert C. Davey, Dem.	5,014
R. E. Lee, Rep.	868
Davey's plurality	4,146

III.—Counties of Assumption, La Fourche, Terre Bonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion.

Robert W. Broussard, Dem.	2,725
W. E. Howell, Rep.	707
Broussard's plurality	2,018

IV.—Counties of Sabine, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Caddo, Bossier, Winn, Bienville, Webster.

Phanor Breazeale, Dem.	2,567
S. M. Thomas, Rep.	156
Braezeale's plurality	2,411

V.—Counties of Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, East Carroll, West Carroll, Claiborne, Catahoula.

Districts.

Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem.	2,645
H. B. Talliaferro, Rep.	232
Ransdell's plurality	2,413

VI.—Counties of Ascension, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington, St. Tammany, Iberville.

Samuel M. Robertson, Dem.	2,124
C. S. Herbert, Rep.	673
Robertson's pluraliay	1,451

VII.—At large. Counties of Acadia, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Cameron, Grant, Rapides, St. Landry, Vernon.

A. P. Pujo, Dem.	3,233
G. L. Dupre, Rep.	545
Pujo's plurality	2,688

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, William W. Heard; Lieutenant-Governor, Albert Estopinal; Secretary of State, John T. Michael; Auditor, W. S. Frazer; Treasurer, Le Doux E. Smith; Attorney-General, Walter Gion; Superintendent of Education, J. V. Calhoun—all Democrats.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Francis T. Nichols; Associate Justices, Joseph A. Breax, Newton C. Blanchard, Frank A. Monroe, Oliver O. Provosty.

Legislature—Only one Republican in the Legislature.

MAINE.

County.	Vote for Governor, 1902. Samuel W. Gould, Dem.	John F. Hill, Rep.	James Perrigo, Pro.	Chas. L. Fox, Soc.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	President, 1896. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Androscoggin ..	3,996	5,118	197	137	3,182	4,688	203	59	2,285	5,548	228	111	157
Aroostook	1,356	4,918	466	7	1,030	4,192	280	9	1,350	4,879	34	239	42
Cumberland ...	7,097	9,258	1,138	442	5,770	8,824	337	129	5,059	11,017	116	224	450
Franklin	886	1,914	40	12	1,085	2,235	65	129	831	2,578	55	38	49
Hancock	1,954	3,710	57	22	1,860	3,432	69	27	1,558	4,306	235	51	119
Kennebec	2,449	5,246	244	61	3,410	6,228	257	54	2,672	7,889	135	191	106
Knox	3,230	2,795	137	191	2,765	2,762	74	64	1,683	3,286	220	35	103
Lincoln	1,479	2,248	41	29	1,419	2,212	48	9	1,126	2,596	85	37	62
Oxford	1,532	3,521	168	24	2,023	3,912	146	13	1,545	4,779	132	67	159
Penobscot	3,724	6,913	222	61	3,615	6,873	237	36	3,592	8,414	439	133	91
Piscataquis ...	694	1,708	201	9	824	2,023	146	4	838	2,342	166	46	36
Sagadahoc	589	1,631	266	304	1,025	2,245	192	19	921	2,725	36	45	79
Somerset	2,100	3,895	184	409	1,948	3,727	121	292	1,813	4,696	205	97	82
Waldo	1,668	2,641	102	27	710	1,468	65	20	1,747	3,252	192	32	50
Washington ...	1,749	3,282	205	61	2,110	3,705	110	76	1,819	4,267	115	50	111
York	3,846	7,001	712	93	4,046	6,949	235	65	3,362	7,531	94	174	174
Totals....	38,349	65,839	4,380	1,889	36,822	65,435	2,585	878	32,201	80,465	2,487	1,570	1,870
Pluralities..	....	27,490	....	....	....	28,613	....	....	....	48,264	....	....	....
Total vote.		110,457				105,720				118,593			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. 1902.

Districts.
I.—Counties of Cumberland and York.

Amos L. Allen, Rep.	16,232
Seth C. Gordon, Dem.	10,097
Fred L. Irish, Soc.	538
Allen's plurality	6,135

II.—Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.

Charles E. Littlefield, Rep.	17,297
H. G. Foss, Dem.	11,739
Samuel B. Martin, Pro.	707
Scattering	7
Littlefield's plurality	5,558

III.—Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo.

Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep.	15,613
Elliott N. Benson, Dem.	8,032
Fred A. Martin, Soc.	605
Scattering	7
Burleigh's plurality	7,581

Districts.
IV.—Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington.

Llewellyn Powers, Rep.	16,356
Thomas White, Dem.	7,765
Lyman B. Merritt, Pro.	1,080
George W. Saunders, Soc.	123
Scattering	6
Powers's plurality	8,591

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John F. Hill: Secretary of State, Byron Boyd; Treasurer, Ornamandal Smith; Attorney-General, George M. Seiders; Commissioner of Agriculture, A. W. Gilman—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Justice, Andrew P. Wiswell; Associate Justices, Lucilius A. Emery, Albert M. Spear, W. P. Whitehouse, Sewall O. Strout, Albert R. Savage, Frederick A. Powers and Henry C. Peabody. All Republicans except Justice Strout.

Legislature—House, 129 Rep., 22 Dem.; Senate, 30 Rep., 1 Dem.; joint session, 159 Rep., 23 Dem.

MARYLAND.

County.	Governor, 1903.		President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Warfield, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Ellis, U. R.	Maloney, Soc.-L.	Debs, Soc. D	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Matchett, Soc.-L.
Allegany	3,262	4,225	4,528	5,944	285	2	18	106	3,911	5,466	236	13
Anne Arundel	3,033	2,270	3,298	4,045	103	..	..	1	3,145	4,030	115	2
Baltimore	8,774	6,939	9,147	9,351	349	17	72	56	7,121	9,206	512	53
Baltimore City	47,459	40,553	51,979	58,880	1,261	67	205	617	40,852	61,950	1,903	446
Calvert	....	170	866	1,414	36	1	..	3	882	1,295	49	2
Caroline	1,783	1,460	1,774	1,798	139	..	4	8	1,065	1,686	110	6
Carroll	3,521	3,221	4,025	4,105	190	7	8	12	3,811	4,048	209	6
Cecil	2,578	2,200	2,989	2,960	95	5	8	11	2,909	3,130	99	1
Charles	1,109	1,204	1,368	2,271	19	1	..	6	1,372	2,118	22	3
Dorchester	2,294	2,383	2,734	3,369	129	6	4	5	2,633	3,043	127	2
Frederick	5,005	5,340	5,824	6,393	216	5	10	15	5,214	6,353	279	6
Garrett	918	1,714	1,283	2,264	31	2	..	6	1,275	2,060	41	2
Harford	3,082	2,645	3,509	3,146	250	8	4	9	3,362	3,373	292	6
Howard	2,031	1,257	1,905	1,800	72	..	3	4	1,787	1,978	59	5
Kent	1,905	1,706	2,077	2,426	65	1	2	4	1,981	2,398	78	..
Montgomery	3,192	2,458	3,679	3,355	102	3	6	9	3,460	3,218	108	4
Pr. George	2,255	1,900	2,787	3,456	26	5	3	6	2,504	3,250	25	..
Queen Anne	2,100	1,195	2,553	1,873	113	1	2	5	2,519	1,917	143	3
Somerset	2,014	1,527	2,019	2,355	317	3	2	6	1,471	2,044	19	2
St. Mary	1,121	1,072	1,585	2,089	17	..	24	..	2,085	2,646	451	10
Talbot	1,900	1,644	2,233	2,573	161	3	6	4	2,189	2,543	151	1
Washington	4,088	4,256	4,865	5,476	154	8	4	14	4,386	5,428	197	7
Wicomico	2,328	1,898	2,793	2,378	205	..	8	..	2,254	2,023	314	5
Worcester	1,907	1,551	2,451	1,991	247	2	..	1	1,962	1,756	379	5
Totals	107,659	94,772	122,271	136,212	4,582	147	391	908	104,735	136,959	5,918	587
Pluralities	12,887	.....	....	13,941	.....	....	....	....	....	32,224	....	....
Total vote	202,431			264,511						248,189		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester.

W. H. Jackson, Rep	17,968
J. E. Ellegood, Dem	16,179
R. J. McAllen, Pro	1,391
Jackson's plurality	1,787

II.—County of Baltimore, Baltimore City, Wards 15 and 16, Carroll and Hartford counties.

J. F. C. Talbott, Dem	16,971
W. T. Page, Rep	15,422
H. N. Hanna, Pro	1,007
Talbott's plurality	1,549

III.—Baltimore City, 1st to 8th wards, inclusive; 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th precincts of the 18th ward, and the 22d ward.

F. C. Wachter, Rep	15,214
L. S. Meyer, Dem	15,031
Wachter's plurality	183

IV.—Baltimore City, 9th to 14th wards, inclusive; 1st, 2d, 3d, and 12th precincts of the 18th ward, the 17th, 19th and 20th wards.

J. W. Denny, Dem	16,105
C. R. Shirm, Rep	15,519
Denny's plurality	686

V.—Baltimore City, 21st, 23d, 24th wards, and 4th to 8th precincts, inclusive, in the 18th ward, counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel, Howard.

S. A. Mudd, Rep	17,621
R. H. Camalier, Dem	12,781
S. R. Neave, Pro	545
Mudd's plurality	4,840

VI.—Counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington.

G. A. Pearre, Rep	18,310
C. F. Konneweg, Dem	14,479
J. C. Hopkins, Pro	1,063
Pearre's plurality	3,831

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Edwin Warfield; Secretary of State, Wilfred Bateman; Treasurer, Murray Vandiver; Comptroller, Gordon T. Atkinson; Adjutant-General, John S. Saunders; Attorney-General, William S. Bryan, Jr.; Superintendent of Education, M. Bates Stevens; Commissioner of Insurance, Lloyd Wilkinson; Commissioner of Public Lands, E. Stanley Toadvin; President Liquor License Commission, Max Ways. All Democrats.

Judiciary—Court of Appeals, Chief Judge, James McSherry; Associate Judges, David Fowler, A. Hunter Boyd, Henry Page, John P. Briscoe, S. D. Schumacker and James A. Pearce. All Democrats except Schumacker, Republican.

Legislature—Joint session, 82 Dem., 41 Rep.

MASSACHUSETTS.

County.	Governor, 1903.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.	
	Gaston, Dem.	Bates, Rep.	Brennon, Soc. L.	Chase, Soc.	Jobb, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Malloney, Soc. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Barnstable	893	2,957	12	91	54	749	3,372	88	13	5	517	4,456
Berkshire	6,381	7,490	244	471	170	5,461	8,980	220	117	114	3,913	9,710
Bristol	10,127	16,512	416	859	354	9,355	19,396	628	291	277	6,022	21,629
Dukes	85	474	2	2	7	114	617	39	3	7	91	691
Essex	20,117	28,496	735	4,179	532	19,782	32,924	954	2,701	568	15,025	37,041
Franklin	1,907	4,039	78	358	108	1,874	4,937	144	42	12	1,110	5,671
Hampden	8,646	10,514	319	1,711	181	10,424	13,757	296	494	180	6,787	16,064
Hampshire	1,907	4,520	114	466	254	2,392	5,550	213	112	48	1,608	6,434
Middlesex	32,940	44,446	820	3,819	597	29,476	49,638	1,392	751	498	19,591	57,281
Nantucket	193	382	4	5	9	102	375	11	1	.....	62	485
Norfolk	8,078	12,285	260	2,034	154	7,922	15,144	373	683	89	4,990	16,897
Plymouth	4,482	9,354	199	3,226	169	4,665	10,813	308	1,988	41	3,396	13,405
Suffolk	49,925	32,615	737	5,635	234	47,534	40,951	813	1,383	506	31,744	53,633
Worcester	17,643	25,600	621	2,395	455	17,149	32,412	728	1,035	254	10,855	35,579
Totals	163,700	199,684	4,561	25,251	3,278	156,999	238,866	6,207	9,595	2,599	105,711	278,976
Pluralities	35,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,265
Total vote			396,479				414,266				399,434	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. 1902.

Districts.

I.—Berkshire County; towns of Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Wheatley, in Franklin County; towns of Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington, in Hampshire County; city of Holyoke and towns of Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, Westfield and West Springfield, in Hampden County.

George P. Lawrence, Rep	14,093
Henry M. Fern, Dem	9,949
Theodore Koehler, Soc	1,259
John Bascom, Pro	801
Lawrence's plurality	4,044

II.—Towns of Erving, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick and Wendell, in Franklin County; towns of Amherst, Belchertown, Greenwich, Granby, Enfield, Easthampton, Prescott, Hadley, Pelham, South Hadley and Ware, in Hampshire County; cities of Chicopee and Springfield, and towns of Brimfield, East Long Meadow, Hampden, Holland, Long Meadow, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales, Wilbraham, in Hampden County; towns of Athol, Barre, Brookfield, Dana, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Warren and West Brookfield, in Worcester County.

Frederick H. Gillett, Rep	14,067
Arthur F. Nutting, Dem	6,998
George H. Wrenn, Soc	2,779
Lucius E. Parsons, Pro	390
Gillett's plurality	7,069

III.—City of Worcester and towns of Auburn, Charlton, Douglass, Dudley, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Northbridge, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Sutton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westboro and West Boylston, in Worcester County.

John R. Thayer, Dem	14,382
Rufus B. Dodge, Rep	13,602
Howard A. Gibbs, Soc	1,005
George H. Bemis, Pro	329
Thayer's plurality	780

IV.—City of Fitchburg and towns of Ashburnham, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Gardner, Harvard, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Northboro, Princeton, Southboro, Sterling, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon, Worcester County; the cities of Marlboro, and Waltham and towns of Acton, Ashby, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Boxboro, Concord, Framingham, Groton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Maynard, Natick, Pepperell, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury, Townsend, Wayland, Westford and Weston, in Middlesex County.

Charles Q. Tirrell, Rep	15,660
Marcus A. Coolidge, Dem	10,564
John F. Mullen, Soc	2,739
Herbert S. Morley, Pro	370
Tirrell's plurality	5,096

V.—City of Lowell, and towns of Billerica, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracat, North Reading, Reading, Tewksbury, Tynsborough and Wilmington, in Middlesex County; city of Lawrence, an towns of Andover, Lynnfield, Methuen and North Andover, in Essex County.

Butler Ames, Rep	13,648
John T. Sparks, Dem	12,765
James A. Wilkinson, Soc	1,193
Joseph Youngjohns, Soc. Labor	253
Ames's plurality	883

VI.—Cities of Beverly, Gloucester, Haverhill, Newburyport and Salem, and the towns of Amesbury, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Middleton, Newbury, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, in Essex County.

Augustus P. Gardner, Rep	16,164
Samuel Roads, Jr., Dem	12,246
George E. Littlefield, Soc	2,679
Willard O. Wylie, Pro	350
Gardner's plurality	3,918

VII.—City of Lynn and towns of Nahant and Saugus, in Essex County; cities of Everett, Malden and Melrose, and the towns of Stoneham and Wakefield, in Middlesex County; city of Chelsea and town of Revere, in Suffolk County.

Ernest W. Roberts, Rep	15,728
Arthur Lyman, Dem	9,034
William B. Turner, Soc	2,811
Frank B. Jordan, Soc. Labor	814
George M. Buttrick, Pro	580
Roberts's plurality	6,694

VIII.—Cities of Cambridge, Medford, Somerville and Woburn, and towns of Arlington, Belmont and Winchester, in Middlesex County.

Samuel W. McCall, Rep	15,077
Grenville S. McFarland, Dem	8,872
Charles W. White, Soc	1,634
Charles A. Johnson, Soc. Labor	614
McCall's plurality	6,205

IX.—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; precincts 6 and 7 of the 12th ward in the city of Boston, and the town of Winthrop, in Suffolk County.

John A. Keliher, Dem., Citizen	10,352
Joseph A. Conry, Dem., Nat	10,099
Charles T. Witt, Rep	5,108
James J. McVey, Soc	1,581
Keliher's plurality	253

X.—Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24, in the city of Boston, and the city of Quincy, and the town of Milton, in Norfolk County.

William S. McNary, Dem	17,569
William W. Towle, Rep	11,374
John W. Sherman, Soc	3,506
McNary's plurality	6,195

XI.—Wards 10, 11, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, and precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of the 12th ward in the city of Boston.

John A. Sullivan, Dem	16,333
Eugene N. Foss, Rep	14,467
George G. Cutting, Soc	2,230
Sullivan's plurality	1,866

XII.—Towns of Avon, Bellingham, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxboro, Franklin, Holbrook, Hyde Park, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westford, Weymouth, Wrentham, in Norfolk County; city of Newton and the towns of Holliston, Hopkinton, Sherborn and Watertown, in Middlesex County; the towns of Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton, in Worcester County, and the town of North Attleboro, in Bristol County.

Samuel L. Powers, Rep	14,807
Frederick J. Stimpson, Dem	10,303
J. F. Haywood, Soc	2,683
N. B. Johnson, Pro	384
Powers's plurality	4,504

XIII.—Cities of Fall River and New Bedford, and towns of Acushnet, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Westport, in Bristol County; the towns of Marion, Mattapoisett and Rochester, Plymouth County, and the counties of Dukes and Nantucket.

William S. Greene, Rep	13,565
Charles T. Luce, Dem	5,241
Eliza Humphreys, Pro	1,178
Greene's plurality	8,324

XIV.—Barnstable County, the city of Brockton and the towns of Abington, Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleboro, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rockland, Scituate, Wareham, West Bridgewater and Whitman, in Plymouth County; the city of Taunton and towns of Attleboro, Easton, Mansfield, Norton and Raynham, in Bristol County, and the town of Cohasset, in Norfolk County.

William C. Lovering, Rep	14,410
Charles A. Gilday, Dem	5,447
Isaac W. Skinner, Soc	4,300
Charles W. Gaffney, Pro	512
Jeremiah Devine, Soc. Labor	460
Lovering's plurality	8,963

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John L. Bates; Lieutenant-Governor, Curtis Guild, Jr.; Secretary, William M. Olin; Auditor, Henry E. Turner; Attorney-General, Herbert Parker. All Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth, Chief Justice, Marcus P. Knowlton; Justices, James M. Morton, John Lathrop, James M. Barker, John W. Hammond and William C. Loring; Clerk of Court, Henry A. Clapp. All Republicans.

Legislature—House, 153 Rep., 84 Dem., 3 Soc.; Senate, 31 Rep., 9 Dem.; joint session, 184 Rep., 93 Dem., 3 Soc.

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Durand, Dem.	Bliss, Rep.	Westerman, Pro.	Walker, Soc.	Cowles, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. Dem.	Mallonev, S. Lab.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.	Levering, Pro.
Alcona	104	505	18	1	3	145	849	12	1	1	2	275	742	22	6
Alger	266	633	7	2	4	416	1,016	14	2	5	1	.....	801	.....	5
Allegan	1,716	3,462	159	19	26	3,283	5,597	239	13	25	2	3,937	5,816	149	94
Alpena	1,443	1,937	32	78	7	1,435	2,283	32	3	89	6	1,665	1,775	26	13
Antrim	451	1,006	48	3	4	737	2,583	81	14	39	6	1,228	1,886	58	39
Arenac	658	709	32	60	....	860	975	45	6	19	.....	997	616	18	.....
Baraga	266	548	12	1	1	332	606	6	1	2	.....	459	613	10	12
Barry	2,321	2,592	222	13	11	2,896	3,292	143	9	10	2	3,157	3,295	88	52
Bay	4,223	3,894	188	73	24	5,090	6,462	236	11	23	27	6,298	6,015	151	63
Benzie	361	786	227	1	3	628	1,472	112	8	3	1	803	1,370	30	55
Berrien	4,575	5,630	171	163	18	4,956	6,597	188	18	103	26	4,798	6,673	271	117
Branch	1,997	3,045	141	14	19	3,416	4,298	107	6	8	8	3,977	3,598	74	40
Calhoun	3,990	3,949	213	650	43	5,562	6,226	295	22	293	32	6,209	5,885	211	180
Cass	2,283	2,361	189	28	7	2,826	3,217	131	14	17	5	3,012	3,095	59	46
Charlevoix	295	836	52	.....	21	779	2,266	84	7	47	1	978	1,652	21	38
Cheboygan	1,170	1,475	45	13	11	1,397	2,992	40	3	6	2	1,616	1,574	18	12
Chippewa	1,131	2,294	48	13	21	892	2,474	74	4	8	3	1,001	2,104	45	58
Clare	674	933	34	2	1	643	1,189	34	1	3	.....	725	884	29	12
Clinton	1,863	2,380	164	10	6	2,925	3,797	139	12	15	.....	3,467	3,478	65	63
Crawford	303	347	18	3	1	253	441	6	1	4	.....	350	350	3	2
Delta	392	1,809	29	25	22	1,213	3,081	24	9	12	8	1,237	2,774	65	11
Dickinson	289	1,929	48	11	17	453	2,857	48	8	12	5	527	2,609	56	41
Eaton	2,827	3,416	138	27	....	3,909	4,808	185	17	19	4	4,631	4,271	108	66
Emmet	906	1,597	150	5	1	1,291	2,351	119	19	6	1	1,337	1,727	48	69
Genesee	3,544	4,276	259	123	14	3,931	6,486	396	25	61	8	4,914	5,640	102	127
Gladwin	255	644	18	....	6	299	978	18	....	3	2	323	748	28	13
Gogebic	576	1,408	117	14	29	676	2,168	93	7	11	10	837	1,983	48	26
Grand Travers	637	1,317	92	8	2	1,288	3,126	137	10	10	4	1,745	2,533	71	72
Gratiot	1,729	3,268	147	6	14	3,207	4,261	167	23	21	5	3,972	3,380	72	60
Hillsdale	2,149	3,513	248	39	9	3,328	4,787	255	10	27	4	3,987	4,566	91	78
Houghton	1,279	3,874	234	235	71	2,424	8,032	441	6	30	9	1,995	6,139	178	225
Huron	1,800	2,583	116	37	3	2,134	3,669	166	13	64	3	2,808	3,396	88	30
Ingham	4,790	4,603	392	33	20	5,102	5,353	282	9	24	7	5,691	4,966	81	111
Ionia	3,291	3,697	253	116	12	4,058	5,101	196	9	29	3	4,758	4,589	65	59
Iosco	500	1,022	26	4	5	680	1,402	23	1	5	1	913	1,468	38	17
Iron	132	778	6	3	5	239	1,559	14	7	1	1	1,236	1,051	24	....
Isabella	1,647	2,027	67	7	7	1,947	2,970	69	17	6	6	2,679	2,425	24	40
Jackson	5,276	4,850	259	23	10	6,211	6,327	332	14	28	3	6,515	6,209	127	149
Kalamazoo	4,605	4,186	181	119	43	4,708	6,007	256	28	192	17	5,434	5,892	83	83
Kalkaska	127	567	25	2	2	360	1,312	55	1	8	1	422	940	27	18
Kent	8,292	9,706	472	310	58	13,794	17,891	816	22	101	28	13,584	17,053	318	397
Keweenaw	30	275	2	....	2	31	452	4	....	1	2	45	411	5	1
Lake	285	609	19	10	....	350	840	14	6	6	4	548	888	20	8
Lapeer	1,747	2,543	161	63	4	2,217	3,709	216	16	63	1	3,066	3,810	105	101
Leelanau	453	860	42	4	....	637	1,484	38	3	4	2	691	1,403	53	33
Lenawee	4,230	5,185	1113	32	16	5,965	6,848	346	39	19	16	6,300	6,861	143	148
Livingston	2,505	2,325	133	7	2	2,730	2,858	152	6	9	1	2,996	2,894	76	73
Luce	155	329	13	....	2	159	405	10	1	....	1	236	358	16	17
Mackinac	732	782	18	3	3	632	1,060	15	....	9	1	805	806	36	9
Macomb	3,512	3,568	164	15	5	3,489	4,244	140	2	1	....	3,400	4,153	157	72
Manistee	1,744	2,030	73	9	10	2,340	3,146	90	5	10	2	2,487	2,697	94	35
Marquette	830	3,195	109	30	44	1,476	5,237	181	4	13	33	1,980	5,110	79	100
Mason	874	1,355	85	19	13	1,252	2,186	84	2	34	7	1,580	2,176	66	32
Mecosta	707	1,579	93	3	3	1,376	2,804	89	4	10	3	1,975	2,887	73	49
Menominee	1,146	1,784	34	24	10	1,543	3,122	39	8	13	11	1,491	3,105	47	22
Midland	992	1,357	34	10	5	1,221	1,753	51	16	19	4	1,537	1,524	47	34
Missaukee	562	1,129	37	3	....	617	1,429	56	3	18	2	687	899	41	27
Monroe	3,157	3,366	191	33	11	3,859	3,874	159	20	12	7	4,209	4,053	74	51
Montcalm	1,378	2,638	287	5	16	2,638	4,826	149	12	20	....	3,651	4,523	87	60
Montmorency	238	444	2	1	....	233	542	6	....	3	1	330	479	2	6
Muskegon	1,912	3,672	79	261	33	2,801	5,247	126	7	56	20	3,110	4,682	83	71
Newaygo	948	1,894	95	1	5	1,423	2,612	121	4	3	1	1,943	2,649	30	44
Oakland	4,901	4,976	251	42	10	4,968	6,174	458	7	30	2	5,352	5,840	180	129
Oceana	675	1,387	231	22	11	1,200	2,406	183	9	13	5	1,637	2,534	61	113
Ogemaw	438	842	30	3	2	518	1,186	47	....	5	4	560	793	24	18
Ontonagon	427	1,003	6	5	3	430	982	14	....	....	2	416	758	25	7
Osceola	451	1,524	111	8	4	880	2,635	175	5	7	5	1,178	2,270	69	52
Oscoda	66	242	5	....	....	60	245	2	....	....	....	62	308	9	1
Otsego	286	649	25	8	6	435	1,021	33	3	8	1	560	859	14	10
Ottawa	1,680	3,734	161	14	58	3,064	5,334	145	8	25	10	3,549	5,202	114	67
Presque Isle	566	1,133	12	11	6	494	1,332	17	3	4	5	371	754	10	8
Roscommon	206	238	5	7	1	176	328	5	....	....	....	141	282	3	4
Saginaw	6,835	6,410	199	793	87	7,618	8,414	208	50	427	62	8,792	8,362	182	75
Sanilac	971	2,196	138	9	7	2,064	4,177	262	18	9	1	3,156	3,631	90	93
Schoolcraft	408	819	21	5	1	441	1,141	1	7	7	2	549	975	13	13
Shiawassee	3,127	3,680	357	44	15	3,443	5,051	390	9	12	7	4,303	4,655	139	87
St. Clair	5,172	5,472	177	85	30	4,405	7,427	193	8	50	19	5,127	7,164	118	98
St. Joseph	2,619	2,335	75	7	15	3,293	3,194	102	28	4	2	3,968	3,185	51	59
Tuscola	1,693	3,077	346	27	11	2,650	4,741	306	13	14	3	3,565	4,275	87	88
Van Buren	2,360	3,710	132	32	7	3,235	4,890	150	31	22	2	3,982	4,506	92	73
Washtenaw	5,054	3,548	214	22	17	5,072	5,378	222	4	44	6	5,341	5,677	215	110
Wayne	32,292	21,659	707	286	221	28,416	36,745	558	63	370	380	26,216	36,617	906	281
Wexford	574	1,286	92	8	5	1,019	3,520	118	4	57	5	1,359	2,036	36	49
Totals	174,077	211,261	11326	4271	128	211,685	316,269	11,859	833	2,826	903	236,714	293 582	6,879	5,025
Pluralities	.....	37,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,868	.....	.....
Total vote		402,217					544,375						542,200		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Wards 1 to 15 and ward 17 in the city of Detroit.
Alfred Lucking, Dem. 20,009
John B. Corliss, Rep. 16,743

II.—Counties of Lenawee, Monroe, Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne, 10 townships city of Wyandotte.
Charles E. Townsend, Rep. 22,098
Frederick B. Wood, Dem. 18,390

Districts.

III.—Counties of Branch, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Eaton.
Washington Gardner, Rep. 19,741
Warner J. Sampson, Dem. 13,900

IV.—Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan, Barry.
Edward L. Hamilton, Rep. 20,617
Thomas O'Hara, Dem. 15,568

Districts.
V.—Counties of Ottawa, Kent, Ionia.
William Alden Smith, Rep..... 19,040
Myron H. Walker, Dem..... 11,525

VI.—Counties of Oakland, Genesee, Livingston, Ingham, Wayne, 6 townships, 3 wards city of Detroit.
Samuel W. Smith, Rep..... 23,869
William H. S. Wood, Dem..... 18,300

VII.—Counties of Macomb, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron, and townships of Grosse Pointe, Gratiot and Hamtranck in Wayne county.
Henry McMorran, Rep..... 17,830
Martin Crocker, Dem..... 12,481

VIII.—Counties of Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Tuscola.
Joseph W. Fordney, Rep..... 17,392
Henry M. Youmans, Dem..... 11,389

IX.—Counties of Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mason, Lake, Manistee, Wexford, Benzie, Leelanaw.
Roswell P. Bishop, Rep..... 14,502
Daniel W. Goodenough, Dem..... 6,166

X.—Counties of Bay, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Iosco, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque Isle, Otsego, Cheboygan, Emmet.

Districts.
George A. Loud, Rep..... 17,069
Michael O'Brien, Dem..... 11,846

XI.—Counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Clare, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Isabella, Kalkaska, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Osceola, Roscommon.
Archibald B. Darragh, Rep..... 18,174
David J. Erwin, Dem..... 7,891

XII.—Counties of Delta, Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Marquette, Menominee, Dickinson, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Alger, Luce, Iron, Gogebic and Isle Royale.
H. Olin Young, Rep..... 21,224
John Power, Dem..... 8,467

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Aaron T. Bliss; Lieutenant-Governor, Alexander Maitland; Secretary of State, F. M. Warner; Treasurer, Daniel McCoy; Attorney-General, Charles A. Blair; Auditor, Perry F. Powers; Commissioner of Lands, E. A. Wildey; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Delos Fall—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank A. Hooker; Justices, Joseph Moore, Wm. L. Carpenter, Claudius B. Grant, R. B. Montgomery; Clerk, Charles C. Hopkins—all Republicans.

Legislature—House, 90 Rep., 10 Dem.; Senate, 31 Rep., 1 Dem.; joint session, 121 Rep., 11 Dem.

MINNESOTA.

County.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Rosing Dem.	Van Sant, Rep.	Neighen, Pop.	Scanlon, Pro.	Van Lear, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wooley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Malloney, S. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Aitkin	425	879	13	29	8	262	988	17	7	4	344	855	17
Anoka	610	1,317	12	36	10	555	1,511	48	15	3	791	1,553	24
Becker	697	1,566	71	82	25	771	1,790	138	52	19	985	1,479	49
Beltrami	789	1,993	160	31	49	767	1,339	18	27	7	213	202	3
Benton	698	964	20	9	6	751	849	15	25	6	867	778	8
Big Stone	530	988	27	59	9	644	1,081	89	5	5	742	1,048	54
Blue Earth	1,757	2,903	50	154	21	2,254	3,647	230	68	16	2,744	4,055	150
Brown	1,110	1,402	30	28	15	1,471	1,695	50	35	5	1,469	1,807	42
Carlton	528	961	9	12	27	467	1,119	23	14	4	543	1,169	13
Carver	1,123	1,488	16	17	2	1,146	1,775	34	20	6	1,268	1,856	13
Cass	347	1,137	31	22	21	518	1,074	21	29	6	271	351	6
Chippewa	603	1,167	35	51	7	707	1,432	67	35	7	1,037	1,310	33
Chisago	456	1,657	3	8	6	411	2,354	26	26	7	437	2,558	18
Clay	696	1,561	131	77	24	1,165	1,903	103	26	4	1,908	1,594	43
Cook	59	128	6	9	6	65	81	6	1	1	107	81	3
Cottonwood	352	1,203	19	49	..	547	1,368	73	7	2	810	1,242	47
Crow Wing	725	1,824	40	44	48	804	1,803	45	18	12	1,066	1,701	59
Dakota	1,744	1,621	28	75	17	1,878	1,904	143	49	23	2,210	2,147	90
Dodge	372	1,359	15	77	3	674	1,611	181	6	4	911	1,900	86
Douglas	1,041	1,515	29	44	8	1,194	1,917	75	12	4	1,361	1,976	58
Fairbault	677	1,849	9	113	3	936	2,910	245	22	8	1,107	3,116	82
Fillmore	665	2,200	229	117	12	1,364	3,741	211	34	9	1,939	4,185	167
Freeborn	736	2,249	25	128	5	838	2,934	171	10	3	1,179	3,400	99
Goodhue	1,372	3,233	6	100	13	1,125	4,894	169	26	17	1,426	5,748	118
Grant	240	849	30	57	5	456	1,062	73	15	9	339	1,002	167
Hennepin	15,177	21,905	150	578	648	14,498	26,902	781	631	283	20,505	26,786	450
Houston	515	1,255	6	50	4	884	1,765	72	11	1	991	2,087	47
Hubbard	427	905	29	32	9	864	1,009	29	20	4	344	364	4
Isanti	817	931	5	23	11	504	1,525	39	21	9	730	1,490	..
Itaska	497	782	16	18	28	413	770	13	9	11	724	826	5
Jackson	690	1,502	27	69	9	993	1,757	83	24	7	1,150	1,558	29
Kanabec	329	559	5	9	3	210	658	11	9	8	256	484	10
Kandiyohi	751	2,026	311	71	8	1,204	2,343	84	8	4	1,638	2,181	38
Kittson	610	754	36	37	11	562	885	30	22	2	762	753	23
Lac qui Parle	442	1,475	39	59	5	642	1,924	101	19	6	932	1,620	57
Lake	444	395	4	13	43	278	639	20	8	9	320	595	6
Le Sueur	1,835	1,883	47	83	26	1,858	1,941	103	45	13	2,003	2,235	65
Lincoln	354	846	100	51	5	528	866	50	6	2	703	674	31
Lyon	534	1,784	69	91	11	879	1,844	111	16	4	1,351	1,623	67
McLeod	1,538	1,509	19	119	4	1,540	1,691	110	31	9	1,653	1,595	43
Marshall	839	1,173	144	73	10	905	1,457	70	4	6	1,222	1,200	15
Martin	1,131	1,580	14	110	7	1,238	1,819	235	31	8	1,327	1,739	93
Meeker	1,415	1,675	19	56	1	1,360	2,032	108	12	6	1,536	2,094	51
Mille Lacs	591	951	23	27	9	358	1,072	56	10	5	456	977	13
Morrison	1,919	1,780	20	55	16	1,838	1,880	63	24	12	1,734	1,960	51
Mower	597	2,090	35	64	72	1,081	3,076	159	25	7	1,407	3,379	85
Murray	761	1,098	25	29	2	816	1,358	51	11	2	1,054	1,204	21
Nicollet	887	1,380	10	47	9	858	1,684	64	14	6	837	1,803	32
Nobles	871	1,515	20	83	8	1,101	1,709	137	14	2	1,204	1,568	48
Norman	362	1,208	212	152	19	964	1,492	287	41	1	1,304	1,382	33
Olmsted	1,569	2,157	27	108	12	1,597	2,818	131	21	6	1,741	3,201	33
Otter Tail	1,589	2,940	678	332	75	3,257	3,446	440	56	54	4,482	3,544	162
Pine	896	978	13	23	20	726	1,121	23	17	11	875	1,152	13
Pipestone	400	986	114	43	5	692	1,112	50	4	..	919	862	17
Polk	1,440	2,993	615	213	78	2,533	2,863	161	186	27	5,054	2,855	69
Pope	262	1,388	30	41	1	481	1,774	57	5	5	688	1,773	43
Ramsey	10,439	11,973	75	235	416	10,931	15,384	449	359	222	12,048	17,522	177
Red Lake	766	1,080	143	25	50	1,165	823	41	67	9	..	..	..
Redwood	509	1,690	31	67	7	918	2,127	110	34	12	1,123	1,818	31
Renville	1,145	2,412	55	83	8	1,326	2,809	146	41	15	1,978	2,553	51
Rice	1,505	2,386	24	80	18	1,688	2,924	152	70	10	2,002	3,483	103
Rock	369	974	19	39	3	573	1,234	73	9	4	765	1,209	28
Roseau	516	723	104	38	25	537	632	18	4	1	527	287	6
St. Louis	4,270	5,901	69	114	140	4,667	8,851	181	82	109	7,412	9,810	92
Scott	1,331	768	8	16	7	1,588	996	23	26	9	1,706	1,126	29
Sherbourne	264	745	15	20	4	373	931	49	7	..	536	1,008	18
Sibley	1,021	1,296	16	23	4	1,272	1,736	45	28	6	1,251	1,826	19

MINNESOTA.—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Rosing Dem.	Van Sant, Rep.	Neighen, Pop.	Scanlon, Pro.	Van Lear, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Malloney, S. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering. Pro.
Stearns	3,492	2,350	49	49	20	4,244	2,460	119	62	35	4,911	2,873	43
Steele	1,370	1,705	14	84	5	1,188	1,833	107	11	4	1,248	2,044	80
Stevens	566	894	33	29	4	682	1,036	50	13	5	685	981	28
Swift	1,312	1,419	41	60	8	1,028	1,378	61	20	7	1,222	1,273	40
Todd	1,160	2,150	31	135	16	1,487	2,212	192	28	11	1,739	2,043	98
Traverse	405	510	8	61	8	720	768	30	7	2	963	689	..
Wabasha	1,441	1,935	13	78	16	1,406	2,114	110	20	15	1,630	2,530	76
Wadena	369	881	10	17	5	448	949	36	11	1	534	874	25
Waseca	1,129	1,430	25	45	12	1,155	1,744	51	27	6	1,244	1,902	57
Washington	1,739	1,989	9	23	5	1,279	2,984	47	37	10	1,558	3,995	47
Watonwan	448	1,059	6	31	2	509	1,509	66	10	4	586	1,622	23
Wilkin	342	763	32	36	19	663	812	51	25	9	855	631	21
Winona	2,807	2,919	32	44	233	3,436	3,305	87	62	90	3,528	3,935	69
Wright	1,345	2,026	18	77	7	1,888	3,153	100	46	6	2,172	3,312	49
Yel'w Medicine	485	1,407	35	71	9	763	1,743	111	20	6	1,015	1,578	63
Totals	99,375	157,832	4,821	5,765	2,570	112,901	190,461	8,555	3,065	1,329	139,626	193,501	4,365
Pluralities	.....	58,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,560	..	..	..	.....	53,875	.....
Total vote			270,363					316,311				337,492	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Wascea, Winona.

James Tawney, Rep. 19,579
Peter McGovern, Dem. 12,356

II.—Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Fairbault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, Watonwan.

James T. McCleary, Rep. 16,100
C. N. Andrews, Dem. 9,234

III.—Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley.

Charles R. Davis, Rep. 16,700
C. C. Kolars, Dem. 10,996

IV.—Counties of Chisago, Ramsey, Washington.

Fred C. Stevens, Rep. 17,404
John L. Gleske, Dem. 11,412

V.—County of Hennepin.

John Lind, Dem. 19,663
Loren Fletcher, Rep. 17,809

VI.—Counties of Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, Wright.

C. B. Buckman, Rep 17,879
J. A. Du Bois, Dem. 13,676

VII.—Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Pope, Redwood, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Yellow Medicine.

Districts.

A. J. Volstead, Rep. 20,826
A. O. Forsberg, Pop. 5,397

VIII.—Counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Carlton, Cook, Isanti, Itasca, Kanebec, Lake, Millielacs, Pine, St. Louis.

J. A. Bede, Rep. 14,613
M. L. Fay, Dem. 8,882

IX.—Counties of Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, Wilkin.

Halvor Steenerson, Rep. 18,055
N. T. Moen, Pop. 6,784
Alexander McKinnon, Dem. 4,572

Steenerson's plurality 11,271

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Samuel R. Van Sant; Lieutenant-Governor, Ray W. Jones; Secretary of State, Peter E. Hanson; Treasurer, Julius H. Block; Auditor, S. G. Iverson; Attorney-General, W. B. Douglas; Commissioner of Railroads, Charles F. Staples, all Republicans.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Charles M. Start, Rep.; Associate Justices, Calvin L. Brown, Rep.; John A. Lovely, Rep.; Charles L. Lewis, Rep.; L. W. Collins, Rep.; Clerk, C. A. Pidgeon.

Legislature—House, 104 Rep., 15 Dems.; Senate, 52 Rep., 11 Dem.; joint session, 156 Rep., 26 Dem.

MISSISSIPPI.

County.	Primary Vote for Governor, 1903.*					President, 1900.			President, 1896.	
	August 6.			August 27.		Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
	Vardaman.	Critz.	Noel.	Vardaman.	Critz.					
Adams	564	369	59	623	318	530	113	14	496	174
Alcorn	1,074	512	166	1,234	558	773	88	19	923	63
Amite	445	606	245	660	644	772	27	44	742	22
Attala	936	269	934	1,270	906	1,121	138	44	950	166
Benton	575	112	102	657	150	621	66	4	616	116
Bolivar	259	290	44	340	219	392	183	..	338	116
Calhoun	873	442	266	1,050	605	868	73	30	800	33
Carroll	899	267	407	962	564	712	69	80	749	79
Chickasaw	895	177	205	959	270	470	52	139	567	75
Choctaw	437	557	376	659	741	599	98	113	511	56
Claiborne	347	325	83	412	331	373	17	8	509	16
Clarke	167	702	373	351	833	676	17	8	832	7
Clay	162	817	159	273	833	690	22	18	620	36
Coahoma	258	318	70	347	271	266	106	6	347	91
Copiah	946	786	720	1,632	1,147	1,314	54	50	1,342	60
Covington	631	400	439	935	589	542	206	6	688	73
De Soto	567	447	168	695	452	734	51	9	841	59
Franklin	403	326	308	558	474	403	36	40	386	18
Greene	48	373	138	86	470	139	65	..	265	..
Grenada	300	55	343	405	320	481	28	5	456	20
Hancock	252	353	117	337	339	314	67	6	344	49
Harrison	808	464	247	752	651	619	142	11	234	18
Hinds	1,095	544	605	1,234	985	1,378	66	13	1,598	144
Holmes	485	122	1,005	770	762	906	39	14	942	74
Issaquena	46	128	5	55	122	85	13	1	97	34
Itawamba	693	439	720	867	991	824	107	15	882	39
Jackson	387	539	130	364	452	423	167	9	712	181
Jasper	118	621	538	369	871	740	32	22	794	23
Jefferson	399	354	131	518	358	492	12	1	624	51
Jones	389	977	379	794	911	630	196	56	697	39
Kemper	500	735	170	675	767	688	90	73	766	149
Lafayette	728	901	365	921	993	1,025	89	14	1,279	131
Lauderdale	1,038	1,078	558	1,386	1,260	1,424	41	49	1,651	99
Lawrence	183	380	505	470	550	533	120	20	688	176
Leake	429	497	618	676	920	997	26	20	929	94
Lee	1,094	358	582	1,527	607	1,032	63	32	1,092	50
Leflore	512	48	148	526	164	431	6	7	316	..

MISSISSIPPI.—Continued.

County.	Primary Vote for Governor, 1903.* August 6. Vardaman.	August 6. Critz.	August 6. Noel.	August 27. Vardaman.	August 27. Critz.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	President, 1896. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Lincoln	540	703	402	982	775	636	225	18	911	143
Lowndes	708	198	447	880	442	749	21	4	814	16
Madison	495	415	253	625	538	674	67	5	746	71
Marion	381	444	421	762	653	488	182	12	658	228
Marshall	625	670	313	827	732	1,095	91	4	1,263	72
Monroe	753	781	566	1,063	1,097	1,277	62	26	1,509	71
Montgomery	640	113	671	745	672	814	28	18	934	24
Neshoba	827	421	280	997	647	803	41	90	793	7
Newton	736	619	413	1,107	691	1,194	16	31	1,031	11
Noxubee	186	485	184	288	558	627	7	14	681	14
Oktibbeha	393	679	148	549	665	666	14	11	758	27
Panola	529	643	357	806	714	1,048	33	11	1,085	78
Pearl River	191	336	75	240	309	205	41	2	238	34
Perry	446	373	442	787	620	431	197	17	367	32
Pike	546	783	691	974	1,008	1,252	131	6	1,285	123
Pontotoc	686	735	289	932	942	739	182	61	742	65
Prentiss	653	595	344	919	811	907	210	23	909	167
Quitman	78	143	64	89	161	115	34	1	170	40
Rankin	553	483	333	697	758	816	45	12	1,014	77
Scott	311	782	212	531	768	669	17	24	736	24
Sharkey	139	152	20	170	104	186	18	4	189	21
Simpson	415	366	667	636	831	493	74	25	578	53
Smith	301	857	414	759	972	542	72	3	945	8
Sunflower	268	113	353	347	381	341	8	3	450	21
Tallahatchie	509	58	418	623	352	504	16	1	761	26
Tate	905	463	175	1,021	439	1,033	38	6	987	76
Tippah	894	472	176	1,076	491	933	106	16	936	103
Tishomingo	269	531	279	600	590	706	123	2	812	67
Tunica	136	184	59	182	146	199	36	1	174	62
Union	792	723	332	988	934	1,156	189	22	1,108	114
Warren	1,004	733	35	930	749	805	136	7	849	182
Washington	513	540	104	624	609	587	122	1	608	98
Wayne	76	407	334	299	580	424	74	23	583	32
Webster	572	406	366	722	673	696	156	42	655	140
Wilkinson	341	432	56	475	308	482	31	5	528	36
Winston	491	477	203	591	660	606	42	43	822	33
Yalobusha	863	66	621	957	586	939	68	19	1,052	73
Yazoo	970	744	283	1,165	855	917	15	29	1,059	25
Totals	39,679	34,813	24,233	53,032	46,249	51,706	5,753	1,644	56,363	5,130
Pluralities	4,866	....	....	6,783	....	45,953	....	....	58,750	....
Total vote		97,725			99,281		59,103			

*The figures for the primary are given in Mississippi as representing more exactly the voting strength of the State. The choice of the primary is equivalent to an election, as but one party is of consequence in the State.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Tishomingo.

E. S. Chandler, Jr. (no opposition)..... 3,245

II.—Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tippan, Tate, Union.

Thomas Speight (no opposition)..... 2,523

III.—Counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Holmes, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Washington.

H. G. Humphreys (no opposition) 1,146

IV.—Counties of Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, Yalobusha.

W. S. Hill (no opposition)..... 2,834

V.—Counties of Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Kemper, Smith, Winston.

Adam Byrd (no opposition)..... 3,081

VI.—Counties of Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, Simpson, Wayne.

E. J. Bowers (no opposition)..... 1,774

VII.—Counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborn, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, Wilkinson.

F. A. McLain (no opposition)..... 2,022

VIII.—Counties of Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Warren and Yazoo.

J. S. Williams (no opposition)..... 1,433

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Jas. K. Vardaman; Lieutenant-Governor, J. P. Carter; Secretary of State, J. W. Powers; Auditor, T. M. Henry; Treasurer, W. J. Miller; Attorney-General, William Williams; Superintendent of Education, H. L. Whittfield; Insurance Commissioner, W. Q. Cole; Land Commissioner, E. H. Nall, all Democrats.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, A. H. Whitfield; Associate Justices, S. H. Terral, S. S. Calhoon; Clerk of the Court, Geo. C. Meyers, all Democrats.

Legislature—Solid Democratic.

MISSOURI.

County.	Superintendent Public Instruction, 1902. Valliant, Dem.	Hisgee, Rep.	Gibbens, Soc.	Wipermann, Soc.-L.	Meriwether, Pub. Own.	Richey, Allied Pty.	Robinson, Pro.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	President, 1896. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Adair	1,343	1,776	20	..	6	22	22	2,180	2,673	62	2,314	2,402
Andrew	1,673	1,974	6	5	8	1	25	2,022	2,356	34	2,091	2,252
Atchison	1,574	1,506	11	4	9	..	138	1,926	1,767	122	2,272	1,587
Audrain	2,538	952	9	2	9	4	58	3,477	1,436	61	3,984	1,609
Barry	2,241	2,084	44	10	10	2	40	2,661	2,420	44	3,151	2,320
Barton	1,827	1,606	97	11	8	3	48	2,349	1,780	96	2,824	1,496
Bates	2,880	2,493	72	11	7	7	127	3,591	2,731	150	5,073	2,512
Benton	1,141	1,617	10	3	5	19	24	1,532	1,980	27	1,762	1,957
Bollinger	1,408	1,413	..	..	12	1	32	1,533	1,515	21	1,485	1,272
Boone	3,883	990	1	4	7	6	34	4,793	1,672	53	5,075	1,705
Buchanan	7,326	5,249	150	34	203	2	62	9,925	8,329	198	7,336	6,854
Butler	1,600	1,694	78	12	2	3	17	1,670	1,888	10	1,743	1,635
Caldwell	1,199	1,722	..	1	3	6	52	1,722	2,235	65	2,053	2,115

MISSOURI.—Continued.

County.	Superintendent Public Instruction. 1902.							President. 1900.			President. 1896	
	Valliant, Dem.	Higbee, Rep.	Gibbens, Soc.	Wippermann, Soc. L.	Meriwether, Pub. Own.	Richey, Allied Party.	Robinson, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Callaway	3,285	1,032	..	2	5	2	26	4,133	1,864	31	4,358	1,849
Camden	812	1,270	1	1	2	5	12	1,078	1,511	1	1,287	1,326
Cape Girardeau	2,073	2,483	15	1	5	7	156	2,318	2,778	87	2,473	2,482
Carroll	2,876	2,698	10	6	14	2	48	3,300	3,192	75	3,555	3,363
Carter	630	496	27	..	5	..	..	755	621	3	611	483
Cass	2,475	1,484	10	3	8	1	42	3,350	2,162	89	3,975	2,229
Cedar	1,359	1,535	19	8	..	2	16	1,820	1,845	23	2,400	1,881
Chariton	2,016	985	3	4	7	1	25	3,828	2,138	37	4,321	2,389
Christian	930	1,573	14	6	6	..	28	1,326	2,107	24	1,729	1,988
Clark	1,622	1,631	..	1	4	1	73	2,021	1,899	49	2,107	1,953
Clay	2,522	477	7	2	..	2	16	3,585	921	55	4,071	924
Clinton	1,700	1,090	1	..	1	..	27	2,405	1,745	61	2,610	1,792
Cole	2,160	1,946	9	..	5	..	11	2,320	2,157	9	2,198	2,033
Cooper	2,450	2,608	3	3	16	1	18	2,756	2,738	33	3,028	3,711
Crawford	1,186	1,320	20	2	1	2	7	1,318	1,470	17	1,383	1,447
Dade	1,384	1,800	39	3	6	..	40	1,821	1,992	25	2,363	1,797
Dallas	921	1,460	4	2	2	2	12	1,238	1,506	20	1,525	1,466
Daviess	2,109	2,039	4	..	12	10	142	2,670	2,373	113	3,125	2,330
DeKalb	1,647	1,467	2	..	4	4	42	1,840	1,669	60	2,167	1,590
Dent	1,184	1,003	..	..	2	3	3	1,419	1,085	12	1,493	1,097
Douglas	574	1,458	40	12	2	7	12	1,705	858	10	1,700	1,598
Dunklin	2,062	963	4	2	5	1	30	2,711	1,276	24	2,975	961
Franklin	1,995	2,877	30	5	8	10	30	2,652	3,686	38	2,904	3,797
Gasconade	411	1,495	2	..	6	3	5	575	2,015	13	515	2,185
Gentry	2,179	1,951	9	4	6	17	56	2,459	2,185	83	2,906	2,000
Greene	4,527	5,114	186	11	2	74	141	5,519	6,009	73	6,327	5,808
Grundy	574	1,263	9	3	2	4	15	1,332	2,576	39	1,675	2,778
Harrison	1,245	2,022	2	5	4	1	90	2,209	3,083	108	2,582	2,956
Henry	2,826	2,004	8	..	10	..	174	3,777	2,626	155	4,442	3,234
Hickory	569	1,084	3	1	1	5	17	777	1,270	13	1,055	1,194
Holt	1,412	1,981	1	2	8	2	56	1,765	2,292	80	2,036	2,397
Howard	2,359	830	3	..	..	1	11	3,134	1,295	37	3,317	1,353
Howell	1,637	1,767	67	14	..	24	17	1,975	2,059	39	2,373	1,892
Iron	855	585	3	..	1	2	8	932	642	11	607	1,016
Jackson	20,425	14,331	432	89	158	82	383	22,542	21,580	398	20,705	18,711
Jasper	6,779	7,240	370	35	45	51	204	9,658	8,747	220	7,026	4,835
Jefferson	2,474	2,436	14	6	5	2	18	2,798	2,775	28	2,785	2,876
Johnson	2,852	2,238	29	2	8	2	51	3,612	3,051	74	4,240	3,219
Knox	1,372	916	9	2	..	1	27	1,908	1,344	46	2,185	1,246
Laclede	1,498	1,619	34	3	6	24	16	1,786	1,686	17	2,120	1,598
Lafayette	2,744	2,018	7	10	6	2	25	4,217	3,311	50	4,463	3,375
Lawrence	2,665	2,736	153	13	16	1	86	3,313	3,552	87	3,369	2,962
Lewis	1,660	796	16	..	4	4	21	2,583	1,442	44	2,624	1,581
Lincoln	1,914	862	2	1	6	..	41	2,761	1,563	55	3,003	1,564
Linn	2,543	2,480	8	..	6	4	26	3,137	3,104	40	3,327	3,015
Livingston	2,022	1,973	23	1	15	1	120	2,659	2,493	125	3,351	2,377
McDonald	1,163	1,019	10	1	1	1	91	1,469	1,138	33	1,676	998
Macon	3,140	3,019	143	12	8	4	33	4,174	3,568	68	4,473	3,475
Madison	1,082	852	2	..	1	3	9	1,153	881	15	1,256	780
Maries	962	438	4	1	..	3	8	1,273	544	3	1,385	456
Marion	2,373	1,131	24	8	9	2	85	3,927	2,490	72	4,008	2,699
Mercer	801	1,629	2	2	6	2	17	1,106	1,978	41	1,405	1,958
Miller	1,296	1,685	3	..	6	2	24	1,492	1,796	22	1,694	1,707
Mississippi	1,190	807	1	..	1	..	9	1,384	1,020	12	1,673	1,074
Moniteau	1,615	1,514	39	1	3	4	20	1,876	1,684	32	2,096	1,580
Monroe	2,875	402	1	..	2	3	20	4,016	795	23	4,379	892
Montgomery	1,770	1,772	7	2	9	6	81	2,000	1,866	83	2,272	1,920
Morgan	1,277	1,375	2	1	2	4	9	1,390	1,434	15	1,628	1,366
New Madrid	1,091	311	1	2	..	..	5	1,379	668	1	1,689	480
Newton	2,469	2,262	21	..	22	13	188	2,877	2,673	148	3,029	2,174
Nodaway	3,588	3,563	16	3	21	13	52	4,055	3,858	112	4,577	3,437
Oregon	1,115	407	23	5	..	3	5	1,768	652	5	1,783	576
Osage	1,325	1,661	..	1	1	..	34	1,396	1,731	50	1,456	1,700
Ozark	527	974	2	3	2	3	2	695	1,272	16	1,025	1,187
Pemiscot	1,215	366	3	2	4	2	4	1,370	655	1	1,260	355
Perry	1,557	1,620	1	1	7	..	19	1,660	1,681	16	1,450	1,522
Pettis	2,957	2,971	138	1	3	1	72	3,820	3,824	65	4,267	4,119
Phelps	1,471	1,074	5	7	2	..	18	1,603	1,153	18	1,816	1,038
Pike	2,741	1,793	..	..	8	1	19	3,747	2,534	35	3,839	2,884
Platte	2,100	457	..	..	1	..	21	3,052	997	20	3,191	1,044
Polk	1,722	2,038	..	3	10	43	134	2,178	2,679	43	2,711	2,564
Pulaski	1,074	698	2	..	..	..	1	1,282	782	2	1,410	802
Putnam	650	1,527	8	1	4	1	18	1,159	2,337	39	1,376	2,963
Ralls	1,555	468	2	1	1	..	2	2,161	770	18	2,297	814
Randolph	2,664	1,310	5	..	6	8	36	4,006	1,932	51	4,097	2,162
Ray	2,575	1,161	2	3	10	2	26	3,631	2,004	46	3,945	2,003
Reynolds	669	256	..	..	..	..	1	1,027	451	..	1,015	385
Ripley	1,051	516	3	1	2	3	26	1,439	822	31	1,442	749
St. Charles	1,472	2,495	4	6	8	..	21	2,343	3,324	14	2,448	3,173
St. Clair	1,592	1,540	41	3	6	4	26	2,036	1,844	75	2,686	1,829
St. Francis	2,562	2,831	9	2	13	..	28	2,707	2,295	39	2,245	1,664
Ste. Genevieve	1,014	700	2	1	1	1	1	1,296	935	5	1,245	903
St. Louis	2,095	5,157	36	18	9	34	37	3,864	6,537	60	3,403	6,210
Saline	3,219	1,519	20	2	6	2	33	4,901	2,814	58	5,615	3,050
Schuyler	1,112	922	1	2	3	3	78	1,335	1,061	65	1,592	1,131
Scotland	1,482	1,039	..	3	2	8	14	1,760	1,277	50	2,077	1,203
Scott	1,206	638	2	..	27	..	11	1,706	821	14	1,906	751
Shannon	970	535	2	2	2	5	2	1,279	716	8	1,186	689
Shelby	1,759	746	2	1	2	..	26	2,578	1,217	57	2,850	1,275
Stoddard	1,869	1,281	42	5	10	..	47	2,695	1,840	30	2,968	1,584
Stone	302	755	31	..	2	..	17	573	1,182	7	827	1,094
Sullivan	2,238	2,260	17	2	13	..	31	2,395	2,386	58	2,451	2,393

MISSOURI.—Continued.

County.	Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1902.							President, 1900.			President, 1896.	
	Valliant, Dem.	Higbee, Rep.	Gibbens, Soc.	Wippermann, Soc. L.	Meriwether, Pub. Own.	Richey, Allied Part.	Robinson, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Taney	597	829	10	2	1	1	2	753	1,137	10	925	1,024
Texas	1,800	1,463	8	4	6	3	7	2,218	1,713	14	2,672	1,785
Vernon	2,738	1,712	44	8	10	5	100	4,306	2,356	118	5,133	2,230
Warren	360	1,168	29	2	3	2	8	579	1,599	15	691	1,680
Washington	1,394	1,561	..	1	1	..	15	1,500	1,751	12	1,458	1,547
Wayne	1,616	1,582	..	..	9	2	3	1,745	1,648	19	1,568	1,418
Webster	1,637	1,662	2	2	6	20	59	1,702	1,721	40	1,985	1,666
Worth	1,098	1,017	2	1	2	..	33	1,123	1,023	34	1,248	885
Wright	1,325	1,658	15	7	8	2	15	1,500	1,703	27	1,777	1,755
City of St. Louis	46,169	32,245	2,407	471	2,337	1,176	140	59,931	60,597	327	50,091	65,708
Totals	273,081	228,397	5,335	969	3,358	1,841	4,945	351,922	314,091	5,965	363,667	304,940
Pluralities	44,684	....	....	....	....	....	....	37,831	....	....	58,727	....
Total vote			517,926						671,978		668,607	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.

J. T. Lloyd, Dem	16,972
L. T. Robinson, Rep	13,179
Scattering	63
Lloyd's plurality	3,793

II.—Counties of Chariton, Carroll, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.

W. W. Rucker, Dem	18,045
J. L. Schmitz, Rep	13,293
Scattering	2
Rucker's plurality	4,752

III.—Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, De Kalb, Daviess, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.

J. W. Dougherty, Dem	17,270
R. E. Ward, Rep	14,618
Scattering	6
Dougherty's plurality	2,652

IV.—Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.

C. F. Cochran, Dem	18,392
O. M. Gilmer, Rep	14,510
Scattering	2
Cochran's plurality	3,882

V.—County of Jackson.

W. S. Cowherd, Dem	20,628
R. T. Van Horn, Rep	14,393
U. G. Hughes, Pro	345
T. Wolfe, Allied	81
C. N. Wellman, Soc	49
Cowherd's plurality	6,235

VI.—Counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.

D. A. De Armond, Dem	15,639
L. W. D. Shafer, Rep	13,124
Scattering	23
De Armond's plurality	2,515

VII.—Counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.

C. W. Hamlin, Dem	19,277
G. P. Peale, Rep	17,250
Scattering	36
Hamlin's plurality	2,027

VIII.—Counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.

D. W. Shackleford, Dem	14,465
I. N. Enloe, Rep	13,133
Scattering	1
Shackleford's plurality	1,332

IX.—Counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.

Champ Clark, Dem	18,591
Alonzo Tubbs, Rep	14,770
Scattering	1
Clark's plurality	3,821

X.—St. Louis County, and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 28th wards, and the 11th precinct of the 27th ward in the city of St. Louis.

Richard Bartholdt, Rep	21,516
W. T. Blow, Dem	15,262
F. Brandt, Soc	1,256
C. Grupp, Soc. Labor	236
C. H. Kunst, Allied	807
Scattering	2
Bartholdt's plurality	6,254

Districts.

XI.—Wards 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, and precincts 1 to 10, inclusive, of the 27th ward in St. Louis.

J. T. Hunt, Dem	14,913
C. F. Joy, Rep	10,077
McInturff, Soc	426
J. E. Chambers, Allied	401
Poelling, Soc. Labor	113
Hunt's plurality	4,836

XII.—Wards 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 25, in St. Louis.

Long term:

J. J. Butler, Dem	15,316
G. D. Reynolds, Rep	8,698
C. Bocker, Soc	255
H. H. Artz, Allied	200
W. Billsbarrow, Soc. Labor	35
Scattering	2
Butler's plurality	6,618

Short term:

J. J. Butler, Dem	16,844
G. C. R. Wagoner, Rep	10,551
C. Artz, Allied	257
Scattering	8
Butler's plurality	6,293

XIII.—Counties of Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Reynolds, Madison, Perry, St. Francis, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne, Bollinger.

Edward Robb, Dem	15,442
J. E. Raney, Rep	13,793
Scattering	1
Robb's plurality	1,549

XIV.—Counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.

W. D. Vandiver, Dem	19,868
E. P. Kinsolving, Rep	16,788
Scattering	74
Vandiver's plurality	3,080

XV.—Counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.

M. E. Benton, Dem	20,038
Theo. Lacaff, Rep	18,511
Dow, Pro	725
Scattering	4
Benton's plurality	1,527

XVI.—Counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Texas, Webster, Wright, Shannon.

Robert Lamar, Dem	14,102
B. F. Russell, Rep	12,996
Scattering	20
Lamar's plurality	1,106

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Alexander M. Dockery; Lieutenant-Governor, Thos. L. Rubey; Secretary of State, Samuel B. Cook; Auditor, Albert O. Allen; Treasurer, Robert P. Williams; Attorney-General, Edward C. Crow; Superintendent of Public Schools, William T. Carrington; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, William E. McCully, Joe P. Rice, John A. Knott; Superintendent of Insurance, Robert G. Yates; Superintendent Bureau Building and Loan Association, Luther S. Hickman; Labor Commissioner, William Anderson; Adjutant-General, W. T. Dameron; Beer Inspector, G.

Y. Crenshaw; Factory Inspector, Clement J. Nordmeyer; Mine Inspectors, coal, Charles Evans; lead and zinc, George K. Williams; State Geologist, E. R. Buckley; Secretary State Board of Agriculture, George B. Ellis; Secretary State Horticultural Society, L. A. Goodman, appointed by boards appointed by Governor.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Waltour M. Robinson, Rep.; Associate Justices, Thomas A. Sherwood, James B. Gantt, Theo. Brace, L. B. Valliant and W. C. Marshall, Dems.; Clerk, J. R. Green. Dem.

Legislature—House, 82 Dem., 60 Rep.; Senate, 26 Dem., 8 Rep.; joint session, 108 Dem., 68 Rep.

MONTANA.

County.	President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Malloney, Soc. L.	Debs, Soc. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Beaverhead	937	767	2	1	5	1,246	154	7
Broadwater	572	318	4	2	5	....	....	....
Carbon	907	930	2	1	26	739	365	....
Cascade	2,564	1,997	26	5	56	1,920	953	15
Choteau	629	1,098	7	2	5	701	624	6
Custer	477	980	2	3	2	676	723	5
Dawson	209	521	2	....	5	177	385	3
Deer Lodge	3,395	1,636	17	24	121	4,916	446	8
Fergus	913	1,228	3	2	11	834	725	3
Flathead	1,201	1,104	14	2	24	1,360	413	6
Gallatin	1,297	1,146	50	2	22	1,649	423	36
Granite	1,020	401	4	1	9	1,746	61	7
Jefferson	980	488	21	....	9	2,185	153	1
Lewis and Clark	2,763	2,043	11	2	42	4,007	1,037	20
Madison	1,298	1,030	14	....	6	1,633	315	20
Meagher	406	414	2	....	1	1,305	333	1
Missoula	1,893	1,392	15	2	24	2,259	365	6
Park	900	903	20	....	59	1,252	328	11
Ravalli	1,052	892	34	3	11	1,541	207	5
Silver Bow	12,101	3,873	35	61	240	9,992	1,275	29
Sweet Grass	287	460	1	....	....	298	292	1
Teton	457	573	3	3	4	321	293	1
Valley	234	563	1	....	2	204	175	..
Yellowstone	654	816	8	....	19	575	429	5
Totals	37,146	25,373	298	116	708	42,537	10,494	186
Pluralities	11,773	....	....	....	....	32,043	....	....
Total vote			63,641				53,217	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

J. M. Dixon, Rep	24,626
J. M. Evans, Dem	19,560
Martin Dee, Labor	6,005
George Sproule, Soc	2,131
Dixon's plurality	5,066

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, J. K. Toole; Lieutenant-Governor, F. G. Higgins; Secretary of State, G. M. Hays; Treasurer, A. H. Barret; Auditor, J. M. Calderhead; Attorney-General, James M. Donovan; Adjutant-General, R. L. McCullough; Superintendent of Education, W. W. Welch, all Fusion Democrats-Populists.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Theodore Brantley, Rep.; Justices, G. R. Milburn, Dem.; W. L. Holloway, Rep.

Legislature—House, 50 Rep., 17 Labor, 9 Dem.; Senate, 12 Rep., 13 Dem.; joint session, 62 Rep., 17 Labor, 22 Dem.

NEBRASKA.

County.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.					President, 1896.				
	Thompson, Dem.	Mickey, Rep.	Davies, Pro.	Bigelow, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, M. R.	Debs, Soc. D.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Bentley, Nat.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Adams	1,663	1,648	74	26	2,114	1,992	70	25	5	2,036	1,768	21	28	56
Antelope	1,008	1,170	112	20	1,356	1,342	41	8	6	1,260	988	29	9	29
Banner	59	91	2	.....	71	186	4	1	4	130	173	1	...	2
Blaine	62	75	1	.....	75	103	.....	1	...	60	86	.....	...	2
Boone	1,127	1,234	49	14	1,336	1,524	39	13	3	1,381	1,099	20	4	11
Box Butte	360	425	12	21	494	707	11	2	17	570	441	3	8	19
Boyd	666	835	37	19	795	721	46	8	5	656	500	8	11	24
Brown	281	409	3	16	327	470	10	9	3	320	385	.....	2	10
Buffalo	1,426	1,686	61	65	2,056	1,916	75	44	34	2,424	1,835	34	22	48
Burt	838	1,462	34	3	1,174	1,929	30	8	6	1,249	1,608	23	16	31
Butler	1,668	1,272	57	9	2,147	1,481	59	15	4	2,262	1,285	19	32	8
Cass	1,793	2,122	77	128	2,259	2,922	84	12	34	2,465	2,639	21	22	64
Cedar	1,229	1,212	19	3	1,565	1,441	29	8	...	1,515	1,041	6	6	16
Chase	245	272	12	....	274	313	15	5	...	266	244	2	...	8
Cherry	522	694	29	11	298	922	34	9	6	693	607	3	1	40
Cheyenne	408	524	25	6	509	714	23	7	...	507	439	3	2	22
Clay	1,371	1,602	52	39	1,826	1,932	58	5	8	1,747	1,691	21	9	47
Colfax	995	836	18	24	1,357	1,033	16	8	9	1,424	905	6	6	43
Cuming	1,398	1,111	17	6	1,736	1,385	19	12	7	1,757	1,312	4	3	20
Custer	1,665	1,807	93	80	2,159	2,145	111	107	19	2,492	1,484	39	16	16
Dakota	576	643	22	18	777	692	20	2	2	934	619	6	...	25
Dawes	410	507	11	29	587	613	19	5	19	943	832	7	12	28
Dawson	1,076	1,067	59	25	1,399	1,280	64	13	5	1,427	1,128	22	5	34
Deuel	198	276	2	2	241	403	5	4	4	280	301	.....	...	10
Dixon	894	1,093	38	37	1,101	1,285	43	12	9	1,297	964	13	5	56
Dodge	2,038	1,867	61	55	2,410	2,632	51	9	10	2,082	2,453	25	14	112
Douglas	11,512	9,105	179	1,537	13,241	14,266	175	39	316	11,739	12,326	101	17	404
Dundy	238	292	9	6	283	308	4	8	1	284	272	2	2	14
Fillmore	1,573	1,644	21	15	1,860	1,883	37	12	4	1,737	1,668	10	18	63
Franklin	916	855	22	8	1,122	984	40	14	4	1,092	821	15	15	12
Frontier	626	717	17	22	810	930	19	25	6	1,023	773	7	2	9
Furnas	981	1,121	37	5	1,319	1,321	49	11	4	1,485	1,148	15	7	14
Gage	2,006	3,202	197	26	2,701	1,441	198	16	5	2,706	3,633	35	17	111
Garfield	180	209	4	1	235	251	4	7	...	224	148	1	...	.....
Gosper	460	335	11	2	570	494	20	5	3	690	419	2	8	23
Grant	64	66	.....	.....	97	148	1	4	...	101	86	1	...	7

NEBRASKA.—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.					President, 1896.				
	Thompson, Dem.	Mickey, Rep.	Davies, Pro.	Bigelow, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, M. R.	Debs, Soc. Lab.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Bentley, Nat.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Greeley	728	418	5	4	880	463	2	9	1	780	396	1	...	1
Hall	1,835	1,364	26	54	1,766	2,017	43	20	22	1,842	1,917	15	3	70
Hamilton	1,341	1,344	62	3	1,571	1,524	78	9	3	1,564	1,380	16	9	37
Harlan	830	777	80	39	977	880	94	12	4	1,152	836	15	29	18
Hayes	214	266	4	10	284	308	5	12	17	284	302	.....	1	20
Hitchcock	420	349	3	2	528	450	9	4	1	488	421	.....	2	8
Holt	1,588	1,340	95	30	1,492	1,320	86	18	14	1,432	876	30	19	19
Hooker	48	41	.....	.....	43	37	1	2	...	40	10	.....	...	2
Howard	1,083	777	29	17	1,283	908	30	16	6	1,289	693	12	9	10
Jefferson	1,155	1,624	43	24	1,587	1,862	41	14	3	1,512	1,661	16	...	43
Johnson	899	1,330	80	8	1,179	1,532	68	10	4	1,245	1,408	11	30	33
Kearney	842	911	45	26	1,109	1,055	45	21	5	1,181	955	28	8	11
Keith	195	200	2	3	216	246	4	3	1	267	178	.....	...	1
Keya Paha	306	306	15	18	353	389	18	8	5	297	189	7	5	10
Kimball	52	103	3	2	48	137	3	2	...	92	97	5	...	3
Knox	1,312	1,496	38	20	1,630	1,600	65	43	9	1,590	1,043	28	6	54
Lancaster	3,575	5,537	185	68	5,677	7,465	306	41	18	5,681	6,513	88	57	127
Lincoln	833	944	40	30	1,169	1,386	31	21	5	1,358	1,078	19	2	44
Logan	71	49	4	4	102	107	6	.....	...	127	74	1	...	1
Loup	133	153	1	9	137	149	1	2	...	133	116	.....	5	7
Madison	1,320	1,551	32	6	1,690	2,060	46	12	2	1,713	1,867	15	5	51
McPherson	22	44	1	3	54	85	2	1	...	45	37	.....	.....	.....
Merrick	873	881	62	4	996	1,212	98	6	6	1,014	979	29	7	21
Nance	669	873	30	2	853	1,091	26	21	1	966	743	5	4	9
Nemaha	1,320	1,540	51	56	1,779	1,783	56	15	15	1,929	1,449	25	4	13
Nuckolls	1,102	1,220	21	4	1,480	1,471	30	13	3	1,356	1,137	16	9	40
Otoe	1,900	1,928	98	33	2,327	2,718	86	17	6	2,549	2,438	32	33	100
Pawnee	835	1,441	73	18	1,121	1,632	96	15	4	1,164	1,486	38	13	24
Perkins	171	122	4	.....	231	184	6	2	...	234	166	3	1	5
Phelps	835	1,003	45	13	979	1,202	49	25	2	1,186	973	22	18	16
Pierce	737	787	12	3	913	919	19	3	1	961	634	7	2	12
Platte	1,735	988	39	8	2,117	1,608	33	15	5	2,191	1,377	8	16	58
Polk	1,334	935	36	16	1,376	1,023	67	11	3	1,503	841	14	28	7
Red Willow	715	1,012	29	17	905	1,192	38	16	6	1,011	969	9	8	16
Richardson	1,959	2,130	41	55	2,529	2,491	38	8	5	2,539	2,291	23	24	67
Rock	234	374	19	.....	243	481	6	1	1	225	347	2	...	18
Saline	1,596	1,986	66	14	2,018	2,238	76	22	8	2,012	2,068	13	30	60
Sarpy	850	663	33	23	1,090	792	34	4	8	1,188	674	18	5	34
Saunders	2,063	1,962	119	26	2,762	2,325	71	11	11	2,713	2,121	25	15	58
Scotts Bluff	221	354	16	26	276	400	16	9	5	244	230	2	3	.....
Seward	1,597	1,595	41	5	1,865	1,937	40	9	...	1,874	1,688	12	9	53
Sheridan	474	479	17	13	703	626	22	18	4	890	536	15	5	24
Sherman	552	492	13	47	743	503	15	17	24	860	432	8	4	7
Sioux	149	141	2	1	248	199	1	.....	...	306	155	1	1	4
Stanton	619	547	18	3	751	788	11	11	...	831	558	10	2	32
Thayer	1,285	1,480	42	5	1,518	1,825	26	4	3	1,363	1,558	11	13	48
Thomas	69	48	2	1	80	65	3	.....	1	80	33	.....	...	2
Thurston	467	604	6	27	656	803	12	1	1	717	508	1	4	.....
Valley	729	845	25	1	864	810	22	10	3	890	692	6	1	23
Washington	1,156	1,419	39	55	1,412	1,741	29	11	8	1,439	1,597	11	7	58
Wayne	756	872	11	10	951	1,246	12	8	1	1,108	995	4	2	3
Webster	1,024	1,155	49	18	1,322	1,355	31	20	...	1,346	1,137	17	8	36
Wheeler	150	122	3	3	180	138	1	2	1	170	97	2	2	4
York	1,605	2,063	68	1	1,871	2,207	75	5	2	1,800	1,919	24	15	25
Totals	91,116	96,471	3,397	3,157	114,013	121,835	3,685	1,104	823	115,999	103,064	1,243	797	2,885
Pluralities	.....	5,355	.....	.....	.....	7,822	.....	.....	...	12,935	.....	.....	...	.....
Total vote		194,241				241,478					224,171			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson.

E. J. Burkett, Rep	16,534
H. H. Hanks, Fus	11,603
T. B. Fraser, Pro	579
C. Christensen, Soc	362
Burkett's plurality	4,931

II.—Counties of Douglas, Sarpy, Washington.

G. M. Hitchcock, Dem	13,509
D. H. Mercer, Rep	11,669
B. McCaffrey, Soc	1,379
Hitchcock's plurality	1,840

III.—Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston, Wayne.

J. J. McCarthy, Rep	19,201
John S. Robinson, Fus	18,541
C. C. Beveridge, Pro	632
McCarthy's plurality	660

IV.—Counties of Butler, Gage, Fillmore, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer, York.

E. H. Henshaw, Rep	19,337
W. L. Stark, Fus	16,838
B. F. Farley, Pro	743
Hinshaw's plurality	2,499

V.—Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow, Webster.

G. W. Norris, Rep	14,927
A. C. Schallenberger, Fus	14,746
J. D. Stoddard, Pro	496
Norris's plurality	181

VI.—Counties of Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keya Paha, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scott's Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley, Wheeler.

M. P. Kinkaid, Rep	16,699
P. H. Barry, Fus	13,997
C. F. Swander, Pro	980
J. C. L. Wisely, Soc	463
Kinkaid's plurality	2,702

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, J. H. Mickey; Lieutenant-Governor, E. G. McGilton; Secretary of State, G. W. Marsh; Treasurer, P. Mortensen; Auditor, Charles Weston; Attorney-General, F. N. Prout; Land Commissioner, G. D. Follmer; State Superintendent, W. K. Foller. All Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Silas A. Holcomb, Fusion; Justices, S. H. Sedgwick, Rep.; J. B. Barnes, Rep.; Clerk, Lee Herdman, Dem.

Legislature—House, 81 Rep., 19 Fus.; Senate, 29 Rep., 4 Fus.; joint session, 110 Rep., 23 Fus.

NEVADA.

County.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.		President, 1886.		
	Sparks, Sil. D.	Cleveland, Rep.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Bryan, Pop.
Churchill	138	82	79	120	47	153	3
Douglas	185	243	212	322	175	180	85
Elko	766	632	476	960	127	942	65
Esmeralda	250	221	125	289	69	384	13
Eureka	283	175	122	391	22	533	20
Humboldt	662	420	364	700	98	715	34
Lander	280	142	144	325	56	479	15
Lincoln	321	338	233	564	30	813	35
Lyon	335	254	215	354	113	450	32
Nye	604	296	32	190	12	215	13
Ormsby	380	369	314	414	284	550	16
Storey	567	482	461	616	372	1,075	74
Washoe	1,536	838	919	1,005	513	1,010	158
White Pine	218	359	164	326	40	303	8
Totals	6,524	4,786	3,860	6,376	1,938	7,802	575
Pluralities	1,738	.....	.....	2,516	.....	6,439	....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At-Large.

C. G. Van Duzer, Dem	5,876
E. S. Farrington, Rep	5,101
Van Duzer's plurality	775

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John Sparks, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Lemuel Allen, S. P.; Secretary of State, Eugene Howell, S. P.; Treasurer, Edward Ryan, S. P.; Attorney-General, James G. Sweeney, Dem.; Surveyor-General, E. David Kelly, S. P.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John E. Bray, Dem.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, W. A. Massey; Justices, A. L. Fitzgerald, C. H. Belknap; clerk ex officio, Eugene Howell—all of the Silver party.

Legislature—Joint ballot, 40 Fusion, 14 Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

County.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Hollis, Dem.	Bachelder, Rep.	Berry, Pro.	Howie, Peo.	O'Neil, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Belknap	1,959	2,182	216	3	14	1,819	3,099	116	20	964	3,465	14	58	263
Carroll	1,333	2,317	75	2	7	1,859	2,626	87	14	1,206	2,800	8	57	175
Cheshire	1,713	2,827	97	2	50	2,120	4,435	83	8	1,243	4,818	29	45	231
Coos	2,090	2,785	89	6	14	2,436	3,383	55	11	1,466	3,253	23	35	149
Grafton	2,982	4,828	197	....	28	3,619	6,177	173	35	2,257	6,199	49	109	459
Hillsborough	9,902	9,211	305	10	348	8,339	12,653	212	231	4,877	13,080	88	144	917
Merrimack	5,428	5,944	306	6	142	5,248	7,517	224	50	3,262	7,715	48	155	562
Rockingham	4,140	5,855	149	24	135	4,719	7,367	153	184	2,918	7,881	74	87	390
Sullivan	2,864	4,174	89	3	293	3,792	4,987	117	118	2,234	5,483	25	62	173
Strafford	1,433	1,992	98	1	26	1,538	2,559	50	19	844	2,750	21	27	201
Totals	33,844	42,115	1,621	57	1,057	35,489	54,803	1,270	790	21,271	57,444	379	779	3,520
Pluralities	....	8,271	....	....	....	....	19,314	....	....	....	35,794	....	....	....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, Stafford; Hillsboro County (towns of Bedford, Goffstown, Merrimack, Hudson, Litchfield, Manchester, Pelham); Merrimack County (towns of Allentown, Canterbury, Chichester, Epsom, Hooksett, London, Northfield, Pembroke, Pittsfield).

Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep	22,491
A. S. Langley, Dem	15,218
Scattering	1,115
Sulloway's plurality	7,273

II.—Counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan; Hillsboro County (towns of Amherst, Antrim, Bennington, Brookline, Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, Greenville, Hancock, Hillsboro, Hollis, Lyndeboro, Mason, Milford, Mount Vernon, Nashua, New Boston, New Ipswich, Peterboro, Sharon, Temple, Weare, Wilton, Windsor); Merrimack County (towns of Andover, Boscawen, Bow, Bradford, Concord, Danbury, Dunbarton, Franklin, Henniker, Hill, Hopkinton, Newbury, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, Webster, Wilmot.

Frank D. Currier, Rep	22,138
Geo. E. Bales, Dem	14,986
Scattering	1,069
Currier's plurality	7,152

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Nahum J. Bachelder; Members of the Governor's Council, J. F. Seavey, Alfred A. Collins, Frank E. Kaley, Seth M. Richards, A. C. Kennett.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons. Associate Justices, Wm. M. Chase, Reuben E. Walker, James W. Remick, Geo. H. Binham.

Legislature—House, 254 Rep., 139 Dem.; Senate, 21 Rep., 3 Dem.; joint session, 275 Rep., 142 Dem.

NEW JERSEY.

County.	Governor, 1901				President, 1900						President, 1896			
	Seymour, Dem.	Murphy, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Vail, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Mallonay, S. L.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. D.	Levering, Pro.
Atlantic	3,290	6,051	225	16	2,566	6,122	277	49	9	23	2,233	5,005	119	200
Bergen	6,061	7,401	163	199	6,466	9,086	165	179	50	28	4,531	8,545	451	113
Burlington	5,294	6,877	344	24	5,476	8,381	507	75	10	33	4,610	9,371	406	306
Camden	8,815	13,571	398	98	7,281	16,148	553	215	48	43	6,380	16,395	280	390
Cape May	1,231	1,877	142	10	1,110	2,241	186	11	7	8	929	2,136	50	185
Cumberland	3,655	5,567	521	86	4,036	6,780	642	66	14	24	3,877	7,018	78	487
Essex	29,885	36,780	394	711	25,735	45,318	544	1,003	617	77	20,509	42,587	1,004	540
Gloucester	2,779	3,504	320	12	2,829	4,471	342	87	12	22	2,981	4,727	77	216
Hudson	36,880	27,882	245	1,315	38,026	32,341	353	1,373	515	21	28,133	33,626	927	207
Hunterdon	4,052	2,978	215	22	5,136	3,873	312	34	8	17	4,992	4,264	93	289
Mercer	9,083	10,954	316	185	7,858	13,874	450	210	38	68	5,970	13,847	430	400

NEW JERSEY.—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1901.				President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Seymour, Dem.	Murphy, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Vail, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Malloney, S. L.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. D.	Levering, Pro.
Middlesex	7,517	7,627	126	29	7,191	9,348	216	90	54	39	5,976	9,304	350	149
Monmouth	7,781	8,556	320	30	8,568	10,363	419	63	45	58	7,799	10,611	474	294
Morris	5,455	6,335	343	41	5,793	7,799	490	92	35	58	4,936	8,190	331	468
Ocean	1,363	2,516	166	12	1,414	3,182	183	25	5	27	1,068	3,384	80	123
Passaic	12,179	13,481	158	374	12,891	15,619	259	337	349	28	9,280	15,437	357	233
Salem	2,749	2,931	206	52	2,981	3,398	272	32	9	18	2,802	3,717	67	247
Somerset	3,181	3,490	170	16	3,183	4,438	170	50	12	25	2,608	4,388	159	126
Sussex	2,953	2,302	131	18	3,395	2,874	138	52	10	10	2,975	3,045	49	123
Union	8,856	10,215	200	205	7,665	12,522	317	494	220	30	6,073	11,707	529	224
Warren	3,622	2,919	262	34	5,219	3,589	388	72	9	12	5,013	4,063	62	344
Totals.....	166,681	183,814	5,365	3,489	164,808	221,707	7,183	4,609	2,074	669	133,675	221,367	6,373	5,614
Pluralities...	.....	17,133	....	....	.....	56,899	....	....	....	....	.....	87,692	....	...
Total vote...		361,267				401,050						371,014		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Camden, Gloucester, Salem.

Henry C. Loudenslager, Rep.	20,371
Richard T. Miller, Dem.	15,279
Robert T. Seagrave, Pro.	1,120
Loudenslager's plurality	5,092

II.—Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic, Burlington.

John J. Gardner, Rep.	19,966
Thomas A. Gash, Dem.	9,465
Marian R. Owen, Pro.	2,323
D. W. Davis, Soc. Labor	199
Gardner's plurality	10,501

III.—Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean.

Benjamin F. Howell, Rep.	20,014
Jacob A. Geissenhainer, Dem.	18,345
Robert Bruce Crowell, Pro.	546
Howell's plurality	1,669

IV.—Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, Mercer.

W. M. Lanning, Rep.	18,972
Lewis Perrine, Dem.	16,966
Wm. Lunger, Pro.	588
W. H. Wooton, Soc.	381
Lanning's plurality	2,006

V.—Counties of Union, Morris, Warren.

Chas. N. Fowler, Rep.	21,030
De Witt C. Flanagan, Dem.	19,881
Joel Van Cise, Pro.	883
J. M. Beaman, Soc.	415
Jacob Grieb, Soc. Labor	231
Fowler's plurality	1,149

VI.—Counties of Bergen, Passaic, Sussex.

Wm. Hughes, Dem.	24,084
Wm. Barbour, Rep.	20,236
Robert H. Richards, Pro.	435
W. H. Wyatt, Soc.	777
Louis Magnet, Soc. Labor	419
Hughes's plurality	3,848

VII.—The 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th and 15th Wards of Newark; the city of Orange, towns of Bloomfield and Montclair; the boroughs of Caldwell, Glen Ridge and North Caldwell; and the townships of Belleville, Caldwell, Franklin, Livingston and Verona—in Essex County.

Richard Wayne Parker, Rep.	19,878
Geo. A. Miller, Dem.	14,371
E. L. Roff, Pro.	243
Frank C. Dey, Soc.	335
Wm. Walker, Soc. Lab.	297
Parker's plurality	5,507

VIII.—The 2d, 3d, 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th Wards of Newark; city of East Orange; town of Irvington, borough of Vailsburg, townships of South Orange, Clinton and Milburn—all in Essex County.

W. H. Wiley, Rep.	18,814
H. G. Atwater, Dem.	12,005
John Perryman, Pro.	192
James E. Billings, Soc.	742
Wiley's plurality	6,809

IX.—City of Bayonne, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Wards of Jersey City, and part of the 6th Ward of Jersey City; the towns of Kearney and Harrison and the borough of East Newark—all in Hudson County.

Allan Benny, Dem.	14,492
Robert Carey, Rep.	13,700
A. R. Hopkins, Soc.	813
James Parker, Pro.	147
T. P. Herrschaft, Soc. Labor	378
Benny's plurality	792

X.—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, and part of the 6th Wards in Jersey City; Hoboken, West Hoboken, Union, West New York and Guttenburg; the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken and borough of Secaucus in Hudson County.

Allan L. McDermott, Dem.	19,311
James D. Manning, Rep.	10,595
Frederick Kraft, Soc.	879
Rufus B. Artz, Pro.	41
Chas. Marquelin, Soc. Labor	523
McDermott's plurality	8,716

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Franklin Murphy; Secretary of State, S. D. Dickinson; Treasurer, Frank O. Briggs; Comptroller, G. Willard Morgan; Attorney-General, Robert H. McCarter; Adjutant-General, R. Heber Brientnall; Superintendent of Education, C. J. Baxter; Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, David O. Watkins—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, W. S. Gummere, Rep.; Justices, John Franklin Fort, Rep.; J. Dixon, Rep.; B. Van Syckel, Dem.; C. G. Garrison, Dem.; A. Q. Garretson, Dem.; M. Pitney, Rep.; Charles E. Hendrickson, Dem.; Francis J. Swayze, Rep.; Clerk, William Riker, Jr., Rep.

Court of Errors and Appeals—Judges, J. W. Bogert, George R. Gray, Elmer Ewing Green, W. H. Vredenburgh, G. D. W. Vroom, Peter V. Voorhees; Chancellor, William J. Magie, and the Supreme Court Justices.

Legislature—House, 38 Rep., 22 Dem.; Senate, 14 Rep., 7 Dem.; joint session, 52 Rep., 29 Dem.

NEW MEXICO.

County.	Delegate to Congress, 1902.		Delegate to Congress, 1900.		Delegate to Congress, 1898.		Delegate to Congress, 1896.		
	Fergusson, Dem.	Rodey, Rep.	Larrazolo, Dem.	Rodey, Rep.	Fergusson, Dem.	Perea, Rep.	Fergusson, Dem.	Catron, Rep.	Dame, Silver.
Bernalillo	421	3,818	1,450	3,332	2,114	2,550	2,049	2,699	23
Chaves	883	359	628	377	417	146	418	101	19
Colfax	1,027	1,450	1,194	1,134	1,181	727	1,272	660	6
Donna Ana	469	1,271	918	948	1,154	1,286	1,258	1,045	.....
Eddy	456	194	376	225	321	126	412	120	.....
Grant	878	849	1,281	1,137	1,215	668	1,407	455	1
Guadaloupe	591	773	648	504	397	598	502	460	.....
Lincoln	675	767	571	773	610	536	769	464	.....
Luna	243	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKinley	174	390	287	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mora	997	1,128	1,099	1,086	1,114	1,147	1,112	1,112	.....

NEW MEXICO.—Continued.

County.	Delegate to Congress, 1902.		Delegate to Congress, 1900.		Delegate to Congress, 1898.		Delegate to Congress, 1896.		
	Fergusson, Dem.	Rodey, Rep.	Larrazolo, Dem.	Rodey, Rep.	Fergusson, Dem.	Peres, Rep.	Fergusson, Dem.	Catron, Rep.	Dame, Silver.
Otero	474	692	617	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Arriba	899	1,752	1,207	1,525	1,084	1,684	1,284	1,492	.....
San Juan	390	346	490	224	450	182	445	125	.....
San Miguel	1,984	2,794	2,271	2,569	2,193	2,402	2,334	2,332	4
Santa Fe	1,116	1,630	1,312	1,569	1,239	1,673	1,641	1,584	12
Sierra	379	426	554	325	495	317	677	188	.....
Socorro	967	1,483	1,163	1,416	1,150	1,407	1,445	1,295	.....
Taos	786	1,159	927	996	968	1,049	1,193	1,015	.....
Union	711	732	740	719	512	535	524	375	.....
Valencia	56	1,998	124	1,785	45	1,689	205	1,615	1
Totals	14,576	24,222	17,857	21,567	16,659	18,722	18,947	17,017	66
Pluralities	.....	9,646	.....	3,710	.....	2,063	1,930	.....	.....
Total vote	38,798		39,442		35,381		36,030		

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Governor, Miguel Otero; Secretary, J. W. Raynolds; Treasurer, J. H. Vaughn; Solicitor-General, E. L. Bartlett.

NEW YORK.

County.	Governor, 1902.						President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Coler, Dem.	Odell, Rep.	Maniere, Pro.	De Leon, Soc. L.	Hanford, S. Dem	Ryder, Lib. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Albany	16,330	22,950	203	441	123	22	18,747	23,477	230	64	17,818	22,263	359
Allegany	2,218	6,010	560	45	15	11	3,623	7,196	759	12	3,895	7,079	83
Broome	5,728	9,453	470	61	21	45	6,652	10,383	847	15	5,461	10,630	128
Cattaraugus	4,299	8,546	473	53	17	19	6,225	9,944	499	22	6,088	9,337	90
Cayuga	5,266	8,194	232	192	30	21	6,330	10,327	336	49	5,846	10,024	143
Chautauqua	4,930	13,313	503	194	99	23	6,660	15,320	591	42	6,581	14,325	135
Chemung	5,531	6,223	485	49	26	37	6,528	6,920	385	42	5,259	7,026	92
Chenango	3,133	5,558	366	45	41	13	4,040	6,359	363	18	3,973	6,338	104
Clinton	2,344	6,313	266	16	5	22	4,288	6,322	118	12	3,074	6,005	54
Columbia	4,274	5,609	185	18	19	14	4,945	6,482	176	20	4,373	6,654	177
Cortland	2,437	4,390	268	7	5	2	2,773	4,897	347	..	2,574	4,939	55
Delaware	3,504	6,447	338	14	2	11	4,641	7,631	390	7	4,450	7,790	94
Dutchess	7,413	10,049	344	49	14	22	7,687	11,938	379	21	6,634	12,127	244
Erie	36,019	36,353	798	1,031	506	190	39,837	44,779	741	391	30,172	45,612	1,124
Essex	1,618	4,301	82	29	68	5	1,992	5,069	86	44	1,760	5,356	56
Franklin	2,110	5,237	203	18	8	35	2,663	6,311	213	12	2,490	6,118	64
Fulton	3,281	5,272	518	172	465	61	3,676	7,232	494	98	*3,849	*7,704	*127
Hamilton	748	661	15	1	1	..	511	650	22	1	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	2,653	4,482	255	43	33	13	3,268	5,383	263	26	3,004	5,190	55
Greene	3,402	4,042	205	25	74	10	4,267	4,389	135	28	3,688	4,540	88
Herkimer	5,040	6,396	276	116	234	8	5,397	8,105	299	168	5,027	8,096	151
Jefferson	5,887	9,877	443	126	368	12	6,779	11,884	576	174	6,644	11,411	176
Kings	110,634	84,120	637	2,869	4,381	116	106,221	108,985	596	2,331	76,882	109,135	3,715
Lewis	2,934	3,934	77	3	7	3	2,852	4,312	80	8	3,042	4,466	51
Livingston	3,544	5,328	242	18	6	5	3,877	5,608	384	7	4,101	5,461	73
Madison	3,054	5,957	273	32	56	21	3,674	7,177	361	68	3,580	7,588	106
Monroe	16,300	21,995	900	864	2,198	119	19,612	26,699	1,102	1,019	17,158	26,288	395
Montgomery	5,139	6,080	412	53	28	19	5,128	7,310	221	24	4,759	7,082	141
Nassau	4,630	5,605	86	31	24	3	4,324	6,988	100	23	.....	.....	.....
New York	192,735	106,131	694	5,820	10,885	512	181,797	153,033	640	6,193	135,624	156,359	5,541
Niagara	7,699	8,343	369	40	51	32	7,733	9,356	429	26	6,441	8,626	143
Oneida	14,341	14,639	1,012	181	147	76	12,820	19,213	634	113	11,003	18,855	468
Onondaga	13,757	21,455	373	456	367	18	14,695	24,328	506	336	13,695	25,032	206
Ontario	4,414	6,512	279	25	16	16	5,649	7,702	279	7	5,485	7,506	126
Orange	8,346	12,327	350	187	142	36	10,180	14,138	343	25	8,971	14,086	249
Orleans	2,497	3,968	321	26	11	14	2,851	4,667	307	20	2,903	4,664	33
Oswego	6,211	9,409	685	56	17	17	6,602	11,165	588	23	6,401	11,411	95
Otsego	5,090	1,897	353	21	10	15	6,140	7,894	327	11	5,820	8,161	166
Putnam	1,263	2,184	45	7	14	3	1,346	2,221	37	23	1,027	2,364	53
Queens	16,532	9,372	83	370	1,037	14	14,740	12,341	84	644	11,980	18,694	633
Rensselaer	12,598	15,336	339	489	233	24	13,450	17,087	358	83	13,119	17,221	208
Richmond	7,231	4,876	94	123	129	6	6,751	6,047	147	109	4,452	6,170	293
Rockland	3,853	3,306	99	23	40	3	4,020	4,189	108	26	3,002	4,336	156
St. Lawrence	4,515	11,987	420	53	13	54	5,698	15,293	486	27	5,749	15,287	123
Saratoga	5,986	7,670	399	97	43	11	5,913	9,598	506	14	4,987	9,638	157
Schenectady	5,594	6,480	314	287	136	18	4,779	6,775	159	32	3,711	4,903	103
Schoharie	3,845	3,460	164	4	5	2	4,317	3,863	171	3	4,203	3,838	54
Schuyler	1,540	2,334	132	5	2	..	1,892	2,601	189	2	1,619	2,692	37
Seneca	2,997	3,557	101	28	10	5	3,459	3,785	121	4	3,213	3,853	54
Steuben	6,644	9,595	843	105	185	14	8,874	12,417	969	48	7,971	12,858	118
Suffolk	6,258	7,513	419	61	45	15	5,701	9,583	545	34	3,872	9,388	367
Sullivan	3,034	3,969	98	6	5	3	3,629	4,399	114	4	3,073	4,589	86
Tioga	2,428	4,010	181	11	4	3	3,036	4,746	243	1	2,824	4,849	40
Tompkins	3,510	4,880	308	19	34	9	3,852	5,410	370	22	3,506	5,342	103
Ulster	8,062	9,705	391	48	39	0	9,351	11,340	412	5	8,140	11,100	143
Warren	2,730	3,638	171	58	59	6	2,512	4,826	201	11	2,269	4,685	69
Washington	3,248	6,314	359	55	117	3	3,356	8,213	405	24	3,239	8,139	133
Wayne	3,593	6,708	264	29	20	4	4,475	7,957	321	14	4,254	8,039	77
Westchester	16,754	18,459	315	557	700	64	16,426	21,271	380	228	11,752	19,337	643
Wyoming	2,121	4,425	259	15	6	1	2,897	5,030	398	6	2,706	4,967	67
Yates	1,572	2,998	121	9	4	4	2,196	3,427	173	5	2,086	3,370	30
Totals	655,398	665,150	20,490	15,886	26,400	1,894	678,386	821,992	22,043	12,869	551,369	819,838	18,950
Pluralities	.....	9,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,606	.....	.....	.....	268,469	....
Scattering	.....		6,632				.....				.....	138,132	
Total vote	1,388,850						1,547,912				1,545,956		

*Combined vote of Fulton and Hamilton counties.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—The counties of Suffolk, Nassau and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards of the Borough of Queens, County of Queens.

T. Scudder, Dem.	17,788
F. Storm, Rep.	17,681
F. Bessen	226
Scudder's plurality	107

II.—The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Twenty-seventh Ward bounded on the north by the line dividing Kings and Queens Counties from Flushing avenue to Jefferson street, Jefferson street south to Evergreen avenue, west to Noll street, south to Bushwick avenue, east to Arion place, south to Broadway, west to Flushing avenue and north to point of beginning.

G. H. Lindsay, Dem.	18,728
J. R. Howe, Rep.	9,593
G. Stamer	1,033
I. Bookman	821
W. Irvine	107
Lindsay's plurality	9,135

III.—The Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings, and also that portion of the Twenty-seventh Ward bounded on the north by the line dividing Kings and Queens Counties from Jefferson street to Stockholm street, south to Bushwick avenue, east to Kosciusko street, south to Broadway, west to Arion place, north to Bushwick avenue, west to Noll street, north to Evergreen avenue, east to Jefferson street and north to point of beginning; and also that part of the Twenty-third Ward bounded on the north by Lafayette avenue, from Bedford avenue to Stuyvesant avenue, south to Bainbridge street, west to Sumner avenue, north to McDonough street, west to Tompkins avenue, south to Fulton street, west to New York avenue, south to Atlantic avenue, west to Franklin avenue, north to Brevoort place, east to Bedford avenue and north to point of beginning.

C. T. Dunwell, Rep.	17,457
H. E. Rogers, Dem.	17,043
H. Jander	973
H. Kober	528
G. M. Mather	133
Dunwell's plurality	414

IV.—The Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Twenty-fifth Ward bounded on the north by Broadway, from Howard avenue to boundary line of the Twenty-sixth Ward, south to Atlantic avenue, west to Howard avenue, north to Fulton street, west to Howard avenue and north to point of beginning.

F. E. Wilson, Dem.	16,415
W. T. Schnitzpan, Rep.	13,695
W. A. Heide	1,369
E. Mueller	647
H. T. Hinsch	126
Wilson's plurality	2,720

V.—The Eighth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Twenty-third Ward bounded on the north by Lafayette avenue, from Stuyvesant avenue east to Reid avenue, south to Fulton street, west to Utica avenue, south to Atlantic avenue, west to New York avenue, north to Fulton street, east to Tompkins avenue, north to McDonough street, east to Sumner avenue, south to Bainbridge street, east to Stuyvesant avenue and north to the point of beginning; and also that portion of the Twenty-fifth Ward bounded on the north by Lafayette avenue, from Reid avenue east to Broadway, southeast to Howard avenue, south to Fulton street, east to Howard avenue, south to Atlantic avenue, west to Utica avenue, north to Fulton street, east to Reid avenue and north to the point of beginning.

E. M. Bassett, Dem.	16,149
H. A. Hanbury, Rep.	15,216
E. S. White	854
P. E. Burrows	378
J. Ebert	338
R. T. Stokes	143
Bassett's plurality	933

VI.—The Seventh, Ninth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Eleventh Ward bounded on the north by Johnson street, from Bridge street east to Hudson avenue, south to Myrtle avenue, east to Navy street, south to Bolivar street, west to Hudson avenue, south to Willoughby street, east to Navy street, south to De Kalb avenue, east to South Portland avenue, south to Atlantic avenue, west to Flatbush avenue, northwest to Fulton street, west to Bridge street and north to point of beginning.

R. Baker, Dem.	17,886
H. Bristow, Rep.	17,420
H. Peters	341
F. A. Leise	328
A. C. Carlson	153
Baker's plurality	466

VII.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Eleventh Ward bounded on the north by Flushing avenue, from Navy street east to North Portland avenue, across Fort Greene Park to De Kalb avenue, opposite South Portland avenue, west to Navy street, north to Willoughby street, west to Hudson avenue, north to Bolivar street, east to Navy street, north to Myrtle avenue, west to Hudson avenue, north to Johnson street, east to Navy street and north to point of beginning.

J. J. Fitzgerald, Dem.	23,112
J. T. Williamson, Rep.	10,432
P. Larsen	277
B. Hughes	288
G. W. Hunt	123
Fitzgerald's plurality	12,680

VIII.—The County of Richmond and that portion of New York County bounded as follows: Beginning at Battery place and North River, north to West street, north to Barrow street and Hudson River, east to Hudson street, north to Grove street, northeast to Bleecker street, southeast to Cornelia street, northeast to Sixth avenue, south to West Third street, east to Broadway, north to East Fourth street, east to the Bowery, north to Third avenue, to St. Mark's place, east to Second avenue, south to Second street, east to First avenue, south to East Houston street, west to Eldridge street, south to Stanton street, west to Chrystie street, south to Division street, west to northeast corner of Division street and Bowery, to the northeast corner of Chatham square and Catherine street, southeasterly to Monroe street, east to Mechanic alley and south to Cherry street, west to Market slip, south to the East River.

T. D. Sullivan, Dem.	26,107
M. Lessler, Rep.	10,386
G. Theimer	496
R. Downs	417
B. F. Funk	164
F. Mayo	74
Sullivan's plurality	15,721

IX.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and Market slip, north to Cherry street, east to Mechanic alley, north to Monroe street, west to Catherine street, north to Division street, east to Chrystie street, north to Stanton street, east to Cannon street, south to Broome street, west to Sheriff street, south to Grand street, west to Pitt street, south to Division street, to Montgomery street, south to southwest corner of Henry street and Montgomery street, diagonally through the middle of said block to the northeast corner of Madison street and Clinton street, south to South street at East River, thence along the East River to the point or place of beginning.

H. M. Goldfogle, Dem.	7,739
C. S. Adler, Rep.	4,235
A. Jonas	1,335
R. Katz	499
T. N. Holden	82
Goldfogle's plurality	3,504

X.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at East Fourteenth street and the East River, west to Third avenue, south to St. Mark's place, east to Second avenue, south to Second street, east to First avenue, south to East Houston street, west to Eldridge street, south to Stanton street, east to Cannon street, south to Broome street, west to Sheriff street, south to Grand street, west on the south side of Grand street to Pitt street, south to Division street, west to Montgomery street, to northeast corner of Henry street and Montgomery street, diagonally

Districts.

through said block to the southwest corner of Madison street and Clinton street, south to the East River, thence along the East River to the point or place of beginning.

W. Sulzer, Dem.	15,451
W. Blau, Rep.	6,088
H. G. Wilshire	1,873
J. T. Hunter	1,391
I. Babcock	45
Sulzer's plurality	9,363

XI.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at Hudson River and Barrow street, east to Hudson street, north to Grove street, easterly to Bleecker street, easterly on Bleecker street, to Cornelia street, easterly on Cornelia street, to Sixth avenue, south to West Third street, east to Broadway, north to East Fourth street, east to Third avenue, north to East Fourteenth street, west to University place, south to East Tenth street, west to Fifth avenue, south to West Ninth street, west to Christopher street, westerly to West Fourth street, northerly to Eighth avenue, to Hudson street, southerly along Hudson street to West Eleventh street, west to Greenwich street, north to Horatio street, east to Hudson street, north to West Fourteenth street, east to Eighth avenue, north to West Nineteenth street, east to Seventh avenue, north to West Twenty-first street, west to Eighth avenue, north to West Twenty-third street, east to Seventh avenue, north to West Fortieth street, west to Eighth avenue, north to West Forty-third street, west to Ninth avenue, north to West Sixtieth street, west to Hudson River to point of beginning at Hudson River and Barrow street.

William R. Hearst, Dem.	26,594
Henry Birrell, Rep.	10,841
S. Feldman	686
C. G. Teche	423
E. A. Packer	119
Hearst's plurality	15,753

XII.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and East Fourteenth street, west to Second avenue, north to East Eighteenth street, west to Third avenue, north to East Twenty-third street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Twenty-ninth street, east to Second avenue, north to East Thirty-seventh street, west to Third avenue, north to East Thirty-ninth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Forty-second street, east to Third avenue, north to East Fifty-third street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Fifty-ninth street, east to Third avenue, north to East Sixty-fourth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Seventy-second street, to the East River to point of beginning at the East River and East Fourteenth street, including Blackwell's Island.

G. B. McClellan	21,275
C. Shongood, Rep.	7,039
F. Paulitsh	1,005
E. Hendricks	512
J. M. Andrews	48
A. J. Deulacher	54
McClellan's plurality	14,236

XIII.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Hudson street and West Eleventh street, north to Eighth avenue, to West Fourth street, south to Christopher street, east to West Ninth street, east to Fifth avenue, north to East Tenth street, east to University place, north to East Fourteenth street, east to Second avenue, north to East Eighteenth street, west to Third avenue, north to East Twenty-third street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Twenty-ninth street, east to Second avenue, north to East Thirty-seventh street, west to Third avenue, north to East Thirty-ninth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Forty-second street, east to Third avenue, north to East Fifty-third street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Fifty-ninth street, east to Third avenue, north to Sixty-fourth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Eighty-ninth street, west to Park avenue, north to East Ninety-third street, west to Fifth avenue, south along Fifth avenue to Eighty-sixth street, west across Central Park to West Eighty-sixth street and Central Park West, south to West Fifty-ninth street, east to Sixth avenue, south to West Fifty-fifth street, west to Seventh avenue, south to West Fifty-third street, west to Eighth avenue, south to West Fortieth street, east to Seventh avenue, south to West Twenty-third street, west to Eighth avenue, south to West Twenty-first street, east to Seventh avenue, south to West Nineteenth street, west to Eighth avenue, south to West Fourteenth street, west to Hudson street, south to Horatio street, west to Greenwich street, south to West Eleventh street, east to point of beginning at the northwest corner of West Eleventh street and Hudson street.

F. B. Harrison, Dem.	15,524
J. W. Perry, Rep.	13,987
P. Zoeler	223
A. H. Knudson	189
J. H. Yarnell	81
F. M. Neall	51
Harrison's plurality	1,537

XIV.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and East Seventy-second street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Eighty-ninth street, east to Third avenue, south to East Eighty-eighth street, east to the East River, to point of beginning at the East River and East Seventy-second street; and that part of Queens County known as the First and Second Wards of Queens County whose boundaries are as follows: Beginning at Newtown Creek and the East River to Flushing Creek, south to Ward street, Richmond Hill, west to Forest Park, along the southern boundary of Forest Park through Cypress Hill Cemetery, to the Kings County line, northwest to Newtown Creek to point of beginning at the East River.

Ira E. Rider, Dem.	20,402
A. J. Anderson, Rep.	8,492
W. Ehret	2,348
A. Chambers	647
J. C. Wallace	79
J. J. M. Issing	79
Rider's plurality	11,910

XV.—That part of the county of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the Hudson River and West Sixtieth street, east to Columbus avenue, south along Columbus avenue and Ninth avenue to West Forty-third street, east to Eighth avenue, north to West Fifty-third street, east to Seventh avenue, north to West Fifty-fifth street, east to Sixth avenue, north to West Fifty-ninth street, west to Central Park West, north to West Eighty-sixth street, east across Central park to Eighty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, north along Fifth avenue to Ninety-third street, east to Park avenue, south to East Eighty-ninth street, east to Lexington avenue, north to East Ninety-sixth street, west to Fifth avenue, north to East Ninety-seventh street, west across Central Park Transverse road to West Ninety-seventh street and Central Park West, north to West One Hundred and Second street, west to Columbus avenue, south to West One Hundred and First street, west to Hudson River, to the point of beginning at Hudson River and West Sixtieth street.

W. H. Douglas, Rep.	12,575
H. B. Martin, Dem.	12,161
Scattering, blank and defective	891
Douglas's plurality	414

XVI.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and East Eighty-eighth street, west to Third avenue, north to East Eighty-ninth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Ninety-sixth street, west to Fifth avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, east to Park avenue, south to East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, east to the East River, to point beginning at East River and East Eighty-eighth street, including Randall's and Ward's Islands.

J. Ruppert, Jr., Dem.	15,657
W. R. Spooner, Rep.	7,485
H. Wolter	1,146
C. Vonderleith	679
R. T. Niedig	91
Rupert's plurality	8,172

XVII.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the Hudson River and West One Hundred and First street, east to Columbus avenue, north to West One Hundred and Second street, east to Central Park West, south to West Ninety-seventh street, east across the Central Park Transverse road to Fifth avenue and East Ninety-seventh street, north to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, east to Park avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, west to Fifth avenue, north to the Harlem River, to the Hudson River, to the point of beginning at the Hudson River and West One Hundred and First street.

Districts.	
F. E. Shober, Dem.	19,248
H. T. Andrews, Rep.	17,731
J. C. Kanely	560
N. Johnson	367
G. Gethin	138
Shober's plurality	1,517

XVIII.—The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New York and the annexed district bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, west to Park avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, west to Fifth avenue, north to the Harlem River, to the Hudson River, to the Yonkers city line, to Long Island Sound, to the East River, to the point of beginning at the East River and East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, including islands in Long Island Sound and Harlem River attached to the said thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth Assembly districts and the annexed district.

J. A. Goulden, Dem.	28,411
F. C. Schaeffler, Rep.	14,844
Scattering and defective	3,329
Goulden's plurality	13,567

XIX.—The County of Westchester.

N. P. Otis, Rep.	17,878
C. A. Pugsley, Dem.	17,338
W. T. Wood	685
O. Carraher	553
M. C. Beardsley	291
Otis's plurality	540

XX.—The Counties of Sullivan, Orange and Rockland.

T. W. Bradley, Rep.	19,747
T. H. Babcock, Dem.	14,874
B. Sykes, S. D.	197
E. Gridley, S. L.	219
J. Anthony, Pro.	577
Bradley's plurality	4,873

XXI.—The Counties of Greene, Columbia, Putnam and Dutchess.

J. H. Ketcham, Rep.	22,363
C. F. Hoag, Dem.	15,777
L. Howard, Pro.	565
A. C. Francher, S. D.	46
Ketcham's plurality	6,586

XXII.—The Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

W. H. Draper, Rep.	21,689
J. H. Morrison, Dem.	15,698
C. H. Caspar, S. D.,	344
Draper's plurality	5,991

XXIII.—The Counties of Albany and Schenectady.

G. N. Southwick, Rep.	28,858
B. C. Sloan, Dem.	22,459
J. E. Alexander, S. L.	760
H. E. Vitalius, S. D.	254
Southwick's plurality	6,399

XXIV.—The Counties of Delaware, Otsego, Ulster and Schoharie.

G. J. Smith, Rep.	26,842
C. Champion, Dem.	20,045
I. S. Jarvis, Pro.	1,221
Smith's plurality	6,797

XXV.—The Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren and Saratoga.

L. N. Littauer, Rep.	23,018
F. Beebe, Dem.	18,132
L. R. Grinnell, S. D.	611
Littauer's plurality	4,886

XXVI.—The Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence.

W. H. Flack, Rep.	27,816
H. Holland, Dem.	10,392
H. C. Shares, Pro.	990
I. Peyser, S. D.	108
Flack's plurality	17,424

Districts.	
XXVII.—The Counties of Herkimer and Oneida.	
J. S. Sherman, Rep.	21,743
E. Lewis, Dem.	18,497
S. H. Warner, Pro.	1,293
Sherman's plurality	3,246

XXVIII.—The Counties of Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego.

C. L. Knapp, Rep.	23,196
C. F. Smith, Dem.	14,883
C. W. Richards, Pro.	1,274
Knapp's plurality	8,313

XXIX.—The Counties of Onondaga and Madison.

M. E. Driscoll, Rep.	27,023
M. F. Dillon, Dem.	16,330
A. Colt, Pro.	744
J. Trainor, S. L.	474
J. L. Franz, S. D.	417
Driscoll's plurality	10,693

XXX.—The Counties of Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins and Cortland.

J. W. Dwight, Rep.	28,211
C. D. Pratt, Dem.	17,176
Dwight's plurality	11,035

XXXI.—The Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne and Yates.

S. E. Payne, Rep.	24,130
H. B. Harpending, Dem.	14,833
H. L. Hoyt	916
F. L. Brannick, S. L.	267
Payne's plurality	9,297

XXXII.—The County of Monroe.

J. B. Perkins, Rep.	22,119
W. De Groff, Dem.	15,933
F. H. Bettys, Pro.	941
H. Engel, S. L.	904
C. R. Bach, S. D.	2,249
Perkins's plurality	6,186

XXXIII.—The Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben.

C. W. Gillet, Rep.	21,587
F. P. Frost, Dem.	16,494
W. A. Allen, Pro.	1,523
Gillet's plurality	5,093

XXXIV.—The Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.

J. W. Wadsworth, Rep.	26,007
D. F. Currie, Dem.	18,787
W. E. Booth, Pro.	1,501
Wadsworth's plurality	7,220

XXXV.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards of the city of Buffalo as now constituted.

W. H. Ryan, Dem.	19,884
J. M. Farquhar, Rep.	14,715
E. J. Cooke, Pro.	282
W. S. Patterson, S. L.	752
T. E. F. Schorr, S. D.	349
Ryan's plurality	5,169

XXXVI.—The Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards of the city of Buffalo as now constituted and the Seventh and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of Erie.

D. S. Alexander, Rep.	21,525
O. L. Snyder, Dem.	16,016
T. Tomlinson, Pro.	568
W. F. Rohloff, S. L.	263
T. Fitton, S. D.	147
Alexander's plurality	5,509

XXXVII.—The Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

E. B. Vreeland, Rep.	27,579
G. J. Ball, Dem.	11,470
W. J. Hoyt, Pro.	1,636
Vreeland's plurality	16,109

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank W. Higgins; Secretary of State, John F. O'Brien; Comptroller, Nathan L. Miller; Treasurer, John C. Wicksер; Attorney-General, John Cunneen; State Engineer and Surveyor, Edward A. Bond.

Judiciary—Supreme Court of Appeals: Chief Justice Alton B. Parker, Dem.; Associate Justices, John Clinton Gray, Dem.; Denis O'Brien, Dem.; Edward T. Bartlett, Rep.; Albert T. Haight, Rep.; Celora E. Martin, Rep.; Irving G. Vann., Dem.; Edgar M. Cullen, Dem.; William E. Werner, Rep.

Legislature—House, 96 Rep., 53 Dem., 1 Ind.; Senate, 29 Rep., 21 Dem.; joint session, 125 Rep., 74 Dem., 1 Ind.

NORTH CAROLINA.

County.	President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Bentley, Nat.	Palmer, G. D.
Alamance	1,923	2,256	32	6	2,302	2,314	10	38	2
Alexander	774	938	26	..	1,119	620	1	..	2
Alleghany	709	662	..	..	737	605	..	..	..
Anson	1,856	673	..	5	2,322	1,060	..	..	..
Ashe	1,513	1,937	2	..	1,517	1,761	..	..	..
Beaufort	2,316	1,799	..	..	2,513	2,207	7	4	2
Bertie	2,420	1,067	..	..	1,711	2,155	..	2	8
Bladen	1,102	1,192	..	20	1,665	1,256	..	..	3
Brunswick	525	643	..	..	1,279	878	..	..	1
Buncombe	3,724	4,141	33	26	4,098	4,611	2	6	16
Burke	1,389	1,110	7	2	1,550	1,385	12	..	21
Cabarrus	1,486	1,111	16	8	2,250	996	18	1	36
Caldwell	1,111	1,317	28	25	1,428	967	59	..	11
Camden	498	535	..	7	554	588	..	..	..
Carteret	1,046	767	..	..	1,308	943	..	..	..
Caswell	1,342	1,297	2	4	1,372	1,701	..	..	1
Catawba	1,607	1,524	63	..	2,649	1,004	20	2	7
Chatham	1,489	2,240	2	95	2,892	1,490	3	10	..
Cherokee	774	1,157	..	24	770	987	..	..	2
Chowan	898	932	..	6	791	1,146	..	..	..
Clay	404	394	..	..	476	299	..	..	..
Cleveland	2,228	1,311	21	..	2,664	1,216	5	..	39
Columbus	1,623	1,237	..	19	1,998	1,161	..	..	18
Craven	2,027	1,502	..	..	1,810	2,921	6	4	12
Cumberland	1,965	2,138	10	..	2,509	2,200	30	2	4
Currituck	927	435	..	1	922	472	..	..	1
Dare	404	231	..	..	408	471	..	..	..
Davidson	1,823	2,329	19	..	2,072	2,375	24	5	5
Davie	832	1,251	37	26	894	1,306	2	..	2
Duplin	1,878	1,081	..	6	2,409	1,147	1	..	1
Durham	2,373	2,026	14	20	2,435	1,924	..	48	4
Edgecombe	3,009	1,635	1	5	2,062	2,958	..	..	9
Forsyth	2,483	2,588	27	..	2,778	3,888	30	3	18
Franklin	2,781	1,602	13	..	3,217	1,834	1	1	..
Gaston	1,931	1,626	50	57	2,069	1,625	29	1	3
Gates	1,125	564	..	8	1,086	759	..	..	..
Graham	358	387	..	..	363	317	..	..	..
Granville	2,287	1,585	2	..	2,269	2,175	..	..	14
Greene	1,385	820	..	..	1,222	1,065	..	..	..
Guilford	3,335	3,296	4	..	3,479	3,455	43	9	18
Halifax	3,990	2,174	..	..	2,255	4,003	..	..	3
Harnett	1,342	1,199	1	..	1,676	1,042	22	..	6
Haywood	1,735	1,257	13	..	1,901	1,039	8	..	15
Henderson	973	1,483	..	..	1,022	1,459	..	..	11
Hertford	1,337	732	..	..	1,240	1,426	..	..	..
Hyde	867	798	..	..	1,019	847	..	..	2
Iredell	2,523	2,044	17	..	2,958	2,003	5	4	3
Jackson	1,080	1,047	..	..	1,145	873	..	..	..
Johnston	3,154	1,997	1	16	3,343	1,824	2	..	..
Jones	713	602	..	..	814	686	..	..	..
Lenoir	1,936	1,224	..	..	1,966	1,410	..	2	..
Lincoln	893	1,133	3	19	1,349	1,010	12	..	11
Macon	977	1,035	..	4	1,140	891	2	..	1
Madison	1,268	2,327	..	..	1,357	2,270	..	..	2
Martin	1,819	1,088	..	..	1,681	1,374	..	..	..
McDowell	1,014	1,105	11	9	1,204	950	3	..	1
Mecklenburg	3,786	2,324	47	31	4,714	3,921	48	1	34
Mitchell	491	1,958	..	..	630	1,861	..	..	..
Montgomery	1,100	920	1	..	1,129	1,206	..	..	2
Moore	1,606	2,029	4	10	2,207	1,948	8	..	4
Nash	2,600	1,337	..	..	2,916	1,699	..	1	..
New Hanover	2,247	60	..	..	2,100	3,183	..	..	95
Northampton	1,992	1,587	..	..	1,906	2,310	..	..	4
Onslow	1,322	618	..	..	1,559	589	..	..	..
Orange	1,274	1,280	..	11	1,700	1,264	..	7	7
Pamlico	597	729	..	..	881	642	..	..	1
Pasquotank	1,196	1,282	..	..	1,037	1,519	6	..	3
Pender	1,137	543	5	2	1,276	1,164	..	..	..
Perquimans	830	846	..	..	793	1,016	..	..	8
Person	1,466	1,274	..	7	1,713	1,402	..	..	..
Pitt	3,264	2,156	15	21	3,181	2,390	..	2	2
Polk	484	652	7	..	469	731	13	..	..
Randolph	2,264	2,487	37	..	2,482	2,743	83	19	..
Richmond	1,264	504	5	..	2,172	2,529	..	..	13
Robeson	3,280	1,146	..	..	3,457	2,429	2	..	1
Rockingham	2,682	2,252	3	..	2,882	2,569	..	..	2
Rowan	2,461	1,555	262	15	3,095	1,468	33	3	1
Rutherford	2,081	1,981	1	27	2,146	1,953	4	..	12
Sampson	1,257	2,002	51	105	2,789	1,271	21	2	..
Scotland	924	44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stanly	1,265	792	..	..	1,425	511	1	..	1
Stokes	1,443	1,798	..	..	1,447	2,069	2	..	..
Surry	1,898	2,451	..	..	2,019	2,590	..	..	8
Swain	590	782	..	..	808	531	..	..	2
Transylvania	520	622	3	..	595	637	..	..	4
Tyrrell	466	383	..	..	411	491	..	..	..
Union	1,790	864	..	22	2,747	1,009	1	..	22
Vance	1,233	881	2	48	1,465	1,745	3	..	2
Wake	4,774	3,947	15	..	5,396	4,675	11	20	19
Warren	1,573	1,337	..	..	1,213	2,175	..	..	5
Washington	834	784	..	..	739	1,289	..	..	..
Watauga	923	1,439	2	..	1,063	1,166	3	4	4
Wayne	3,104	1,965	37	..	3,215	2,248	23	3	1
Wilkes	1,704	2,840	2	..	1,801	2,835	4	..	..
Wilson	2,816	1,194	2	..	2,715	1,436	..	..	2
Yadkin	950	1,733	7	..	1,093	1,646	8	6	2
Yancey	954	1,082	..	..	1,056	982	..	..	..
Totals	157,752	133,081	1,006	830	174,488	155,222	675	247	578
Pluralities	24,671	....	..	..	19,266	....	..	..	..
Total vote		292,669				329,710			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, Washington.
John H. Small, Dem. 14,086
H. E. Hodges, Rep. 1,834
Small's plurality 12,252

II.—Counties of Bertie, Edgecomb, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, Wilson.
Claude Kitchin, Dem. 12,705
Scotland Harris, Rep. 118
Kitchin's plurality 12,587

III.—Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, Wayne.
Charles R. Thomas, Dem. 11,198
George E. Butler, Ind. 4,567
Thomas's plurality 6,631

IV.—Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, Wake.
Edward W. Pou, Dem. 13,851
John W. Atwater, Ind. 2,107
Pou's plurality 11,743

V.—Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes.
William W. Kitchin, Dem. 17,900
J. L. Patterson, G. D. and Rep. 9,611
Kitchin's plurality 8,289

VI.—Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, Robeson.
Gilbert B. Patterson, Dem. 9,881
A. H. Slocomb, Rep. 4,440
Patterson's plurality 5,441

VII.—Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Yadkin.
Robert N. Page, Dem. 13,269
E. H. Morris, Rep. 2,482
W. C. Wilcox, Pop. 131
Page's plurality 10,787

VIII.—Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ash, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, Surry, Watauga, Wilkes.
Theodore F. Kluttz, Dem. 15,632
Edmond S. Blackburn, Rep. 14,158
Kluttz's plurality 1,474

IX.—Counties of Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Yancey.
Edwin Y. Webb, Dem. 14,087
George B. Hiss, Rep. 8,778
Webb's plurality 5,309

X.—Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania.
James M. Gudger, Jr., Dem. 12,700
James M. Moody, Rep. 12,517
Gudger's plurality 183

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Charles B. Aycock; Lieutenant-Governor, Wilfred D. Turner; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer Benjamin R. Lacy; Auditor, Benjamin M. Dixon; Attorney-General, Robert D. Gilmer; Superintendent of Public Instruction, James Y. Joiner; Commissioner of Labor and Printing, Henry B. Varner; Corporation Commissioners, Franklin McNeill, Samuel L. Rodgers, Eugene C. Beddinfield—all Democrats.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Walter Clark, Dem.; Associate Justices, Walter A. Montgomery, Pop.; Robert M. Douglas, Rep.; Henry G. Connor, Dem., Platt D. Walker, Dem.

Legislature—House, 99 Dem., 19 Rep., 1 Ind. Dem.; Senate, 45 Dem., 4 Rep., 1 Ind. Dem.; joint session, 144 Dem., 23 Rep., 2 Ind. Dem.

NORTH DAKOTA.

County.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Cronan, Dem.	White, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Barnes	437	1,368	1,076	1,324	32	7	22	977	986	24
Benson	441	1,207	319	1,085	18	3	12	227	549	7
Billings	22	132	50	158	1	..	3	27	78	1
Bottineau	815	1,115	628	728	12	7	17	389	389	5
Burleigh	395	723	339	679	1	1	2	338	729	3
Cass	1,415	1,858	1,636	3,485	103	4	78	2,089	3,050	48
Cavalier	968	1,297	1,211	1,361	32	3	44	1,158	730	12
Dickey	360	691	567	765	14	5	8	587	619	5
Eddy	165	415	235	455	8	1	7	243	278	2
Emmons	225	411	311	432	1	..	2	168	300	2
Foster	335	409	241	415	16	2	1	143	216	2
Grand Forks	1,538	1,596	1,532	2,603	58	10	41	1,893	2,432	42
Griggs	296	409	407	527	29	3	2	360	318	4
Kidder	52	259	70	225	9	..	..	104	176	..
Lamoure	322	593	405	587	10	..	9	401	460	2
Logan	12	271	35	231	..	..	1	25	70	..
McHenry	441	1,169	222	593	8	2	23	166	217	1
McIntosh	22	497	125	658	..	..	..	66	336	..
McLean	81	635	110	587	3	..	1	79	124	..
Mercer	4	212	41	269	..	..	..	28	115	..
Morton	447	922	536	1,056	3	..	4	393	752	3
Nelson	438	838	573	994	24	4	25	603	616	2
Oliver	55	100	75	109	2	..	..	58	59	..
Pembina	1,014	1,585	1,321	1,732	59	1	17	1,807	1,687	52
Pierce	287	547	276	535	5	2	6	75	222	1
Ramsey	293	975	495	1,146	15	5	29	665	869	12
Ransom	317	858	500	922	30	9	10	579	766	11
Richland	1,419	1,563	1,399	2,067	37	..	33	1,160	1,843	12
Rolette	407	592	355	566	8	2	6	331	306	8
Sargent	358	690	584	764	18	1	9	636	587	4
Stark	271	498	425	779	4	1	4	216	530	2
Steele	76	310	214	724	18	15	2	322	572	7
Stutsman	587	971	712	1,076	30	..	3	578	705	12
Towner	426	707	454	805	14	..	26	394	303	12
Traill	352	795	400	1,535	56	1	16	674	1,673	20
Walsh	1,463	1,403	1,802	1,809	29	3	16	2,134	1,707	23
Ward	607	1,824	364	880	14	10	25	193	299	4
Wells	294	884	388	966	8	8	13	317	584	..
Williams	111	254	95	249	2	..	..	83	103	8
Totals	17,568	31,583	20,519	35,891	731	110	518	20,686	26,335	358
Pluralities	.....	14,015	.....	15,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,649	.....
Total vote	50,396		.....	57,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,379	.....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At large.
T. F. Marshall, Rep. 32,986
L. A. Ueland, Dem. 14,765
V. R. Lovell, Dem. 14,392
Marshall's plurality 18,221

At large.
B. F. Spalding, Rep. 32,854
L. A. Ueland, Dem. 14,765
Spalding's plurality 18,089

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Frank White; Lieutenant-Governor, David Bartlett; Secretary of State, E. F. Porter; Auditor, H. L. Holmes; Treasurer, D. H. McMillan; Attorney-General, H. C. Frick; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. L. Stockwell.

Legislature, 118 Rep., 22 Dem.

OHIO.

County.	Governor, 1903.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Johnson, Dem.	Herrick, Rep.	Cowen, Soc.	Creamer, Pro.	Goerke, Soc. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	Bryan, Pop.	McKinley, Rep.
Adams	3,043	3,189	22	177	3	3,169	3,585	68	2	5	3,240	8	3,338
Allen	5,230	5,058	60	173	9	6,540	5,281	100	12	19	6,360	34	4,959
Ashland	2,909	2,434	14	163	2	3,399	2,641	64	..	2	3,418	4	2,608
Ashtabula	2,180	6,511	285	228	32	3,438	9,272	257	4	53	3,762	78	8,557
Athens	1,784	4,849	50	174	5	2,529	6,126	99	2	22	3,272	21	5,429
Auglaize	3,213	2,196	27	50	7	4,812	2,895	31	3	2	4,919	20	2,900
Belmont	4,463	6,242	282	349	25	6,251	8,217	248	5	38	6,392	21	7,699
Brown	3,253	2,428	5	86	2	4,397	2,991	59	..	2	4,469	16	3,170
Butler	6,898	6,092	311	110	121	8,880	6,025	103	..	44	8,685	39	5,936
Carroll	1,458	2,298	9	64	..	1,720	2,668	56	1	6	1,943	12	2,668
Champaign	2,083	3,429	20	239	5	3,192	4,306	105	1	3	3,415	17	4,314
Clark	3,835	6,369	2,343	307	32	6,243	8,806	162	4	57	6,351	31	7,697
Clermont	3,271	3,689	82	96	13	4,244	3,990	61	5	7	4,656	16	4,272
Clinton	1,540	3,356	1	209	..	2,394	4,149	89	3	1	2,646	11	4,144
Columbiana	4,244	7,590	102	473	28	5,997	10,255	528	4	55	6,533	64	9,487
Coshocton	3,663	3,414	23	134	5	3,940	3,592	108	4	21	3,965	14	3,340
Crawford	4,425	2,478	124	91	17	5,968	3,150	57	1	43	5,888	57	3,150
Cuyahoga	36,644	45,063	1,447	373	472	42,440	45,299	621	24	983	37,316	226	42,993
Darke	5,155	4,494	19	130	3	6,003	4,834	89	..	6	6,119	32	4,384
Defiance	3,151	2,625	11	67	7	3,766	2,684	52	9	6	4,185	54	2,414
Delaware	2,871	3,552	36	168	3	3,337	3,765	134	2	17	3,661	11	3,788
Erie	4,178	4,510	92	74	30	4,837	5,353	40	1	24	4,600	41	9,442
Fairfield	4,293	3,213	21	163	5	5,431	3,738	99	..	2	5,383	12	3,520
Fayette	2,058	3,024	7	152	4	2,438	3,380	38	2	3	2,739	9	3,357
Franklin	17,469	21,305	314	649	71	19,209	22,237	340	5	92	18,284	84	20,289
Fulton	1,552	2,905	23	82	6	2,262	3,457	61	..	4	2,422	42	3,227
Gallia	1,682	3,365	6	112	4	2,388	4,159	51	2	7	2,350	19	4,247
Geauga	685	2,225	7	49	2	1,117	2,816	69	4	2	1,241	19	2,807
Greene	1,662	3,952	215	120	15	2,743	5,100	162	1	47	2,981	22	5,296
Guernsey	2,417	4,189	71	247	12	3,120	5,014	210	1	12	3,220	38	4,337
Hamilton	22,719	52,604	4,303	364	320	40,228	55,466	309	10	1,141	38,009	156	57,749
Hancock	4,246	4,953	95	184	34	5,322	5,559	143	4	10	5,519	22	5,591
Hardin	3,494	4,334	34	131	7	4,190	4,389	118	2	1	4,233	8	4,266
Harrison	1,502	2,518	2	93	3	2,261	3,274	98	..	3	2,235	10	3,151
Henry	2,150	2,044	13	47	..	4,157	2,623	48	1	..	4,295	28	2,558
Highland	3,299	3,956	20	174	9	3,938	4,078	115	1	9	3,897	12	4,106
Hocking	2,204	2,391	12	48	6	2,896	2,923	15	1	6	3,160	17	2,746
Holmes	2,694	1,229	2	51	..	3,394	1,269	54	1	..	3,617	7	1,286
Huron	2,851	4,561	42	108	2	3,906	4,993	106	2	17	4,158	27	5,008
Jackson	2,059	4,264	15	121	10	3,313	4,932	55	11	14	3,766	22	4,439
Jefferson	2,417	4,862	60	226	11	3,575	6,470	278	3	17	3,809	15	6,186
Knox	3,385	3,782	33	98	5	3,797	4,011	73	3	3	4,048	14	3,762
Lake	1,260	3,171	27	86	5	1,733	3,929	63	..	5	1,637	9	3,745
Lawrence	1,862	3,107	13	49	..	2,876	5,505	28	2	10	3,028	22	5,408
Licking	5,389	5,357	85	152	10	6,716	5,854	99	1	6	6,593	18	5,560
Logan	1,925	4,138	44	141	14	2,951	4,806	122	2	10	3,107	18	4,722
Lorain	3,855	6,902	161	120	20	4,989	8,497	140	5	27	4,347	20	7,801
Lucas	9,381	14,537	918	166	109	15,390	17,128	146	6	661	13,684	75	16,758
Madison	2,060	2,849	14	79	..	2,493	3,197	42	1	6	2,739	12	3,308
Mahoning	5,251	7,027	192	181	17	7,402	8,939	190	14	89	6,786	27	8,529
Marion	3,864	3,675	23	135	4	4,141	3,770	56	2	1	4,005	11	3,433
Medina	1,707	2,977	45	62	3	2,360	3,510	69	1	41	2,548	27	3,533
Meigs	1,576	3,430	42	88	6	2,237	4,545	66	4	54	2,521	15	4,696
Mercer	2,912	1,462	21	50	4	4,460	2,015	27	5	9	4,763	27	1,991
Miami	3,470	5,634	82	126	12	5,127	6,197	84	2	15	5,344	43	6,051
Monroe	3,333	2,073	11	74	2	4,143	2,103	37	..	3	4,157	23	2,001
Montgomery	11,772	16,149	858	257	93	16,236	19,606	240	6	400	15,456	84	18,333
Morgan	1,653	2,301	3	165	4	2,188	2,639	64	1	1	2,354	19	2,531
Morrow	1,880	2,295	18	180	3	2,278	2,695	66	1	2	2,493	24	2,503
Muskingum	5,359	6,599	122	516	16	6,667	7,365	281	2	53	6,844	27	7,245
Noble	1,922	2,536	2	125	1	2,173	2,704	53	2	..	2,906	12	2,569
Ottawa	2,781	1,822	4	28	3	3,185	2,131	24	..	..	3,250	10	2,163
Paulding	2,693	3,122	10	72	4	3,284	3,597	35	3	8	3,625	31	3,580
Perry	2,927	3,960	89	160	13	3,598	4,180	75	2	19	4,071	..	3,993
Pickaway	3,517	2,799	14	125	1	4,033	3,201	68	..	4	4,158	7	3,370
Pike	2,244	1,970	7	52	1	1,960	2,342	13	1	9	2,133	10	2,229
Portage	2,726	3,855	61	122	10	3,206	3,548	91	1	5	3,949	46	4,073
Preble	2,607	3,201	21	116	4	3,631	4,311	172	1	16	3,229	25	3,300
Putnam	4,075	2,332	65	69	4	4,943	2,817	42	..	10	5,270	32	2,725
Richland	5,562	5,102	100	110	7	6,581	5,461	78	..	7	6,234	31	5,115
Ross	4,196	4,974	40	73	13	5,035	5,463	52	4	3	4,960	7	5,562
Sandusky	4,078	3,385	69	124	8	4,915	4,003	75	..	16	5,069	84	3,970
Scioto	2,316	4,178	289	156	49	3,629	5,756	62	3	91	3,645	13	5,492
Seneca	4,882	4,479	105	119	9	5,946	4,904	114	9	77	6,305	42	4,988
Shelby	3,167	2,331	13	63	4	3,837	2,482	53	2	3	3,927	..	2,488
Stark	8,242	12,131	383	331	82	10,651	13,165	290	2	97	11,261	78	12,111
Summit	6,340	8,483	290	303	65	8,413	10,072	328	1	68	7,983	37	8,584
Trumbull	2,361	5,892	144	187	17	3,686	7,723	190	..	81	3,750	..	7,848
Tuscarawas	5,764	5,961	168	70	61	6,867	6,555	75	4	39	6,858	34	6,235
Union	2,111	3,248	8	111	..	2,484	3,581	66	2	..	2,716	20	3,476
Van Wert	3,607	3,962	30	62	9	3,582	4,006	49	1	4	3,871	13	3,957
Vinton	1,174	1,731	..	35	3	1,648	2,141	22	..	2	1,812	9	2,035
Warren	1,722	3,583	29	78	4	2,675	4,311	58	1	6	2,775	19	4,379
Washington	3,760	4,969	27	274	2	5,399	6,542	154	5	7	5,140	42	5,949
Williams	4,531	3,845	40	274	2	5,463	4,244	281	2	10	5,578	10	4,369
Wood	2,467	3,341	54	101	7	3,049	3,416	74	1	26	3,509	21	3,191
Wayne	3,383	5,348	73	318	8	5,752	7,153	159	7	32	6,582	71	7,290
Wyandot	2,753	2,195	21	64	4	3,268	2,397	27	1	8	3,424	17	2,374
Totals	361,748	475,560	13,495	13,502	2,071	474,882	543,918	10,203	251	4,847	474,882	2,615	525,991
Pluralities	....	113,812	....	....	....	....	69,036	....	..	..	....	..	47,494
Total vote		866,376					1,040,073					1,014,292	

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Myron T. Herrick; Lieutenant-Governor, Warren G. Harding; Secretary of State, Lewis C. Laylin; Treasurer, Isaac R. Cameron; Auditor, W. D. Guilbert; Commissioner of Schools, Lewis D. Bonebrake; Attorney-General, John M. Sheets; Secretary State Board of Health, Dr. C. O. Probst; Commissioner of Labor, M. D. Ratchford.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Jacob F. Burkett; Asso-

diate Justices, William F. Davis, John A. Shauck, William T. Spear, William B. Crew, James L. Price, Clerk, Lawson E. Emerson. All Republicans.

Legislature—House, 67 Rep., 40 Dem.; Senate, 21 Rep., 12 Dem.; joint session, 88 Rep., 52 Dem.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. 1902.

District.	
I.—Hamilton County, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 18th, 26th, 27th and 31st wards of the city of Cincinnati; Anderson, Columbia, Sycamore, Symmes and Spencer townships and precincts of Mill Creek township, as follows: Bond Hill, Carthage, Norwood, St. Bernard and Evanston.	
Nicholas Longworth, Rep	24,082
Thomas Bentham, Dem	9,471
C. E. Irwin, Soc	1,745
William O. Johnson, Pro	187
Longworth's plurality	14,611
II.—Hamilton County, 12th 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th and 30th wards of the city of Cincinnati, the townships of Springfield, Colerain, Green, Delhi, Miami, Whitewater, Harrison and Crosby, and Elmwood, College Hill, Western and Winton Place precincts of Mill Creek township.	
Herman P. Goebel, Rep	24,274
Harry C. Busch, Dem	12,095
Albert R. Pugh, Pro	208
William R. Fox, Soc	2,681
Goebel's plurality	12,179
III.—Counties of Butler, Montgomery, Preble.	
Robert M. Nevin, Rep	25,406
Thomas A. Selz, Dem	19,551
Jacob Hemler, Soc	2,375
James C. Upfold, Pro	791
Nevin's plurality	5,855
IV.—Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer Shelby.	
Harvey C. Garber, Dem	18,242
Lewis H. Rogers, Rep	14,879
John E. Lugibell, Pro	431
Garber's plurality	3,363
V.—Counties of Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Williams.	
John S. Snook, Dem	19,086
George Russell, Rep	16,548
Snook's plurality	2,538
VI.—Counties of Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland, Warren.	
Charles Q. Hildebrant, Rep	19,609
William G. Thompson, Dem	15,188
F. G. Strickland, Soc	214
E. T. Hays, Pro	612
Hildebrant's plurality	4,421
VII.—Counties of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami, Pickaway.	
Thomas B. Kyle, Rep	18,381
Chester Bryan, Dem	13,994
Ralph Howell, Soc	602
William F. Cannon, Pro	443
Kyle's plurality	4,387
VIII.—Counties of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Union.	
Wm. R. Warnock, Rep	22,177
Wm. R. Nevin, Dem	16,643
J. W. Yeisley, Pro	835
Warnock's plurality	5,534
IX.—Counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, Wood.	
James H. Southard, Rep	23,815
Charles I. York, Dem	15,873
James S. Pyle, Soc	1,817
H. F. MacLane, Pro	572
Southard's plurality	7,942
X.—Counties of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Scioto.	
Stephen Morgan, Rep	21,593
C. E. Belcher, Dem	14,118
Geo. P. Taubman, Pro	518
Morgan's plurality	7,475
XI.—Counties of Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross, Vinton.	
Chas. H. Grosvenor, Rep	23,124
Edward I. Lawrence, Dem	19,487

Districts.	
William Cornell, Pro	456
Grosvenor's plurality	3,637
XII.—County of Franklin.	
D. C. Badger, Dem	18,569
Cyrus Huling, Rep	17,793
Alfred B. Paul, Pro	425
O. C. Steinhoff, Soc. L	70
Badger's plurality	776
XIII.—Counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.	
Amos H. Jackson, Rep	22,496
James A. Norton, Dem	22,169
H. L. Peeke, Pro	441
Chas. R. Martin, Soc. L	402
Jackson's plurality	327
XIV.—Counties of Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow, Richland.	
Wm. W. Skiles, Rep	22,365
Geo. B. Neal, Dem	17,615
E. P. Getchell, Pro	773
Skiles's plurality	4,750
XV.—Counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Washington.	
H. C. Van Voorhis, Rep	17,462
E. B. Schneider, Dem	16,850
J. E. W. Greene, Pro	1,120
Van Voorhis's plurality	612
XVI.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe.	
Joseph J. Gill, Rep	16,129
Joseph V. Lawler, Dem	11,499
Thos. W. Shreve, Pro	717
Gill's plurality	4,630
XVII.—Counties of Coshocton, Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas, Wayne.	
John W. Cassingham, Dem	19,753
W. B. Stevens, Rep	17,563
Cassingham's plurality	2,190
XVIII.—Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, Stark.	
James Kennedy, Rep	22,461
Wm. J. Foley, Dem	10,502
Thos. J. Duffy, Labor	7,923
E. H. Brosius, Pro	886
Kennedy's plurality	11,959
XIX.—Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, Trumbull.	
Charles Dick, Rep	24,732
O. D. Everhard, Dem	13,261
Wm. F. Crispin, Pro	1,068
J. J. Forrester, Soc	816
Dick's plurality	11,471
XX.—Counties of Lake, Medina, and the townships of Bedford, Brecksville, Brooklyn, Chagrin Falls, Dover, East Cleveland, Euclid, Independence, Mayfield, Middleburg, Newburg, Olmstead, Orange, Parma, Rockport, Royalton, Solon, Strongsville and Warrenville, of Cuyahoga County, and the 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d Wards of the city of Cleveland.	
Jacob A. Beidler, Rep	20,523
Chas. A. Kohl, Dem	16,885
W. R. Krumroy, Soc	815
J. N. Scholes, Pro	568
John Kircher, Soc. L	377
Beidler's plurality	3,638
XXI.—County of Cuyahoga, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th Wards of the city of Cleveland.	
Theodore E. Burton, Rep	24,333
Edmund G. Vail, Dem	16,805
H. D. Thomas, Soc	1,030
Paul Dinger, Soc. L	296
E. J. Pinney, Pro	247
Burton's plurality	7,528

OREGON.

County.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Chamberlain, Dem.	Furnish, Rep.	Hunsaker, Pro.	Ryan, Soc.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Pec.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Baker	2,171	1,590	56	137	1,615	1,458	6	40	44	1,849	951	6
Benton	842	890	93	49	764	931	3	81	7	991	1,074	23
Clakamas	1,721	2,113	138	395	1,641	2,234	23	118	130	2,385	2,664	48
Clatsop	997	1,103	52	107	688	1,329	6	38	63	1,124	1,849	40
Columbia	485	803	34	68	403	863	5	31	29	829	1,022	14
Coos	739	1,066	116	177	888	1,153	14	53	30	1,552	1,105	20
Crook	538	590	12	47	381	474	3	16	23	576	607	1
Curry	182	312	3	9	152	308	1	3	2	298	300	8
Douglas	1,884	1,693	80	108	1,624	1,910	17	75	51	2,049	1,917	25
Gilliam	396	445	41	22	343	419	2	22	4	469	551	3
Grant	815	820	25	64	613	914	5	15	23	859	736	12
Harney	424	458	8	45	387	375	7	2	23	519	270	1
Jackson	1,625	1,523	122	182	1,525	1,556	25	68	70	2,362	1,387	23
Josephine	769	896	63	118	744	919	6	45	35	1,189	844	17
Klamath	414	501	13	23	324	428	8	8	3	463	346	8
Lake	328	491	11	13	233	456	2	1	1	383	351	...
Lane	2,172	2,432	157	131	2,037	2,521	9	133	44	2,598	2,251	45
Lincoln	300	518	14	112	266	472	5	8	33	553	583	8
Linn	2,061	1,766	231	184	1,997	1,927	27	288	92	2,731	2,064	71
Malheur	549	513	20	18	486	478	5	18	6	652	312	10
Marion	2,845	2,523	258	164	2,318	3,112	21	187	88	3,420	3,744	73
Morrow	614	559	66	27	358	723	3	41	28	543	586	5
Multnomah	8,222	7,481	493	912	4,436	9,948	12	455	342	6,446	11,824	156
Polk	1,121	1,001	155	60	991	1,163	25	103	18	1,333	1,253	38
Sherman	311	527	97	23	385	451	1	82	8	418	426	38
Tillamook	412	609	82	51	313	623	2	73	24	537	691	8
Umatilla	2,177	1,911	156	56	1,638	1,975	7	130	43	2,081	1,859	23
Union	1,760	1,060	147	131	1,646	1,512	10	57	66	2,154	1,303	10
Wallowa	823	531	23	9	559	651	5	21	7	640	380	13
Wasco	1,174	1,404	159	129	1,038	1,576	18	85	37	1,363	1,701	33
Washington	1,348	1,611	231	81	1,114	1,655	6	126	47	1,566	2,082	42
Wheeler	282	437	17	7	243	426	3	10	5	.....	.....	...
Yamhill	1,306	1,404	311	112	1,235	1,583	3	166	38	1,730	1,782	97
Totals	41,857	41,581	3,489	3,771	33,385	46,526	302	2,516	1,466	46,662	48,779	919
Pluralities	276	.....	.....	....	.....	13,141	....	....	....	.....	2,117	...
Total vote		90,698				84,195					97,337	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill (17 counties).

Binger Hermann, Rep.	15,313
A. E. Reames, Dem.	13,042
J. W. Ingle, Soc.	1,900
W. P. Elmore, Pro.	1,449
Hermann's plurality	2,271

II.—Counties of Baker, Crook, Clatsop, Columbia, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler (16 counties).

J. N. Williamson, Rep.	24,397
W. F. Butcher, Dem.	15,598
D. T. Gerdes, Soc.	2,753
F. R. Spaulding, Pro.	1,957
Williamson's plurality	8,799

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, George E. Chamberlain, Dem.; Secretary of State, F. I. Dunbar, Rep.; Treasurer, Charles A. Moore, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Ackerman, Rep.; Attorney General, A. M. Crawford, Rep.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Frank A. Moore; Justices, Charles E. Wolverton, Robert S. Bean; Clerk, J. J. Murphy—all Republicans.

Legislature—House, Rep. 48, Dem. 12; Senate, Rep. 21, Dem. and Fus. 9; joint session, Rep. 67, Dem. and Fus. 21.

OKLAHOMA.

County.	Delegate to Congress, 1902.				Congress, 1900		Congress, '98	
	Cross, Dem.	McGuire, Rep.	Smith, Soc.	Van Cleave, Pro.	Neff, Fus.	Flynn, Rep.	Keaton, Fus.	Flynn Rep.
Beaver	319	426	20	5	226	435	208	298
Blaine	1,132	1,482	67	15	753	1,246	276	923
Caddo	1,705	2,015	38	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian	1,603	1,790	56	23	1,492	1,672	1,024	1,301
Cleveland	1,660	1,301	133	37	1,395	1,155	981	1,071
Comanche	2,946	2,434	38	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	1,235	1,295	28	16	958	1,223	313	678
"D"	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	256	512
Day	603	450	23	15	224	240	86	58
Dewey	960	1,051	76	18	722	788	.....	.....
Garfield	1,901	2,611	99	60	2,157	2,764	1,276	2,282
Grant	1,536	1,987	88	60	1,799	2,013	1,040	1,875
Greer	2,848	1,276	52	54	1,388	815	624	440
Kay	2,206	2,440	75	51	2,026	2,712	1,319	2,138
Kingfisher	1,372	2,128	124	35	1,810	2,236	1,018	1,587
Kiowa	1,761	1,387	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	2,506	2,566	43	38	2,591	2,870	1,197	2,197
Logan	1,777	2,978	90	33	2,062	2,775	1,211	2,259
Noble	1,208	1,211	31	22	1,135	1,589	1,359	1,538
Oklahoma	3,091	2,786	105	54	2,194	2,373	779	1,447
Pawnee	1,156	1,419	102	32	1,280	1,474	727	1,136
Payne	1,888	1,965	159	42	2,109	2,037	1,231	1,551
Pottawatomie	3,171	1,846	63	15	2,169	1,975	1,515	1,336
Roger Mills	1,226	638	36	24	643	407	225	152
Washita	1,459	982	30	31	1,103	981	500	667
Woods	2,780	3,444	308	270	2,526	3,478	1,516	2,412
Woodward	1,360	1,895	39	39	747	995	407	568
Totals	45,409	45,803	1,963	1,035	33,529	38,253	19,088	28,456
Pluralities	.....	394	.....	.....	.....	4,724	.....	8,099
Total vote		94,210				73,367		48,813

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Governor, Thomas B. Ferguson; Secretary, William Grimes; Treasurer, Cassius Rambo; Auditor, L. W. Baxter—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, J. H. Burford; Associate Justices, C. F. Irwin, B. F. Burwell, B. T. Hainer, Frank E. Gillette, J. L. Pancoast, J. K. Beauchamp—all Republicans.

Legislature—Assembly, 12 Rep., 14 Dem.; Council, 7 Rep., 6 Dem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

County.	State Treasurer, 1903.							Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.		President, 1896.	
	Hill, Dem.	Hill, Ind.	Mathues, Rep.	Mathues, Cit.	Patton, Pro.	Smith Soc.	Gilc'rst, Lab.	Pattison, Dem.	Pennypacker, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan. Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Adams	1,837	....	1,778	....	78	22	7	4,123	3,096	3,967	3,718	3,767	4,167
Allegheny	16,282	173	61,641	25,361	1,052	1,075	260	31,600	80,191	27,311	71,780	28,182	76,691
Armstrong	1,835	4	3,443	4	126	52	13	3,263	4,308	3,438	6,443	3,738	6,309
Beaver	1,486	1	3,910	....	156	79	12	3,607	5,145	4,076	6,759	3,908	6,816
Bedford	2,255	....	3,150	....	81	57	9	3,661	4,021	3,445	4,790	3,554	4,980
Berks	9,086	11	4,864	10	236	853	4	16,646	9,657	19,013	13,952	18,099	14,318
Blair	3,396	6	3,295	56	1,129	103	64	5,063	6,524	4,528	9,749	4,694	10,305
Bradford	1,010	10	2,790	7	385	27	14	3,644	4,875	4,211	8,625	4,388	9,422
Bucks	6,752	29	6,683	8	157	66	7	8,378	7,468	7,287	9,263	6,685	9,198
Butler	1,458	2	2,376	3	161	17	6	5,068	5,645	4,465	6,303	4,947	6,807
Cambria	7,852	2	3,964	2	542	83	54	8,492	3,909	7,168	10,476	6,560	8,838
Cameron	212	1	459	....	27	6	....	718	802	514	971	556	925
Carbon	2,567	2	2,879	4	145	959	16	3,406	2,741	4,149	4,222	3,543	4,513
Centre	2,083	....	2,093	....	122	10	5	4,574	4,181	4,339	4,684	4,469	4,870
Chester	2,250	46	6,026	4	390	66	8	7,205	8,591	6,214	13,809	5,904	14,188
Clarion	1,736	2	2,388	2	210	4	9	3,268	3,149	3,472	5,002	3,952	5,325
Clearfield	6,230	....	7,255	....	616	80	58	5,891	6,418	6,060	7,955	6,152	7,559
Clinton	1,767	6	1,895	8	114	54	12	3,077	2,602	2,879	3,157	3,051	3,486
Columbia	1,998	....	1,092	....	169	45	18	4,858	2,133	4,982	2,954	4,808	3,266
Crawford	2,204	10	4,705	15	502	201	13	6,153	6,468	7,000	7,705	8,383	7,851
Cumberland	4,197	....	4,104	....	281	11	11	5,885	4,783	5,428	5,587	5,147	6,164
Dauphin	3,781	5	13,486	7	580	118	56	8,448	10,219	7,390	14,673	6,366	14,679
Delaware	1,472	1	10,568	....	364	125	20	5,435	9,539	4,249	13,794	4,071	13,952
Elk	2,985	....	1,404	....	98	11	9	3,800	1,741	3,105	3,254	2,664	2,802
Erie	3,071	6	6,464	2	1,290	631	21	6,316	8,116	7,281	11,816	8,556	11,755
Fayette	2,877	....	3,460	....	2,046	104	29	8,296	8,758	7,650	9,637	8,157	9,218
Forest	212	....	478	....	100	3	4	807	1,043	714	1,309	805	1,224
Franklin	2,177	3	3,158	1	185	8	3	5,441	5,757	4,500	6,483	4,335	6,726
Fulton	876	....	698	....	25	3	1	1,117	806	1,224	1,039	1,228	1,080
Greene	1,886	....	1,111	....	90	10	1	3,562	1,859	3,674	2,427	4,102	2,438
Huntingdon	1,282	....	3,052	....	315	10	8	2,394	3,577	1,989	4,645	2,157	4,956
Indiana	765	....	3,188	....	245	52	7	2,582	4,244	1,767	5,687	2,102	5,803
Jefferson	1,850	....	3,992	....	285	18	18	3,413	3,981	3,063	5,950	3,402	5,479
Juniata	1,133	....	1,320	....	56	7	3	1,671	1,557	1,621	1,805	1,794	2,057
Lackawanna	9,037	33	13,669	36	562	359	92	7,576	10,670	14,728	16,763	11,645	18,654
Lancaster	3,062	8	11,080	11	268	277	19	7,689	17,930	8,437	23,230	8,145	24,337
Lawrence	853	....	2,908	....	389	288	4	2,153	4,026	2,754	6,348	2,691	6,184
Lebanon	1,296	2	3,475	5	269	57	11	2,736	4,623	3,050	7,089	2,751	7,268
Lehigh	10,534	19	10,177	5	138	107	....	10,364	8,381	10,438	9,775	9,318	9,497
Luzerne	13,899	....	16,283	....	673	990	107	16,816	13,178	16,470	21,793	16,867	22,599
Lycoming	3,664	14	3,304	9	494	540	17	7,451	5,862	7,427	7,750	7,128	8,045
McKean	674	2	2,110	....	827	59	29	3,586	3,908	3,427	6,390	2,777	5,046
Mercer	1,973	....	3,608	....	311	67	23	4,926	5,374	4,916	6,950	5,500	7,262
Mifflin	899	1	1,212	1	120	1	5	1,991	1,943	1,842	2,594	2,022	2,662
Monroe	2,532	4	1,235	....	78	13	14	3,071	871	3,054	1,264	2,811	1,431
Montgomery	6,180	63	10,411	16	250	296	29	13,800	12,988	11,208	17,051	9,985	17,329
Montour	1,123	....	817	....	69	5	8	2,078	943	1,875	1,292	1,694	1,381
Northampton	6,768	3	5,841	6	255	80	40	9,439	6,527	11,412	9,849	10,032	9,762
Northumberla'd	5,249	1	5,651	6	262	334	49	7,395	6,043	7,989	8,366	7,159	8,620
Perry	1,299	....	1,735	....	57	2	2	2,461	2,757	2,440	3,400	2,423	3,526
Philadelphia	26,330	8,618	163,156	238	1,120	2,902	420	70,636	170,686	58,179	173,657	63,323	176,462
Pike	859	1	386	....	17	5	5	862	389	1,236	694	1,080	775
Potter	475	....	1,084	....	173	165	7	2,172	2,942	2,147	3,224	1,958	3,255
Schuylkill	10,088	....	10,812	....	250	872	113	15,107	10,769	14,496	15,327	14,552	16,985
Snyder	751	3	1,581	4	24	8	4	1,245	1,795	1,319	2,517	1,286	2,564
Somerset	820	....	2,358	....	447	33	7	2,095	4,701	2,151	6,677	2,234	5,861
Sullivan	691	....	614	....	86	13	2	1,350	1,098	1,376	1,266	1,247	1,206
Susquehanna	2,052	....	3,369	....	326	18	10	3,590	3,792	3,527	5,019	3,292	5,275
Tioga	1,035	7	2,797	10	207	33	44	2,635	4,724	2,638	7,458	2,111	7,892
Union	581	4	1,445	3	44	3	3	1,551	2,159	1,359	2,810	1,105	2,573
Venango	1,232	7	3,563	6	2,633	96	27	3,564	4,163	4,014	5,931	4,192	5,110
Warren	949	....	2,808	....	554	48	20	2,304	3,545	2,500	5,609	3,048	4,846
Washington	2,984	4	6,079	5	352	82	33	5,994	8,499	6,380	10,408	7,128	10,764
Wayne	1,302	....	1,193	....	250	14	5	2,978	2,360	2,647	3,229	2,408	3,708
Westmoreland	5,331	....	8,118	....	613	264	39	10,040	11,057	11,010	16,014	10,529	14,899
Wyoming	1,114	....	1,344	....	108	2	2	2,046	1,892	1,875	2,247	1,885	2,370
York	6,573	2	9,274	1	266	242	10	12,894	10,368	13,732	12,327	12,911	12,223
Totals	235,168	9,116	508,775	25,856	24,850	13,245	1,980	436,457	592,867	424,232	712,665	422,054	726,998
Pluralities	....	....	285,347	....	....	....	....	....	156,410	....	288,433	....	304,944

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Philadelphia, 1st, 7th, 26th, 30th, 36th and 39th wards.

Henry H. Bingham, Rep. 32,081
No opposition.

II.—Philadelphia, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 20th and 37th wards.

Robert Adams, Jr., Rep. 35,174
H. Cooper, Pro. 212

Adams's plurality 35,962

III.—Philadelphia, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th wards.

Districts.

Henry Burk, Rep. 36,790
Edward M. Marsh, Pro. 405

Burk's plurality 36,397

IV.—Philadelphia, 28th, 29th, 32d and 38th wards.

Robert H. Foederer, Rep. 21,094
T. T. Mutchler, Pro. 361

Foederer's plurality 20,733

V.—Philadelphia, 23d, 25th, 31st, 33d, 35th and 41st wards.

Edward de V. Morrell, Rep. 25,358

Raymond A. Smith, Pro.	292
Morrell's plurality	25,066

VI.—Philadelphia, 21st, 22d, 24th, 27th, 34th, 40th and 42d wards.

George D. McCreary, Rep.	30,428
Louis L. Eavenson, Pro.	501
McCreary's plurality	29,927

VII.—Counties of Chester and Delaware.

Thomas S. Butler, Rep.	20,062
Frank B. Rhodes, Dem.	9,751
Joseph H. Paschall, Pro.	666
William H. Keevan, Soc.	213
Butler's plurality	10,311

VIII.—Counties of Montgomery and Bucks.

Irving P. Wanger, Rep.	22,689
Charles E. Ingersoll, Dem.	20,080
Oliver H. Holcomb, Pro.	392
William Jacques, Soc.	440
Wanger's plurality	2,609

IX.—County of Lancaster.

H. B. Cassel, Rep.	18,287
James F. McCoy, Dem.	7,036
David Bixler, Soc.	508
D. S. Von Neida, Pro.	402
Cassel's plurality	11,251

X.—County of Lackawanna.

George Howell, Dem.	13,600
William Connell, Rep.	13,155
E. S. Williams, Pro.	641
Charles E. Lamb, Soc.	695
Howell's plurality	445

XI.—County of Luzerne.

Henry W. Palmer, Rep.	16,787
T. R. Martin, Dem.	14,091
C. F. Quinn, Soc.	3,911
Palmer's plurality	2,696

XII.—County of Schuylkill.

George R. Patterson, Rep.	14,151
James W. Ryan, Dem.	12,402
Thomas J. Lannon, Soc.	1,928
William H. Zweizig, Pro.	284
Patterson's plurality	1,749

XIII.—Counties of Lehigh and Berks.

Marcus C. L. Kline, Dem.	24,771
William H. Sowden, Rep.	19,772
Alfred Brown, Soc.	1,233
Kline's plurality	4,999

XIV.—Counties of Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Bradford.

Charles F. Wright, Rep.	14,401
James West, Dem.	10,727
F. H. Dickerson, Pro.	1,109
Wright's plurality	3,674

XV.—Counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton.

Elias Deemer, Rep.	17,518
James Mansel, Dem.	15,012
Charles A. Reese, Soc.	891
Deemer's plurality	2,506

XVI.—Counties of Northumberland, Montour, Sullivan, Columbia.

Charles H. Dickerman, Dem.	14,019
Fred A. Godcharles, Rep.	13,171
H. C. Harman, Pro.	705
Dickerman's plurality	848

XVII.—Counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Snyder, Union.

T. M. Mahon, Rep.	21,197
H. J. Huber, Dem.	16,740
Mahon's plurality	4,457

XVIII.—Counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon.

Martin E. Olmsted, Rep.	22,193
Benjamin L. Forster, Dem.	13,715
J. W. Ellenberger, Pro.	1,263
Olmsted's plurality	8,478

XIX.—Counties of Cambria, Blair, Bedford.

Alvin Evans, Rep.	20,814
Robert E. Creswell, Dem.	15,690
Joseph E. Thropp, Soc.	128
Evans's plurality	5,124

XX.—Counties of York, Adams.

Daniel F. Lafean, Rep.	15,553

Districts.

William McClean, Dem.	14,962
John Tome, Soc.	311
Lafean's plurality	591

XXI.—Counties of Centre, Clearfield, Cameron, McKean.

Solomon R. Dresser, Rep.	16,722
D. E. Hibner, Dem.	13,243
Benjamin N. McCoy, Pro.	1,295
Dresser's plurality	3,479

XXII.—Counties of Westmoreland, Butler.

George F. Huff, Rep.	18,827
Charles N. Heinman, Dem.	13,014
James S. Woodburn, Pro.	778
Huff's plurality	5,813

XXIII.—Counties of Fayette, Greene, Somerset.

Allen F. Cooper, Rep.	15,546
O. W. Kennedy, Dem.	13,791
H. L. Robinson, Pro.	1,096
Cooper's plurality	1,755

XXIV.—Counties of Beaver, Lawrence, Washington.

Ernest F. Acheson, Rep.	15,147
Charles R. Eckert, Dem.	9,974
John A. Bailey, Pro.	1,336
George Frethy, Soc.	898
James H. Cunningham, Citizens.	142
Acheson's plurality	5,173

XXV.—Counties of Erie, Crawford.

Arthur L. Bates, Rep.	15,538
A. B. Osborne, Dem.	11,311
F. B. Ocamb, Soc.	1,639
E. T. Mason, Pro.	985
L. M. Cunningham, S. L.	200
Bates's plurality	4,227

XXVI.—Counties of Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Pike.

Joseph H. Shull, Dem.	15,765
Fred Nesbit, Rep.	11,599
James Hays, Soc.	1,671
A. E. Dreiblebies, Pro.	565
Shull's plurality	4,166

XXVII.—Counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, Jefferson.

Wiliam O. Smith, Rep.	16,018
A. W. Smiley, Dem.	10,618
William H. Haupt, Pro.	1,007
Smith's plurality	5,400

XXVIII.—Counties of Mercer, Warren, Forest, Venango, Elk.

Joseph C. Sibley, Rep.	17,616
James B. Watson, Dem.	12,889
Richard A. Buzza, Pro.	3,042
Sibley's plurality	4,727

XXIX.—Allegheny County—City of Allegheny and townships, and boroughs north of the Ohio River.

George Shiras, 3d, Dem. and Cit.	14,553
William H. Graham, Rep.	14,535
E. L. Eaton, Pro.	227
William E. Hunt, Soc.	121
Shiras's plurality	18

XXX.—Allegheny County, 20th, 21st and 37th wards in Pittsburg, city of McKeesport, the townships and boroughs of Braddock, East McKeesport, East Pittsburg, Edgewood, Elizabeth, North Braddock, Oakmont, Pitcairn, Port Vue, Rankin, Swissvale, Turtle Creek, Verona, Versailles, Wilkinsburg, Wilmerding, Forward, Lincoln, North Versailles, Patton, Penn, Plum, South Versailles, Sterrett, Wilkins.

John Dalzell, Rep.	19,085
George B. Gerber, Pro.	518
Hamlet Jackson, Soc. L.	460
Dalzell's plurality	18,567

XXXI.—Allegheny County—Pittsburg, the 1st to 19th wards, inclusive, and the 23d ward.

H. K. Porter, Dem. and Cit.	16,241
James F. Burke, Rep.	14,532
John F. Conley, S. L.	96
Porter's plurality	1,709

XXXII.—Allegheny County, the 22d ward, the 24th to the 36th wards, inclusive, and the 38th ward of Pittsburg; the boroughs and townships of Coraopolis, Crafton, Carnegie, Duquesne, Esplen, Elliott, Greentree, Homestead, Knoxville, Montooth, Mount Oliver, McKees Rocks, Oakdale, Sheraden, West Liberty, West Elizabeth, Baldwin, Bethel, Crescent, Chartiers, Collier, Findley, Jefferson, Lowes, St. Clair, Mifflin, Moon, North Fayette, Neville, Robinson, Stowe, South Fayette, Scott, Snowden, Union, Upper St. Clair.

James W. Brown, Cit. and Fus.	14,517

Districts.

A. J. Barchfield, Rep.	13,471
D. E. Gilchrist, Soc. L.	329
Robert H. Hood, Pro.	283
Brown's plurality	1,046

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Samuel W. Pennypacker; Lieutenant-Governor, William M. Brown; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Isaac B. Brown; Treasurer, Wm. L. Mathues; Auditor-General, Wm. P. Snyder, all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, J. B. McCollum; Associate Justices, J. Hay Brown, James T. Mitchell, William P. Potter, John Dean, D. Newlin Fell, S. L. Mestrezat; Prothonotaries, Eastern District, Charles S. Greene; Middle District, William Pearson; Western District, George Pearson. All Republicans except Justices McCollum and Mestrezat, who are Democrats.

Legislature—House, 159 Rep., 45 Dem.; Senate, 40 Rep., 10 Dem.; joint session, 199 Rep., 55 Dem.

RHODE ISLAND.

County.	Governor, 1903.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Garvin, Dem.	Colt, Rep.	Furlong, Soc.	Jeckes, Pro.	Angilly, S. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Malloney, S. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem	Matchett, S. L.
Bristol	903	1,460	13	32	25	727	1,273	60	20	424	1,321	42	35	10
Kent	1,608	2,412	18	96	42	1,126	2,613	142	67	645	2,817	75	84	20
Newport	2,641	2,994	10	77	43	1,776	3,283	101	20	1,092	3,415	92	144	30
Providence	24,052	20,074	251	567	800	15,223	24,194	988	1,286	11,644	25,844	554	794	480
Washington	1,374	2,335	11	164	33	960	2,421	238	30	645	3,040	397	109	18
Totals	30,578	29,275	303	936	943	19,812	33,784	1,529	1,443	14,459	36,437	1,160	1,166	558
Pluralities	1,303						13,972				21,978			
Total vote	65,945						56,568				53,785			
Blank or defective	3,910													

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts—

I.—Counties of Bristol and Newport, and the city of Providence.

D. L. D. Granger, Dem.	15,196
Melville Bull, Rep.	14,535
E. G. Wesley, Pro.	388
James P. Reid, Soc. Lab.	894
Granger's plurality	661

II.—Counties of Kent and Washington and all of Providence outside of the city of Providence.

A. B. Capron, Rep.	13,680
F. P. Owen, Dem.	12,657

Districts.

Henry B. Dexter, Pro.	903
Capron's plurality	1,023

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Lucius F. C. Garvin; Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. H. Utter; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett; Attorney-General, Charles S. Stearns; Treasurer, Walter A. Read—all Republicans except Garvin.

Legislature.—House—39 Rep., 33 Dem.; Senate—27 Rep., 11 Dem.; joint session—66 Rep., 44 Dem.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

County.	Governor, 1902. Heyward.	President, 1900.		President, 1896.		
		Bryan. Dem.	McKinley. Rep.	Bryan. Dem.	McKinley. Rep.	Palmer. G. Dem.
Abbeville	838	1,366	8	2,473	337	1
Aiken	1,041	1,470	53	1,819	137	11
Anderson	1,134	1,858	68	3,109	368	17
Bamberg	533	793	36	—	—	—
Barnwell	893	1,356	57	2,385	239	3
Beaufort	546	378	385	289	444	—
Berkeley	401	472	112	513	143	9
Charleston	1,195	1,729	272	1,659	1,262	549
Cherokee	682	1,084	59	—	—	—
Chester	525	836	20	1,254	76	10
Chesterfield	905	1,314	56	1,465	220	—
Clarendon	649	1,130	83	1,450	207	—
Colleton	808	889	121	1,646	343	6
Darlington	436	1,230	83	1,625	201	21
Dorchester	455	770	43	—	—	—
Edgefield	782	919	17	1,532	216	7
Fairfield	415	670	17	1,078	54	—
Florence	620	1,290	74	1,530	136	35
Georgetown	1,086	446	451	459	734	36
Greenville	1,081	1,777	47	2,718	288	35
Greenwood	999	1,484	4	—	—	—
Hampton	537	936	1	1,072	25	—
Horry	555	1,330	79	1,372	196	—
Kershaw	472	910	43	1,191	139	2
Lancaster	990	1,300	70	1,557	177	—
Laurens	1,070	1,540	30	1,943	111	—
Lee	532	—	—	—	—	—
Lexington	1,187	1,302	30	1,672	197	—
Marion	608	1,296	119	1,936	313	11
Marlboro	384	714	35	1,232	237	3
Newberry	945	1,368	40	1,528	64	9
Oconee	571	873	69	1,392	199	—
Orangeburg	1,557	2,457	167	2,729	282	—
Pickens	633	933	60	1,261	170	—
Richland	346	445	62	925	468	29
Saluda	913	1,269	7	1,241	60	—
Spartanburg	1,751	2,467	101	4,234	247	—
Sumter	469	1,199	150	1,550	326	24
Union	861	1,182	91	1,379	158	2
Williamsburg	705	1,256	323	1,570	355	4
York	707	1,198	37	2,010	152	4
Totals	31,817	47,233	3,579	58,798	9,281	828
Pluralities	....	43,654	....	49,517	....	....
Total vote	....	50,812			68,907	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester.

Geo. S. Legare, Dem.	3,749
A. P. Prioleau, Rep.	175
Legare's plurality	3,574

II.—Counties of Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Saluda, Edgefield, Hampton.

Districts.

G. W. Croft, Dem.	5,134
W. S. Dickson, Rep.	247
Croft's plurality	4,887

III.—Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens.

Districts.
W. Aiken, Dem..... 5,082
John Scott, Rep..... 58

Aiken's plurality 5,024

IV.—Counties of Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union.
J. T. Johnson, Dem..... 4,642
L. W. C. Blaloch, Rep..... 61

Johnson's plurality 4,581

V.—Counties of Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, York.
D. E. Finley, Dem..... 4,535
C. P. T. White, Rep..... 34

Finley's plurality 4,501

VI.—Counties of Darlington, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, Williamsburg.
R. B. Scarborough, Dem..... 3,981
No opposition.

Districts.
VII.—Counties of Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter.
A. F. Lever, Dem..... 4,220
A. D. Dantzler, Rep..... 167

Lever's plurality 4,053

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, D. C. Heyward; Secretary of State, J. T. Gantt; Attorney-General, U. X. Gunter, Jr.; Comptroller-General, A. W. Jones; Superintendent of Education, O. B. Martin; Treasurer, R. H. Jennings; Adjutant and Inspector-General, John D. Frost; Railroad Commissioners, C. W. Garris, J. H. Wharton, Banks L. Caughman.

Judiciary.—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Henry McIver; Justices, Y. J. Pope, Eugene B. Gary, Ira B. Jones; Clerk, U. R. Brooks—all Democrats.

Legislature—House, 124 Dem., Senate, 41 Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

County.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Martin, Fus.	Herried Rep.	Curtis, Pro.	Crawford, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Aurora	462	516	21	2	486	503	22	.....	1	479	387	12
Beadle	626	1,274	54	22	915	1,220	55	6	1	915	935	26
Bon Homme	964	1,242	21	11	1,028	1,271	9	4	2	893	1,163	7
Brookings	322	1,539	139	59	1,084	1,707	172	7	6	1,288	1,263	42
Brown	493	1,698	68	219	1,722	2,197	64	25	29	1,867	1,618	21
Brule	658	665	4	13	716	644	5	.....	1	668	441	5
Buffalo	86	122	5	4	10	87	1	.....	.....	79	68	.....
Butte	355	407	1	10	420	492	1	10	1	286	222	2
Campbell	128	555	10	2	250	626	6	5	2	369	449	4
Charles Mix	991	1,250	17	29	1,058	1,108	17	5	9	594	698	11
Clark	274	946	76	57	752	996	86	5	.....	816	695	33
Clay	418	1,263	47	73	1,037	1,387	30	3	1	1,061	1,238	21
Codington	798	941	67	13	805	1,225	69	2	1	759	1,041	23
Custer	328	407	3	8	415	438	3	3	1	515	429	3
Davison	522	915	38	16	782	853	47	12	3	733	616	16
Day	366	1,392	192	85	1,092	1,558	105	5	4	1,230	1,174	35
Deuel	329	833	19	13	604	1,052	9	9	2	668	698	4
Douglass	593	629	2	5	567	649	10	.....	2	380	533	5
Edmunds	447	542	15	10	553	621	16	4	1	510	371	7
Fall River	330	463	15	23	421	521	3	3	.....	555	532	4
Faulk	117	619	99	15	302	618	22	7	1	237	430	4
Grant	306	841	75	11	716	1,305	47	6	2	902	1,029	21
Gregory	292	471	9	6	259	323	4	.....	1	116	110	....
Hamlin	250	751	45	16	509	928	35	6	.....	559	702	13
Hand	394	657	21	20	594	592	18	1	2	567	451	8
Hanson	529	540	36	5	607	607	21	2	.....	658	420	6
Hughes	105	468	4	17	272	537	4	3	1	327	402	3
Hutchinson	171	1,095	28	4	534	528	15	3	2	458	1,413	14
Hyde	89	354	13	8	115	286	7	2	.....	121	223	2
Jerauld	185	426	46	20	357	374	37	2	.....	336	274	9
Kingsbury	230	1,185	80	80	868	1,330	75	5	11	1,051	950	28
Lake	290	1,039	51	103	901	1,172	32	2	2	999	864	11
Lawrence	1,210	2,894	21	754	2,619	3,435	24	41	19	2,905	2,210	35
Lincoln	250	1,770	69	129	1,226	1,908	27	18	3	1,393	1,516	14
Lyman	172	448	10	14	216	429	3	2	.....	78	114	1
Marshall	168	748	189	59	728	829	30	8	2	694	553	16
McCook	747	926	43	47	989	978	19	4	3	1,047	678	12
McPherson	106	609	6	10	297	898	5	11	1	361	512	6
Meade	370	495	2	37	565	550	2	5	3	802	550	4
Miner	601	606	.....	...	697	622	15	2	3	705	582	5
Minnehaha	747	2,802	138	262	2,440	3,410	109	7	12	2,667	2,429	56
Moody	302	1,170	53	75	875	1,190	15	8	3	1,012	780	7
Pennington	532	861	8	78	784	899	5	4	6	1,038	739	8
Potter	285	273	14	7	381	375	23	2	1	396	333	5
Roberts	416	1,339	77	59	1,067	1,875	43	30	4	929	1,324	22
Sanborn	230	710	60	28	549	628	39	1	1	500	530	15
Spink	438	1,257	111	83	1,087	1,496	40	15	14	1,061	1,132	13
Stanley	205	215	3	2	252	254	7	.....	.....	140	89	2
Sully	31	264	5	23	152	294	4	2	1	198	202	5
Turner	313	1,550	5	12	877	1,977	31	13	6	950	1,616	21
Union	825	1,365	36	29	1,358	1,571	23	9	3	1,491	1,279	17
Walworth	101	429	8	12	282	478	7	4	1	236	250	5
Yankton	923	1,470	26	16	1,268	1,639	24	6	2	1,330	1,432	16
Totals	21,396	48,196	2,317	2,738	39,544	54,530	1,542	339	176	41,225	41,042	683
Pluralities	.....	26,800	.....	.....	.....	14,986	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	....
Total vote		74,647				96,131					82,950	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At large.
E. W. Martin, Rep..... 48,454
C. H. Burke, Rep..... 48,310
J. R. Wilson Dem..... 21,113
J. W. Kelly Pro..... 2,317
F. Knowles, Soc..... 2,738

Martin's plurality 27,341
Burke's plurality 27,197

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Charles N. Herried; Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Snow; Secretary of State, O. C. Berg; Treasurer, C. B. Collins; Auditor, J. F. Halliday; Superintendent of Instruction, George W. Nash; Commissioner of School and Public Lands, C. J. Bach; Attorney-General, Philo Hall; Commissioner of Railroads, D. H. Smith, all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Dick Haney; Justices, Dighton Corson, H. G. Fuller; Clerk, Miss Jessie Fuller, all Republicans.

Legislature—House, 81 Rep., 6 Dem.; Senate, 41 Rep., 4 Dem.; joint session, 122 Rep., 10 Dem.

TENNESSEE.

County.	Governor, 1902.			President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Frazier, Dem.	Campbell, Rep.	Cheves, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Dobs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Levering, Pro.
Anderson	445	914	6	732	1,997	10	.....	...	745	2,224	.....	5
Bedford	1,773	808	9	2,172	1,359	44	10	...	2,575	2,151	21	50
Benton	892	512	31	1,385	720	25	42	...	1,364	769	101	12
Bledsoe	373	348	.....	498	734	3	.....	...	478	785	.....	.....
Blount	610	1,361	15	825	2,201	59	.....	...	970	2,652	.....	48
Bradley	453	448	23	909	1,579	72	.....	...	1,057	1,725	.....	45
Campbell	369	1,424	1	479	2,189	42	.....	21	571	2,389	.....	13
Cannon	868	298	.....	1,213	775	2	.....	...	1,276	778	.....	.....
Carroll	1,211	1,654	39	1,931	2,516	55	135	...	2,090	2,577	203	61
Carter	459	1,535	79	408	2,763	37	.....	...	445	2,700	.....	35
Cheatham	790	187	.....	1,190	449	24	3	...	1,165	496	64	9
Chester	443	477	8	894	702	8	76	...	910	607	168	14
Claiborne	769	653	.....	770	987	6	.....	...	1,152	2,230	.....	8
Clay	522	293	27	830	498	12	11	4	836	548	.....	22
Cocke	808	1,559	6	1,001	2,360	10	.....	...	980	2,582	.....	.....
Coffee	1,265	260	7	1,660	624	45	2	29	1,891	639	.....	52
Crockett	668	510	26	1,428	1,050	41	.....	3	1,655	1,166	10	34
Cumberland	241	298	.....	405	750	13	.....	...	418	800	.....	1
Davidson	4,535	671	103	6,888	2,512	250	37	88	7,374	5,720	137	159
Decatur	615	664	.....	909	890	.....	.....	...	977	890	20	2
De Kalb	950	678	104	1,528	1,443	102	.....	...	1,626	1,633	.....	28
Dickson	1,127	804	15	1,661	964	39	10	3	1,938	841	38	36
Dyer	819	113	28	1,980	730	45	.....	...	2,318	868	271	44
Fayette	1,062	205	4	2,282	885	20	12	1	2,355	1,316	18	9
Fentress	216	448	.....	320	782	1	.....	...	297	798	4	.....
Franklin	1,800	211	97	2,228	647	64	.....	...	2,502	834	82	50
Gibson	1,328	273	206	3,376	1,509	257	54	...	3,908	1,955	295	216
Giles	2,015	590	5	2,790	1,794	26	24	...	3,931	2,372	61	21
Grainger	590	1,142	.....	960	1,802	6	.....	...	1,001	1,863	1	5
Greene	2,631	1,994	17	2,868	3,091	30	.....	...	2,726	3,577	.....	53
Grundy	447	108	.....	852	357	13	.....	...	991	286	6	17
Hamblen	828	881	7	959	1,322	29	.....	...	1,033	1,506	.....	27
Hamilton	3,092	1,190	94	3,262	3,964	269	60	77	3,664	4,468	65	121
Hancock	301	736	.....	382	1,429	1	.....	...	456	1,490	.....	7
Hardeman	1,248	478	2	1,974	1,336	3	9	...	2,129	1,427	105	1
Hardin	767	1,107	9	1,159	1,367	.....	.....	...	1,329	2,165	3	7
Hawkins	1,400	1,303	21	1,867	2,515	22	1	...	1,723	2,824	.....	13
Haywood	662	37	2	1,452	214	16	4	5	2,363	624	29	2
Henderson	879	1,443	14	1,308	1,925	42	6	...	1,316	2,009	.....	40
Henry	1,709	483	42	2,606	931	104	26	10	2,976	1,473	101	14
Hickman	780	206	10	1,292	896	9	26	...	1,523	988	30	13
Houston	430	15	15	738	341	25	.....	...	879	343	17	23
Humphreys	894	219	31	1,561	614	54	4	4	1,507	465	97	10
Jackson	1,066	497	.....	1,479	935	.....	6	...	1,728	754	24	.....
James	191	264	.....	283	598	3	.....	...	327	647	.....	4
Jefferson	647	1,660	1	816	2,347	16	.....	...	881	2,638	21	9
Johnson	244	986	7	369	1,618	7	.....	...	224	1,683	.....	5
Knox	4,229	2,415	63	4,401	3,992	126	47	87	4,006	6,243	14	117
Lake	170	6	.....	558	201	.....	.....	...	811	126	.....	11
Lauderdale	731	54	3	1,807	437	24	35	...	2,072	706	172	7
Lawrence	846	643	5	1,481	1,327	.....	.....	...	1,376	1,203	.....	.....
Lewis	228	65	.....	400	202	2	.....	...	311	204	18	.....
Lincoln	1,589	245	82	2,463	728	168	53	...	3,186	992	83	120
Louden	571	939	.....	512	1,116	7	2	...	594	1,447	.....	11
Macon	544	570	.....	876	1,325	.....	.....	...	838	1,324	31	.....
McMinn	822	923	16	1,289	2,057	52	3	...	1,388	2,235	.....	34
McNairy	945	1,086	16	1,443	1,499	7	35	...	1,460	1,463	56	.....
Madison	1,250	330	12	2,390	1,147	16	125	7	3,480	1,024	221	17
Marion	520	319	.....	1,234	1,586	3	.....	...	1,320	1,801	.....	5
Marshall	1,661	327	48	2,186	763	96	111	...	2,526	849	309	57
Maury	1,677	478	10	3,326	2,495	54	24	...	2,930	2,537	91	59
Meigs	426	251	1	701	621	2	5	...	712	641	9	2
Monroe	1,147	1,081	7	634	1,743	69	1	...	1,569	1,634	9	41
Montgomery	1,994	504	200	2,248	1,822	320	4	...	2,734	2,934	70	252
Moore	661	51	.....	838	66	16	.....	...	890	78	52	28
Morgan	315	690	.....	422	1,053	6	.....	...	452	1,140	.....	19
Obion	1,310	199	83	2,728	771	132	20	...	3,529	1,147	246	98
Overton	1,197	476	.....	1,443	769	.....	.....	...	1,485	761	10	.....
Perry	596	322	1	851	608	.....	11	...	993	572	7	.....
Pickett	264	433	.....	345	514	.....	.....	...	394	544	.....	.....
Polk	499	358	.....	737	966	.....	1	...	749	947	.....	3
Putnam	1,283	626	8	1,452	1,058	4	.....	...	1,720	1,097	30	14
Rhea	669	531	1	997	838	33	.....	1	1,118	1,324	6	46
Roane	522	1,321	65	740	2,429	148	14	23	803	3,026	18	142
Robertson	1,564	241	21	2,569	1,132	67	7	...	2,918	1,366	25	182
Rutherford	1,654	387	9	2,520	1,429	15	82	...	3,034	2,203	318	23
Scott	121	1,001	.....	171	1,498	3	.....	...	209	1,691	.....	7
Sequatchie	252	78	.....	275	216	7	.....	...	386	241	.....	3
Sevier	264	1,805	3	382	2,595	6	.....	...	428	3,376	.....	13
Shelby	4,104	336	33	5,230	2,994	51	39	63	5,734	5,122	96	42
Smith	1,093	417	147	1,940	1,118	80	34	...	2,474	1,064	.....	20
Stewart	982	249	.....	1,577	793	20	2	...	1,620	648	22	9
Sullivan	1,825	971	24	2,451	1,742	55	2	...	2,512	1,914	.....	53
Sumner	2,347	454	3	2,589	778	26	26	4	3,019	1,215	152	11
Tipton	1,526	440	8	1,887	1,308	8	20	...	2,119	1,894	.....	13
Trousdale	514	104	5	675	222	3	27	...	747	313	22	.....
Unicoi	85	388	34	76	822	19	.....	...	89	804	.....	7
Union	281	835	.....	566	1,501	12	.....	...	599	1,862	.....	2
Van Buren	282	94	.....	425	153	1	.....	...	419	140	.....	5
Warren	1,627	393	12	1,932	672	.....	.....	...	2,099	842	2	39
Washington	1,209	1,412	59	1,496	2,492	60	2	...	1,660	2,807	1	43
Wayne	297	442	17	576	1,541	8	1	...	734	1,505	14	10
Weakley	1,541	451	15	3,609	1,990	123	30	...	3,756	2,003	178	99
White	1,540	378	28	1,658	656	24	.....	...	1,752	617	87	16
Williamson	1,279	134	13	2,140	705	50	39	...	2,935	1,281	182	51
Wilson	1,440	309	30	2,674	1,063	67	8	...	3,434	1,568	2	17
Totals	98,954	59,002	2,193	144,751	121,194	3,900	1,368	410	163,651	148,773	4,525	3,098
Pluralities	39,952	.....	.....	23,557	.....	.....	.....	...	19,403	.....	.....	.....
Total vote	160,149			271,623					321,998			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington.

W. P. Brownlow Rep	15,373
Cyrus H. Lyle, Dem	9,752
Brownlow's plurality	5,621

II.—Counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott, Union.

H. R. Gibson, Rep	12,054
H. H. Hannah, Dem	9,644
Gibson's plurality	2,410

III.—Counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, White.

J. A. Moon, Dem	14,152
F. Janeway, Rep	343
Moon's plurality	13,809

IV.—Counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Morgan, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Wilson.

M. C. Fitzpatrick, Dem	11,509
G. H. West, Rep	6,228
Fitzpatrick's plurality	5 281

V.—Counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, De Kalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, Rutherford.

J. D. Richardson, Dem	10,312
J. W. Portel, Rep	3,113
Richardson's plurality	7,199

VI.—Counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart.

J. W. Gaines, Dem	9,422
A. M. Tillman, Rep	2,025
Gaines's plurality	7,397

VII.—Counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, Williamson.

L. P. Padgett, Dem	9,470
E. L. Gregory, Rep	3,106
Padgett's plurality	6,364

VIII.—Counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, Perry.

T. W. Sims, Dem	9,293
F. M. Davis, Rep	8,319
Sims's plurality	974

IX.—Counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, Weakley.

R. A. Pierce, Dem	7,371
Coller, Rep	1,557
Pierce's plurality	5,814

X.—Counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby, Tipton.

M. R. Patterson, Dem	7,869
Phelan, Rep.	1,500
Patterson's plurality	6,369

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, James B. Frazier; Secretary of State, John W. Morton; Railroad Commissioners, N. W. Baptist, chairman; J. N. McKensie, Thomas L. Williams; President of the Board of Health, Dr. W. T. McMurray; President of the State Board of Education, James B. Frazier; President of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Dr. W. H. Halbert; Attorney-General, Charles T. Cates.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, W. D. Beard; Associate Justices, W. K. McAllister, M. M. Neil, John K. Shields, John S. Wilkes; Court of Chancery Appeals, R. M. Barton, John M. Taylor, S. F. Wilson.

Legislature—House, 86 Dem 13 Rep.; Senate, 27 Dem., 6 Rep.; joint session, 113 Dem., 19 Rep.

TEXAS.

County.	Governor, 1902.*		President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Lanham, Dem.	Burkett, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.
Anderson	820	330	2,462	1,471	91	18	2,723	1,956	365
Angelina	1,211	396	1,381	456	144	17	1,318	351	559
Aransas	281	109	205	113	9	..	309	160	14
Archer	385	79	465	85	..	..	462	56	40
Armstrong	253	31	197	..	20	24	128	8	62
Atascosa	821	283	836	291	..	..	1,004	96	286
Austin	1,859	1,022	1,864	1,094	..	1	1,545	2,185	118
Bandera	637	172	551	348	41	..	478	149	151
Bastrop	2,101	1,296	2,194	1,828	113	50	1,732	2,016	980
Baylor	518	35	471	88	..	5	398	72	26
Bee	868	216	1,051	301	13	..	1,203	229	116
Bell	3,987	173	4,584	1,211	263	30	5,433	1,741	1,682
Bexar	5,165	2,007	5,272	3,762	28	52	5,870	5,001	297
Blanco	656	143	524	385	64	64	414	243	243
Borden	180	..	130	30	20	..	81	8	19
Bosque	1,534	168	1,729	609	179	11	1,739	875	717
Bowie	1,908	907	..	..	..	..	2,108	1,922	503
Brazoria	825	137	967	165	8	25	1,261	1,564	103
Brazos	1,924	758	1,786	1,616	46	..	1,636	1,999	294
Brewster	251	186	256	..	..	..	219	79	1
Briscoe	247	11	217	31	11	..	93	2	82
Brown	1,450	185	1,685	632	173	11	1,753	328	748
Burleson	1,856	298	1,601	1,351	24	7	1,628	1,605	169
Burnet	1,351	116	1,283	522	146	19	1,210	269	455
Caldwell	1,824	184	2,167	909	129	33	1,928	778	724
Calhoun	468	72	..	..	..	..	275	89	21
Callahan	771	97	820	288	3	..	899	122	409
Cameron	1,715	1,013	1,564	1,562	70	..	1,732	1,374	..
Camp	873	350	591	687	..	..	536	825	2
Carson	109	23	103	22	2	..	97	7	5
Cass	1,397	1,633	1,373	1,714	462	..	1,658	1,742	748
Castro	193	12	116	..	..	..	80	8	..
Chambers	309	180	318	..	..	..	325	201	98
Cherokee	1,095	1,144	1,930	1,528	421	..	1,995	1,611	353
Childress	542	23	380	54	22	..	300	27	35
Clay	1,209	317	1,199	271	71	110	1,145	234	333
Coke	363	114	..	..	..	..	292	33	180
Coleman	896	29	1,433	228	52	14	1,003	159	400
Collin	3,386	356	5,081	1,750	140	120	6,161	1,931	1,486
Collingsworth	265	21	201	..	24	5	143	3	53
Colorado	1,263	455	2,019	1,190	51	..	1,598	2,045	340
Comal	899	477	722	501	51	..	252	1,081	16
Comanche	2,009	222	2,204	586	1,299	31	1,361	158	1,179
Concho	240	38	206	75	24	..	40	17	2
Cooke	3,267	519	3,211	516	13	37	3,502	827	875
Coryell	1,649	170	2,178	10	295	..	2,229	488	1,255
Cottle	147	19	157	29	12	..	104	5	12
Crockett	107	136	170	173	..	..	160	215	..
Crosby	186	2	..	..	..	..	99	4	5
Dallam	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dallas	5,355	744	26	..	..	..	36	7	..

TEXAS—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1902.*		President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Lanham, Dem.	Burkett, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.
Deaf Smith	183	49	8,253	3,405	145	219	9,203	5,655	863
Delta	1,700	475	185	29	..	..	100	3	8
Denton	2,055	381	1,420	613	702	29	961	307	718
DeWitt	1,385	1,073	3,305	956	39	7	3,944	949	489
Dickens	220	..	1,701	1,286	84	19	1,775	1,776	292
Dimmit	217	63	192	6	24	..	83	12	13
Donley	341	35	144	114	19	..	78	64	73
Duval	727	462	325	122	42	47	196	66	84
Eastland	2,275	243	338	481	..	..	421	790	..
Ector	64	21	..	..	..	..	1,593	237	985
Edwards	241	306	..	..	..	..	68	8	..
Ellis	4,832	429	268	257	22	..	345	130	39
El Paso	2,714	177	5,659	1,095	260	68	6,501	1,763	1,989
Erath	2,418	561	2,492	1,007	..	4	2,307	1,246	..
Falls	2,911	1,501	2,880	1,169	544	7	2,460	923	1,805
Fannin	5,386	1,317	2,968	2,541	92	41	3,185	2,734	437
Fayette	3,651	1,870	5,560	1,869	266	2	5,704	2,329	1,494
Fisher	488	80	3,546	2,043	181	30	2,597	3,338	505
Floyd	356	34	431	..	166	15	303	44	151
Foard	300	31	265	50	37	..	198	18	82
Fort Bend	728	132	232	69	45	..	145	42	113
Franklin	859	123	628	967	15	..	847	2,228	45
Freestone	1,119	937	..	..	..	..	973	76	391
Frio	729	209	1,460	1,173	206	12	1,509	1,345	521
Galveston	4,387	1,137	507	235	34	..	620	197	53
Gillespie	595	924	3,401	2,133	1	24	4,406	4,613	187
Glasscock	9	3	434	1,147	..	..	349	1,064	109
Goliad	671	899	16	5	..	..	38	49	5
Gonzales	2,704	1,239	727	685	40	1	566	637	241
Grayson	4,339	891	2,489	..	566	17	2,292	645	1,522
Gregg	906	580	6,440	2,464	75	48	7,743	3,353	1,158
Grimes	1,083	139	737	970	20	..	658	881	193
Guadalope	1,789	1,722	1,594	82	245	..	1,752	2,017	715
Hale	350	19	1,605	1,844	..	..	1,199	2,229	111
Hall	214	15	280	46	33	..	220	23	55
Hamilton	1,475	158	524	10	6	2	261	23	22
Hansford	23	16	1,239	532	454	9	1,181	354	773
Hardeman	626	51	22	24	..	..	15	17	1
Hardin	596	329	561	95	22	4	480	49	27
Harris	5,308	1,790	578	..	3	..	660	245	62
Harrison	2,825	182	5,527	2,524	18	29	6,103	5,765	72
Hartley	112	3	1,234	1,122	23	8	2,076	1,595	54
Haskell	750	72	140	..	..	..	91	19	6
Hays	1,253	268	416	72	40	4	275	16	41
Hemphill	163	28	1,397	489	35	39	1,609	692	204
Henderson	1,462	709	150	55	..	6	111	39	3
Hidalgo	935	85	1,627	919	273	8	1,665	664	881
Hill	3,986	641	1,397	426	..	..	1,083	151	..
Hood	719	116	4,427	1,159	434	75	4,948	1,195	2,177
Hopkins	1,938	272	1,086	396	198	..	973	183	527
Houston	1,799	471	2,516	1,097	310	137	2,424	1,475	517
Howard	1,918	986	1,913	103	94	..	2,419	1,296	866
Hunt	3,669	334	351	1,297	5	..	247	110	68
Irion	182	..	4,691	1,229	282	87	5,328	1,830	986
Jack	992	279	156	..	..	..	157	43	..
Jackson	228	233	..	..	..	..	1,004	223	714
Jasper	523	437	440	334	40	..	418	458	188
Jeff Davis	103	139	518	587	43	8	573	367	252
Jefferson	2,011	558	93	155	..	..	48	102	..
Johnson	2,243	30	..	..	..	..	1,038	942	124
Jones	742	78	3,586	1,057	431	18	3,736	869	1,629
Karnes	122	347	747	142	263	..	536	44	360
Kaufman	3,666	612	993	203	142	4	840	389	529
Kendall	231	367	..	..	..	..	3,734	1,211	836
Kent	233	17	266	485	17	..	216	506	51
Kerr	563	331	169	9	16	2	217	112	20
Kimble	287	128	558	238	11	..	485	391	108
King	122	3	288	158	..	..	325	96	..
Kinney	267	183	119	6	..	..	88	1	..
Knox	259	41	179	190	..	..	149	467	..
Lamar	3,251	333	413	34	42	3	237	18	55
Lamb	193	..	4,187	1,619	156	19	4,621	2,191	1,350
Lampasas	1,869	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
La Salle	404	50	848	..	126	48	677	290	473
Lavaca	2,377	802	180	323	..	..	243	261	..
Lee	1,326	944	2,868	966	203	3	2,099	1,476	1,206
Leon	1,408	923	1,184	1,125	26	40	960	1,329	267
Liberty	811	482	1,680	..	..	..	1,518	1,012	537
Limestone	1,899	273	956	486	43	..	700	463	190
Lipscomb	132	59	3,143	1,114	229	49	3,153	1,169	1,787
Live Oak	404	48	135	60	..	..	98	30	2
Llano	961	58	406	57	3	..	417	50	89
Loving	..	..	748	362	117	21	858	149	297
Lubbock	176	10	..	..	..	..	50	30	4
Lynn	100	10	165	..	5	..	87	7	6
Madison	1,046	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marion	232	92	953	500	227	..	790	299	622
Martin	164	9	390	789	13	..	611	1,408	93
Mason	609	223	83	11	..	..	97	22	..
Matagorda	337	246	602	339	74	..	496	292	..
Maverick	436	285	347	259	6	1	449	561	222
McCulloch	546	197	407	416	..	5	517	317	1
McLennan	4,138	393	512	230	44	..	384	192	180
McMullen	136	61	4,868	1,988	57	47	6,511	4,126	873
Medina	239	634	158	64	1	..	141	53	7
Menard	419	25	881	535	15	6	792	580	84
Midland	268	69	312	167	17	1	294	124	55
Milam	2,834	479	275	76	..	10	272	45	17

TEXAS—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1902.*		President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Lanham, Dem.	Burkett, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.
Mills	643	31	3,406	1,479	293	10	3,690	2,190	984
Mitchell	501	66	690	331	273	7	804	180	537
Montague	1,865	99	451	141	..	6	338	147	30
Montgomery	1,367	1,036	3,052	347	88	38	3,552	375	1,063
Moore	55	3	1,380	897	116	..	1,489	933	454
Morris	269	208	27	7	..	..	24	3	12
Motley	259	14	..	..	..	..	784	506	220
Nacogdoches	1,849	774	263	4	..	1	134	7	23
Navarro	4,463	1,112	1,897	1,094	992	..	1,766	830	1,128
Newton	684	387	4,062	1,911	610	77	3,885	2,113	2,103
Nolan	495	85	769	350	39	3	508	345	117
Nueces	1,225	593	395	130	39	11	263	26	93
Ochiltree	21	8	1,140	461	..	..	1,525	554	10
Oldham	75	9	22	22	..	..	28	9	1
Orange	846	405	82	21	..	..	69	2	6
Palo Pinto	1,520	91	812	393	9	4	795	426	60
Panola	1,370	62	1,366	341	252	29	1,156	196	728
Parker	2,700	230	1,764	678	17	..	2,219	291	376
Pecos	183	171	2,571	552	492	..	3,111	637	1,332
Polk	734	232	..	..	..	..	196	60	1
Potter	469	58	1,137	888	307	3	1,273	589	625
Presidio	344	231	331	97	3	4	228	52	71
Rains	553	437	258	420	..	..	517	418	..
Randall	276	19	548	454	117	..	581	215	247
Red River	2,611	1,463	216	..	4	7	94	1	30
Reeves	315	4	2,602	848	362	8	2,900	1,560	731
Refugio	239	135	559	46	1	..	605	45	2
Roberts	289	73	192	84	..	..	173	147	6
Robertson	3,173	163	213	79	20	..	123	19	5
Rockwell	1,041	124	1,140	121	50	28	1,144	267	139
Runnels	285	53	612	74	3	2	418	109	197
Rusk	913	498	2,243	1,627	180	1	2,181	1,674	473
Sabine	..	..	..	..	..	..	462	83	502
San Augustine	260	40	673	383	296	..	657	265	592
San Jacinto	714	1,005	862	524	23	..	710	770	215
San Patricio	477	87	460	40	..	..	531	71	26
San Saba	1,102	108	1,082	341	111	3	711	118	471
Schleicher	85	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurry	484	71	376	161	261	..	177	39	156
Shackelford	214	3	250	73	..	3	288	117	107
Shelby	1,170	131	..	..	..	..	2,162	186	882
Sherman	150	..	24	9	..	..	6	8	..
Smith	1,295	515	2,706	2,470	124	39	3,395	2,603	622
Somervell	392	263	380	143	151	..	393	23	312
Starr	1,190	589	1,249	857	..	..	1,035	732	..
Stephens	540	11	735	45	186	7	672	13	290
Sterling	143	42	141	44	56	..	113	22	85
Stonewall	413	12	305	107	..	..	126	17	78
Sutton	212	92	176	158	..	..	175	186	..
Swisher	287	31	148	50	6	1	115	15	78
Tarrant	3,092	989	5,277	..	167	60	6,882	2,293	1,093
Taylor	1,005	48	1,253	440	139	..	868	246	458
Trockmorton	221	28	250	54	36	4	185	52	86
Titus	1,016	387	956	445	214	..	1,129	345	742
Tom Green	475	117	602	235	1	2	740	465	37
Travis	3,843	1,169	4,194	2,601	104	27	3,737	4,138	292
Trinity	1,128	293	1,110	517	44	..	762	443	508
Tyler	876	274	1,215	522	53	53	1,273	480	271
Upshur	960	30	..	..	..	..	1,466	822	452
Uvalde	657	213	558	280	..	3	536	515	2
Val Verde	714	40	571	227	..	..	408	200	..
Van Zandt	2,687	68	2,276	855	586	14	2,330	691	1,230
Victoria	1,233	1,144	..	..	..	..	845	1,338	39
Walker	1,352	1,079	1,299	1,131	95	..	1,205	1,057	256
Waller	739	772	971	760	1	..	1,107	1,495	221
Ward	337	15	..	..	..	..	93	71	9
Washington	2,937	658	1,811	1,371	..	1	1,654	4,198	40
Webb	2,212	863	1,103	1,770	..	..	1,183	2,067	1
Wharton	463	619	778	535	5	1	844	1,166	46
Wheeler	180	..	..	..	..	..	77	21	4
Wichita	917	196	907	215	18	3	720	165	80
Wilbarger	983	71	626	138	14	..	743	137	129
Williamson	4,671	785	3,673	1,812	435	69	3,919	2,151	1,164
Wilson	2,173	601	1,800	477	96	2	1,716	191	586
Wise	2,492	189	2,993	703	319	..	3,581	540	1,447
Wood	1,803	288	1,623	933	153	12	1,750	778	816
Young	933	146	858	158	72	79	809	99	306
Zapata	237	241	102	462	..	..	14	390	..
Zavalla	154	16	126	35	7	..	119	20	18
Totals	264,862	76,101	267,433	130,641	20,891	2,644	290,862	167,520	79,572
Pluralities	188,761	.....	136,792	.....	.....	.....	198,914	.....	.....
Scattering	.....		.....	2,008			.....		
Total vote	340,963		423,706				544,786		

* Unofficial.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass, Marion.

M. Sheppard, Dem	19,214
J. Hurley, Rep	3,875
Sheppard's plurality	15,339

II.—Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola, Harrison.

S. B. Cooper, Dem	17,175
W. McDaniel, Rep	2,632
Cooper's plurality	14,543

III.—Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rusk, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt, Kaufman.

G. Russell, Dem	16,628
L. L. Rhodes, Rep	561
Russell's plurality	16,067

Districts.
IV.—Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt, Rains.
C. B. Randell, Dem..... 17,464
C. A. Graves, Rep..... 3,063
Randall's plurality..... 14,401

V.—Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill, Bosque.
J. Beall, Dem..... 19,373
S. H. Lumkin, Rep..... 1,633
Beall's plurality..... 17,740

VI.—Counties of Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos, Milam.
S. Field, Dem..... 17,262
No opposition.

VII.—Counties of Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers, Galveston.
A. W. Gregg, Dem..... 13,162
No opposition.

VIII.—Counties of Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison, Leon.
T. H. Ball, Dem..... 14,301
L. McDaniel, Rep..... 6,431
Ball's plurality..... 7,870

IX.—Counties of Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad, Karnes.
G. F. Burgess, Dem..... 18,316
B. R. Burow, Rep..... 11,574
Burgess's plurality..... 6,742

X.—Counties of Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Lee, Burleson, Washington.
A. S. Burleson, Dem..... 20,539
C. Schenk, Rep..... 2,990
Burleson's plurality..... 17,549

XI.—Counties of McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell, Hamilton.
R. L. Henry, Dem..... 14,548
A. Wurts, Rep..... 690
Henry's plurality..... 13,858

XII.—Counties of Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Erath, Comanche.
O. W. Gillespie, Dem..... 16,220
S. A. Greenwell, Rep..... 3,424
Gillespie's plurality..... 12,796

XIII.—Counties of Cooke, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Districts.
Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman, Dallam.
J. H. Stephens, Dem..... 24,027
R. O. Rector, Rep..... 2,034
Stephens's plurality..... 21,993

XIV.—Counties of Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown, Coleman.
J. L. Slayden, Dem..... 19,898
D. H. Meak, Rep..... 4,915
Slayden's plurality..... 14,983

XV.—Counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney, Val Verde.
J. M. Garner, Dem..... 16,542
J. C. Scott, Rep..... 10,707
Garner's plurality..... 5,835

XVI.—Counties of El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley.
W. R. Smith, Dem..... 22,118
D. G. Hunt, Rep..... 291
Smith's plurality..... 21,827

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, S. W. Lanham; Lieutenant-Governor, G. D. Neal; Attorney-General, C. K. Bell; Comptroller of Public Accounts, R. M. Love; Treasurer, J. W. Robbins; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Arthur Lafaon; Railroad Commissioner, O. B. Colquitt; Secretary of State, J. R. Curl; Adjutant-General, Thomas Scurry.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Reuben R. Gaines; Associate Justices, Thomas J. Brown, F. A. Williams; Clerk, C. L. Morse, all Democrats.

Legislature—Senate, 31 Dem.; House, 129 Dem., 1 Rep., 1 Independent.

UTAH.

County.	President, 1900.		President, 1896.			Governor, 1895.		
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. D.	Caine, Dem.	Wells, Rep.	Lawrence, Peo.
Beaver	629	682	1,051	205	...	300	404	2
Boxelder	1,460	1,635	1,879	735	...	663	728	4
Cache	3,082	2,820	4,395	829	...	1,626	1,266	32
Carbon	621	748	663	85	...	155	301	6
Davis	1,380	1,238	1,753	450	...	604	424	56
Emery	798	666	985	231	...	381	315	17
Garfield	395	649	615	249	...	212	256	...
Grand	204	178	246	28	...	31	139	11
Iron	708	628	806	205	...	247	307	...
Juab	1,986	1,532	2,360	439	...	456	703	140
Kane	161	392	230	288	...	84	168	...
Millard	844	938	1,384	166	...	350	536	8
Morgan	363	391	582	138	...	176	213	11
Piute	280	330	555	34	...	135	161	22
Rich	282	387	408	162	...	179	159	1
Salt Lake	12,840	13,496	18,617	2,575	21	4,118	5,228	1,031
San Juan	72	81	187	8	...	58	37	2
Sanpete	2,441	3,575	3,387	1,813	...	1,390	1,559	18
Sevier	1,261	1,581	1,858	497	...	559	679	7
Summit	1,763	1,555	3,402	245	...	835	1,238	181
Tooele	1,114	1,259	1,684	274	...	333	530	16
Uintah	773	639	890	112	...	245	181	137
Utah	5,391	5,698	7,375	2,039	...	2,544	2,541	106
Wasatch	781	723	1,333	51	...	431	364	4
Washington	1,003	409	1,210	170	...	510	225	3
Wayne	282	324	466	78	...	178	123	1
Weber	4,092	4,585	6,343	1,373	...	1,719	2,048	235
Totals	45,006	47,139	64,607	31,491	21	18,519	20,833	2,051
Pluralities	.....	2,133	33,116	.....	...	.....	2,314	....
Scattering	1,035							
Total vote	93,180		96,124			41,403		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. 1902.

At large.
Joseph Howell, Rep..... 43,710
Wm. H. King, Dem..... 38,196
Matthew Wilson, Soc..... 2,936
Howell's plurality..... 5,514

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Heber M. Wells; Secretary of State, J. T. Hammond; Attorney-General, M. A. Breeden; Auditor, C. S. Tingey; Treasurer, John De Grey Dixon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. C. Nelson—all Republicans.

Judiciary.—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, R. N. Baskin; Justices, G. W. Bartch, W. M. McCarty—all Republicans.

Legislature.—House, 40 Rep., 5 Dem.; Senate, 12 Rep., 6 Dem.; joint session, 52 Rep., 11 Dem.

VERMONT.

County.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	McGettrick, Dem.	McCullough, Rep.	Sherburne, Pro.	Clement, Ind.	Scattering.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Scattering.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer G. D.	Levering, Pro.
Addison	214	2,464	205	1,874	1	467	3,286	25	25	404	4,314	36	61
Bennington	314	2,294	92	2,044	..	871	2,666	30	8	653	3,086	61	96
Caledonia	632	2,733	266	1,354	1	817	2,957	25	32	729	3,474	130	94
Chittenden	649	2,875	133	3,796	..	1,822	3,907	53	27	1,416	4,743	89	54
Essex	235	665	32	311	..	358	758	5	2	277	873	33	13
Franklin	1,066	2,613	212	2,146	..	1,316	2,737	17	57	1,150	3,414	107	72
Grand Isle	124	340	20	294	..	148	356	6	10	158	426	31	2
Lamoille	242	1,430	231	959	..	478	1,742	15	26	440	2,061	23	27
Orange	539	1,914	276	1,137	3	740	2,515	22	62	567	3,067	121	69
Orleans	314	2,687	181	730	..	441	2,749	14	21	442	3,412	56	40
Rutland	673	2,802	154	5,633	..	1,874	5,901	49	80	1,661	6,794	161	89
Washington	1,330	2,926	384	2,894	2	1,622	3,819	65	35	1,396	4,476	177	66
Windham	743	2,804	118	1,977	..	1,014	3,948	23	11	670	4,829	190	59
Windsor	289	3,317	194	3,052	1	943	5,227	19	15	674	6,128	126	34
Totals	7,364	31,864	2,498	28,201	8	12,849	42,568	363	431	10,637	51,127	1,331	735
Pluralities	..	3,663	..	..	..	..	29,719	..	..	..	40,490	..	..
Total vote			69,935				66,216				63,828		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts. I.—Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Rutland.		Districts. II.—Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, Windsor.	
D. J. Foster, Rep.	16,007	Kittredge Haskins, Rep.	17,532
J. W. Lyons, Dem.	4,394	Harris Miller, Dem.	4,150
H. M. Seeley, Pro.	892	S. L. Swasey, Pro.	1,135
Foster's plurality	11,613	Haskin's plurality	13,382

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John G. McCullough; Lieutenant-Governor, Zed S. Stanton; Secretary of State, Frederick G. Fleetwood; Treasurer, John L. Bacon; Auditor, Horace F. Graham—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John W. Rowell; Assistant Justices, Loveland Munson, Seneca Haselton, John H. Watson, H. R. Start, James M. Tyler, W. P. Stafford—all Republicans, except Haselton, Democrat.

Legislature—House, 192 Rep., 48 Dem.; Senate, 25 Rep., 5 Dem.; joint session, 217 Rep., 53 Dem.

VIRGINIA.

County.	President. 1900.			Governor, 1897.			President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wooley, Pro.	Tyler, Dem.	McCaull, Rep.	Cutler, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Matchett S. L.	Palmer, G. D.
Accomac	3,210	1,460	69	1,405	145	79	3,115	1,675	186	1	28
Albemarle	2,411	1,671	20	1,278	732	24	2,628	1,918	25	2	51
Alexandria City	2,003	935	6	1,198	469	30	1,836	1,281	37	4	32
Alexandria County	413	421	2	249	248	1	322	713	2	..	2
Alleghany	841	1,451	37	487	644	91	720	1,711	78	..	13
Amherst	1,516	990	4	1,310	777	56	1,751	1,190	4	6	10
Amelia	608	838	12	486	416	15	663	899	8	1	1
Appomattox	1,082	457	5	1,088	188	9	946	598	8	..	5
Augusta	2,869	2,519	185	2,317	1,270	148	3,066	2,823	194	2	34
Bath	422	454	5	375	245	2	508	471	3	..	6
Bedford	2,585	1,982	84	1,989	949	19	3,085	2,248	32	2	35
Bland	513	465	..	423	295	4	498	398	..	..	1
Botetourt	1,383	1,329	25	1,303	948	23	1,494	1,614	19	..	22
Bristol City	787	281	13	327	187	8	413	384	16	..	12
Brunswick	1,064	1,177	3	1,030	676	21	1,372	956	3	3	12
Buchanan	587	694	..	581	307	11	509	695	..	..	..
Buckingham	942	922	14	852	534	8	1,247	1,199	8	2	24
Buena Vista City	215	204	5	213	111	18	219	184	..	..	2
Campbell	1,339	1,288	7	1,118	697	..	2,115	1,696	8	2	8
Carroll	1,434	1,759	9	1,237	1,331	20	1,528	1,672	3	..	3
Caroline	1,077	1,144	14	736	739	39	1,293	1,502	9	1	9
Charles City	Vote thrown out.			165	39	4	272	362	5	..	7
Charlotte	1,011	323	2	827	115	5	1,468	538	30	5	34
Charlottesville	731	361	11	329	45	6	801	371	7	..	11
Chesterfield	1,368	884	22	1,097	508	21	1,729	1,273	14	1	22
Clarke	1,055	426	30	756	77	6	1,114	490	18	..	7
Craig	415	265	38	393	147	41	490	249	18	..	..
Culpeper	1,512	847	1	1,113	457	4	1,704	1,113	10	..	14
Cumberland	537	205	1	455	151	1	618	657	4	..	5
Danville	1,575	310	87	850	303	60	1,702	1,078	51	..	41
Dickenson	727	693	..	499	382	23	547	534	1	..	10
Dinwiddie	990	583	6	943	225	16	1,099	741	1	..	7
Elizabeth City	1,027	697	8	699	492	10	573	919	20	..	19
Essex	731	590	1	862	133	5	924	669	1	..	3
Fairfax	2,136	1,507	14	1,700	1,069	18	2,109	1,877	8	1	22
Fauquier	2,610	1,377	8	1,516	542	5	2,744	1,553	9	2	22
Floyd	648	1,566	4	517	902	7	848	1,525	12	1	2
Fluvanna	790	678	13	675	305	7	919	708	3	1	12
Franklin	1,785	1,702	24	1,491	918	33	2,305	1,711	5	..	3
Frederick	1,748	671	21	473	97	8	533	388	7	3	9
Fredericksburg	587	353	3	695	12	12	1,848	845	24	..	11
Giles	1,010	858	36	987	486	92	993	777	51	..	15
Gloucester	484	354	1	860	193	1	819	549	10	1	7
Goochland	602	876	..	523	587	4	676	877	3	..	10
Grayson	1,252	1,585	2	1,155	1,066	11	1,328	1,473	2	..	28
Greene	511	459	..	506	168	..	533	581	2	..	..
Greensville	740	547	4	725	202	10	850	471	3	..	3

VIRGINIA.—Continued.

County.	President, 1900.			Governor, 1897.			President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Tyler, Dem.	McCaull, Rep.	Cutler, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering. Pro.	Matchett. S. L.	Palmer, G. D.
Halifax	2,864	1,632	45	2,112	624	29	3,231	2,050	33	1	20
Hanover	1,203	1,201	14	1,051	580	61	1,499	1,337	26	1	37
Henrico	2,189	1,049	25	1,274	225	23	2,332	1,817	13	5	48
Henry	1,356	1,267	17	1,018	849	36	1,409	1,783	10	..	4
Highland	512	540	11	312	275	7	553	489	7	1	2
Isle of Wight	1,206	763	..	1,257	294	4	1,264	727	7	7	3
James City	294	255	1	283	128	8	261	291	2	1	1
King George	480	643	2	506	428	3	582	681	3	..	6
King and Queen	796	614	2	820	163	6	853	655	5	..	3
King William	462	871	8	316	165	24	592	990	6	..	9
Lancaster	971	508	7	912	614	19	1,073	599	16	3	2
Lee	1,493	1,392	6	1,196	603	54	1,475	1,470	16	..	12
Loudoun	2,690	1,684	119	1,922	520	25	2,471	1,991	96	..	9
Louisa	1,169	1,187	22	1,133	896	96	1,366	1,391	25	..	10
Lunenburg	634	343	9	467	159	16	1,045	475	6	..	4
Lynchburg	1,081	660	..	1,148	129	36	1,657	1,647	37	..	26
Madison	986	664	14	808	221	28	1,089	724	5	..	..
Manchester	647	442	34	600	249	10	812	588	9	1	18
Matthews	726	294	40	577	192	12	797	444	30	..	7
Mecklenburg	1,697	1,855	4	988	1,112	12	2,099	2,353	26	..	6
Middlesex	686	640	56	462	48	9	688	680	5	..	3
Montgomery	1,102	1,391	5	1,123	825	56	1,317	1,594	56	1	12
Nansemond	1,481	992	12	1,257	585	7	1,300	1,060	11	2	8
Nelson	1,530	1,163	4	1,223	645	57	1,492	1,183	20	..	23
New Kent	282	447	1	174	248	20	369	446	3	..	5
Norfolk City	3,883	2,301	39	2,543	375	32	3,068	1,995	73	5	93
Norfolk County	2,415	3,024	5	1,710	951	21	2,137	3,475	33	7	29
Newport News	1,896	1,100	15	654	181	7	676	815	5	1	20
Northampton	1,180	896	12	492	265	10	1,086	802	21	..	11
Northumberland	809	807	7	545	213	25	953	904	13	1	3
Notteway	1,076	489	13	754	250	20	936	478	16	..	2
Orange	1,100	929	19	847	445	39	1,324	957	11	..	13
Page	1,041	1,214	26	691	393	17	1,166	1,454	37	2	13
Patrick	1,026	1,281	8	930	999	5	886	1,140	10	1	3
Petersburg	1,589	668	9	824	259	44	1,682	766	5	2	82
Pittsylvania	3,758	2,328	59	2,064	1,218	114	3,987	3,196	36	..	29
Portsmouth	1,743	566	14	842	173	8	1,380	769	7	1	48
Powhatan	458	582	1	407	371	2	528	637	..	..	4
Prince Edward	843	574	..	717	274	17	991	979	6	..	22
Prince George	367	301	..	378	2	60	518	394	1	1	5
Prince William	1,351	680	..	653	187	..	1,341	727	2	..	7
Princess Anne	743	327	2	566	191	15	790	687	6	..	2
Pulaski	1,048	1,243	..	1,000	937	8	1,109	1,489	3	1	8
Radford City	257	197	5	364	92	4	372	309	18	..	10
Rappahannock	813	507	7	933	220	..	1,076	569	1	..	8
Richmond City	6,095	2,729	71	3,839	505	4	7,839	1,160	99	5	334
Richmond County	692	574	1	576	330	64	667	667	3	..	7
Roanoke City	1,761	1,120	53	1,529	702	85	2,005	1,097	58	2	33
Roanoke County	942	1,188	58	726	807	29	1,114	1,484	36	1	12
Rockbridge	1,658	2,223	22	1,430	1,287	14	1,634	2,290	17	..	139
Rockingham	2,852	2,572	103	2,169	1,557	37	2,998	3,524	100	..	27
Russell	1,956	1,377	6	1,456	956	15	1,530	1,475	9	1	4
Scott	1,813	1,659	3	1,755	1,226	39	1,793	2,206	4	1	11
Shenandoah	1,965	1,862	40	1,698	846	110	2,052	2,102	51	..	47
Smyth	1,252	1,794	12	1,134	754	10	1,407	1,546	8	4	7
Southampton	1,708	610	15	1,503	274	7	1,438	439	14	..	3
Spottsylvania	774	817	5	490	381	3	877	903	4	..	4
Stafford	648	867	1	591	555	3	629	1,084	3	..	3
Staunton	612	375	70	627	167	36	713	556	92	1	42
Surry	839	473	22	667	226	3	709	609	5	..	5
Sussex	733	430	1	685	140	7	769	418	2	..	4
Tazewell	1,312	2,663	8	1,396	1,270	46	1,582	2,525	8	..	9
Warren	1,068	462	19	770	145	13	1,172	575	25	..	20
Warwick	526	336	..	536	80	5	238	577	1	..	2
Washington	2,291	2,498	10	1,917	1,632	31	2,374	2,669	20	..	16
Westmoreland	691	597	10	472	237	1	705	827	2	1	8
Williamsburg	161	88	7	112	65	6	113	90	3	..	1
Winchester	593	423	10	303	75	6	490	447	22	1	27
Wise	1,215	1,725	15	625	527	2	966	1,230	..	1	6
Wythe	1,607	1,932	6	1,565	1,023	5	1,683	1,882	9	4	71
York	551	631	..	698	145	12	722	223	16	..	1
Totals	146,080	115,865	2,150	109,655	56,840	2,743	154,709	135,368	2,350	108	2,129
Pluralities	30,215	..	..	52,815	..	..	19,341	..	..	..	..
Scattering					946						
Total vote		264,095			170,184			294,664			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Accomac, Caroline, Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Westmoreland, and the city of Fredericksburg.

W. A. Jones, Dem.	7,381
M. A. Coles, Rep.	2,762
Jones's plurality	4,519

II.—Counties of Charles City, Elizabeth City, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton, Surry, Warwick, York, and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Williamsburg and Newport News.

H. L. Maynard, Dem.	9,746
R. M. Hughes, Rep.	2,917
Maynard's plurality	6,829

Districts.

III.—Counties of Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, and the cities of Richmond and Manchester.

John Lamb, Dem.	5,300
B. W. Edwards, Rep.	969
Lamb's plurality	4,331

IV.—Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Sussex, and the city of Petersburg.

R. G. Southall, Dem.	5,717
R. T. Vaughn, Rep.	507
Southall's plurality	5,210

V.—Counties of Carroll, Floyd, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville.

Districts.

C. A. Swanson, Dem.	10,363
B. A. Davis, Rep.	6,414
Swanson's plurality	3,949

VI.—Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, Montgomery, Roanoke, and the cities of Lynchburg, Radford and Roanoke.

C. Glass, Dem.	6,345
A. Graham, Pro.	1,418
Glass's plurality	4,927

VII.—Counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester.

James Hay, Dem.	8,461
S. J. Hoffman, Rep.	4,620
Hay's plurality	3,841

VIII.—Counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.

J. F. Rixey, Dem.	6,618
W. S. Skinker, Rep.	2,011
Rixey's plurality	4,607

Districts.

IX.—Counties of Bland, Buchanan, Craig, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol.

C. Slemp, Rep.	13,694
W. F. Rhea, Dem.	13,476
Slemp's plurality	218

X.—Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Staunton and Buena Vista.

H. D. Flood, Dem.	8,819
J. Lyons, Rep.	4,235
Flood's plurality	4,584

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, A. J. Montague; Lieutenant-Governor, J. E. Willard; First Auditor, Morton Marye; Second Auditor, Josiah Ryland, Jr.; Treasurer, A. W. Harman, Jr.; Superintendent of Free Schools, J. W. Southall; Attorney-General, W. A. Anderson, all Democrats.

Judiciary—Supreme Court of Appeals.—President, James Keith; Justices, S. G. Whittle, John A. Buchanan, George M. Harrison and Richard H. Cardwell; Clerk of the Court, G. K. Taylor—all Democrats.

WASHINGTON.

County.	Chief Justice Sup. Court.		President, 1900.					President, 1896.				
	Reavis, Dem.	Hadley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Malloney S. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Bentley, Nat.	Palmer, G. D.
Adams	644	699	523	461	30	9	2	363	243	11	..	9
Asotin	267	407	328	393	23	3	8	254	214	3	1	15
Chehalis	786	1,714	1,081	1,850	77	108	32	1,312	1,267	21	3	38
Chelan	459	710	575	577	12	11	5	....	....	..	..	..
Clallam	343	708	407	723	5	51	10	676	559	6	5	41
Clarke	717	1,539	1,025	1,668	79	90	20	1,497	1,497	51	9	50
Columbia	614	821	706	899	27	9	2	847	776	9	4	15
Cowlitz	473	1,123	619	1,171	54	16	9	935	989	23	2	39
Douglas	616	761	615	516	20	9	1	722	334	10	..	11
Ferry	438	399	831	423	8	9	2	....	....	..	..	..
Franklin	185	222	81	52	3	..	3	108	38	2	..	5
Garfield	368	526	437	528	18	17	4	469	378	14	1	13
Island	112	322	123	263	13	14	7	181	206	7	1	10
Jefferson	355	717	395	687	19	4	9	500	704	8	2	36
King	5,424	11,276	7,836	10,218	318	263	229	7,497	6,413	144	15	236
Kitsap	241	118	489	880	75	46	16	702	728	29	4	26
Kittitas	770	1,070	934	1,139	52	20	9	1,096	1,044	23	3	40
Klickitat	394	913	496	906	58	22	4	664	876	11	..	44
Lewis	1,179	1,903	1,382	1,907	94	43	16	1,584	1,594	37	12	70
Lincoln	1,273	1,517	1,585	1,414	66	30	7	1,715	781	31	5	56
Mason	400	544	457	514	11	13	7	650	397	11	2	17
Okanagan	553	565	714	457	10	17	2	912	284	11	5	38
Pacific	181	946	396	887	27	15	7	512	925	19	5	50
Pierce	2,146	5,607	3,702	6,269	204	296	118	5,404	4,651	58	24	166
San Juan	112	431	245	428	10	6	7	283	411	3	..	8
Skagit	1,045	1,945	1,220	1,814	65	115	31	1,573	1,268	28	2	50
Skamania	110	182	203	175	4	4	2	237	122	4	..	15
Snohomish	1,700	3,877	2,480	2,961	179	64	34	2,775	1,871	43	2	83
Spokane	3,375	4,691	5,125	5,515	306	81	38	5,275	2,701	111	11	104
Stevens	1,207	1,273	1,612	1,121	33	27	8	1,880	433	26	10	46
Thurston	731	1,323	978	1,298	36	51	16	1,371	1,052	17	5	44
Wahkiakum	166	355	207	396	10	20	8	376	290	3	..	20
Walla Walla	1,135	1,814	1,480	2,119	61	20	9	1,652	1,599	37	2	64
Watcom	1,227	3,289	1,700	2,952	145	282	135	2,177	1,971	68	4	50
Whitman	1,786	2,205	2,826	2,366	180	156	27	3,578	1,592	77	8	112
Yakima	1,010	1,705	1,066	1,507	46	65	12	1,219	948	12	1	47
Totals	32,544	59,017	44,833	57,456	2,363	2,006	866	51,646	39,153	968	148	1,668
Pluralities	.....	26,473	.....	12,623	.....	.....	...	12,493	.....	...	...	.....
Total vote	91,561			107,524					93,583			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At Large.

F. W. Cushman, Rep.	59,366
W. L. Jones, Rep.	59,095
W. E. Humphrey, Rep.	58,057
Geo. F. Cottrell, Dem.	34,315
O. R. Holcomb, Dem.	32,118
F. B. Cole, Dem.	32,968
J. C. Martin, Soc. L.	814
W. C. McCormick, Soc. L.	823

At Large.

H. P. Jorgensen, Soc. L.	806
J. H. C. Scurlock, Soc. L.	4,598
D. Burgess, Soc.	4,632
G. W. Scott, Soc.	4,664
A. H. Sherwood, Pro.	1,762
W. J. McKean, Pro.	1,774
O. L. Fowler, Pro.	1,785

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Henry G. McBride, Rep.; Secretary of State, Sam H. Nichols, Rep.; Treasurer, C. W. Maynard, Rep.; Auditor, J. D. Atkinson, Rep.; Adjutant-General, E. G. Fox, Dem.; Attorney-General, W. B. Stratton, Rep.; Supt. Education, W. B. Bryan, Rep.; Com. Public Lands, S. A. Calvert, Rep.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Hiram E. Hadley, Rep. Associate Justices, W. H. White, Dem.; R. O. Dunbar, M. A. Fullerton, T. J. Anders, Wallace Mount, H. E. Hadley, Reps.; Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

Legislature—House, 80 Rep., 13 Dem.; Senate, 33 Rep., 9 Dem.; joint session, 113 Rep., 22 Dem.

WEST VIRGINIA.

County.	President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. D.	Wooley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. D.	Levering, Pro.
Barbour	1,579	1,840	..	..	22	1,645	1,573	1	..
Berkeley	2,288	2,506	..	..	23	2,085	2,497	54	20
Boone	956	767	..	..	..	813	678	2	3
Braxton	2,102	1,894	15	..	16	2,188	1,453	8	28
Brooke	717	1,001	..	3	24	748	935	5	20
Cabell	3,251	3,667	8	..	59	3,076	3,127	22	32
Calhoun	1,208	946	13	..	6	1,186	796	..	..
Clay	716	906	4	..	7	606	661	1	2
Doddridge	1,223	1,893	4	2	22	1,231	1,747	4	17
Fayette	3,227	5,407	4	7	70	2,783	4,544	11	53
Gilmer	1,410	1,117	..	..	14	1,358	1,000	3	8
Grant	366	1,355	..	..	8	372	1,306	3	8
Greenbrier	2,456	1,869	5	..	18	2,414	1,661	21	18
Hampshire	2,025	659	18	1	8	1,909	676	15	2
Hancock	564	869	..	..	51	584	843	4	34
Hardy	1,292	596	..	..	4	1,146	547	45	..
Harrison	2,678	3,916	43	3	79	2,486	3,027	13	26
Jackson	2,194	2,850	6	5	34	2,286	2,527	6	26
Jefferson	2,729	1,207	..	1	31	2,454	1,283	62	27
Kanawha	4,736	7,247	1	62	..	4,824	6,948	28	47
Lewis	1,702	1,972	..	..	..	1,718	1,813	4	68
Lincoln	1,487	1,713	..	..	..	1,335	1,336	6	2
Logan	983	423	..	..	..	992	382	21	1
McDowell	1,218	3,761	..	..	138	3,305	3,421	26	105
Marion	3,610	4,351	6	30	189	2,107	3,560	17	112
Marshall	2,134	3,790	1	9	10	2,494	3,067	11	10
Mason	2,462	3,162	4	6	20	2,123	2,389	6	15
Mercer	2,112	2,700	..	1	42	1,308	1,548	10	40
Mineral	1,240	1,660	..	..	..	1,204	632	3	2
Mingo	1,363	838	..	4	83	1,484	2,685	18	32
Monongalia	1,576	2,989	15	..	9	1,579	1,323	3	9
Monroe	1,532	1,556	..	..	25	433	1,107	23	30
Morgan	586	1,091	..	1	10	988	2,035	4	1
Nicholas	1,263	1,051	..	..	62	1,226	908	5	62
Ohio	5,393	7,092	3	116	105	5,016	6,721	77	69
Pendleton	1,154	932	..	..	9	1,117	784	..	..
Pleasants	1,086	1,202	..	..	..	922	887	4	3
Pocahontas	1,002	794	..	..	..	983	632	7	3
Preston	1,322	3,801	1	9	42	1,332	3,528	7	31
Putnam	1,676	2,118	..	5	9	1,702	1,877	4	3
Raleigh	1,126	1,385	..	..	4	1,103	1,150	4	2
Randolph	2,154	1,771	3	..	..	1,969	1,427	10	14
Ritchie	1,567	2,552	7	5	149	1,601	2,212	2	56
Roane	2,066	2,155	47	..	19	2,126	1,849	5	11
Summers	1,812	1,750	..	..	..	1,738	1,599	3	17
Taylor	1,416	2,093	3	..	11	1,307	1,839	8	21
Tucker	1,199	1,694	1	3	20	1,111	1,261	..	..
Tyler	1,831	2,514	11	2	22	1,799	2,430	7	22
Upshur	866	2,398	6	..	4	949	2,281	18	36
Wayne	2,658	2,258	..	..	..	2,443	2,032	11	3
Webster	1,147	795	..	..	..	972	709	..	..
Wetzel	2,669	2,083	16	4	29	2,525	1,685	9	13
Wirt	1,156	1,236	..	..	..	1,162	1,068	5	9
Wood	3,696	4,805	1	7	60	3,485	4,046	27	31
Wyoming	764	898	..	..	1	613	735	..	..
Totals	98,705	119,842	274	286	1,585	94,480	105,368	675	1,261
Pluralities	.....	21,137	...	...	.....	.....	10,888	...	.....
Total vote			218,547				201,739		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Harrison, Lewis.

B. B. Dovener, Rep	19,962
O. S. McKinney, Dem	16,922
Dovener's plurality	3,040

II.—Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson.

A. G. Dayton, Rep	20,969
J. T. McGraw, Dem	19,629
Dayton's plurality	1,341

III.—Counties of Kanawha, Fayette, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Clay, Webster, Pocahontas, Upshur.

J. H. Gaines, Rep	19,970
J. H. Miller, Dem	17,215
Gaines's plurality	2,755

IV.—Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Jackson, Roane, Braxton, Gilmer, Calhoun, Wirt, Ritchie, Doddridge.

Districts.

H. C. Woodyard, Rep	19,158
W. N. Chancellor, Dem	16,968
Woodward's plurality	2,190

V.—Counties of Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Mingo, Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer.

J. A. Hughes, Rep	20,164
D. E. Johnston, Dem	17,617
Hughes's plurality	2,547

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, A. B. White; Secretary of State, W. M. O. Dawson; Treasurer, Peter Silman; Auditor, A. C. Scherr; Attorney-General, B. H. Freer; Superintendent of Schools, T. C. Miller; Adjutant-General, S. B. Baker; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. O. Thompson; Commissioner of Labor, J. V. Barton—all Republicans.

Supreme Court of Appeals—Henry Brandon, Rep.; George W. Poffenburger, Rep.; M. H. Dent, Dem.; N. C. McWhorter, Rep.

Legislature—House, 57 Rep., 29 Dem.; Senate, 25 Rep., 5 Dem.; joint session, 82 Rep., 34 Dem.

WISCONSIN.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Robert M. La Follette; Lieutenant-Governor, James O. Davidson; Secretary of State, Walter L. Houser; Treasurer, John J. Kempf; Attorney-General, L. M. Sturdevant; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles P. Cary; Commissioner of Railroads, John W. Thomas; Commissioner of Insurance, Zeno M. Host—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, John B. Cassoday, Rep.; Associate Justices, John B. Winslow, Dem.; C. V. Bardeen, Rep.; J. E. Dodge, Dem.; Roujet D. Marshall, Rep.; Clerk, Clarence Kellogg, Rep.

Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

County.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Rose. Dem.	La Follette, Rep.	Drake. Pro.	Seidel S. D.	Puck S. L	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wooley, Pro.	Malloney S. L	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. D.
Adams	338	1,236	44	4	..	410	1,514	29	..	2	391	1,432	27	16
Ashland	1,752	2,280	109	68	5	1,563	3,035	106	7	44	1,743	2,738	60	26
Barron	620	2,174	140	34	11	945	2,949	159	..	4	1,324	2,772	155	27
Bayfield	426	1,892	53	17	6	633	2,428	83	8	9	770	2,244	59	13
Brown	3,283	3,654	126	174	13	3,588	4,938	134	6	29	3,841	5,436	88	69
Buffalo	826	1,267	43	1	2	1,209	2,093	58	..	1	1,302	2,301	61	51
Burnett	90	865	57	18	12	219	1,112	50	7	3	349	880	28	4
Calumet	1,325	1,238	30	123	2	1,910	1,632	57	1	22	1,869	1,547	28	27
Chippewa	1,611	2,907	84	24	..	2,448	4,218	141	2	10	2,929	3,601	84	35
Clark	1,729	2,577	191	15	12	1,157	3,865	125	9	16	1,318	3,328	97	39
Columbia	2,240	3,479	229	43	2	2,185	4,763	284	3	23	2,380	4,845	280	108
Crawford	1,572	1,746	73	8	..	1,357	2,333	46	1	..	1,509	2,323	38	24
Dane	6,463	7,561	449	118	8	6,129	9,397	512	6	46	6,521	9,080	410	159
Dodge	5,343	2,810	186	36	1	5,819	4,785	117	1	9	4,900	5,610	120	236
Door	707	1,888	53	11	2	677	2,363	57	2	2	895	2,402	49	21
Douglas	1,762	2,933	141	109	58	2,194	4,450	181	23	136	2,527	4,274	96	48
Dunn	817	1,736	111	13	7	1,113	3,046	144	..	3	1,418	3,376	131	33
Eau Claire	1,597	2,762	136	68	13	1,970	4,379	184	4	62	2,364	4,522	186	52
Florence	169	267	15	4	1	110	514	17	2	4	129	488	6	2
Fond du Lac	4,903	4,443	227	95	2	5,141	6,258	210	1	20	4,933	6,174	157	128
Forest	272	484	14	6	..	95	378	18	..	1	172	406	15	2
Gates	222	573	29	5	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..
Grant	2,642	4,411	283	32	8	3,254	5,611	287	3	24	3,683	5,315	188	67
Green	1,602	2,231	172	70	1	1,778	2,997	165	..	42	2,339	3,093	158	53
Green Lake	1,532	1,460	96	37	9	1,523	2,084	82	1	5	1,568	2,103	61	32
Iowa	1,794	2,659	188	9	2	1,749	3,272	204	1	15	2,060	3,115	174	61
Iron	348	1,165	22	6	3	357	1,319	38	1	4	472	1,288	26	..
Jackson	593	1,735	64	13	1	652	2,639	103	..	2	778	2,710	98	39
Jefferson	3,843	2,492	183	20	10	4,134	3,729	203	..	8	3,504	4,344	138	263
Juneau	1,435	2,398	75	24	3	1,586	2,914	98	..	2	1,671	2,862	59	35
Kenosha	1,895	1,959	68	398	8	2,105	3,078	67	3	28	1,732	2,827	40	62
Kewaunee	1,718	1,302	29	19	2	1,732	1,752	31	..	3	1,649	1,865	14	91
La Crosse	3,300	3,806	226	65	16	3,612	5,326	198	1	10	3,058	6,297	161	225
Lafayette	2,144	2,376	78	28	..	2,103	2,853	153	1	2	2,236	2,919	114	59
Langlade	1,248	1,167	57	15	2	1,085	1,596	49	6	6	956	1,457	23	38
Lincoln	1,412	1,992	87	37	3	1,554	2,147	75	2	15	1,802	1,706	44	21
Manitowoc	3,376	3,584	78	420	7	4,167	4,328	67	6	173	3,919	4,430	62	164
Marathon	3,657	3,745	129	86	22	3,770	4,722	139	37	28	3,829	3,958	70	87
Marinette	1,769	2,580	181	22	13	1,542	4,239	177	4	17	1,867	4,277	81	29
Marquette	1,045	1,266	82	6	..	867	1,560	47	..	..	827	1,476	25	20
Milwaukee	22,403	26,787	766	10,881	327	25,506	34,809	751	236	4,874	26,536	35,939	640	520
Monroe	1,912	2,693	169	9	1	2,248	3,713	194	..	1	2,361	3,683	103	35
Oconto	1,619	2,097	92	18	5	1,119	2,754	74	2	3	1,290	2,836	59	35
Oneida	670	1,154	49	21	..	712	1,803	39	3	14	563	1,453	27	14
Outagamie	3,287	3,806	192	116	2	4,012	5,245	225	4	31	4,096	5,433	139	106
Ozaukee	1,677	977	21	44	3	1,965	1,262	41	1	22	1,947	1,535	30	62
Pepin	341	611	20	2	1	471	1,099	39	..	..	436	1,301	37	19
Pierce	765	1,315	152	22	2	1,042	3,433	225	1	7	1,412	3,724	156	38
Polk	215	1,386	60	74	20	695	2,735	73	13	16	891	2,861	61	23
Portage	2,459	2,601	117	23	..	2,637	3,255	92	2	4	2,890	3,537	82	54
Price	773	1,087	96	33	8	529	1,728	57	3	14	550	1,448	37	19
Racine	3,824	4,452	263	249	44	3,857	5,928	237	5	135	3,975	5,849	213	104
Richland	1,419	2,080	296	13	2	1,524	2,594	231	..	10	2,098	2,636	129	16
Rock	3,146	5,078	361	120	10	3,096	8,249	403	8	36	3,655	8,282	237	86
St. Croix	1,886	2,408	159	86	9	2,082	3,371	202	11	53	2,475	3,462	158	38
Sauk	2,085	2,775	248	19	3	2,494	4,329	282	3	12	2,611	4,623	242	97
Sawyer	467	578	15	13	..	307	724	24	..	4	369	514	28	2
Shawano	1,393	2,298	77	18	4	1,506	3,244	68	1	3	1,594	3,035	54	32
Sheboygan	3,731	4,460	142	1,358	32	4,049	5,932	124	48	880	3,327	6,644	90	247
Taylor	1,050	1,026	51	17	4	1,015	1,420	23	1	15	710	1,387	20	27
Trempealeau	519	2,141	116	4	3	1,191	3,364	168	1	1	1,394	3,306	152	24
Vernon	759	3,439	176	23	..	1,271	4,463	155	2	16	1,627	4,393	102	28
Vilas	516	760	25	7	1	489	1,209	37	1	11	443	754	8	9
Walworth	1,488	2,838	272	53	2	1,742	5,106	293	2	7	1,894	5,347	282	57
Washburn	252	644	22	8	3	253	808	30	1	1	250	771	21	8
Washington	2,327	2,140	59	30	3	2,526	2,617	56	2	7	2,404	2,877	31	86
Waukesha	3,091	3,799	230	103	6	3,017	5,129	254	5	20	3,192	5,411	162	108
Waupaca	1,030	3,489	247	40	1	1,384	5,284	258	4	3	1,577	3,472	129	65
Waushara	565	2,107	126	13	5	525	2,990	127	..	3	456	3,210	102	27
Winnebago	4,811	6,191	289	184	15	5,600	7,468	311	9	27	5,089	7,898	211	101
Wood	1,920	2,740	99	68	7	1,880	3,136	76	7	35	1,877	2,839	54	31
Totals	145,818	193,417	9,647	15,970	791	159,285	265,866	10,124	524	7,095	165,523	268,135	7,509	4,584
Pluralities	.....	47,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,612	.....	.....
Per cent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.96	60.63	2.28	.12	1.56	36.99	59.93	1.68	.29
Scattering			33											
Total vote			365,676				442,894					447,411		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green, Lafayette.

Henry A. Cooper, Rep	20,437
Louis C. Baker, Dem	12,122
Thomas W. North, Pro	1,111
Cooper's plurality	8,315

II.—Counties of Jefferson, Dane, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Adams.

Henry C. Adams, Rep	17,519
John Wood, Jr., Dem	14,485
Charles F. Kroncke, Pro	1,182
Adams's plurality	3,034

III.—Counties of Grant, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Vernon, Iowa.

Districts.

Joseph W. Babcock, Rep	19,405
Jackson Silvaugh, Dem	11,155
Edward Owens, Pro	1,356
Babcock's plurality	8,250

IV.—County of Milwaukee; the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 23d Wards in the city of Milwaukee; the cities of Wauwatosa and South Milwaukee; the towns of Cudahy, Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin, Greenfield,

Theobald Otjen, Rep	15,101
John F. Donlvan, Dem	13,468
H. W. Bostorius, Soc. Dem	5,167
Otjen's plurality	1,633

V.—The 1st, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards in the city of Milwaukee;

Districts.
the towns and villages of North Milwaukee, Whitefish Bay, East Milwaukee and Granville—all in Milwaukee County; Waukesha County.
W. H. Stafford, Rep. ... 14,971
Henry Smith, Dem. ... 10,971
Henry C. Berger, Soc. Dem. ... 6,060
Stafford's plurality ... 4,000

VI.—Counties of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee.
Charles H. Weisse, Dem. ... 17,991
W. H. Froelich, Rep. ... 14,575
John P. Wilson, Soc. Dem. ... 1,394
George C. Hill, Pro. ... 532
Weisse's plurality ... 3,416

VII.—Counties of Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Eau Claire, Clark, Monroe, La Crosse.
John J. Esch, Rep. ... 18,494
W. Carnahan, Dem. ... 9,543
F. R. Sebenthall, Pro. ... 925
Esch's plurality ... 8,951

VIII.—Counties of Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc.
James H. Davirson, Rep. ... 19,545
Thomas W. Patterson, Dem. ... 12,644

Districts.
Charles C. Frame, Soc. Dem. ... 880
Joseph Mathews, Pro. ... 733
Davidson's plurality ... 6,901

IX.—Counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Outagamie, Oconto, Marinette.
E. S. Minor, Rep. ... 15,958
Edward Decker, Dem. ... 11,479
Thomas Loomis, Pro. ... 518
Minor's plurality ... 4,479

X.—Counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland, Wood.
W. E. Brown, Rep. ... 19,551
Bert Williams, Dem. ... 14,937
W. D. Badger, Pro. ... 650
Brown's plurality ... 4,614

XI.—Counties of Douglas, Sawyer, Pierce, Bayfield, Barron, Dunn, Burnett, Polk, Chippewa, Washburn, St. Croix, Gates.
John J. Jenkins, Rep. ... 19,329
J. A. Rene, Dem. ... 8,261
M. Y. Cliff, Pro. ... 1,077
Jenkins's plurality ... 11,068

WYOMING.

County.	Governor, 1902.			President, 1900.		President, 1896.			
	Beck, Dem.	Richards, Rep.	Britenstein, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Levering, Pro.
Albany	1,941	1,173	206	1,102	1,540	1,028	1,220	45	26
Big Horn	777	961	8	484	843	518	538	73	15
Carbon	997	1,864	38	1,156	1,759	1,039	1,229	41	11
Converse	429	816	2	406	799	450	585	9	12
Crook	557	730	5	531	698	537	524	32	6
Fremont	622	816	10	548	928	499	535	24	7
Johnson	446	566	12	440	471	441	284	26	1
Laramie	1,512	1,902	85	1,538	2,181	1,590	1,776	38	16
Natrona	334	616	1	272	521	317	392	10	2
Sheridan	839	1,193	55	985	1,026	1,045	877	59	12
Sweetwater	708	1,103	80	748	1,101	916	754	80	16
Uinta	1,579	2,216	47	1,748	2,102	1,760	907	26	6
Weston	276	527	3	340	548	205	451	23	6
Totals	10,017	14,483	552	10,298	14,517	10,369	10,072	286	136
Pluralities	.....	4,446	...	.....	4,219	583	.....	...	...
Per cent	.....	.....	...	41.49	58.50	49.70	48.29	1.36	.60
Total vote		25,052		24,815			20,863		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At large.
Frank W. Mondell, Rep. ... 15,808
Chas. P. Clemmons, Dem. ... 8,892
Mondell's plurality ... 6,916

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, F. Chatterton acting; Secretary of State, Fenimore Chatterton; Auditor, Le Roy Grant, Treasurer, Henry G. Hay; Superintendent of Public Instruction, T. T. Tynan; Attorney-General, J. A. Van Orsdel; Adjutant-General, F. A. Stitzer—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Samuel T. Corn, Dem.; Associate Justices, Jesse Knight and C. N. Potter, Rep.

Legislature—House, 46 Rep., 4 Dem.; Senate, 20 Rep., 3 Dem.; joint session, 66 Rep., 7 Dem.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

The Legislatures of fourteen States passed resolutions in 1903 asking Congress to call a convention for the purpose of considering an amendment to the Federal Constitution, providing for the direct popular vote for United States Senators. In nearly every other Legislature holding sessions this year such resolutions were presented, and, in most cases, considered, either in committee or in one of the two houses.

The question of such an amendment to the Constitution has been agitated for a number of years, but never before was there anything like concerted action in the matter. By the terms of the Constitution two-thirds of the several States may demand that Congress call a convention for the purpose of considering Constitutional amendments. Such amendments are then brought back to the several Legislatures for ratification, a two-thirds vote of all the States being necessary to make them legal. Several of the States, chiefly Southern States, have already provided for a direct election of Senators by placing the names of candidates for this office on the primary ballots, leaving to the Legislatures nothing more than the ratification of the people's choice.

The States passing the resolution asking for a Constitutional Convention were: Oregon, California, Minnesota, Texas, Arkansas, Nevada, Washington, North Dakota, Kentucky, Missouri, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. The question passed committees and came before either one or both houses in Delaware, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, Nebraska, West Virginia, Virginia, Rhode Island, Alabama, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.



UNITED STATES SENATE.

*First Term.

Name.	Politics.	Expires	Home Address.
Alabama.			
John T. Morgan	Democrat.	1907	Selma.
Edmund Winston Pettus	Democrat.	1909	Selma.
Arkansas.			
James H. Berry	Democrat.	1907	Bentonville.
James P. Clarke	Democrat.	1909	Little Rock.
California.			
George C. Perkins	Republican.	1909	Oakland.
Thomas R. Bard	Republican.	1905	Hueneme.
Colorado.			
Henry M. Teller	Democrat.	1909	Central City.
Thomas M. Patterson	Democrat.	1907	Denver.
Connecticut.			
Orville H. Platt	Republican.	1909	Meriden.
Joseph R. Hawley	Republican.	1905	Hartford.
Delaware.			
James F. Allee*	Republican.	1907	Dover.
Lewis H. Ball*	Republican.	1905	Faulkland.
Florida.			
Stephen R. Mallory	Democrat.	1909	Pensacola.
James P. Taliaferro	Democrat.	1905	Jacksonville.
Georgia.			
Augustus O. Bacon	Democrat.	1907	Macon.
Alexander S. Clay	Democrat.	1909	Marietta.
Idaho.			
Fred. T. Dubois	Democrat.	1907	Blackfoot.
Weldon B. Heyburn*	Republican.	1909	Wallace.
Illinois.			
Shelby M. Cullom	Republican.	1907	Springfield.
Albert J. Hopkins*	Republican.	1909	Aurora.
Indiana.			
Charles W. Fairbanks	Republican.	1909	Indianapolis.
Albert J. Beveridge	Republican.	1905	Indianapolis.
Iowa.			
William B. Allison	Republican.	1909	Dubuque.
Jonathan P. Dolliver	Republican.	1907	Fort Dodge.
Kansas.			
Joseph R. Burton	Republican.	1907	Abilene.
Chester I. Long*	Republican.	1909	Medicine L'ge
Kentucky.			
Joseph C. S. Blackburn	Democrat.	1907	Versailles.
James B. McCreary*	Democrat.	1909	Richmond.
Louisiana.			
Samuel D. McEnery	Democrat.	1909	New Orleans.
Murphy J. Foster	Democrat.	1907	Franklin.
Maine.			
Eugene Hale	Republican.	1905	Ellsworth.
William P. Frye	Republican.	1907	Lewiston.
Maryland.			
Louis E. McComas	Republican.	1905	Williamsport.
Arthur P. Gorman	Democrat.	1909	Laurel.
Massachusetts.			
George F. Hoar	Republican.	1907	Worcester.
Henry C. Lodge	Republican.	1905	Nahant.
Michigan.			
Julius C. Burrows	Republican.	1905	Kalamazoo.
Russell A. Alger*	Republican.	1907	Detroit.
Minnesota.			
Knute Nelson	Republican.	1907	Alexandria.
Moses E. Clapp	Republican.	1905	St. Paul.
Mississippi.			
Hernando D. S. Money	Democrat.	1905	Carrollton.
Anselm J. McLaurin	Democrat.	1907	Brandon.
Missouri.			
Francis M. Cockrell	Democrat.	1905	Warrensburg.
William J. Stone*	Democrat.	1909	St. Louis.
Montana.			
William A. Clark	Democrat.	1907	Butte.
Montana—Cont.			
Paris Gibson	Democrat.	1905	Great Falls.
Nebraska.			
Charles H. Dietrich	Republican.	1905	Hastings.
Joseph H. Millard	Republican.	1907	Omaha.
Nevada.			
William M. Stewart	Republican.	1905	Carson City.
Francis G. Newlands*	Democrat.	1909	Reno.
New Hampshire.			
Jacob H. Gallinger	Republican.	1909	Concord.
Henry E. Burnham	Republican.	1907	Manchester.
New Jersey.			
John Kean	Republican.	1905	Elizabeth.
John F. Dryden	Republican.	1907	Newark.
New York.			
Thomas C. Platt	Republican.	1909	Owego.
Chauncey M. Depew	Republican.	1905	New York.
North Carolina.			
Furnifold McL. Simmons	Democrat.	1907	Raleigh.
Lee S. Overman*	Democrat.	1909	Salisbury.
North Dakota.			
Henry C. Hansbrough	Republican.	1909	Devils Lake.
Porter J. McCumber	Republican.	1905	Wahpeton.
Ohio.			
Joseph B. Foraker	Republican.	1909	Cincinnati.
Marcus A. Hanna	Republican.	1905	Cleveland.
Oregon.			
John H. Mitchell	Republican.	1907	Portland.
Charles W. Fulton*	Republican.	1909	Astoria.
Pennsylvania.			
Boies Penrose	Republican.	1909	Philadelphia.
Matthew S. Quay	Republican.	1905	Beaver.
Rhode Island.			
Nelson W. Aldrich	Republican.	1905	Providence.
George P. Wetmore	Republican.	1907	Newport.
South Carolina.			
Benjamin R. Tillman	Democrat.	1907	Trenton.
Asbury C. Latimer*	Democrat.	1909	Belton.
South Dakota.			
Robert J. Gamble	Republican.	1907	Yankton.
Alfred B. Kittredge	Republican.	1909	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee.			
William B. Bate	Democrat.	1905	Nashville.
Edward W. Carmack	Democrat.	1907	Memphis.
Texas.			
Charles A. Culberson	Democrat.	1905	Dallas.
Joseph W. Bailey	Democrat.	1907	Gainesville.
Utah.			
Thomas Kearns	Republican.	1905	S. Lake City.
Reed Smoot*	Republican.	1909	Provo.
Vermont.			
Redfield Proctor	Republican.	1905	Proctor.
William P. Dillingham	Republican.	1909	Montpelier.
Virginia.			
John W. Daniel	Democrat.	1905	Lynchburg.
Thomas S. Martin	Democrat.	1907	Scottsville.
Washington.			
Addison G. Foster	Republican.	1905	Tacoma.
Levi Ankeny*	Republican.	1909	Walla Walla.
West Virginia.			
Stephen B. Elkins	Republican.	1907	Elkins.
Nathan B. Scott	Republican.	1905	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.			
John C. Spooner	Republican.	1909	Madison.
Joseph V. Quarles	Republican.	1905	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.			
Clarence D. Clark	Republican.	1905	Evanston.
Francis E. Warren	Republican.	1907	Cheyenne.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

*At large. [1]First term. [2]In 54th, 55th, 56; [3]in 45th, 46th 47th, 53d, 54th, 56th; [4]in 56th; [5]in 55th, 56th; [6]in 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d; [7]in 50th, 51st, 52d; [8]in 52d, 54th Congresses.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Home Address.
	Alabama.		
1	Taylor, G. W.	Democrat.	Demopolis.
2	Wiley, A. A.	Democrat.	Montgomery.
3	Clayton, H. D.	Democrat.	Opelika.
4	Bowie, S. J.	Democrat.	Anniston.
5	Thompson, C. W.	Democrat.	Tuskegee.
6	Bankhead, J. H.	Democrat.	Fayette.
7	Burnett, J. L.	Democrat.	Gadsden.
8	Richardson, William	Democrat.	Huntsville.
9	Underwood, O. W.	Democrat.	Birmingham.
	Arkansas.		
1	Macon, R. Bruce[1]	Democrat.	Helena.
2	Brundidge, Stephen	Democrat.	Searcy.
3	Dinsmore, Hugh A.	Democrat.	Fayetteville.
4	Little, John S.	Democrat.	Greenwood.
5	Reid, Charles C.	Democrat.	Morrillton.
6	Robinson, Joe T.[1]	Democrat.	Lonoke.
7	Wallace, Minor[1]	Democrat.	Magnolia.
	California.		
1	Gillette, James N.[1]	Republican.	Eureka.
2	Bell, Theodore A.[1]	Democrat.	Napa.
3	Metcalf, Victor H.	Republican.	Oakland.
4	Livernash, Edward J.[1]	U. L. & Dem	San Francisco.
5	Wynn, William J.[1]	U. L. & Dem	San Francisco.
6	Needham, James C.	Republican.	Modesto.
7	McLachlan, James	Republican.	Pasadena.
8	Daniels, Milton J.[1]	Republican.	Riverside.
	Colorado.		
1	Shafroth, John F.	Democrat.	Denver.
2	Hogg, Herschel M.[1]	Republican.	Telluride.
*	Brooks, Franklin E.[1]	Republican.	Colorado Springs.
	Connecticut.		
1	Henry, E. Stevens	Republican.	Rockville.
2	Sperry, Nehemiah D.	Republican.	New Haven.
3	Brandegee, Frank B.	Republican.	New London.
4	Hill, Ebenezer J.	Republican.	Norwalk.
*	Lilley, George L.[1]	Republican.	Waterbury.
	Delaware.		
*	Houston, Henry A.[1]	Democrat.	Millsboro.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—Continued.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Home Address.
	Florida.		
1	Sparkman, Stephen M.	Democrat...	Tampa.
2	Davis, Robert W.	Democrat...	Palatka.
3	Lamar, William B.[1]	Democrat...	Monticello.
	Georgia.		
1	Lester, Rufus E.	Democrat...	Savannah.
2	Griggs, James M.	Democrat...	Dawson.
3	Lewis, Elijah B.	Democrat...	Montezuma.
4	Adamson, William C.	Democrat...	Carrollton.
5	Livingston, L. F.	Democrat...	Covington.
6	Bartlett, Charles L.	Democrat...	Macon.
7	Maddox, John W.	Democrat...	Rome.
8	Howard, William M.	Democrat...	Lexington.
9	Tate, Farrish C.	Democrat...	Jasper.
10	Hardwick, Thos. W.[1]	Democrat...	Sandersville.
11	Brantley, William G.	Democrat...	Brunswick.
	Idaho.		
*	French, Burton L.[1]	Republican..	Moscow.
	Illinois.		
1	Emerich, Martin[1]	Democrat...	Chicago.
2	Mann, James R.	Republican..	Chicago.
3	Wilson, William W.[1]	Republican..	Chicago.
4	Foster, George P.	Democrat...	Chicago.
5	McAndrews, James	Democrat...	Chicago.
6	Lorimer, William[2]	Republican..	Chicago.
7	Knopf, Philip[1]	Republican..	Chicago.
8	Mahoney, William F.	Democrat...	Chicago.
9	Boutell, Henry S.	Republican..	Chicago.
10	Foss, George E.	Republican..	Chicago.
11	Snapp, Howard M.[1]	Republican..	Joliet.
12	Fuller, Charles E.[1]	Republican..	Belvidere.
13	Hitt, Robert R.	Republican..	Mount Morris.
14	Marsh, Benjamin F.[3]	Republican..	Warsaw.
15	Prince, G. W.	Republican..	Galesburg.
16	Graff, Joseph V.	Republican..	Peoria.
17	Sterling, John A.[1]	Republican..	Bloomington.
18	Cannon, Joseph G.	Republican..	Danville.
19	Warner, Vespasian	Republican..	Clinton.
20	Rainey, Henry T.[1]	Democrat...	Carrollton.
21	Caldwell, Ben F.	Democrat...	Chatham.
22	Rodenberg, Wm. A.[4]	Republican..	East St. Louis.
23	Crowley, Joseph B.	Democrat...	Robinson.
24	Williams, James R.	Democrat...	Carmi.
25	Smith, George W.	Republican..	Murphysboro.
	Indiana.		
1	Hemenway, Jas. A.	Republican..	Boonville.
2	Miers, Robert W.	Democrat...	Bloomington.
3	Zenor, William T.	Democrat...	Corydon.
4	Griffith, Francis M.	Democrat...	Yevay.
5	Holliday, Elias S.	Republican..	Brazil
6	Watson, James E.	Republican..	Rushville.
7	Overstreet, Jesse	Republican..	Indianapolis.
8	Cromer, George W.	Republican..	Muncie.
9	Landis, Charles B.	Republican..	Delphi.
10	Crumpacker, E. D.	Republican..	Valparaiso.
11	Landis, Frederick[1]	Republican..	Logansport.
12	Robinson, James M.	Democrat...	Fort Wayne.
13	Brick, Abraham L.	Republican..	South Bend.
	Iowa.		
1	Hedge, Thomas.	Republican..	Burlington.
2	Wade, Martin J.[1]	Democrat...	Iowa City.
3	Birdsall, Benjamin P.[1]	Republican..	Clarion.
4	Haugen, Gilbert N.	Republican..	Northwood.
5	Cousins, Robert G.	Republican..	Tipton.
6	Lacey, John F.	Republican..	Oskaloosa.
7	Hull, John A. T.	Republican..	Des Moines.
8	Hepburn, William P.	Republican..	Clarinda.
9	Smith, Walter I.	Republican..	Council Bluffs.
10	Conner, James P.	Republican..	Denison.
11	Thomas, Lot.	Republican..	Storm Lake.
	Kansas.		
1	Curtis, Charles	Republican..	Topeka.
2	Bowersock, Justin D.	Republican..	Lawrence.
3	Campbell, P. P.[1]	Republican..	Pittsburg.
4	Miller, James M.	Republican..	Council Grove.
5	Calderhead, Wm. A.	Republican..	Marysville.
6	Reeder, William A.	Republican..	Logan.
7	Vacant.		
*	Scott, Charles F.	Republican..	Iola.
	Kentucky.		
1	James, Ollie M.[1]	Democrat...	Marion.
2	Stanley, Augustus O.[1]	Democrat...	Henderson.
3	Rhea, John S.[5]	Democrat...	Russellville.
4	Smith, David H.	Democrat...	Hodgensville.
5	Sherley, Joseph S.[1]	Democrat...	Louisville.
6	Gooch, Daniel L.	Democrat...	Covington.
7	Trimble, South	Democrat...	Frankfort.
8	Gilbert, George G.	Democrat...	Shelbyville.
9	Kehoe, James N.	Democrat...	Maysville.
10	Hopkins, Frank A.[1]	Democrat...	Prestonburg.
11	W. Godfrey Hunter	Republican..	Burkesville.
	Louisiana.		
1	Meyer, Adolph	Democrat...	New Orleans.
2	Davey, Robert C.	Democrat...	New Orleans.
3	Broussard, Robert F.	Democrat...	New Iberia.
4	Breazeale, Phanor	Democrat...	Natchitoches.
5	Ransdell, Joseph E.	Democrat...	Lake Providence.
6	Robertson, Samuel M.	Democrat...	Baton Rouge.
7	Pujo, Arsene P.[1]	Democrat...	Lake Charles.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Home Address.
	Maine.		
1	Allen, Amos L.	Republican..	Alfred.
2	Littlefield, Chas. E.	Republican..	Rockland.
3	Burleigh, Edwin C.	Republican..	Augusta.
4	Powers, Llewellyn	Republican..	Houlton.
	Maryland.		
1	Jackson, William H.	Republican..	Salisbury.
2	Talbott, J. F. C.[6]	Democrat...	Lutherville.
3	Wachter, Frank C.	Republican..	Baltimore.
4	Denny, James W.[4]	Democrat...	Baltimore.
5	Mudd, Sydney E.	Republican..	La Plata.
6	Pearre, George A.	Republican..	Cumberland.
	Massachusetts.		
1	Lawrence, George P.	Republican..	North Adams.
2	Gillett, Frederick H.	Republican..	Springfield.
3	Thayer, John R.	Democrat...	Worcester.
4	Tirrell, Charles Q.	Republican..	Natick.
5	Ames, Butler[1]	Republican..	Lowell.
6	Gardner, Augugustus P.	Republican..	Hamilton.
7	Roberts, Ernest W.	Republican..	Chelsea.
8	McCall, Samuel W.	Republican..	Winchester.
9	Keliher, John A.[1]	Democrat...	Boston.
10	McNary, William S.[1]	Democrat...	Boston.
11	Sullivan, John A.[1]	Democrat...	Boston.
12	Powers, Samuel L.	Republican..	Newton.
13	Greene, William S.	Republican..	Fall River.
14	Lovering, Wm. C.	Republican..	Taunton.
	Michigan.		
1	Lucking, Alfred[1]	Democrat...	Detroit.
2	Townsend, Charles E.[1]	Republican..	Jackson.
3	Gardner, Washington	Republican..	Albion.
4	Hamilton, Edward L.	Republican..	Niles.
5	Smith, William A.	Republican..	Grand Rapids.
6	Smith, Samuel W.	Republican..	Pontiac.
7	McMorran, Henry[1]	Republican..	Port Huron.
8	Fordney, Joseph W.	Republican..	Saginaw.
9	Bishop, Roswell P.	Republican..	Ludington.
10	Loud, George A.[1]	Republican..	Oscoda.
11	Darragh, A. B.	Republican..	St. Louis.
12	Young, H. Olin[1]	Republican..	Ishpeming.
	Minnesota.		
1	Tawney, James A.	Republican..	Winona.
2	McCleary, James T.	Republican..	Mankato.
3	Davis, Charles R.[1]	Republican..	St. Peter.
4	Stevens, Fred C.	Republican..	St. Paul.
5	Lind, John[7]	Democrat...	Minneapolis.
6	Buckman, C. B.[1]	Republican..	Little Falls.
7	Volstead, Andrew J.[1]	Republican..	Granite Falls.
8	Bede, J. Adam[1]	Republican..	Pine City.
9	Steenerson, Halvor[1]	Republican..	Crookston.
	Mississippi.		
1	Candler, Ezekiel S., Jr.	Democrat...	Corinth.
2	Spight, Thomas	Democrat...	Ripley.
3	Humphreys, Benj. G.[1]	Democrat...	Greenville.
4	Hill, William S.[1]	Democrat...	Winona.
5	Byrd, Adam[1]	Democrat...	Philadelphia.
6	Bowers, Eaton J.[1]	Democrat...	Bay St. Louis.
7	McLain, Frank A.	Democrat...	Gloster.
8	Williams, John S.	Democrat...	Yazoo City.
	Missouri.		
1	Lloyd, James T.	Democrat...	Shelbyville.
2	Rucker, William W.	Democrat...	Keytesville.
3	Dougherty, John	Democrat...	Liberty.
4	Cochran, Charles F.	Democrat...	St. Joseph.
5	Cowherd, William S.	Democrat...	Kansas City.
6	DeArmond, David A.	Democrat...	Butler.
7	Hamlin, Courtney W.[1]	Democrat...	Springfield.
8	Shackleford, D. W.	Democrat...	Jefferson City.
9	Clark, Champ	Democrat...	Bowling Green.
10	Bartholdt, Richard	Republican..	St. Louis.
11	Hunt, John T.[1]	Democrat...	St. Louis.
12	Butler, J. J.	Democrat...	St. Louis.
13	Robb, Edward	Democrat...	Perryville.
14	Vandiver, Willard D.	Democrat...	Cape Girardeau.
15	Benton, M. E.	Democrat...	Neosho.
16	Lamar, Robert[1]	Democrat...	Houston.
	Montana.		
*	Dixon, Joseph M.[1]	Republican..	Missoula.
	Nebraska.		
1	Burkett, Elmer J.	Republican..	Lincoln.
2	Hitchcock, Gilbert M.[1]	Democrat...	Omaha.
3	McCarthy, John J.[1]	Republican..	Ponca.
4	Hinshaw, Edw. H.[1]	Republican..	Fairbury.
5	Norris, George W.[1]	Republican..	McCook.
6	Kinkaid, M. P.[1]	Republican..	O'Neill.
	Nevada.		
*	Van Duzer, Clarence D.	Democrat...	Tonopah.
	New Hampshire.		
1	Sulloway, Cyrus A.	Republican..	Manchester.
2	Currier, Frank D.	Republican..	Canaan.
	New Jersey.		
1	Loudenslager, Henry C.	Republican..	Paulsboro.
2	Gardner, John J.	Republican..	Atlantic City.
3	Howell, Benj. F.	Republican..	New Brunswick.
4	Lanning, William M.[1]	Republican..	Trenton.
5	Fowler, Charles N.	Republican..	Elizabeth.
6	Hughes, William[1]	Democrat...	Paterson.
7	Parker, Richard W.	Republican..	Newark.
8	Wiley, William H.[1]	Republican..	East Orange.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—Continued.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Home Address.
	New Jersey.—Cont.		
9	Benny, Allan[1]	Democrat	Bayonne.
10	McDermott, Allan L.	Democrat	Jersey City.
	New York.		
1	Scudder, Townsend[4]	Democrat	Glen Head.
2	Lindsay, George H.	Democrat	Brooklyn.
3	Dunwell, Charles T.[1]	Republican	Brooklyn.
4	Wilson, Frank E.	Democrat	Brooklyn.
5	Bassett, Edward M.[1]	Democrat	Brooklyn.
6	Baker, Robert[1]	Democrat	Brooklyn.
7	Fitzgerald, John J.	Democrat	Brooklyn.
8	Sullivan, Timothy D.[1]	Democrat	New York City.
9	Goldfogle, Henry M.	Democrat	New York City.
10	Sulzer, William	Democrat	New York City.
11	Hearst, William R.[1]	Democrat	New York City.
12	McClellan, George B.	Democrat	New York City.
13	Harrison, Francis B.[1]	Democrat	New York City.
14	Rider, Ira E.[1]	Democrat	New York City.
15	Douglas, William H.	Republican	New York City.
16	Ruppert, Jacob, Jr.	Democrat	New York City.
17	Shober, Francis E.[1]	Democrat	New York City.
18	Goulden, Joseph A.[1]	Democrat	New York City.
19	Otis, Norton P.[1]	Republican	Yonkers.
20	Bradley, Thomas W.[1]	Republican	Walden.
21	Ketcham, John H.	Republican	Dover Plains.
22	Draper, William H.	Republican	Lansingburg.
23	Southwick, George N.	Republican	Albany.
24	Smith, George J.[1]	Republican	Kingston.
25	Littauer, Lucius N.	Republican	Gloversville.
26	Flack, William H.[1]	Republican	Malone.
27	Sherman, James S.	Republican	Utica.
28	Knapp, Charles L.	Republican	Lowville.
29	Driscoll, Michael E.	Republican	Syracuse.
30	Dwight, John W.	Republican	Dryden.
31	Payne, Sereno E.	Republican	Auburn.
32	Perkins, James B.	Republican	Rochester.
33	Gillet, Charles W.	Republican	Addison.
34	Wadsworth, James W.	Democrat	Geneseo.
35	Ryan, William H.	Democrat	Buffalo.
36	Alexander, De A. S.	Republican	Buffalo.
37	Vreeland, Edw. B.	Republican	Salamanca.
	North Carolina.		
1	Small, John H.	Democrat	Washington.
2	Kitchin, Claude	Democrat	Scotland Neck.
3	Thomas, Charles R.	Democrat	Newbern.
4	Pou, Edward W.	Democrat	Smithfield.
5	Kitchin, William W.	Democrat	Roxboro.
6	Patterson, Gilbert B.[1]	Democrat	Maxton.
7	Page, Robert N.[1]	Democrat	Aberdeen.
8	Kluttz, Theodore F.	Democrat	Salisbury.
9	Webb, Edwin Y.[1]	Democrat	Shelby.
10	Gudger, Jas. M., Jr.[1]	Democrat	Asheville.
	North Dakota.		
*	Marshall, Thomas F.	Republican	Oakes.
*	Spalding, B. F.[4]	Republican	Fargo.
	Ohio.		
1	Longworth, Nicholas[1]	Republican	Cincinnati.
2	Goebel, Herman P.[1]	Republican	Cincinnati.
3	Nevin, Robert M.	Republican	Dayton.
4	Garber, Harvey C.[1]	Democrat	Greenville.
5	Snook, John S.	Democrat	Paulding.
6	Hildebrant, Chas. Q.	Republican	Wilmington.
7	Kyle, Thomas B.	Republican	Troy.
8	Warnock, Wm. R.	Republican	Urbana.
9	Southard, James H.	Republican	Toledo.
10	Morgan, Stephen	Republican	Oak Hill.
11	Grosvenor, Chas. H.	Republican	Athens.
12	Badger, De Witt C.[1]	Democrat	Columbus.
13	Jackson, Amos H.[1]	Republican	Freemont.
14	Skiles, William W.	Republican	Shelby.
15	Van Voorhis, H. C.	Republican	Zanesville.
16	Gill, Joseph J.	Republican	Steubenville.
17	Cassingham, John W.	Democrat	Coshocton.
18	Kennedy, James[1]	Republican	Youngstown.
19	Dick, Charles	Republican	Akron.
20	Beidler, Jacob A.	Republican	Cleveland.
21	Burton, Theodore E.	Republican	Cleveland.
	Oregon.		
1	Hermann Binger	Republican	Roseburg.
2	Williamson, John N.[1]	Republican	Pineville.
	Pennsylvania.		
1	Bingham, Henry H.	Republican	Philadelphia.
2	Adams, Robert, Jr.	Republican	Philadelphia.
3	Burk, Henry	Republican	Philadelphia.
4	Foerderer, Robert H.	Republican	Philadelphia.
5	Morrell, Edward de V.	Republican	Philadelphia
6	McCreary, George D.[1]	Republican	Philadelphia.
7	Butler, Thomas S.	Republican	West Chester.
8	Wanger, Irving P.	Republican	Norristown.
9	Cassel, Henry B.	Republican	Marietta.
10	Howell, George[1]	Democrat	Scranton.
11	Palmer, Henry W.	Republican	Wilkesbarre.
12	Patterson, George R.	Republican	Ashland.
13	Kline, Marcus C. L.[1]	Democrat	Allentown.
14	Wright, Charles F.	Republican	Susquehanna.
15	Deemer, Elias	Republican	Williamsport.
16	Dickerman, Chas. H.[1]	Democrat	Milton.
17	Mahon, T. M	Republican	Chambersburg.
18	Olmstead, Marlin E.	Republican	Harrisburg.
19	Evans, Alvin	Republican	Ebensburg.
20	Lafean, Daniel D.[1]	Republican	York.
21	Dresser, Solomon R.[1]	Republican	Bradford.
22	Huff, George F.[3]	Republican	Greensburg.
23	Cooper, Allen F.[1]	Republican	Uniontown.
24	Atcheson, Ernest F.	Republican	Washington.
25	Bates, Arthur L.	Republican	Meadville.
26	Shull, Joseph H.[1]	Democrat	Stroudsburg.
27	Smith, William O.[1]	Republican	Punxsutawney.
28	Sibley, Joseph C.	Republican	Franklin.
29	Shiras, George 3d[1]	Republican	Allegheny.
30	Dalzell, John	Republican	Pittsburg.
31	Porter, Henry K.[1]	Republican	Pittsburg.
32	Brown, James W.[1]	Republican	Pittsburg.
	Rhode Island.		
1	Granger, D. L. D.[1]	Democrat	Providence.
2	Capron, Adin B.	Republican	Smithfield.
	South Carolina.		
1	Legare, George S.[1]	Democrat	Charleston.
2	Croft, George W.[1]	Democrat	Aiken.
3	Aiken, Wyatt[1]	Democrat	Abbeville.
4	Johnson, John T.	Democrat	Spartanburg.
5	Finley, David E.	Democrat	Yorkville.
6	Scarborough, R. B.	Democrat	Conway.
7	Lever, Asbury F.	Democrat	Lexington.
	South Dakota.		
*	Martin, Eben W.	Republican	Deadwood.
*	Burke, Charles H.	Republican	Pierre.
	Tennessee.		
1	Brownlow, W. P.	Republican	Jonesboro.
2	Gibson, Henry R.	Republican	Knoxville.
3	Moon, John A.	Democrat	Chattanooga.
4	Fitzpatrick, M. C.[1]	Democrat	Hartsville.
5	Richardson, J. D.	Democrat	Murfreesboro.
6	Gaines, John W.	Democrat	Nashville.
7	Padgett, Lemuel P.	Democrat	Columbia.
8	Sims, Thetus W.	Democrat	Linden.
9	Pearce, Rice A.	Democrat	Union City.
10	Patterson, M. R.	Democrat	Memphis.
	Texas.		
1	Sheppard, Morris	Democrat	Texarkana.
2	Cooper, Sam B.	Democrat	Beaumont.
3	Russell, Gordon	Democrat	Tyler.
4	Randell, Choice B.	Democrat	Sherman.
5	Beall, Jack[1]	Democrat	Waxahachie.
6	Field, Scott[1]	Democrat	Calvert.
7	Gregg, A. W.[1]	Democrat	Palestine.
8	John M. Pinckney	Democrat	———
9	Burgess, George F.	Democrat	Gonzales.
10	Burleson, Albert S.	Democrat[4]	Austin.
11	Henry, Robert L.	Democrat	Waco.
12	Gillespie, Oscar W.[1]	Democrat	Fort Worth.
13	Stephens, John H.	Democrat	Vernon.
14	Slayden, James L.	Democrat	San Antonio.
15	Garner, John N.[1]	Democrat	Uvalde.
16	Smith, William R.[1]	Democrat	Colorado.
	Utah.		
*	Howell, Joseph[1]	Republican	Wellsville.
	Vermont.		
1	Foster, David J.	Republican	Burlington.
2	Haskins, Kittredge	Republican	Brattleboro.
	Virginia.		
1	Jones, William A.	Democrat	Warsaw.
2	Maynard, Harry L.	Democrat	Portsmouth.
3	Lamb, John	Democrat	Richmond.
4	Southall, Robert G.[1]	Democrat	Amelia.
5	Swanson, Claude A.	Democrat	Chatham.
6	Glass, Carter	Democrat	Lynchburg.
7	Hay, James	Democrat	Madison.
8	Rixey, John F.	Democrat	Brandy.
9	Slemp, Campbell[1]	Republican	Big Stone Gap.
10	Flood, Henry D.	Democrat	W. Appomattox.
	Washington.		
*	Cushman, F. W.	Republican	Tacoma.
*	Jones, Wesley L.	Republican	Yakima.
*	Humphrey, Wm. E.	Republican	Seattle.
	West Virginia.		
1	Dovener, B. B.	Republican	Wheeling.
2	Dayton, Alston G.	Republican	Philippi.
3	Gaines, Joseph H.	Republican	Charleston.
4	Woodyard, Harry C.[1]	Republican	Spencer.
5	Hughes, James A.	Republican	Huntington.
	Wisconsin.		
1	Cooper, Henry A.	Republican	Racine.
2	Adams, Henry C.[1]	Republican	Madison.
3	Babcock, Joseph W.	Republican	Necedah.
4	Otjen, Theobold	Republican	Milwaukee.
5	Stafford, William H.[4]	Republican	Milwaukee.
6	Weisse, Charles H.[1]	Democrat	Sheboygan Falls.
7	Esch, John J.	Republican	La Crosse.
8	Davidson, James H.	Republican	Oshkosh.
9	Minor, Edward S.	Republican	Sturgeon Bay.
10	Brown, Webster E.	Republican	Rheinlander.
11	Jenkins, John J.	Republican	Chippewa Falls.
	Wyoming.		
*	Mondell, Frank W.	Republican	Newcastle.

Territorial Delegates—Hawaii, J. K. Kalanianaole,[1] R.; Oklahoma, B. S. Maguire,[1] R.; New Mexico, B. S. Rodey, R.; Arizona, J. F. Wilson, D.; Federico Degetau, R., Resident Com.



George B. McClellan.

New York State Government.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are each elected for a term of two years. Each must be a citizen of the United States, 30 years of age, and must have been a resident of the State for five years preceding his election. The Supreme Court consists of 76 Justices. The State is divided into eight judicial districts and four judicial departments. The Appellate Division is composed of 22 Justices. The Court of Appeals consists of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, elected for a term of fourteen years. State Senators are elected for a term of two years, and members of the Assembly for one year each.

The following is a list of New York State officials:

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Governor	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	Newburg	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Frank W. Higgins	Olean	5,000
Secretary of State	John F. O'Brien	Plattsburg	5,000
Deputy Secretary of State	J. B. H. Mongin	Waterloo	4,000
Comptroller	Nathan N. Miller	Cortlandt	6,000
Deputy Comptroller	Otto Kelsey	Geneseo	4,500
State Treasurer	John G. Wickser	Buffalo	5,000
Deputy State Treasurer	B. H. Davis	Palmyra	4,000
Attorney-General	John Cunneen	Buffalo	5,000
First Deputy Attorney-General	Charles N. Bulger	Oswego	4,000
Second Deputy Attorney-General	George F. Slocum	....	4,000
Superintendent Public Works	Charles S. Boyd	New York	6,000
Deputy Superintendent Public Works	W. M. Meade	Rochester	4,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	Edward A. Bond	Watertown	5,000
Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor	W. Pierson Judson	Oswego	4,000
Superintendent of Banks	F. D. Kilburn	Malone	7,000
Deputy Superintendent of Banks	George I. Skinner	....	4,000
Superintendent of Insurance	Francis Hendricks	Syracuse	7,000
Deputy Superintendent of Insurance	R. H. Hunter	Poughkeepsie	5,000
State Architect	G. L. Heins	New York	7,500
Adjutant-General	Brig-Gen. Nelson H. Henry	New York	4,000
Superintendent Public Buildings	Robert J. Hill	Newburg	5,000
Deputy Superintendent Public Buildings	Richard O'Brien	....	2,500
Tax Commissioner	G. E. Priest	Ithaca	5,000
Tax Commissioner	J. E. Leaycraft	New York	5,000
Tax Commissioner	L. F. Stearns	Dunkirk	5,000
Labor Commissioner	John McMackin	New York	3,500
Deputy Labor Commissioner	John Williams	....	2,500
Excise Commissioner	Albert O. Briggs	Canastota	5,000
Health Commissioner	Dr. Daniel Lewis	New York	3,500
Railroad Commissioner	Joseph M. Dickey	Newburg	8,000
Railroad Commissioner	F. M. Baker	Owego	8,000
Railroad Commissioner	G. W. Dunn	Binghamton	8,000
Civil Service Commissioner	W. M. Collier	Auburn	3,000
Civil Service Commissioner	C. W. Pound	Ithaca	3,000
Civil Service Commissioner	J. E. Kraft	Kingston	3,000
State Racing Commissioner	August Belmont	New York	....
State Racing Commissioner	John Sanford	Amsterdam	....
State Racing Commissioner	E. D. Morgan	Westbury, L. I.	....
Agricultural Commissioner	C. A. Wieting	Cobleskill	4,000
Superintendent of Elections	George W. Morgan	New York	5,000
Deputy Superintendent of Elections	John F. Mayer	New York	4,500
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Charles R. Skinner	Watertown	5,000
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction	D. E. Ainsworth	....	....
State Commission of Prisons	John P. Joeckel	Auburn	2,500
State Commission of Prisons	John G. Wickser	Buffalo	....
State Commission of Prisons	C. V. Collins	Troy	....
State Commission in Lunacy	William L. Parkhurst	Canandaigua	5,000
State Commission in Lunacy	Dr. Frederick Peterson	New York	5,000
State Commission in Lunacy	Daniel N. Lockwood	Buffalo	5,000

List of Members of the Senate of the State of New York for 1902 and 1903.

Dist.	Name.	Pols.	Residence.
1	Edward Bailey, Jr.	Dem.	Patchogue.
2	Luke Keenan	Dem.	Long Island City.
3	*Thomas H. Cullen	Dem.	Brooklyn, 256 President st.
4	Thomas C. Whitlock	Dem.	Brooklyn, 180 So. 9th st.
5	*James H. McCabe	Dem.	Brooklyn, 125 William st.
6	Walter C. Burton	Dem.	Brooklyn, 691 10th st.
7	*Patrick H. McCarren	Dem.	Brooklyn, 97 Berry st.
8	*Henry Marshall	Rep.	Brooklyn, 546 Madison st.
9	*Joseph Wagner	Dem.	Brooklyn, 900 Bushwick ave.
10	Daniel J. Riordan	Dem.	New York, 29 Oliver st.
11	John C. Fitzgerald	Dem.	New York, 38 East 4th st.
12	*Samuel J. Foley	Dem.	New York, 439 Grand st.
13	*Bernard F. Martin	Dem.	New York, 119 Waverley pl.
14	*Thomas F. Grady	Dem.	New York, 151 East 30th st.
15	*Nathaniel A. Elsberg	Rep.	New York, 105 East 57th st.
16	*Patrick F. Trainor	Dem.	New York 327 West 42d st.
17	*Geo. W. Plunkitt	Dem.	New York, 323 West 51st st.
18	*Victor J. Dowling	Dem.	New York, 344 East 57th st.
19	John W. Russell	Dem.	New York, 306 West 112th st.
20	James J. Frawley	Dem.	New York, 180 East 95th st.
21	John A. Hawkins	Dem.	New York, 601 East 139th st.
22	Francis M. Carpenter	Rep.	Mount Kisco.
23	*Louis F. Goodsell	Rep.	Highland Falls.
24	*Henry S. Ambler	Rep.	Chatham.
25	Frank J. Lefevre	Rep.	New Paltz.
26	Jotham P. Allds	Rep.	Norwich.
27	Spencer K. Warnick	Rep.	Amsterdam.
28	*Edgar T. Brackett	Rep.	Saratoga Springs.
29	*James B. McEwan	Rep.	Albany.
30	*William D. Barnes	Rep.	Brainards.
31	*Spencer G. Prime	Rep.	Upper Jay.
32	*George R. Malby	Rep.	Ogdensburg.
33	Walter L. Brown	Rep.	Oneonta.
34	William Townsend	Dem.	Utica.
35	*Elon R. Brown	Rep.	Watertown.
36	*Horace White	Rep.	Syracuse.
37	Francis H. Gates	Rep.	Chittenango.
38	*George E. Green	Rep.	Binghamton.
39	*Benjamin M. Wilcox	Rep.	Auburn.
40	*Edwin C. Stewart	Rep.	Ithaca.
41	*Franklin D. Sherwood	Rep.	Hornellsville.
42	*John Raines	Rep.	Canandaigua.
43	*Merton E. Lewis	Rep.	Rochester.
44	*Wm. W. Armstrong	Rep.	Rochester.
45	Irving L'Hommedieu	Rep.	Medina.
46	Frederick C. Stevens	Rep.	Attica.
47	*Henry W. Hill	Rep.	Buffalo, White Bldg.
48	*Sam'l J. Ramsperger	Dem.	Buffalo, 332 Emslie st.
49	*George A. Davis	Rep.	Lancaster.
50	Albert T. Fancher	Rep.	Little Valley.

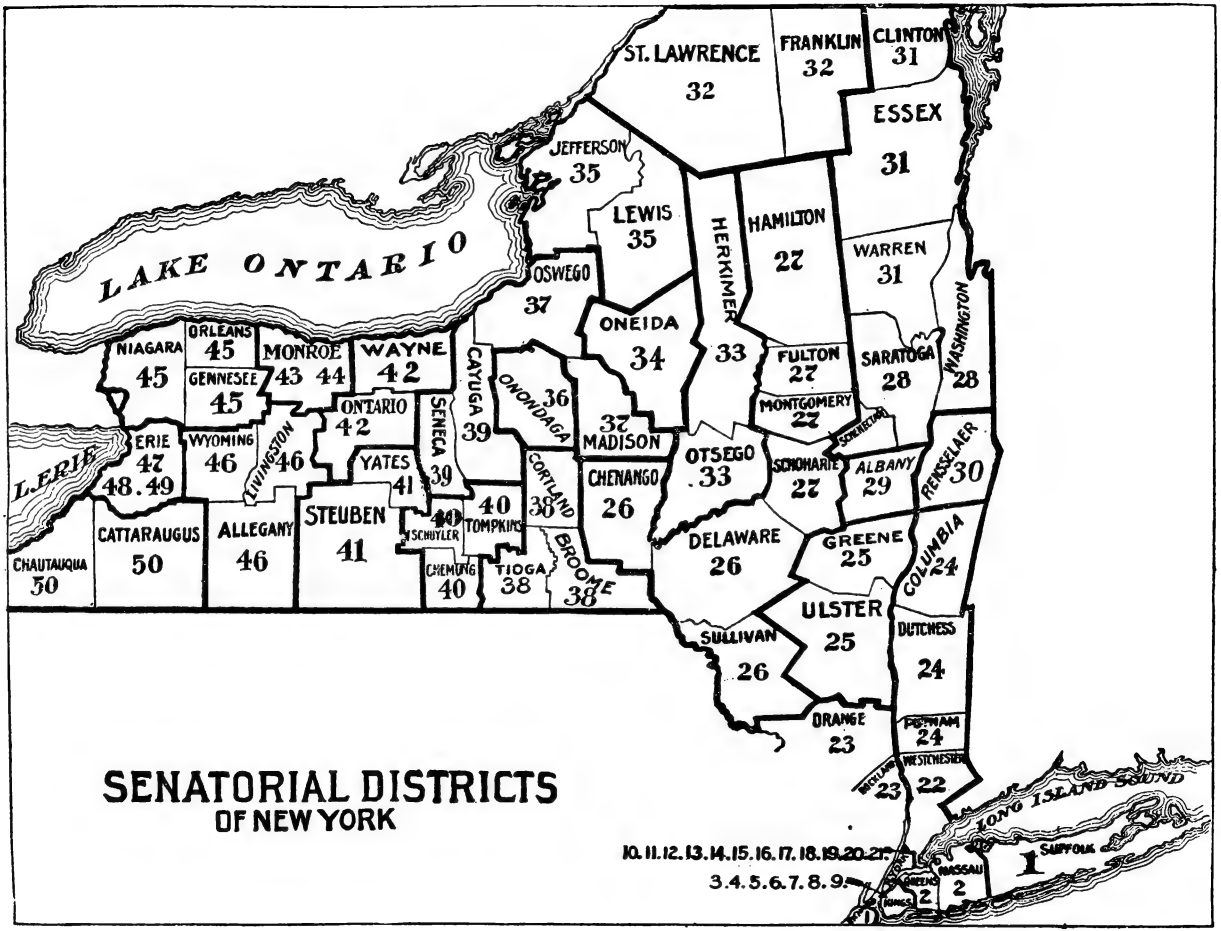
* Re-elected.

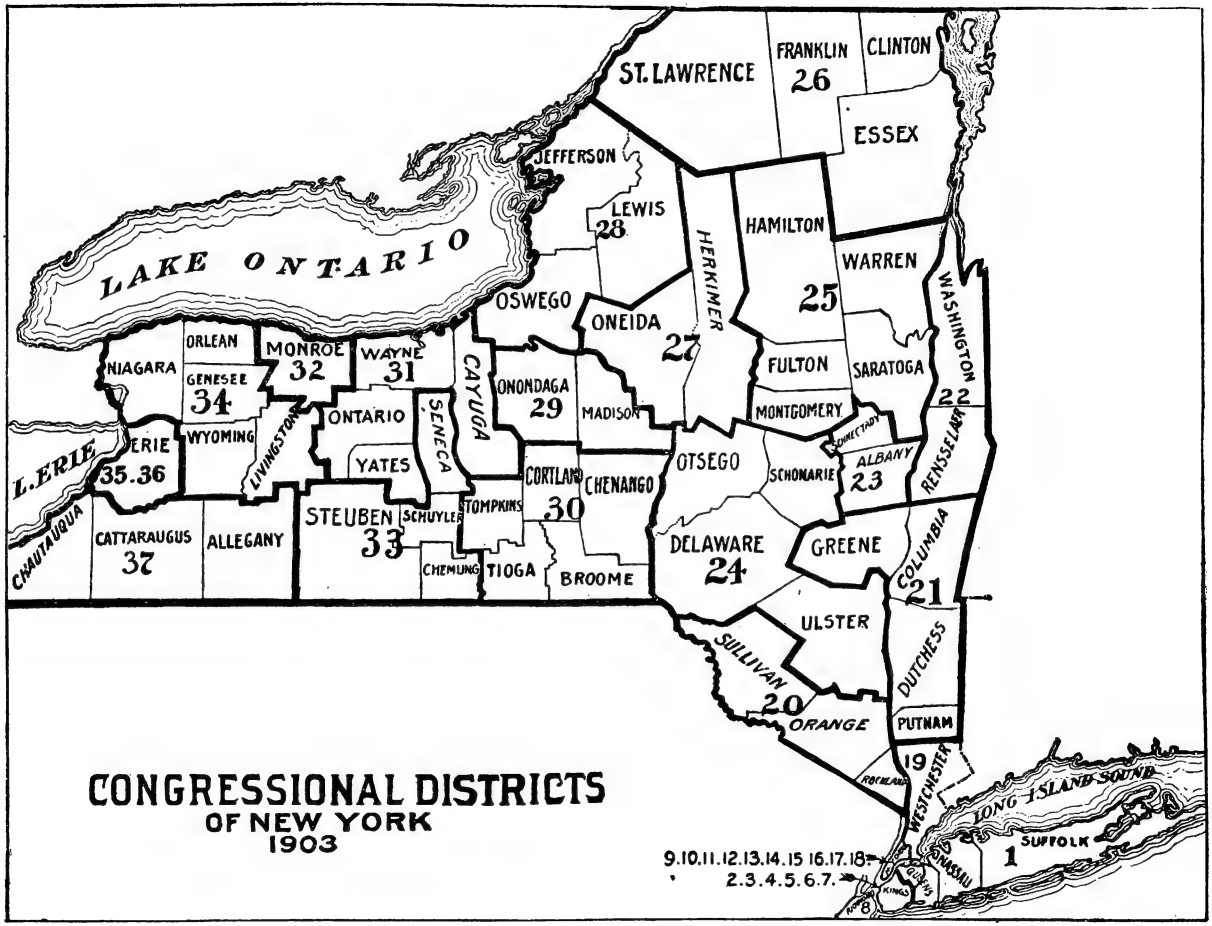
RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	29
Democrats	21
Total	50

List of Members of the Assembly of the State of New York for 1903

County.	Dist.	Name.	Politics	Post Office Address.
Albany	1	*Charles W. Mead	Rep.	Albany.
	2	*Abram S. Coons	Rep.	Preston Hollow.
	3	Ellsworth Carr	Ind.	
	4	*William J. Grattan	Rep.	Cohoes.
Alleghany		*Jesse S. Phillips	Rep.	Andover.
Broome	1	*James T. Rogers	Rep.	Binghamton.
	2	*Fred. E. Allen	Rep.	Whitney Point.
Cattaraugus	1	*Theodore Hayden	Rep.	Sandusky.
	2	*James C. Sheldon	Rep.	Randolph.
Cayuga	1	J. W. Hopeman	Rep.	
	2	*Charles J. Hewitt	Rep.	Locke.
Chautauqua	1	Arthur C. Wade	Rep.	
	2	*S. Fred Nixon	Rep.	Westfield.
Chemung		*Sherman Moreland	Rep.	Van Etten.
Chenango		*Edgar A. Pearsall	Rep.	Oxford.
Clinton		*H. W. Knapp	Rep.	Mooers.
Columbia		*E. W. Scoville	Rep.	Hudson.
Cortlandt		*Henry A. Dickinson	Rep.	Cortlandt.
Delaware		*James R. Cowan	Rep.	Hobart.
Dutchess	1	*John T. Smith	Rep.	Fishkill-on-Hudson.
	2	Robert W. Chandler	Dem.	
Erie	1	Charles J. Quinn	Dem.	Buffalo.
	2	*Robert L. Cox	Rep.	Buffalo.
	3	*A. F. Burke	Dem.	Buffalo.
	4	*Charles V. Lynch	Dem.	Buffalo.
	5	Charles F. Brooks	Rep.	Buffalo.
	6	*George Ruehl	Rep.	Buffalo.
	7	*John K. Patton	Rep.	Tonawanda.
	8	*Elijah Cook	Rep.	Hamburg.
Essex		*James M. Graeff	Rep.	Westport.
Franklin		C. R. Mathews	Rep.	
Fulton and Hamilton		Frank C. Wood	Rep.	
Genesee		*S. Percy Hooker	Rep.	Le Roy.
Greene		*Charles E. Nichols	Rep.	Catskill.
Herkimer		Abram B. Steele	Rep.	
Jefferson	1	*W. A. Denison	Rep.	Ellisburg.
	2	J. F. La Rue	Rep.	
Kings	1	Thomas O'Neil	Rep.	Brooklyn.
	2	*John McKeown	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	3	Thomas P. Reilly	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	4	*J. E. Bulwinkel	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	5	*F. C. Metcalfe	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	6	*Frank J. Ulrich	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	7	*William Keegan	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	8	*John C. L. Daly	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	9	*James J. Kehoe	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	10	Frank Cothren	Rep.	Brooklyn.
	11	*W. S. Shanahan	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	12	Oscar F. Thonet	Rep.	Brooklyn.
	13	*T. F. Mathews	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	14	*John B. Ferre	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	15	*Harry H. Dale	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	16	Richard C. Perry	Rep.	Brooklyn.
	17	*E. C. Dowling	Rep.	Brooklyn.
	18	*J. D. Remsen	Rep.	Brooklyn.
	19	*John Wolf	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	20	*Louis J. Zettler	Dem.	Brooklyn.
	21	*Edward A. Miller	Dem.	Brooklyn.
Lewis		H. E. Slocum	Rep.	
Livingston		*William Y. Robinson	Rep.	Nunda.
Madison		Robert J. Fish	Rep.	
Monroe	1	*Martin Davis	Rep.	Rochester Junction.
	2	C. E. Ogden	Rep.	
	3	C. E. Callahan	Rep.	
	4	*John Pallace, Jr.	Dem.	Brockport.
Montgomery		William B. Charles	Rep.	
Nassau		W. W. Cocks	Rep.	
New York	1	T. B. Coughlin	Dem.	New York City.
	2	A. E. Smith	Dem.	New York City.
	3	A. J. Barrett	Dem.	New York City.
	4	*William H. Burns	Dem.	New York City.
	5	*E. R. Finch	Rep.	New York City.
	6	Charles Anderson	Dem.	New York City.
	7	*Peter P. Sherry	Dem.	New York City.
	8	P. E. Siegelstein	Dem.	New York City.
	9	P. H. Bird	Dem.	New York City.
	10	William Sohmer	Dem.	New York City.
	11	*Hugh Dolan	Dem.	New York City.
	12	*E. Rosenstein	Dem.	New York City.
	13	*J. C. Hackett	Dem.	New York City.
	14	A. C. Wiegand	Dem.	New York City.
	15	*T. J. McManus	Dem.	New York City.
	16	*Samuel Prince	Dem.	New York City.
	17	*John F. Curry	Dem.	New York City.
	18	*G. P. Richter	Dem.	New York City.
	19	*C. F. Bostwick	Rep.	New York City.
	20	P. L. Fitzsimmons	Dem.	New York City.
	21	Joseph H. Adams	Rep.	New York City.
	22	*W. H. Hornidge	Dem.	New York City.
	23	J. T. Newcomb	Rep.	New York City.
	24	J. S. Carew	Dem.	New York City.
	25	P. Prentice	Rep.	New York City.
	26	Charles Leopold	Dem.	New York City.
	27	*G. B. Agnew	Rep.	New York City.
	28	Emanuel S. Cahn	Dem.	New York City.
	29	F. E. Perham	Rep.	New York City.
	30	*G. A. Litthauer	Dem.	New York City.
	31	E. H. Wallace	Rep.	New York City.
	32	Julius Brosen	Dem.	New York City.
	33	*James O. Farrell	Dem.	New York City.
	34	*William J. Ellis	Dem.	New York City.
	35	*Peter J. Everett	Dem.	New York City.


LAKE ONTARIO
ST. LAWRENCE 32
FRANKLIN 32
CLINTON 31
ESSEX 31
JEFFERSON 35
LEWIS 35
HERKIMER 33
HAMILTON 27
WARREN 31
OSWEGO 37
ONEIDA 34
FULTON 27
SARATOGA 28
WASHINGTON 28
MONTGOMERY 27
SCHENECTADY
NIAGARA 45
ORLEANS 45
GENNESEE 45
MONROE 43 44
WAYNE 42
CAYUGA 39
ONONDAGA 36
ONTARIO 42
SENECA 39
MADISON 37
OTSEGO 33
SCHOHARIE 27
ALBANY 29
RENSSELAER 30
ERIE 47 48.49
WYOMING 46
LIVINGSTON 46
YATES 41
CORTLAND 38
CHENANGO 26
LAKE ERIE
CATTARAUGUS 50
ALLEGANY 46
STEUBEN 41
SCHUYLER 40
TOMPKINS 40
CHEMUNG 40
TIOGA 38
BROOME 38
DELAWARE 26
GREENE 25
COLUMBIA 24
CHAUTAUQUA 50
ULSTER 25
DUTCHESS 24
SULLIVAN 26
ORANGE 23
PUTNAM 24
WESTCHESTER 22
RICHMOND 23
LONG ISLAND SOUND
SUFFOLK 1
NASSAU 2
KINGS 2
QUEENS 2
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
OF NEW YORK
10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.
3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.


ST. LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
26
CLINTON
ESSEX
JEFFERSON
LEWIS
28
HERKIMER
HAMILTON
WARREN
25
WASHINGTON
22
LAKE ONTARIO
OSWEGO
ONEIDA
27
ORLEAN
MONROE
32
WAYNE
31
CAYUGA
NIAGARA
GENESEE
34
ONONDAGA
29
MADISON
FULTON
SARATOGA
MONTGOMERY
ONTARIO
SENECA
WYOMING
LIVINGSTON
ERIE
35.36
L. ERIE
YATES
CORTLAND
30
CHENANGO
OTSEGO
SCHONARIE
ALBANY
23
RENSSELAER
CONNECTADY
TOMPKINS
SCHUYLER
STEUBEN
33
CHAUTAUQUA
CATTARAUGUS
37
ALLEGANY
CHEMUNG
TIOGA
BROOME
DELAWARE
24
GREENE
COLUMBIA
21
ULSTER
SULLIVAN
20
DUTCHESS
ORANGE
PUTNAM
19
ROCKLAND
WESTCHESTER
LONG ISLAND SOUND
SUFFOLK
1
NASSAU
QUEENS
KINGS
RICHMOND
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
OF NEW YORK
1903
9.10.11.12.13.14.15 16.17.18
2.3.4.5.6.7.
8

MEMBERS NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY, 1903.—Continued.

County.	Dist.	Name.	Politics	Post Office Address.
Niagara	1	G. F. Thompson	Rep.	
	2	*John H. Leggett	Rep.	Niagara Falls.
Oneida	1	*T. A. Mortimer	Dem.	Utica.
	2	W. H. Squires	Dem.	
	3	*John C. Evans	Rep.	Rome.
Onondaga	1	Frank X. Wood	Rep.	
	2	E. Schoeneck	Rep.	
	3	*M. L. Cadin	Rep.	Syracuse.
	4	*Fred W. Hammond	Rep.	Syracuse.
Ontario		*Jean L. Burnett	Rep.	Canandaigua.
Orange	1	*John Orr	Rep.	Orr's Mill.
	2	*Louis Bedell	Rep.	Goshen.
Orleans		*Charles S. Bridgeman	Rep.	Kendall.
Oswego	1	*Thomas D. Lewis	Rep.	Fulton.
	2	F. G. Whitney	Rep.	
Otsego		*John B. Conkling	Rep.	Cooperstown.
Putnam		*John R. Yale	Rep.	Brewsters.
Queens	1	*Joseph Sullivan	Dem.	Corona.
	2	William H. De Groot	Rep.	
Rensselaer	1	F. L. Stevens	Rep.	
	2	W. V. Donovan	Dem.	
	3	C. A. Gardner	Rep.	
Richmond		George Bechtel	Dem.	Staten Island.
Rockland		Matthew Hurd	Rep.	
St. Lawrence	1	*Charles S. Plank	Rep.	Waddington.
	2	*Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.	Rep.	Potsdam.
Saratoga		*George H. Whitney	Rep.	Mechanicsville.
Schenectady		*William W. Wemple	Rep.	Schenectady.
Schoharie		*George M. Palmer	Dem.	Cobleskill.
Schuyler		*Olin T. Nye	Rep.	Watkins.
Seneca		John F. Crosby	Rep.	
Steuben	1	*Frank C. Platt	Rep.	Painted Post.
	2	J. E. B. Santee	Rep.	
Suffolk	1	*Willis A. Reeve	Rep.	Patchogue.
	2	*Orlando Hubbs	Rep.	Central Islip.
Sullivan		*John F. Simpson	Rep.	Hurleyville.
Tioga		*Edwin S. Hanford	Rep.	Waverly.
Tompkins		*George E. Monroe	Rep.	Dryden.
Ulster	1	*Charles T. Coutant	Rep.	Kingston.
	2	William D. Cunningham	Rep.	
Warren		*Loyal L. Davis	Rep.	Glens Falls.
Washington		*William H. Hughes	Rep.	Granville.
Wayne		*Addison P. Smith	Rep.	Savannah.
Westchester	1	George N. Rigby	Rep.	
	2	*J. M. Wainwright	Rep.	Rye.
	3	*James K. Apgar	Rep.	Peekskill.
Wyoming		Elmer E. Charles	Rep.	
Yates		*Cyrus C. Harvey	Rep.	Penn Yan.

*Re-elected.

Political Committees in the State of New York.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Frank Campbell, Steuben County, chairman; John N. Carlisle, Jefferson County, secretary; John A. Mason, clerk.

Dist.	Dist.
1. John J. Kenney, New Brighton.	26. Elliot Danforth, Bainbridge.
2. Joseph Cassidy, Long Island City.	27. J. H. Brown, Summit, Schoharie County.
3. Hugh McLaughlin, 163 Remsen st., Brooklyn.	28. James H. Glavin, Waterford.
4. John W. Webber, 31 Belvidere st., Brooklyn.	29. Patrick E. McCabe, Albany.
5. William A. Doyle, 261 58th st., Brooklyn.	30. David Morey, 573 1st st., Troy.
6. James Shevlin, 69 8th ave., Brooklyn.	31. Jeremiah T. Finch, Glens Falls.
7. P. H. McCarren, 169 Wythe ave., Brooklyn.	32. George Hall, Ogdensburg.
8. John L. Shea, 278 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn.	33. Clinton Beckwith, Herkimer.
9. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert st., Brooklyn.	34. John H. Flannigan, North Bay.
10. Daniel E. Finn, 569 Broome st., N. Y. City.	35. John N. Carlisle, Watertown.
11. Timothy D. Sullivan, 211 Bowery, N. Y. City.	36. John Dunfee, Dunfee Building, Syracuse.
12. John T. Oakley, 442 East 14th st., N. Y. City.	37. Charles N. Bulger, Oswego.
13. Patrick H. Keahon, 335 West 15th st., N. Y. City.	38. Henry G. Jackson, Binghamton.
14. Charles F. Murphy, 322 E. 21st st., N. Y. City.	39. Charles F. Rattigan, 29 Clark st., Auburn.
15. Francis B. Harrison, 876 5th ave., N. Y. City.	40. Daniel Sheehan, Elmira.
16. Geo. F. Scannell, 128 East 31st st., N. Y. City.	41. Frank Campbell, Bath, Steuben County.
17. Daniel F. McMahon, 356 West 55th st., N. Y. City.	42. Charles A. Lux, Clyde.
18. Thomas J. Dunn, 321 East 68th st., N. Y. City.	43. W. F. Balkam, Rochester.
19. Harry C. Hart, 437 East 84th st., N. Y. City	44. Jacob Gerling, Rochester.
20. Thos. F. McAvoy, 456 West 153d st., N. Y. City.	45. Geo. W. Batten, Lockport.
21. Louis F. Haffen, 647 Courtland ave., N. Y. City.	46. Frank W. Brown, Warsaw.
22. Michael J. Walsh, Yonkers.	47. John J. Kennedy, Buffalo.
23. Michael McCabe, Haverstraw.	48. Vacant.
24. James Purcell, Valatie.	49. Henry Burgard, 560 Walden ave., Buffalo.
25. Ira M. Black, Kingston.	50. Thos. H. Dowd, Salamanca.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John N. Carlisle, chairman: Hugh McLaughlin, Charles F. Murphy, John D. Crimmins, Thomas M. Mulry, Lewis Nixon, Frederick Cook, Herbert B. Bissell, Arthur A. McClean, John J. Kennedy, George Hall, Frank Campbell, ex-officio; John A. Mason, secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

George W. Hunn, Binghamton, chairman; Reuben L. Fox, Oneonta, secretary; Edwin A. McAlpin, treasurer.

Dist.	Dist.
1. William M. McKinney, Northport.	9. Charles H. Murray, 115 Broadway, New York.
2. Harry Jaquillard, 289 South 3d st., Brooklyn.	10. Ferdinand Eidman, 51 7th st., New York.
3. L. M. Swasey, 42 Herkimer st., Brooklyn.	11. Clarence W. Meade, 348 West 23d st., New York.
4. William Watson, 231 Warwick st., Brooklyn.	12. Smith Pine, 1164 3d ave., New York.
5. F. J. H. Kracke, 11 Kenmore place, Brooklyn.	13. Robert C. Morris, 135 Broadway, New York.
6. Charles S. Devoy, 137 14th st., Brooklyn.	14. John H. Gunner, 532 East 82d st., New York.
7. Michael J. Dady, 40 Court st., Brooklyn.	15. Lemuel E. Quigg, 100 Broadway, New York.
8. Cornelius Van Cott, 77 Washington place, N. Y.	16. Frank Raymond, 1900 Lexington ave., New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Continued.

Dist.	Dist.
17. Samuel Strasbourger, 2152 7th ave., New York.	29. Francis Hendricks, Syracuse.
18. William H. Ten Eyck, 679 East 135th st., N. Y.	30. George W. Dunn, Binghamton.
19. William L. Ward, Port Chester.	31. Anson S. Wood, Wolcott.
20. Louis F. Goodsell, Highland Falls.	32. George W. Aldridge, Rochester.
21. Louis F. Payn, Chatham.	33. J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira.
22. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock.	34. Timothy E. Ellsworth, Lockport.
23. William Barnes, Jr., Albany.	35. John Grimm, Jr., 443 Michigan st., Buffalo.
24. Reuben L. Fox, Oneonta.	36. William C. Warren, Buffalo.
25. W. W. Worden, Saratoga Springs.	37. George H. Witter, Wellsville.
26. Walter C. Witherbee, Plattsburgh.	Additional Member:
27. Thomas Wheeler, Utica.	Charles W. Anderson, 203 West 100th st., N. Y.
28. John T. Mott, Oswego.	

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William Barnes, Jr., chairman; Reuben L. Fox, secretary; George W. Dunn, E. A. McAlpin, G. W. Aldridge, W. C. Warren, Francis Hendricks, Cornelius Van Cott, T. E. Ellsworth, R. C. Morris, M. J. Daly, J. Sloat Fassett, Lemuel E. Quigg, John T. Mott, C. W. Meade, Louis F. Payn, I. V. Baker, Jr.; W. H. Ten Eyck, W. W. Worden, Thomas Wheeler, F. J. H. Kracke.

PROHIBITION STATE COMMITTEE.

J. H. Durkee, chairman, 381 Central ave., Rochester; E. C. Long, secretary, Fultonville; J. A. Hartman, treasurer, Albion; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira; W. T. Wardwell, New York; Dr. M. Downing, Poughkeepsie; Rev. C. C. French, East Greenwich; J. Kline, Keuka College; L. Hoag, West New Brighton.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Henry L. Slobodin, secretary, 64 East Fourth st., New York City; Leonard D. Abbott, H. C. Bowerman, Chris. Bub, Charles L. Furman, Godfrey Lehner, Emil Neppel, I. Phillips, Herman Reich.

SOCIALIST LABOR STATE COMMITTEE.

Hugo Vogt, recording and corresponding secretary; Henry Kuhn, financial secretary-treasurer; Max Forker, Patrick Murphy, Alfred C. Klin, Justus Ebert, Stephen D. Cooper.

The Primary Law of New York State.

The Primary Law of the State of New York was finally amended by the Legislature of 1901, and has for its object the granting to every registered voter the right to enroll with any political party with which he wishes to affiliate, for the purpose of taking part in the primaries of that party for the ensuing year. Every person registering as a voter is provided with an envelope and secret ballot by the election inspectors. On this ballot he marks with a cross the party for which he has preference, and seals the ballot in the envelope, which is indorsed by the inspectors. The envelopes are opened one week after election, and the political preference of the voter is marked in the enrollment books opposite his name.

Any voter may enroll with a party after he has registered by filing an affidavit with the custodian of primary records, and any person coming of age after the time set for registration may also enroll his name by affidavit.

The time set for the annual primary day is the seventh Tuesday before the day of a general election, except in the case of Presidential elections, when the time set is the tenth Tuesday.

A primary is also held in March of a Presidential year for the election of delegates to a State convention, which in turn elects delegates to a national convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Safe Deposit Companies of New York.

Name of Company.	City.	Location.	Capital.
Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Company	Albany	Lodge st., corner Maiden lane	$90,000
American Safe Deposit Company	New York	501 Fifth ave	200,000
Atlantic Safe Deposit Company	New York	49 Wall st	100,000
Bankers' Safe Deposit Company	New York	2 Wall st	100,000
Broadway Safe Deposit Company	New York	565 Broadway	100,000
Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company	Brooklyn	177 Montague st	100,000
Colonial Safe Deposit Company	New York	220 Broadway	100,000
Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company	New York	190 Fifth ave	100,000
Franklin Safe Deposit Company	Brooklyn	164 Montague st	100,000
Garfield Safe Deposit Company	New York	75 West Twenty-third st	150,000
Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company	New York	234 Fifth ave	100,000
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company	New York	32 East Forty-second st	1,000,000
Long Island Safe Deposit Company	Brooklyn	Clinton and Fulton sts	100,000
Madison Safe Deposit Company	New York	208 Fifth ave	100,000
Mercantile Safe Deposit Company	New York	120 Broadway	300,000
Merchants' Safe Deposit Company	New York	260 West Broadway	100,000
Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company	New York	3 East Fourteenth st	100,000
National Safe Deposit Company	New York	32 Liberty st	200,000
New Amsterdam Safe Deposit Company	New York	1415 Broadway	125,000
New Rochelle Safe Deposit Company	New Rochelle	266 Main st	10,000
New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Company	New York	Whitehall and Stone sts	150,000
Queens County Safe Deposit Company	Long Island City	Borden ave. and Front st	10,000
Safe Deposit Company	New York	140 Broadway	100,000
Security Safe Deposit Company	Buffalo	1 Ellicott square	150,000
Standard Safe Deposit Company	New York	25 Broad st	200,000
United States Safe Deposit Company	New York	Broadway, cor. Seventy-third st	100,000

Pawnbrokers in the State of New York.

Sec. 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing a memorandum or note signed by him, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his book by the last preceding section, and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker for such entry, memorandum or note.

Sec. 7. No pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than 3 per cent per month, or any fraction of a month, for the first six months, and 2 per cent per month for each succeeding month, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, or than 2 per cent per month for the first six months, and 1 per cent per month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. No pawnbroker shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction, and not otherwise, and shall be conducted by licensed auctioneers of the city where the business shall be carried on, or of an adjoining city.

Officials of New York State from 1623 to 1903.

GOVERNORS, ETC.

	Elected.
COLONIAL.	
Adrian Joris	 1623
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	 1624
William Verhulst	 1625
Peter Minuit	May 4, 1626
Wouter Van Twiller	April 1633
William Kieft	Mar. 28, 1638
Petrus Stuyvesant	May 11, 1647
Richard Nicolls	Sept. 8, 1664
Francis Lovelace	Aug. 17, 1668
Cornelis Evertse, Jr., and a council of war	*Aug. 12, 1673
Anthony Colve	Sept. 19, 1673
Edmond Andros	*Nov. 10, 1674
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	Nov. 16, 1677
Sir Edmond Andros, Knt	Aug. 7, 1678
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	*Jan. 13, 1681
Thomas Dongan	Aug. 27, 1683
Sir Edmond Andros	Aug. 11, 1688
Francis Nicholson, Lieut.-Gov	Oct. 9, 1688
Jacob Leisler	June 3, 1689
Henry Sloughter	Mar. 19, 1691
Richard Ingoldesby, Com.-in-Chief	July 26, 1691
Benjamin Fletcher	Aug. 30, 1692
Earl of Bellomont	April 13, 1698
John Nanfan, Lieut.-Gov	May 17, 1699
Earl of Bellomont	July 24, 1700
Col. William Smith	[Mar. 5, 1701 to May 19, 1701
Col. Abraham De Peyster	
Col. Peter Schuyler	
John Nanfan, Lieut.-Gov	May 19, 1701
Lord Cornbury	May 3, 1702
Lord Lovelace	Dec. 18, 1708
Peter Schuyler, President	May 6, 1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lieut.-Gov	May 9, 1709
Peter Schuyler, President	May 25, 1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lieut.-Gov	June 1, 1709
Gerardus Beekman, President	April 10, 1710
Robert Hunter	June 14, 1710
Peter Schuyler, President	July 21, 1719
William Burnet	Sept. 17, 1720
John Montgomerie	April 15, 1728
Rip Van Dam, President	July 1, 1731
William Cosby	Aug. 1, 1732
George Clarke, President	Mar. 10, 1736
George Clarke, Lieut.-Gov	Oct. 30, 1736
George Clinton	Sept. 2, 1743
Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart	Oct. 10, 1753
James De Lancey, Lieut.-Gov	Oct. 12, 1755
Sir Charles Hardy, Knt	Sept. 3, 1755
James De Lancey, Lieut.-Gov	June 3, 1757
Cadwallader Colden, President	Aug. 4, 1760
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	Aug. 8, 1761
Robert Monckton	Oct. 26, 1761
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	Nov. 18, 1761
Robert Monckton	June 14, 1762
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	June 28, 1763
Sir Henry Moore, Bart	Nov. 13, 1765
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	Sept. 12, 1769
Earl of Dunmore	Oct. 19, 1770
William Tryon	July 9, 1771
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	April 7, 1774
William Tryon	June 28, 1775
James Robertson	Mar. 23, 1780
Andrew Elliott, Lieut.-Gov	April 17, 1783
Peter Van Brugh Livingston	May 23, 1775
Provincial Congress, etc.	
Nathaniel Woodhull, President pro tem	Aug. 28, 1775
Abraham Yates, Jr., President pro tem	Nov. 2, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull	Dec. 6, 1775
John Harding, President pro tem	Dec. 16, 1775
Abraham Yates, Jr., President pro tem	Aug. 10, 1776
Abraham Yates, Jr.	Aug. 28, 1776
Peter R. Livingston	Sept. 26, 1776
Abraham Ten Broeck	Mar. 6, 1777
Leonard Gansevoort, President pro tem	April 18, 1777
Pierre Van Cortlandt, President Council of Safety	May 14, 1777
STATE.	
George Clinton	July 9, 1777
John Jay	April, 1795
George Clinton	April, 1801
Morgan Lewis	April, 1804
Daniel D. Tompkins	April, 1807
John Tayler	Mar., 1817
De Witt Clinton	1817
Joseph C. Yates	Nov. 6, 1822
De Witt Clinton	Nov. 3, 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher	Feb. 11, 1828
Martin Van Buren	Nov. 5, 1828
Enos T. Throop	Mar. 12, 1829
William L. Marcy	Nov. 7, 1832
William H. Seward	Nov. 7, 1838
William C. Bouck	Nov. 8, 1842
Silas Wright	Nov. 5, 1844
John Young	Nov. 3, 1846
Hamilton Fish	Nov. 7, 1848
Washington Hunt	Nov. 5, 1850
Horatio Seymour	Nov. 2, 1852
Myron H. Clark	Nov. 7, 1854
John A. King	Nov. 4, 1856
Edwin D. Morgan	Nov. 2, 1858
Horatio Seymour	Nov. 4, 1862
Reuben E. Fenton	Nov. 8, 1864
John T. Hoffman	Nov. 3, 1868
John A. Dix	Nov. 5, 1872
Samuel J. Tilden	Nov. 3, 1874
Lucius Robinson	Nov. 7, 1876
Alonzo B. Cornell	Nov. 4, 1879
Grover Cleveland	Nov. 7, 1882
David B. Hill	Jan. 6, 1885
Roswell P. Flower	Nov. 3, 1891
Levi P. Morton	Nov. 6, 1894
Frank S. Black	Nov. 3, 1896
Theodore Roosevelt	Nov. 8, 1898
Benjamin B. Odell, Jr	Nov. 6, 1900

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

	Elected.
Pierre Van Cortlandt	1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer	1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer	1801
John Broome	1804
John Tayler	Jan. 29, 1811
De Witt Clinton	April, 1811
John Tayler	1813
Erastus Root	Nov., 1822
James Tallmadge	Nov., 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher	Nov., 1826
Peter R. Livingston	Feb. 16, 1828
Charles Dayan	Oct. 7, 1828
Enos T. Throop	Nov., 1828
Charles Stebbins	Mar. 12, 1829
William M. Oliver	Jan. 5, 1830
Edward P. Livingston	Nov., 1830
John Tracy	Nov., 1832
Luther Bradish	Nov., 1838
Daniel S. Dickinson	Nov., 1842
Addison Gardiner	Nov., 1844
Hamilton Fish	Nov., 1847
George W. Patterson	Nov., 1848
Sanford E. Church	Nov., 1850
Henry J. Raymond	Nov., 1854
Henry R. Selden	Nov., 1856
Robert Campbell	Nov., 1858
David R. Floyd Jones	Nov., 1862
Thomas G. Alvord	Nov., 1864
Stewart L. Woodford	Nov., 1866
Allen C. Beach	Nov., 1868
John C. Robinson	Nov., 1872
William Dorsheimer	Nov., 1874
George G. Hoskins	Nov., 1879
David B. Hill	Nov., 1882
Dennis McCarthy	Jan. 6, 1885
Edward F. Jones	Nov., 1885
William F. Sheehan	Nov., 1891
Charles T. Saxton	Nov., 1894
Timothy L. Woodruff	Nov., 1896
Frank W. Higgins	1902

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

	Appointed.
John Morin Scott	Mar. 13, 1778
Lewis Allaire Scott	Oct. 23, 1789
Daniel Hale	Mar. 24, 1793
Thomas Tillotson	Aug. 10, 1801
Elisha Jenkins	Mar. 16, 1806
Thomas Tillotson	Feb. 16, 1807
Elisha Jenkins	Feb. 1, 1808
Daniel Hale	Feb. 2, 1810
Elisha Jenkins	Feb. 1, 1811
Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer	Feb. 23, 1813

SECRETARIES OF STATE.—Continued.

	Appointed.			Elected.	
Peter B. Porter	Feb.	16, 1815	David R. Floyd Jones	Nov.	8, 1859
Robert B. Tillotson	Feb.	12, 1816	Horatio Ballard	Nov.	5, 1861
Charles D. Cooper	April	16, 1817	Chauncey M. Depew	Nov.	3, 1863
John Van Ness Yates	April,	1818	Francis C. Barlow	Nov.	7, 1865
Azariah C. Flagg	April	13, 1826	Homer A. Nelson	Nov.	5, 1867
John A. Dix	April	1, 1833	G. Hilton Scribner	Nov.	7, 1871
John C. Spencer	April	4, 1839	Diedrich Willers, Jr	Nov.	4, 1873
Samuel Young	April	7, 1842	John Bigelow	Nov.	2, 1875
Nathaniel S. Benton	April	3, 1845	Allen C. Beach	Nov.	6, 1877
	Elected.		Joseph B. Carr	Nov.	4, 1879
Christopher Morgan	Nov.	2, 1847	Frederick Cook	Nov.	3, 1885
Henry S. Randall	Nov.	4, 1851	Frank Rice	Nov.	5, 1889
Elias W. Leavenworth	Nov.	8, 1853	John Palmer	Nov.	7, 1893
Joel T. Headley	Nov.	7, 1855	John T. McDonough	Nov.	8, 1898
Gideon J. Tucker	Nov.	3, 1857	John F. O'Brien		1902

COMPTROLLERS.

	Appointed.			Elected.	
Samuel Jones	Mar.	15, 1797	Robert Denniston	Nov.	8, 1859
John V. Henry	Mar.	12, 1800	Lucius Robinson	Nov.	5, 1861
Elisha Jenkins	Aug.	10, 1801	Thomas Hillhouse	Nov.	7, 1865
Archibald McIntyre	Mar.	26, 1806	William F. Allen	Nov.	5, 1867
John Savage	Feb.	12, 1821	Asher P. Nichols	June	14, 1870
William L. Marcy	Feb.	13, 1823	Nelson K. Hopkins	Nov.	7, 1871
Silas Wright, Jr.	Jan.	27, 1829	Lucius Robinson	Nov.	2, 1875
Azariah C. Flagg	Jan.	11, 1834	Frederic P. Olcott	Jan.	1, 1877
Bates Cook	Feb.	4, 1839	James W. Wadsworth	Nov.	4, 1879
John A. Collier	Jan.	27, 1841	Ira Davenport	Nov.	8, 1881
Azariah C. Flagg	Feb.	7, 1842	Alfred C. Chapin	Nov.	6, 1883
	Elected.		Edward Wemple	Nov.	8, 1887
Millard Fillmore	Nov.	2, 1847	Frank Campbell	Nov.	3, 1891
Washington Hunt	Feb.	17, 1849	James A. Roberts	Nov.	7, 1893
Philo C. Fuller	Dec.	18, 1850	William J. Morgan	Nov.	8, 1898
John C. Wright	Nov.	4, 1851	Theodore P. Gilman	Sept.	10, 1900
James M. Cook	Nov.	8, 1853	Erastus C. Knight	Nov.	6, 1900
Lorenzo Burrows	Nov.	7, 1855	Nathan Miller	Dec.	30, 1901
Sanford E. Church	Nov.	3, 1857			

STATE TREASURERS.

	Appointed.			Elected.	
Peter B. Livingston	Sept.	17, 1776	Alvah Hunt	Nov.	2, 1847
Gerardus Bancker	April	1, 1778	James M. Cook	Nov.	4, 1851
Robert McClallen	Mar.	16, 1798	Benjamin Welch, Jr	Nov.	20, 1852
Abraham G. Lansing	Feb.	8, 1803	Elbridge G. Spaulding	Nov.	8, 1853
David Thomas	Feb.	5, 1808	Stephen Clark	Nov.	7, 1855
Abraham G. Lansing	Feb.	8, 1810	Isaac V. Vanderpool	Nov.	3, 1857
David Thomas	Feb.	18, 1812	Philip Dorsheimer	Nov.	8, 1859
Charles Z. Platt	Feb.	10, 1813	William B. Lewis	Nov.	5, 1861
Gerret L. Dox	Feb.	12, 1817	George W. Schuyler	Nov.	3, 1863
Benjamin Knower	Jan.	29, 1821	Joseph Howland	Nov.	7, 1865
Abraham Keyser, Jr.	Nov.	25, 1824	Wheeler H. Bristol	Nov.	5, 1867
Gamaliel H. Barstow	Feb.	16, 1825	Thomas Raines	Nov.	7, 1871
Abraham Keyser	Feb.	14, 1826	Charles N. Ross	Nov.	2, 1875
Gamaliel H. Barstow	Feb.	5, 1838	James Mackin	Nov.	6, 1877
Jacob Haight	Feb.	4, 1839	Nathan D. Wendell	Nov.	6, 1879
Thomas Farrington	Feb.	7, 1842	Robert A. Maxwell	Nov.	8, 1881
Benjamin Enos	Feb.	3, 1845	Lawrence J. Fitzgerald	Nov.	3, 1885
Thomas Farrington	Feb.	2, 1846	Elliot Danforth	Nov.	5, 1889
			Addison B. Colvin	Nov.	7, 1893
			John P. Jaeckel	Nov.	8, 1898
			John G. Wickser		1902

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

	Appointed.			Elected.	
Egbert Benson	May	8, 1777	Ambrose L. Jordan	Nov.	2, 1847
Richard Varick	May	14, 1788	Levi S. Chatfield	Nov.	6, 1849
Aaron Burr	Sept.	29, 1789	Gardner Stow	Dec.	8, 1853
Morgan Lewis	Nov.	8, 1791	Ogden Hoffman	Nov.	8, 1853
Nathaniel Lawrence	Dec.	24, 1792	Stephen B. Cushing	Nov.	7, 1855
Josiah Ogden Hoffman	Nov.	13, 1795	Lyman Tremain	Nov.	3, 1857
Ambrose Spencer	Feb.	3, 1802	Charles G. Myers	Nov.	8, 1859
John Woodworth	Feb.	3, 1804	Daniel S. Dickinson	Nov.	5, 1861
Matthias B. Hildreth	Mar.	18, 1808	John Cochrane	Nov.	3, 1863
Abraham Van Vechten	Feb.	2, 1810	John H. Martindale	Nov.	7, 1865
Matthias B. Hildreth	Feb.	1, 1811	Marshall B. Champlain	Nov.	5, 1867
Thos. Addis Emmett	Aug.	12, 1812	Francis C. Barlow	Nov.	7, 1871
Abraham Van Vechten	Feb.	13, 1813	Daniel Pratt	Nov.	4, 1873
Martin Van Buren	Feb.	17, 1815	Charles S. Fairchild	Nov.	2, 1875
Thos. J. Oakley	July	8, 1819	Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr	Nov.	6, 1877
Samuel A. Talcott	Feb.	12, 1821	Hamilton Ward	Nov.	4, 1879
Greene C. Bronson	Feb.	27, 1829	Leslie W. Russell	Nov.	8, 1881
Samuel Beardsley	Jan.	12, 1836	Denis O'Brien	Nov.	6, 1883
Willis Hall	Feb.	4, 1839	Charles F. Tabor	Nov.	8, 1887
George P. Barker	Feb.	7, 1842	Simon W. Rosendale	Nov.	3, 1891
John Van Buren	Feb.	3, 1845	Theodore E. Hancock	Nov.	7, 1893
			John C. Davies	Nov.	8, 1898
			John Cunneen		1902

Legislation in New York State During 1903.

New York State Legislature, 1903.—The one hundred and Twenty-fifth session of the New York State Legislature came to close on April 23. It was marked by a degree of acrimony and personal bitterness such as has not been noticed, it is claimed, since the days of the Conkling-Platt secession of twenty-two years before. Much legislation of high importance has come from this session, however. Features have been canal improvement, the increase of the liquor tax and other methods of indirect taxation, better terminal facilities for the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads and far-reaching child-labor legislation. Although many of the suggestions made by Governor Odell in his message have been adopted a number of those deemed of much importance were either allowed to lapse or were killed by the Legislature.

The proposed mortgage tax, which had for its object the raising of revenue for the avoidance of a direct tax, found much opposition from the Democrats and from the Republicans in the Assembly, and the Governor was constrained to acquiesce that the measure was not advisable. The Stevens bill increasing the rate of tax upon the estate of decedents, and which was expected to raise more than a million dollars, was accepted by the Governor. When friction arose over the Governor's suggestion for a change in the franchise tax, which was framed to reach more equably the corporatoins taxed, the latter project was abandoned and no bill was introduced.

The bill to increase the liquor tax fees throughout the State by 50 per cent and to give to the State one-half instead of one-third of the revenue, as under the old law, was the outcome of the thought of the Republicans of the Legislature in attempting to meet the plank in the party platform which demanded abolition of the direct tax. This bill met with considerable opposition and threats of retaliation against the "up-State" representatives by the liquor dealers of the cities. The threats took the nature of promises to abandon free lunches and to lucrease the price of beer, while boycotting the "up-State" creameries and hop-growers.

What may be considered the most important act of the Legislature, with the possible exception of the tax measures, was the passage of the bill to submit to the people a proposition for the expenditure of $101,000,000 for the enlargement of the canals of the State. The friction developed by this bill showed strongly the bitterness between the factions in the Legislature. It was claimed that many of the signatures to a petition presented by Senator Lewis in support of his resolution for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the willingness of the Federal Government to build a ship canal through the State were given unadvisedly, and for the most part the signers were in favor of the bill as it stood. The measure was passed in the Assembly by a vote of 87 to 55, and in the Senate by 32 to 14. The appropriation, if agreed to by the people at the election in November, is to be expended in widening and deepening the already existing waterways within the State.

Fourteen bills promoted and proposed by labor and humanitarian organizations in the State were passed. Four of the most notable provide for the regulation of the employment of children. Two of these relate to children at work in factories and on the streets, another affects child labor in mercantile establishments and the fourth increases the penalties for false statements in employment certificates.

The three-platoon system for the police of New York was killed on the last day of the session. The bill providing for a two-platoon system for firemen in New York and Buffalo was passed and referred to the Mayors of the two cities for signature. Organized labor claims as victories the bill to vestibule street cars in Albany and Rensselaer counties and the bill to partly vestibule cars in other counties of the State; the appropriation of $4,000 for the stricter enforcement of the Eight-Hour law on public works; the bill to transfer stokers on the New York fire boats to the uniformed force; the appropriation to increase the wages of nurses in State hospitals; the bill making the employment of a child under age negligence on the part of the employer in case of accident; the bill to prevent the employment of women and children in buffing and polishing establishments, and the bill providing overtime on Sundays and holidays for hostlers and drivers in the New York Street Cleaning Department. The Lewis Compulsory Arbitration bill and the Cohen bill to open butcher shops in New York on Sundays were killed.

The Hughes bill to prevent discrimination by labor unions and employers against members of the National Guard and the Monroe bill to garnishee wages for household debts, both opposed by organized labor, were passed and approved by the Governor.

One of the bitterest fights of the session between two departments of the State Government was between the Department of Public Instruction and the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, a conflict for the control of the administration of and the appropriations for the schools. During the last week of the session Governor Odell suggested the appointment of a commission to decide the questions at issue, and a bill was immediately framed and introduced to give the Governor power to appoint a commission of five persons for this purpose, but it was decided that a joint committee of the Legislature could effectively accomplish the object desired, and members of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Education were delegated to undertake the task.

Several bills were introduced to weaken the tenement house laws, but all failed of passage except those consented to by the Tenement House Department, permitting minor changes affecting outlying districts of Brooklyn and other boroughs.

For the first time in the history of the State Legislature the question of municipal ownership and operation was considered. Three important measures affecting New York City were introduced. One was a bill directly providing for a referendum upon the general question of municipal ownership, introduced by Senator Dowling, which died in the Senate Cities Committee. Another, providing authority for the city to enter into competition with private corporations in the matter of electric lighting for public purposes by the establishment of a city electric lighting plant, was defeated through the failure of a motion to disagree with an unfavorable report by the same Senate committee.

The appropriation bills, as passed, approximated $22,000,000. About $2,000,000 were appropriated in various ways for road improvement. Strenuous application was made to the Legislature for the passage of an appropriation bill for the purchase of additional lands within the Adirondack forest preserve, and for a time there was every indication that such a bill would be framed and passed. Governor Odell interfered, however, and the matter was left in the hands of the Senate Committee on Forests to make a complete investigation of the cost of virgin forest to the State and to report at the next session. A bill to protect cities on the rivers whose headwaters are in the Adirondacks from spring floods was killed in the Assembly Committee on Rules.

Considerable regislation in opposition to combinations of fire insurance companies and agents in fixing premiums was attempted, but all the measures proposed were killed, except a bill giving certain increased restrictions to the association known as Lloyds.

A group of bills to grant material increase in the privileges and exemptions of the street surface railroads of the State, and particularly those of Greater New York, aroused much opposition and became known as 'grab bills." They were finally abandoned under pressure. Several bills were introduced to abolish capital punishment and substitute life imprisonment, but all died in committee. A bill granting to women in cities of the third class the right to vote upon propositions involving the expenditure of money was introduced, but failed to emerge from committee.

Senator Frawley sought to legalize amateur boxing contests by the creation of a State athletic commission, and later by a bill regulating boxing bouts confined to five rounds with soft gloves, but both bills were killed in committee. A group of bills of much interest to New York City provide for the substitution of electricity for steam in the Park avenue tunnel, for the enlargement of the terminal facilities of the New York Central Railroad in the city of New York, for the depression of its tracks and for the abolition of all grade crossings.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Dowling provides that whenever a child under sixteen is arrested in a city of the first class for a violation of a corporation ordinance or other minor offense, or for peddling newspapers without a license, under the Newsboy act, the police captain or sergeant before whom it is brought may accept, in lieu of bail, the personal recognizance, in writing, without security, of a parent, guardian or lawful custodian of such child. The parent or other person giving recognizance is liable for contempt of court for failure to produce the child when ordered by the court. This law does not

apply to a child who has been the subject of a crime or a witness to its commission by another.

The general establishment of children's courts is made obligatory by Assemblyman Hammond's bill, which requires that all cases involving the commitment or trial of children actually or apparently under sixteen shall be heard and determined apart from the trial of other criminal cases; a separate docket and record shall be kept, and, as far as possible, a separate courtroom, to be known as the "Children's Court."

Assemblyman Dwyer's bill relative to the abandoning of children raises the age from six to fourteen years. Junk dealers are prohibited from purchasing any merchandise from any child under the age of sixteen years.

The Elsberg bill to prevent the unauthorized use of the name or picture of any person for the use of trade became a law on September 1. It is designed to protect people from the indiscriminate use of their names and likenesses for advertising purposes. Assemblyman Bedell introduced a bill, which went into effect as a law on September 1, providing that when the employe of a steam, elevated or street surface railway is arrested in any city in connection with an accident to or by the engine, train or car which he is operating, resulting in the death or injury of any person or damage to property, he shall be immediately taken before a magistrate or a captain or sergeant of police and given opportunity to be admitted to bail.

During the session several bills looking to the regulation of the speed of automobiles were introduced, and a bill known as "The Bailey Law" was passed and approved by the Governor. This law provides speed restrictions under certain conditions and in certain localities. It contains provisions, also, requiring owners or operators of automobiles to secure certificates from the Secretary of State, which certificate must be always carried by the operator. The penalties for violation of the law are as follows: For exceeding speed rates, first offense, suspension of right to operate for two weeks; second offense, suspension for a month; third offense, revocation of right to operate. Penalties of fines are attached to the violation of ordinances or any provisions of the law. In August the Court of Special Sessions declared unconstitutional that section of the law requiring the registration with the Secretary of State and the display of numbers on the backs of the machines, the court declaring that this provision discriminated against persons of the same class.

State Assessments, 1902.

The following table, which was prepared for the American Almanac by the State Board of Equalization, shows the equalized values of real and personal estate in the State of New York for 1902, as well as the State tax and percentages by counties.

County.	Assessed Value of Real Estate, 1902.	Assessed Value of Personal Property Subject to Local Taxation for All Purposes, 1902.	Total Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property Subject to Local Taxation for All Purposes, 1902.	Total Equalized Value of Real and Personal Estate.	State Tax Levied Upon Each County.		Percentage of State Tax Paid by Each County.	
					1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Albany	$95,200,309	$6,321,365	$101,521,674	$90,357,328	$11,350.41	$11,746.45	1.517	1.543
Allegany	14,231,014	1,317,705	15,548,719	14,717,291	1,881.63	1,913.25	.252	.251
Broome	32,852,552	2,072,640	34,925,192	33,423,843	4,268.63	4,345.10	.571	.571
Cattaraugus	23,417,798	1,649,212	25,067,010	22,850,794	3,021.73	2,970.60	.404	.390
Cayuga	31,719,315	2,531,391	34,250,706	32,801,145	4,205.67	4,264.15	.562	.560
Chautauqua	37,403,184	2,256,350	39,659,534	31,604,645	4,095.68	4,108.00	.548	.539
Chemung	24,362,523	722,685	25,085,208	25,300,373	3,263.81	3,280.05	.436	.432
Chenango	14,756,889	1,290,440	16,047,329	15,565,855	2,032.71	2,023.56	.272	.266
Clinton	6,302,627	644,748	6,947,375	9,546,355	1,198.74	1,241.02	.160	.163
Columbia	22,429,055	1,837,661	24,266,716	22,144,073	3,055.51	2,878.73	.409	.378
Cortland	12,846,342	837,045	13,683,387	11,900,288	1,528.80	1,547.04	.204	.203
Delaware	13,199,179	1,795,313	14,994,492	14,391,294	1,853.71	1,870.87	.248	.246
Dutchess	41,052,423	3,591,725	44,644,148	43,856,290	5,641.27	5,701.52	.754	.749
Erie	280,580,293	8,531,515	289,111,808	304,264,097	39,244.12	39,554.33	5.246	5.197
Essex	10,352,776	923,896	11,276,672	10,178,259	1,276.29	1,323.17	.171	.174
Franklin	10,467,726	761,075	11,228,801	10,750,430	1,387.14	1,397.55	.186	.184
Fulton	12,882,041	2,018,844	14,900,885	15,014,657	1,869.20	1,951.90	.250	.256
Genesee	20,524,248	3,048,415	23,572,663	23,462,303	2,995.64	3,050.10	.400	.401
Greene	12,137,988	920,790	13,058,778	12,825,835	1,642.40	1,667.36	.220	.219
Hamilton	3,588,356	24,550	3,612,906	3,077,602	376.92	400.09	.050	.053
Herkimer	24,403,514	1,976,810	26,380,324	21,124,954	2,669.65	2,746.24	.357	.361
Jefferson	35,440,625	3,141,211	38,581,836	33,294,875	4,195.19	4,328.33	.561	.569
Kings	670,533,508	71,336,649	741,870,157	767,687,941	98,613.96	99,799.43	13.182	13.113
Lewis	9,197,452	1,229,391	10,426,843	9,451,008	1,220.23	1,228.63	.163	.161
Livingston	23,752,499	2,414,378	26,166,877	25,711,036	3,316.23	3,342.43	.443	.439
Madison	17,990,160	1,407,014	19,397,174	20,089,856	2,606.88	2,611.68	.348	.343
Monroe	144,570,980	10,208,857	154,779,837	137,825,687	17,726.67	17,917.34	2.370	2.354
Montgomery	23,637,278	1,478,080	25,115,358	24,988,259	3,222.34	3,248.47	.431	.429
Nassau	24,872,756	1,490,875	26,363,631	29,821,035	3,554.35	3,876.73	.475	.509
New York	2,512,440,186	332,110,852	2,844,551,038	2,980,231,340	378,138.17	387,430.07	50.548	50.905
Niagara	44,619,834	1,695,162	46,314,996	40,596,071	5,120.03	5,277.49	.684	.693
Oneida	55,003,598	6,867,659	61,871,257	55,420,867	7,289.85	7,204.71	.974	.947
Onondaga	115,341,302	7,416,335	122,757,637	104,382,982	13,488.68	13,569.79	1.803	1.783
Ontario	27,419,591	3,464,395	30,883,986	29,282,034	3,737.07	3,806.66	.500	.500
Orange	37,719,122	2,516,695	40,235,817	41,688,129	5,428.11	5,419.45	.726	.712
Orleans	14,936,950	1,362,333	16,299,283	15,061,306	1,936.70	1,957.97	.259	.257
Oswego	24,420,549	2,290,909	26,711,458	25,914,688	3,421.75	3,368.91	.457	.443
Otsego	19,424,088	2,017,499	21,441,587	20,807,837	2,686.23	2,705.02	.359	.355
Putnam	8,219,346	912,470	9,161,816	8,487,108	929.59	1,102.15	.124	.145
Queens	108,859,704	6,447,143	115,306,847	101,354,295	13,387.94	13,176.06	1.790	1.731
Rensselaer	72,685,572	4,512,437	77,198,009	70,319,184	9,158.55	9,141.49	1.224	1.201
Richmond	38,814,181	6,532,035	45,346,216	43,078,550	6,814.92	5,600.21	.911	.736
Rockland	15,988,328	699,325	16,687,653	14,812,667	1,882.47	1,925.64	.252	.253
St. Lawrence	36,034,488	4,436,038	40,470,526	34,373,587	4,241.65	4,468.56	.567	.587
Saratoga	23,868,493	1,024,247	24,892,740	25,811,757	3,292.97	3,355.53	.440	.441
Schenectady	22,587,038	1,789,022	24,376,060	24,575,545	2,691.47	3,194.82	.360	.420
Schoharie	10,782,865	1,431,090	12,213,955	11,193,485	1,398.08	1,455.15	.187	.191
Schuyler	6,214,729	571,201	6,785,930	6,666,661	869.41	866.66	.116	.114
Seneca	13,958,151	1,306,727	15,264,878	14,276,462	1,912.20	1,855.94	.256	.244
Steuben	32,566,547	2,146,534	34,713,081	30,893,932	4,033.84	4,016.21	.539	.528
Suffolk	48,924,485	3,048,760	51,973,245	46,235,765	5,663.90	6,010.75	.757	.790
Sullivan	5,822,178	172,350	5,994,528	5,728,457	755.34	744.70	.101	.098
Tioga	12,360,028	1,624,190	13,984,218	12,959,817	1,685.68	1,684.77	.225	.221
Tompkins	15,818,803	1,405,110	17,223,913	15,726,852	2,046.80	2,044.49	.274	.269
Ulster	26,293,827	887,035	27,180,862	25,644,681	3,331.99	3,333.81	.445	.438
Warren	7,909,807	640,875	8,550,682	7,623,082	973.11	991.00	.130	.130
Washington	17,115,170	1,703,595	18,818,765	17,818,835	2,319.87	2,316.45	.310	.304
Wayne	22,610,262	1,800,782	24,411,044	24,941,313	3,295.21	3,242.37	.440	.426
Westchester	180,451,135	14,019,473	194,470,608	155,609,910	19,597.09	20,229.29	2.620	2.658
Wyoming	13,755,978	1,421,848	15,177,826	14,549,183	1,880.15	1,891.39	.251	.249
Yates	10,062,137	681,483	10,743,620	10,415,322	1,353.70	1,353.99	.181	.178
Total	$5,297,763,882	$556,736,239	$5,854,500,121	$5,854,500,121	$748,072.05	$761,085.02	100.000	100.000

Regents Examinations of the State of New York.

Regents examinations were suggested in 1828, and in 1864 the method of conducting examinations in preliminary studies was prescribed. They furnish a uniform standard for graduation from the high schools and academies of the State, and credentials based on these examinations are required for admission to the study of the professions in this State.

The examinations are held four times a year; in high schools and academies in January, March and June, and in New York, Buffalo, Albany and Syracuse in September; this latter for technical and professional students. The papers are read first by the teachers, and those which show an average of 75 per cent are sent to the Regents for final decision. Those rejected are returned in all cases.

The dates for examinations in 1904 are: January 25, 29; March 23, 25; June 13, 17; September 27, 29. The subjects in which examinations are held and the counts assigned to each are: Twelve branches English, 34 counts; three branches German, 12 counts; three branches French, 12 counts; three branches Spanish, 12 counts; nine branches Latin, 26 counts; six branches Greek, 19 counts; seven branches mathematics, 18 counts; eight branches science, 20 counts; eleven branches history, etc., 21 counts; twelve branches other studies, 25 counts; or a total of 74 branches and 199 counts.

The programme for the year is as follows:

SEPTEMBER (25) SUBJECTS.

September examinations are for professional and technical students only.

Tuesday, 9:15 a. m.	Wednesday, 9:15 a. m.	Thursday, 9:15 a. m.
Rhetoric. German, 1st year. Latin, 1st year. Algebra. American selections.	German, 2d year. Plane geometry. Physics. United States history.	Arithmetic. Advanced U. S. history. Stenography. Caesar.
1:15 p. m.	**1:15 p. m.**	**1:15 p. m.**
Advanced English. English composition. Botany. Roman history.	English selections. Physiology and hygiene. Economics. Bookkeeping.	Physical geography. English history. Civics. Drawing.

MARCH (27) SUBJECTS.

Wednesday, 9:15 a. m.	Thursday, 9:15 a. m.	Friday, 9:15 a. m.
United States history. Plane geometry. Physics.	Rhetoric. Xenophon's Anab. Arithmetic. Algebra. Stenography.	Writing. Elementary English. German 1st year. Latin, 1st year. Cicero.
1:15 p. m.	**1:15 p. m.**	**1:15 p. m.**
Advanced English. English composition. Physiology and hygiene. Bookkeeping.	Geography. Physical geography. English history. Civics.	Spelling. Caesar. Virgil's Aeneid. Drawing.

JANUARY AND JUNE (76, ALL) SUBJECTS.

The oral examination in reading may be held any time during examination week at the convenience of the examiner.

Monday. 9:15 a. m.	Tuesday. 9:15 a. m.	Wednesday. 9:15 a. m.	Thursday. 9:15 a. m.	Friday. 9:15 a. m.
German, 2d year. French, 2d year. Virgil's Eclogues. Adv. arithmetic. Algebra. Adv. drawing. Latin comp.	Rhetoric. Eng. 2d year. Amer. selections. German, 1st year. Latin, 1st year. Adv. algebra. Greek history. Adv. bookkeeping.	Greek comp. Plane geometry. Physics. Chemistry. United States history and civics. Commercial law.	Sallust's Catiline. Greek, 1st year. Arithmetic. Trigonometry. Adv. U. S. history. Stenography. Commercial geog. Typewriting.	Whiting. Elem. English. Cicero's Orations. Medieval history. Business English.
1:15 p. m.	**1:15 p. m.**	**1:15 p. m.**	**1:15 p. m.**	**1:15 p. m.**
Adv. English. English, 1st year. Roman history. German, 3d year. French, 1st year. French, 3d year. English composition.	Caesar. Latin, 2d year. Virgil's Eeneid. Latin, 3d year. Xenophon's Ana. Greek, 2d year. Botany. Spanish, 1st year. Spanish, 3d year. Business arith.	English, 3d year. English selections. Adv. English comp. Physiology and hygiene. Zoology. Economics. Bookkeeping. Business practice.	Greek, 3d year. Homer's Iliad. Geography. Physical geography. Astronomy. English history. Civics. Spanish, 2d year. History of commerce.	Spelling. English reading. History of literature. Solid geometry. Geology. Drawing. Business writing.

The following credentials are given to those who have passed the requisite examinations:

1. Preliminary (pre-academic) Certificate—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography.

2. Medical Student Certificate—Matriculates must secure 48 academic counts. (Satisfactory evidence of the completion of high school work, after eight years of pre-academic work is required as an equivalent, but three years of such work is accepted if it was completed before August 1, 1896.

3. Law Student Certificate—Advanced English, English composition, first year Latin, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English history, civics, economics or 36 academic counts.

4. Dental Student Certificate—Any 36 academic counts or their equivalents (for matriculates before January 1, 1905).

5. Veterinary Student certificate—Any 24 academic counts or their equivalents (for matriculates before January 1, 1905).

6. Academic Certificates—All preliminaries and the subjects specified for the first year certificate; all preliminaries and 24, 36, 48, 60, etc., counts, if one-sixths of these counts are in English. (Any foreign language may be substituted for English, but the papers of all students who claim this privilege will be revised carefully for English). For 24 counts a two-year certificate will be issued, and for 36, 48, etc., counts a three, four, etc., year certificate. A new certificate will be given when 12 additional counts which represent a full year's count are earned. No certificate is issued for 12 counts (first year certificate) unless it included the preliminaries and the first-year English (or English composition and two other English counts.)

7. Academic Diploma—All preliminaries and any 48 counts, if not less than eight are in English, and not less than six each in the second, third and fourth groups. (Foreign language may be substituted for English). Classical academic diplomas are issued on request to those who meet the requirements for an

academic diploma and have credit for the required classic studies, which are first year Latin, Caesar, or second year Latin, Cicero, Virgil, Latin composition; first year Greek, Xenophon, or second year Greek, Iliad, Greek composition, Greek history, Roman history. Advanced diploma provides for all academic courses longer than the regular 48 count course covered by the academic diploma and is issued to only those who have earned the regular 48 count diploma and 12, 24 or 36, etc., counts in addition.

8. Business Credentials—Advanced bookkeeping, business arithmetic, commercial law, business practice and office methods, commercial geography, history of commerce, business English and business writing are required business subjects; and stenography, typewriting and business English are required stenographers' subjects. Credentials are issued in the form of State business diploma, State stenographers' diploma, State business certificate and State stenographers' certificate.

When three-fourths of all counts for any academic certificate or dipoma are won by at least 90 per cent, the credential will be recorded as having been earned with honor.

New York State Militia.

The Military Code of the State prescribes that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are residents of this State, shall constitute the militia, subject to certain exemptions.

The census of the year 1900 gives the population of the State as 7,268,012 persons, of whom 3,614,780 are reported males; of these 953,785 are reported to be foreigners, leaving 2,660,995 males who, at least, are unquestionably citizens and residents of this State. It further shows that of the 3,614,780 males, 2,184,965 are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; that of the 953,785 foreigners, there are 838,136 between the foregoing ages, giving as liable to service in the militia, 1,346,829 citizen residents of the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

Based upon the results obtained at the time of drafts in this State during the War of the Rebellion (of the Spanish-American War no information on this subject is as yet available) the exemptions for mental and physical disabilities, including also those exempted by the provisions of United States laws and the Military Code of the State, can be placed in round numbers at 300 of each 1,000 subject to military service.

Taking into consideration that a large number of the young men of foreign birth have, no doubt, become citizens, the State of New York can, therefore, be supposed to have in its population, say 1,000,000 men subject to and fit for military service. Of these it may be it may be estimaated that possibly 250,000 have had, at some time during the last twenty years, military instruction and training.

The National Guard is a portion of the militia, but armed, equipped and ready for service at all times. It numbers 14,410 officers and enlisted men. The Naval Militia is also a portion of the militia of the State, and, like the National Guard, is armed and ready for service at a moment's notice. It numbers 651 officers and enlisted men.

The National Guard is composed as follows:

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Brigadier-General Nelson H. Henry, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Major Harrison Kerr Bird, Military Secretary.
Captain William Littauer, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, Aide-de-Camp.

DETAILED FROM THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Major Charles O. Davis, Thirteenth Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.
Major John James Bryne, Ninth Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Ames Everett McIntyre, Twenty-fourth Separate Company, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain John Timothy Sadler, Thirtieth Separate Company, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Seymour P. White, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Charles I. De Bevoise, Troop C, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Richard Harper Laimbeer, Jr., Second Brigade Staff, Aide-de-Camp.
First Lieutenant Chauncey Matlock, Third Battery, Aide-de-Camp.
First Lieutenant Thomas Barron, Seventh Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.
First Lieutenant William Leland Thompson, Twelfth Separate Company, Aide-de-Camp.
First Lieutenant Augustus Sherwood Chatfield, Eighth Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.

DETAILED FROM THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Brooks Fry, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Second floor, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Major-General Charles F. Roe, commanding.
Lieut.-Col. Frederick Phisterer (Brevet Brig.-Gen.), Asst. Adj.-Gen.

The commanding officer of the National Guard is responsible to the Governor for the general efficiency of the National Guard, and for the drill, instruction, inspection, small arms and artillery practice, movements, operations and care of troops.

BRIGADES.

Brigades.	Name of Brigadier-General.	Headquarters.	Brigades.	Name of Brigadier-General.	Headquarters.
First.....	George Moore Smith.....	New York City.	Third.....	Robert Shaw Oliver.....	Albany.
Second.....	James McLeer.....	Brooklyn.	Fourth.....	Lauren Woodruff Pettebone.	Buffalo.

Organization.	Brigades.	Regiments.	Battalions and Squadrons.	Signal Corps, Troops, Batteries and Companies.	Com. Officers. General and General Staff Officers.	Com. Officers. Regimental Battalion and Company Officers.	Com. Officers. Total.	Enlisted Men. Drum Majors or Non Com. Staff Officers.	Enlisted Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men. Hospital Corps.	Enlisted Men. Musicians—Field Music, Artificers and Cooks.	Enlisted Men. Privates.	Enlisted Men. Total.	Aggregate.
Headquarters National Guard.....	..	2	2	33	16	148	164	39	401	60	104	1,845	2,449	2,613
First Brigade.....	1	6	..	59	13	239	252	80	672	77	192	3,514	4,535	4,787
Second Brigade.....	1	3	..	31	8	135	143	37	357	51	95	1,670	2,210	2,353
Third Brigade.....	1	2	2	34	14	159	173	41	396	62	77	1,865	2,441	2,614
Fourth Brigade.....	1	2	3	29	10	139	149	42	328	47	74	1,424	1,915	2,064
Totals.....	4	15	6	186	61	820	881	239	2,154	297	542	10,368	13,550	14,431

ARMORY COMMISSIONS.

Frank A. Neeley, Secretary.

Office, Headquarters National Guard, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

All arsenals, armories or other quarters of the National Guard and Naval Militia, camp grounds or rifle ranges owned by the State are under the charge of an armory commission.

When any such property is devoted to the use of the National Guard the commissions consist of the commanding officer of the National Guard, the adjutant-general and the commanding officer of the brigade within whose command the armory, camp grounds, etc., may be located.

When devoted to the use of the Naval Militia the commissions consist of the adjutant-general, the commanding officer of the Naval Militia and the ranking line officer of the Naval Militia where the property is located.

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Headquarters or Station.	Brigade.	Complement.
First	Colonel Robert T. Emmet	Mt. Vernon	Third	890
Second	Colonel James H. Lloyd	Troy	Third	988
Seventh	Colonel Daniel Appleton	New York City	Fifth	994
Eighth	Colonel James M. Jarvis	New York City	Fifth	636
Ninth	Colonel William F. Morris	New York City	First	731
Twelfth	Colonel George R. Dyer	New York City	First	979
Fourteenth	Colonel Ardolph L. Kline	Brooklyn	Second	810
Twenty-third	Colonel Alfred C. Barnes	Brooklyn	Second	805
Forty-seventh	Colonel John G. Eddy	Brooklyn	Second	646
Sixty-fifth	Colonel Samuel M. Welch	Buffalo	Fourth	454
Sixty-ninth	Colonel Edward Duffy	New York City	Fifth	695
Seventy-first	Colonel William G. Bates	New York City	Fifth	739
Seventy-fourth	Colonel George C. Fox	Buffalo	Fourth	588
BATTALIONS.				
First Battalion	Major Mighells B. Butler	Niagara Falls	Fourth	396
Second Battalion	Major William Wilson	Geneva	Fourth	311
Third Battalion	Major Albert M. Hall	Oswego	Fourth	305
Fourth Battalion	Major James S. Boyer	Watertown	Third	425
Tenth Battalion	Captain James E. Roach	Albany	Third	297
SEPARATE COMPANIES OF INFANTRY.				
First Company	Captain Frank G. Smith	Rochester	Fourth	...
Second Company	Captain Clarence J. Barber	Auburn	Fourth	...
Third Company	Captain Ursil A. Ferguson	Oneonta	Third	...
Fourth Company	Captain Charles F. Nugent	Yonkers	Third	...
Fifth Company	Captain James F. Sheehan	Newburg	Third	...
Sixth Company	Captain Edward F. Roy	Troy	Third	...
Seventh Company	Captain Thomas C. Collin	Cohoes	Third	...
Eighth Company	Captain Charles A. Simmons	Rochester	Fourth	...
Ninth Company	Captain Otis A. Dennis	Whitehall	Third	...
Tenth Company	Captain William G. Hunter	Newburgh	Third	...
Eleventh Company	Captain Michael F. Carmondy	Mount Vernon	Third	...
Twelfth Company	Captain William Baker	Troy	Third	...
Thirteenth Company	Captain Louis A. Fenton	Jamestown	Fourth	...
Fourteenth Company	Captain Benjamin J. Hornbeck	Kingston	Third	...
Fifteenth Company	First Lieutenant Guy L. Nelson	Poughkeepsie	Third	...
Sixteenth Company	First Lieutenant Albert Saulpaugh, Jr.	Catskill	Third	...
Seventeenth Company	Captain John F. Klein	Flushing	Second	...
Eighteenth Company	Captain Seldon W. Mott	Glens Falls	Third	...
Nineteenth Company	Captain Asa B. Peake	Gloversville	Third	...
Twentieth Company	Captain Harry P. Worthing	Binghamton	Third	...
Twenty-first Company	Captain William J. Galbraith	Troy	Third	...
Twenty-second Company	Captain John K. Walbridge	Saratoga Springs	Third	...
Twenty-third Company	Captain Richard C. Payne	Hudson	Third	...
Twenty-fourth Company	Captain Ames E. McIntyre	Middletown	Third	...
Twenty-fifth Company	Captain Charles B. Lentz	Tonawanda	Fourth	...
Twenty-seventh Company	Captain Albert J. Miller	Malone	Third	...
Twenty-eighth Company	Captain Charles S. Horsburgh	Utica	Third	...
Twenty-ninth Company	Captain Sanderson A. Ross	Medina	Fourth	...
Thirtieth Company	Captain John T. Sadler	Elmira	Fourth	...
Thirty-first Company	Captain Wilbur Eddy	Mohawk	Third	...
Thirty-second Company	Captain Walter A. Wood, Jr.	Hoosick Falls	Third	...
Thirty-third Company	Captain Arthur E. Oothoudt	Walton	Third	...
Thirty-fourth Company	Captain James G. Stacey	Geneva	Fourth	...
Thirty-sixth Company	Captain William M. Purman	Schenectady	Third	...
Thirty-seventh Company	First Lieutenant George W. Crippin	Schenectady	Third	...
Thirty-ninth Company	Captain John N. Carlisle	Watertown	Third	...
Fortieth Company	Captain Joseph C. Howland	Ogdensburg	Third	...
Forty-first Company	Captain William Verbeck	Syracuse	Fourth	...
Forty-second Company	Captain George G. Shepherd	Niagara Falls	Fourth	...
Forty-third Company	Captain Richard H. Franchot	Olean	Fourth	...
Forty-fourth Company	Captain Henry J. Cookinham, Jr.	Utica	Third	...
Forty-sixth Company	Captain Darwin E. Vunk	Amsterdam	Third	...
Forty-seventh Company	Captain William S. Charles	Hornellsville	Fourth	...
Forty-eighth Company	Captain Francis D. Culkin	Oswego	Fourth	...
ARTILLERY.				
First Battery	Captain Louis Wendel	New York City	*	100
Second Battery	Captain David Wilson	New York City	*	92
Third Battery	Captain Henry S. Rasquin	Brooklyn	*	115
Sixth Battery	Captain Fred D. Weed	Binghamton	*	78
Thirteenth Regiment (heavy)	Colonel David E. Austin	Brooklyn	*	1,056
CAVALRY.				
Squadron A	Major Oliver B. Bridgman	New York	*	251
Troop B	Captain Edward J. Wheeler	Albany	*	66
Troop C	Captain Charles I. De Bevoise	Brooklyn	*	113
SIGNAL CORPS.				
First Signal Corps	Captain Oscar Erlandsen	New York	...	51
Second Signal Corps	Captain Charles B. Baldwin	Brooklyn	...	46
ENGINEERS.				
Twenty-second Regiment	Franklin Bartlett	New York	...	629

*Attached to Headquarters National Guard.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.

U. S. S. New Hampshire, foot of East 24th street, New York City.
Captain Jacob W. Miller, Commanding.
Lieutenant-Commander, Alfred Brooks Fry, Chief of Staff.

The commanding officer of the Naval Militia is responsible to the Governor for the general efficiency of the Naval Militia and for its care, movements, drill, instruction, inspection, small arms and artillery

BATTALIONS.

Designation.	Commanding Officer.	Headquarters or Station.	Designation.	Commanding Officer.	Headquarters or Station.
First.....	Commander Wm. B. Franklin.	New York.	Separate Division.		
Second.....	Commander Robt. P. Forshew.	Brooklyn.	Second.....	Lieutenant Edw. N. Walbridge	Rochester.

Organizations of the National Guard of the State of New York which entered the United States service during the war with Spain under first call of the President.

Organization.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggr'te.	Organization.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggr'te.
Troop A.....	3	81	84	Fourteenth Regiment.....	46	981	1,027
Troop C.....	3	81	84	Twenty-second Regiment.....	48	975	1,023
First Regiment.....	45	982	1,027	Forty-seventh Regiment.....	47	977	1,024
Second Regiment.....	45	974	1,019	Sixty-fifth Regiment.....	50	980	1,030
Third Regiment.....	46	975	1,021	Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	46	980	1,026
Eighth Regiment.....	49	975	1,024	Seventy-first Regiment.....	45	979	1,024
Ninth Regiment.....	48	978	1,026				
Twelfth Regiment.....	43	978	1,021	Total.....	564	11,896	12,460

Banks of Deposit and Discount in New York State.*

Name of Bank.	Location.	Capital.	Name of Bank.	Location.	Capital.
Albany County.....	Albany	$250,000	Manufacturers and Traders'..	Buffalo	$100,000
Alliance.....	Rochester	275,000	Marine Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo	200,000
Amityville.....	Amityville	25,000	Mechanics'.....	Utica	200,000
Amsden Brothers.....	Rochester	100,000	Mather, A. D. & Co.....	Groton	50,000
Andover State.....	Andover	25,000	Merchants'.....	Albany	250,000
Angelica.....	Angelica	25,000	Merchants'.....	Buffalo	300,000
Attica.....	Attica	25,000	Millbrook.....	Rochester	100,000
Avoca.....	Avoca	25,000	Mount Vernon.....	Milbrook	50,000
Baldwin's Bank of Penn Yan.	Penn Yan.....	50,000	Nassau County.....	Mount Vernon....	25,000
Baldwinsville.....	Baldwinsville	60,000	Mechanics and Farmers'.....	Mineola	25,000
Batavia.....	Batavia	150,000	New York State Banking Co.	Syracuse	100,000
Buffalo.....	Buffalo	500,000	Niagara.....	Niagara Falls.....	50,000
Buffalo Commercial.....	Buffalo	250,000	North Collins.....	North Collins....	25,000
Cape Vincent.....	Cape Vincent.....	25,000	Northport.....	Northport	25,000
Cattaraugus.....	Cattaraugus	33,000	North Hempstead.....	Port Washington..	25,000
Cattaraugus County.....	Little Valley.....	25,000	Northville.....	Northville	30,000
Central Bank of Rochester...	Rochester	200,000	Ogdensburg.....	Ogdensburg	100,000
Central Bank of Westchester.	White Plains.....	100,000	Oyster Bay.....	Oyster Bay.....	25,000
Centre Moriches.....	Centre Moriches...	25,000	Park.....	Albany	100,000
Chateaugay.....	Chateaugay	25,000	Patchogue.....	Patchogue	75,000
Chemung Canal.....	Elmira	300,000	Peconic.....	Sag Harbor.....	25,000
Cincinnatus.....	Cincinnatus	25,000	People's.....	Binghamton	100,000
Citizens' Bank of Arcade....	Arcade	30,000	People's.....	Buffalo	300,000
Citizens' Bank of Buffalo....	Buffalo	100,000	People's.....	Hamburg	30,000
Citizens' Bank of Dansville..	Dansville	50,000	People's.....	Haverstraw	50,000
Citizens' Bank of Le Roy....	Le Roy.....	50,000	People's.....	Johnstown	125,000
Citizens' Bank of Locke.....	Locke	25,000	People's Bank of Troy.....	Troy	50,000
Citizens' Bank of Penn Yan..	Penn Yan.....	50,000	People's Bank.....	Potsdam	50,000
Citizens' Bank of Perry.....	Perry	50,000	People's State.....	East Randolph...	25,000
Citizens' Bank.....	Waverly	50,000	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia	25,000
Citizens' State Bank.....	Fredonia	50,000	Phœnix.....	Phœnix	35,000
City Bank of New Rochelle..	New Rochelle....	100,000	Port Jefferson.....	Port Jefferson....	25,000
Commercial.....	Rochester	200,000	Power City.....	Niagara Falls....	100,000
Commercial.....	Syracuse	250,000	Richmondville.....	Richmondville	25,000
Cornwall.....	Cornwall	25,000	Riverhead.....	Riverhead	60,000
De Ruyter Banking Co.....	De Ruyter.....	10,000	Rockville Centre.....	Rockville Centre..	25,000
Dobbs Ferry.....	Dobbs Ferry.....	50,000	St. Lawrence County.....	Canton	50,000
Dundee State.....	Dundee	50,000	Saugerties.....	Saugerties	125,000
East Aurora.....	East Aurora.....	30,000	Schenectady.....	Schenectady	100,000
Electric City.....	Niagara Falls.....	75,000	Schoharie County.....	Schoharie	25,900
Ellicottville.....	Ellicottville	25,000	Southampton.....	Southampton	25,000
Farmers' Bank of Springville.	Springville	50,000	South Side.....	Bay Shore.....	25,000
Farmers and Mechanics'.....	Fort Plain.....	100,000	State.....	Avon	30,000
Farmers and Mechanics'.....	Jamestown	50,000	State.....	Belmont	35,000
Farmers and Merchants'.....	Cobleskill	50,000	State.....	Bolivar	30,000
Farmers and Merchants'.....	Spencer	25,000	State.....	Brocton	30,000
Farmers and Merchants'.....	Oneida	50,000	State.....	Canastota	40,000
First State.....	Canisteo	25,000	State.....	Chatham	50,000
Freeport.....	Freeport	30,000	State.....	Fillmore	25,000
Genesee.....	Batavia	75,000	State.....	Forestville	25,000
Ger. -Am. of Buffalo.....	Buffalo	200,000	State.....	Mayville	25,000
Ger.-Am. of Rochester.....	Rochester	200,000	State.....	Norwood	25,000
German.....	Buffalo	100,000	State.....	Pike	25,000
Glen Cove.....	Glen Cove.....	30,000	State.....	Randolph	30,000
Gouverneur.....	Gouverneur	100,000	State.....	Seneca Falls.....	50,000
Gowanda.....	Gowanda	30,000	State.....	Sherman	25,000
Hamburg.....	Hamburg	50,000	State.....	Silver Creek.....	25,000
Hammondsport.....	Hammondsport ...	50,000	State.....	Syracuse	100,000
Hempstead.....	Hempstead	30,000	State.....	Tonawanda	200,000
Holland.....	Holland	25,000	State Exchange.....	Holley	25,000
Huntington.....	Huntington	30,000	Steuben.....	Hornellsville	50,000
Johnstown.....	Johnstown	100,000	Suspension Bridge.....	Niagara Falls.....	25,000
Juliand.....	Greene	25,000	Union.....	Buffalo	200,000
Lancaster.....	Lancaster	30,000	Union.....	Medina	50,000
Le Roy.....	Le Roy.....	100,000	University.....	Alfred	25,000
McKechnie.....	Canandaigua	100,000	Wayne of Lyons, N. Y.....	Wayne	50,000
Madrid.....	Madrid	25,000	White Plains.....	White Plains.....	100,000
Manufacturers'.....	Cohoes.....	100,000	Worcester.....	Worcester	30,000
Manufacturers and Merchants'	Gloversville	100,000			

*As Greater New York banks are published separately they do not appear in the above list.

County Officials of New York State.

COUNTY CLERKS AND COUNTY SEATS.

County.	Name.	County Seat.	When Elctd.
Albany	John Franey	Albany	1901
Allegany	Clarence Ricker	Belmont	1900
Broome	Allyn K. Marean	Binghamton	1900
Cattaraugus	Elmer E. Kelly	Little Valley	1900
Cayuga	George W. Benham	Auburn	1900
Chautauqua	James D. Gallup	Mayville	1900
Chemung	Fred Schornstheimer	Elmira	1902
Chenango	Jay G. Holmes	Norwich	1900
Clinton	Jesse W. H. Holcombe	Plattsburg	1900
Columbia	Patrick Canavan	Hudson	1900
Cortland	Otis D. Patrick	Cortland	1900
Delaware	William T. Black	Delhi	1900
Dutchess	Frederick Bostwick	Poughkeepsie	1900
Erie	John H. Price	Buffalo	1900
Essex	Victor W. Prime	Elizabethtown	1902
Franklin	William H. Flack	Malone	1900
Fulton	Chauncey Heagle	Johnstown	1901
Genesee	Charles B. Pixley	Batavia	1903
Greene	Cyrus E. Bloodgood	Catskill	1900
Hamilton	Carl L. Fry	Lake Pleasant	1901
Herkimer	Duane M. Richardson	Herkimer	1900
Jefferson	Eugene A. Chapman	Watertown	1900
Kings	Edward Kaufman	Brooklyn	1903
Lewis	Milton W. Holt	Lowville	1900
Livingston	Henry B. Curtis	Geneseo	1901
Madison	Paul S. Maine	Morrisville	1900
Monroe	Charles L. Hunt	Rochester	1900
Montgomery	Jacob Saltsman	Fonda	1900
Nassau	Thomas S. Cheshire	Mineola	1901
New York	Thomas L. Hamilton	New York	1901
Niagara	Hector M. Slocum	Lockport	1901
Oneida	Hermon Clarke	Utica	1902
Onondaga	James E. Hubbell	Syracuse	1900
Ontario	Porter F. Leach	Canandaigua	1900
Orange	William G. Taggart	Goshen	1900
Orleans	George H. Rolffe	Albion	1901
Oswego	Frank M. Breed	Oswego	1900
Otsego	Samuel J. W. Reynolds	Cooperstown	1902
Putnam	Edward C. Weeks	Carmel	1902
Queens	David L. Van Nostrand	Little Neck	1903
Rensselaer	Allen R. Thompson	Troy	1901
Richmond	C. Livingston Bostwick	Richmond	1902
Rockland	Cyrus M. Crum	New City	1901
St. Lawrence	J. Fred Hammond	Canton	1900
Saratoga	George H. West	Ballston Spa	1902
Schenectady	James B. Alexander	Schenectady	1900
Schoharie	Martin A. Akeley	Schoharie	1900
Schuyler	Charles R. Watkins	Watkins	1902
Seneca	Patrick Savage	Waterloo	1901
Steuben	John D. Wheeler	Bath	1901
Suffolk	Solomon Ketcham	Riverhead	1900
Sullivan	Gabriel F. Curry	Monticello	1902
Tioga	Fred W. Richardson	Ithaca	1900
Tompkins	Leroy H. Van Kirk	Owego	1900
Ulster	John D. Fratsher	Kingston	1900
Warren	Archibald R. Noble	Lake George	1900
Washington	Ezra H. Snyder	Argyle	1900
Wayne	Ledyard S. Cuyler	Lyons	1902
Westchester	Leslie Sutherland	White Plains	1901
Wyoming	Edward M. Jennings	Warsaw	1900
Yates	Henry T. Read	Penn Yan	1900

SHERIFFS.

Name.	Residence.	When Elctd.
Edward McCreary	Cohoes	1900
David M. Hancock	Centerville	1900
Harry P. Worthing	Binghamton	1902
Nathan R. Williams	Franklinville	1900
Loren A. Colton	Auburn	1901
Henry H. Cooper	Jamestown	1900
Frank W. Weeks	Elmira	1900
James J. Flanagan	Smithville Flats.	1900
Alonson T. Dominy	Beekmantown	1901
William J. Alvord	Stockport	1902
Aaron R. Overton	Virgil	1900
Leroy Smith	Sidney	1900
Allan H. Hoffman	Rhinebeck	1900
Harry M. Kaiser	Buffalo	1902
Altus B. Adkins	Ticonderoga	1900
Frank S. Steenberg	Bangor	1902
William H. Rupert	Gloversville	1901
David Clark	Corfu	1902
Henry Van Bergen	Coxsackie	1900
B. Frank Kathan	Lake Pleasant	1901
Daniel F. Strobel	Cold Brook	1900
Edwin J. Tallman	Lafargeville	1902
Henry Hesterberg	Brooklyn	1903
John L. Beach	Watson	1902
William H. Gray	Groveland	1900
Albert L. Cameron	Petersboro	1902
Charles H. Bailey	Henrietta	1902
Jay Hare	Fonda	1900
Jerome B. Johnson	Oyster Bay	1901
Mitchell L. Erlanger	New York	1903
John S. Reardon	Niagara Falls	1902
Lincoln E. Brownell	Utica	1900
Charles W. Marvin	Syracuse	1900
William C. Edmonston	Phelps	1900
Jacob Herman	Newburg	1900
Fred L. Rice	Barre	1901
Elden H. Cook	Bernhards Bay	1902
Elias C. Mather	Garrattsville	1902
Jeremiah W. Hazen	Carmel	1900
Joseph Meyerrose	Newtown	1903
Matthew A. Heeran	Rensselaer	1900
Chas. T. McCormick	Staten Island	1903
Fred S. Weint	Haverstraw	1900
J. Frank Harder	Gouvernor	1900
Franklin Carpenter	Gansevoort	1900
Merritt Hammond	Schenectady	1902
Adee V. Baldwin	Blenheim	1902
William J. Tucker	Monterey	1900
Hugh McGhan	Ovid Center	1900
Merritt F. Smith	Hornellsville	1900
Henry H. Preston	Shelter Isl. Hts.	1902
John Dycker	Callicoon Depot.	1900
Irving J. Delavan	Owego	1901
Grant Curry	Enfield Center	1902
Josiah Hasbrouck	Kingston	1900
Dudley Gill	Caldwell	1900
Bert Austin	Salem	1900
George R. Miles	Lyons	1900
Samuel C. Miller	White Plains	1900
Wm. H. Richardson	Warsaw	1902
Edmund Crosby	Barrington	1900

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elctd.
Albany	*William H. Storrs	Albany	....
Allegany	Daniel C. Grunder	Angelica	1900
Broome	Jasper Smith	Binghamton	1900
Cattaraugus	Wm. J. Van Dewater	Machias	1901
Cayuga	Leland Hewitt	Genoa	1902
Chautauqua	Charles E. Dodge	Frewsburg	1902
Chemung	William Van Duzer	Breesport	1901
Chenango	Richard C. Quinn	Preston	1902
Clinton	William D. Savage	E. Beekmanton	1902
Columbia	John H. Rivenburgh	Ghent	1900
Cortland	Edwin J. Bockes	Homer	1900
Delaware	George B. Smith	Delhi	1902
Dutchess	Isaac P. Carman	Pine Plains	1900
Erie	Lafayette L. Long	Buffalo	1900
Essex	Alberti D. Smith	Essex	1902
Franklin	Alfred C. Morse	Burke	1901
Fulton	Joseph Sherman	Caroga	1901
Genesee	George H. Craft	Oakfield	1902
	John A. Bennington	Bethany	1900
	Cortland Crossman	Alexander	1901
Greene	John Roe	Greenville	1900
Hamilton	Herbert Snell	Benson	1901
	Charles V. Hoffmeister	Moorehouseville	1902
	John G. Hosley	Wells	1900
Herkimer	John T. Davis	Newport	1900
§Jefferson	John R. Washburn	Watertown	1893
†Kings			
Lewis	Lyman W. Brown	Greig	1902
Livingston	Hyde D. Marvin	Spring Water	1900
Madison	S. Allen Curtis	Eaton	1900
Monroe	Clarence V. Lodge	Rochester	1900

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Name.	Residence.	When Elctd.
George Addington	Albany	1901
Frederic H. Church	Wellsville	1901
Roger P. Clark	Binghamton	1901
George W. Cole	Salamanca	1901
Harry T. Dayton	Auburn	1902
Eleazer Green	Jamestown	1901
Franklin F. Aldridge	Elmira	1901
Hubert L. Brown	Norwich	1901
Charles J. Vert	Plattsburg	1901
Alfred B. Chace	Hudson	1901
Thomas H. Dowd	Cortland	1901
George A. Fisher	Delhi	1901
William R. Lee	Pawling	1900
Edward E. Coatsworth	Buffalo	1902
Milo C. Perry	Elizabethtown	1900
Gordon H. Main	Malone	1901
Jerome Egleston	Gloversville	1901
Bayard J. Stedman	Batavia	1901
Egbert Palmer	Catskill	1901
Edward A. Wilson	Indian Lake	1902
George W. Ward	Dolgeville	1900
George H. Cobb	Watertown	1901
John F. Clarke	Brooklyn	1903
Milton Carter	Harrisville	1902
John F. Connor	Mt. Morris	1902
Michael H. Kiley	Cazenovia	1901
Stephen J. Warren	Rochester	1901

COUNTY OFFICIALS OF NEW YORK STATE—Continued.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elctd.
Montgomery	William B. Smeallie	Sprakers	1901
Nassau	George D. Smith	Freeport	1901
‡New York			
Niagara	Albert H. Lee	Newfane	1901
Oneida	DeWitt C. Smith	Rome	1900
Onondago	Smith Rice	Syracuse	1902
Ontario	Levi A. Page	Seneca Castle	1900
Orange	Andrew Berthoff	Walkill	1900
	Alex. C. Southerland	Turners	1901
Orleans	V. D. Luddington	Albion	1902
Oswego	Arch. S. Guthrie	Hannibal	1902
Otsego	Alson W. Webber	Phoenix Mills	1900
Putnam	(No superintendent)		
†Queens			
Rensselaer	Levi E. Warden	Hoosick Falls	1902
	George H. Wadsworth	Valley Falls	1900
	Chauncey A. Matteson	Grafton	1901
‖Richmond			
Rockland	James H. Morrisey	Haverstraw	1901
St. Lawrence	Myron T. Stocking	Canton	1901
Saratoga	Samuel W. Pearse	Round Lake	1900
Schenectady	Orrin R. Westover	Schenectady	1902
Schoharie	Ervin Speckerman	Middleburgh	1901
Schuyler	Frank W. Severne	Watkins	1902
Seneca	Nelson Duntz	Waterloo	1902
Steuben	William C. Acker	Hartsville	1901
Suffolk	John J. Kirkpatrick	Patchogue	1902
Sullivan	Calvin Millen	Bethel	1902
Tioga	Calvin B. Dean	Oswego	1900
	George D. Miller	Waverley	1902
	Daniel C. Brooks	Spencer	1901
Tompkins	David Bower	Waterbury	1900
Ulster	Abram Sammons	New Paltz	1900
Warren	Arthur L. Soper	Warrensburg	1902
Washington	Milo S. Graham	Hartford	1900
Wayne	John F. Doty	Huron	1901
Westchester	Edward B. Long	White Plains	1901
Wyoming	William H. Ewell	Middlebury	1902
	James W. Ives	Java Village	1900
	G. Frank Wing	Bliss	1901
Yates	Wm. H. Townsend	Penn Yan	1901

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Name.	Residence.	When Elctd.
Frank G. Kelsey	Fort Plain	1901
James P. Neimann	Lynbrook	1901
William T. Jerome	New York	1901
Burt G. Stockwell	Lockport	1901
Timothy Curtin	Rome	1901
William L. Barnum	Syracuse	1901
Robert F. Thompson	Canandaigua	1902
Abram V. N. Poweison	Middletown	1900
Leon M. Sherwood	Medina	1901
William B. Baker	Oswego	1902
Merritt L. Bridges	Morris	1902
William H. Weeks	Brewster	1900
George A. Gregg	Elmhurst	1902
Jarvis P. O'Brien	Troy	1902
Edward S. Rawson	W. New Brighton	1901
Thomas H. Lee	Stony Point	1902
George W. Hurlbut	Heuvelton	1902
George R. Salisbury	Schuylerville	1901
Walter Briggs	Schenectady	1901
Edward A. Dox	Richmondville	1901
Seaman Northrup	Beaver Dams	1902
William H. Hurley	Seneca Falls	1901
Almon W. Burrell	Canisteo	1901
Livingston Smith	St. James	1902
Frank S. Anderson	Callicoon Depot	1901
Oscar B. Glezen	Owego	1900
Charles H. Blood	Ithaca	1900
Charles F. Cantine	Kingston	1901
William L. Kiley	Glens Falls	1900
Charles O. Pratt	Cambridge	1901
Charles T. Ennis	Lyons	1900
J. Addison Young	New Rochelle	1901
Elmer E. Charles	Warsaw	1900
Abraham Gridley	Penn Yan	1900

* Appointed by the Mayor. ‡ Appointed by the Board of Supervisors. † Commissioner of Public Charities for Boroughs of Kings and Queens appointed by Mayor of New York City. ‡ Commissioner of Public Charities for Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx appointed by Mayor of New York City. ‖ Commissioner of Public Charities for Borough of Richmond appointed by Mayor of New York City.

Courts of New York.

The Court of Appeals was first organized under the Constitution of 1846. It was then composed of eight Judges, four elected by the electors of the State and four chosen from the class of Supreme Court Justices having the shortest term to serve. It was formed to succeed the Court for Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors. By an amendment to the Constitution in 1899 the Governor was empowered to designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to act as Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals. The regular Court of Appeals is now composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges.

The State is divided into eight judicial districts. There are twenty-two Justices in the First District, twelve in the Second, six each in the Third, Fourth and Sixth districts, seven each in the Fifth and Seventh districts and ten in the Eighth, making seventy-six in all.

There is an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each Judicial Department, consisting of seven Justices in the first department and of five Justices in each of the other departments. The Governor appoints the presiding Justice. The Appellate Court is located as follows: The first department in New York City, the second department in Brooklyn, the third department in Albany and the fourth department in Rochester; but terms may be held elsewhere in such departments as public interests may require.

THE CHILDREN'S COURT.

On September 2, 1902, the first term of the Children's Court was held in New York. It is a court established to hear the small sins of children and to decide the best method of stopping at the beginning any tendency toward crime. The existence of such a court saves children from being taken into the dock with older criminals, and prevents the effects such association might have upon them. When children are arrested they are taken directly to the court, without the intervening period in a station house. In special cases, where there is a certainty that the child will be bailed at once by its parents, the offender is taken to the police station, and in case an arrest is made after the court is closed the prisoner is left in the care of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children until next day.

Officially the Children's Court is known as the "Court of Special Sessions, First Division of the City of New York, Children's Part." It is, as its name implies, but another court of the Court of Special Sessions. The act of Legislature which created it provided for another Justice, in addition to the five that already made up this court, and arranged that but one Judge at a time should occupy the Children's Bench, instead of the three that sit at the regular special session.

For the purpose of the court, all under sixteen years of age are considered children. Any crime, save a capital offense, or any offense committed in company with an adult, comes within its jurisdiction. Actual punishment, in most cases, is the last resort. As often as possible the result of examinations held at the Children's Court is suspended sentence and probation. The "Gerry" Society acts as "probation officer."

The building in which the court is located is at No. 66 Third avenue, New York City. It contains, besides the court room and general offices, detention rooms for children of both sexes, made comfortable and with as little as possible of the prison atmosphere. Those especially responsible for the new court were Edward T. Devine, of the Charity Organization Society; Elbridge T. Gerry and Charity Commissioner Homer Folks.

The Brooklyn Children's Court was opened on September 9, 1903, at 102 Court street. Justice Robert T. Wilkins, formerly superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, presided, having been appointed after long consideration. The court is identical in operation with that in New York City, and is established in accordance with the law passed by the recent session of the Legislature.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

W. H. Shankland, Clerk.

Judge.	Residence.	County.	Pols.	Term Expires.
Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge	Kingston	Ulster	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1911
Albert Haight, Associate Judge	Buffalo	Erie	Rep.	" 31, 1908
John Clinton Gray, "	New York	New York	Dem.	" 31, 1914
Irving G. Vann, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Edward T. Bartlett, "	New York	New York	Rep.	" 31, 1907
Denis O'Brien, "	Watertown	Jefferson	Dem.	" 31, 1917
Celora E. Martin, "	Binghamton	Broome	Rep.	" 31, 1904
Edgar M. Cullen,* "	Brooklyn	Kings	Dem.	" 31, 1908
William E. Werner,* "	Rochester	Monroe	Rep.	" 31, 1908

*Supreme Court Judges, sitting in the Court of Appeals by designation of the Governor.

JUSTICES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

County of New York.

Justice	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires.
Charles H. Van Brunt	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1911
Edward Patterson	"	Dem.	" 31, 1914
Morgan J. O'Brien	"	Dem.	" 31, 1915
George L. Ingraham	"	Dem.	" 31, 1905
Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	" 31, 1909
Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1909
Edward W. Hatch	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1909

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

The counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires.
William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1917
Willard Bartlett	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1911
John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburg	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Almet F. Jenks	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1912

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.

Justice	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires.
Charles E. Parker	Oswego	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1915
Alden Chester	Albany	Rep.	" 31, 1909
Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1916
S. Alonzo Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	" 31, 1904
Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep.	" 31, 1910

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

The counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires.
William H. Adams	Canandaigua	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1915
Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1906
Alfred Spring	Franklinville	Rep.	" 31, 1909
Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep.	" 31, 1911
Frank H. Hiscock	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1910

Supreme Court Justices of New York State.

Justices of the Supreme Court are elected for a term of fourteen years. In case of a vacancy occurring the Governor is empowered to make an appointment. Justices of the First and Second Districts receive an annual salary of $17,500; and those of the remaining districts, $7,200. Non-resident Justices sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments receive the same salaries as the Justices in those departments. If assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, they receive an additional compensation of $10 a day.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The City and County of New York.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires	Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires
George C. Barrett	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1913	Philip H. Dugro	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1914
Edward Patterson	"	Dem.	" 31, 1914	John J. Freedman	"	Dem.	" 31, 1904
Samuel Greenbaum	"	Dem.	" 31, 1915	Edward E. McCall	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
Morgan J. O'Brien	"	Dem.	" 31, 1915	H. A. Gildersleeve	"	Dem.	" 31, 1905
George L. Ingraham	"	Dem.	" 31, 1905	James Fitzgerald	"	Dem.	" 31, 1912
Francis M. Scott	"	Dem.	" 31, 1911	James A. O'Gorman	"	Dem.	" 31, 1913
Chas. H. Van Brunt	"	Dem.	" 31, 1911	Henry Bischoff, Jr.	"	Dem.	" 31, 1917
Charles H. Truax	"	Dem.	" 31, 1909	David Leventritt	"	Dem.	" 31, 1912
James A. Blanchard	"	Rep.	" 31, 1915	Leonard A. Giegerich	"	Dem.	" 31, 1906
Charles F. MacLean	"	Dem.	" 31, 1909	Vernon M. Davis	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
Edward B. Amend	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916	John Proctor Clarke	"	Rep.	" 31, 1915

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange and Dutchess.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires	Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires
William J. Gaynor	Brooklyn	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1907	Almet F. Jenks	Brooklyn	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1912
Willard Bartlett	"	Dem.	" 31, 1911	Garret J. Garretson	Newtown	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem.	" 31, 1909	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1917
William D. Dickey	Newburg	Rep.	" 31, 1909	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburg	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Wilmot M. Smith	Patchogue	Rep.	" 31, 1909	Samuel T. Maddox	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Josiah T. Marean	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1912	Edgar M. Cullen	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1908

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene and Schoharie.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires	Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires
Aaron V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1915	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1909
Wesley O. Howard	Rensselaer	.....	" 31, 1916	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep.	" 31, 1910
D. Cady Herrick	Albany	Dem.	" 31, 1905	James A. Betts	Kingston	Dem.	" 31, 1912

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires	Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires
Edgar A. Spencer.....	Gloversville..	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1915	Martin L. Stover.....	Amsterdam..	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1905
S. Alonzo Kellogg.....	Plattsburg...	Rep..	" 31, 1904	Chester P. McLaughlin.	Port Henry..	Rep..	" 31, 1909
John M. Kellogg.....	Ogdensburg..	Rep..	" 31, 1903	James W. Houghton...	Saratoga Spgs	Rep..	" 31, 1914

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer and Lewis.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires	Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires
Watson M. Rogers....	Watertown...	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1914	Frank H. Hiscock.....	Syracuse.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1910
Maurice L. Wright....	Oswego.....	Rep..	" 31, 1905	Pardon C. Williams...	Watertown...	Rep..	" 31, 1911
Peter B. McLennan...	Syracuse.....	Rep..	" 31, 1906	William S. Andrews...	Syracuse.....	Rep..	" 31, 1913
William E. Scripture..	Rome.....	Rep..	" 31, 1909				

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga and Cortland.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires	Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires
Charles E. Parker.....	Owego.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1906	George F. Lyon.....	Binghamton..	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1909
Gerrit A. Forbes.....	Canastota....	Rep..	" 31, 1906	Burr Mattice.....	Oneonta.....	Rep..	" 31, 1910
Walter Lloyd Smith...	Elmira.....	Rep..	" 31, 1916	Albert H. Sewell.....	Walton.....	Rep..	" 31, 1913

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga and Monroe.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires	Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires
William H. Adams....	Canandaigua.	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1911	John F. Parkhurst....	Bath.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1913
John M. Davy.....	Rochester....	Rep..	" 31, 1905	William E. Werner...	Rochester....	Rep..	" 31, 1908
James W. Dunwell....	Lyons.....	Rep..	" 31, 1909	Adelbert P. Rich.....	Auburn.....	Rep..	" 31, 1914
Edwin A. Nash.....	Avon.....	Rep..	" 31, 1906				

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming.

Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires	Justice.	Residence.	Pols.	Term Expires
Henry A. Childs.....	Medina.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1906	Warren B. Hooker....	Fredonia....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1913
John S. Lambert.....	Fredonia....	Rep..	" 31, 1903	Daniel J. Kenefick....	Buffalo.....	Rep..	" 31, 1913
Edward W. Hatch....	Buffalo.....	Rep..	" 31, 1909	Truman C. White....	Buffalo.....	Rep..	" 31, 1910
Frank C. Laughlin....	Mayville.....	Rep..	" 31, 1909	John Woodward.....	Jamestown...	Rep..	" 31, 1910
Alfred Spring.....	Franklinville.	Rep..	" 31, 1909	Frederick W. Kruse...	Olean.....	Rep..	" 31, 1914

Cities and Villages in the State of New York.

Cities and Villages.	County.	Railroad.	Cities and Villages.	County.	Railroad.
Adams.....	Jefferson.....	R., W. & O.	Burdett.....	Schuyler.....	L. V.-B. D.
Addison.....	Steuben.....	Erie	Caledonia.....	Livingston....	Erie; N. Y. C.; L. V.-B. D.
Afton.....	Chenango....	D. & H.-S. D.	Cambridge....	Washington..	D. & H.-S. & C. D.
Akron.....	Erie.....	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.	Camden.....	Oneida.....	R., W. & O.; L. V.-E &C.B.
Albany.....	Albany.....	N. Y. C.; W. S.; H. R. B.	Camillus....	Onandaga....	N. Y. C.
Albion.....	Orleans.....	N. Y. C.	Canajharie...	Montgomery..	W. S.-M. & W. D.
Alden.....	Erie.....	Erie; D., L. & W.-B. D.	Canandaigua.	Ontario.....	N. Y. C.; N. C.
Alexander....	Genesee.....	D., L. & W.-B. D.; Erie; N. Y. C.	Canaseraga...	Allegany.....	Erie.
Alexandria B.	Jefferson....	R., W. & O.	Canastota....	Madison.....	W. S.-M. & W. D.; N. Y. C.
Alfred.....	Allegany.....	Erie.	Canisteo.....	Steuben.....	Erie.
Altamont....	Albany.....	D. & H.-S. D.	Canton.....	St. Lawrence.	R., W. & O.
Altmar.....	Oswego.....	R., W. & O.	Cape Vincent.	Jefferson.....	R., W. & O.
Amityville...	Suffolk.....	L. I. R. R.	Carthage.....	Jefferson.....	R., W. & O.
Amsterdam...	Montgomery..	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D	Castile.....	Wyoming.....	Erie.
Andover.....	Allegany.....	Erie.	Castleton....	Rensselaer...	N. Y. C.
Angelica.....	Allegany.....		Cato.....	Cayuga.....	L. V.
Angola.....	Erie.....		Catskill.....	Greene.....	W. S.; H. R. B.
Antwerp.....	Jefferson.....	R., W. & O.	Cattaraugus..	Cattaraugus..	Erie.
Arcade.....	Wyoming....		Cayuga.....	Cayuga.....	N. Y. C.; L. V.-A. & I. B.
Ardsley.....	Westchester..	N. Y. C.-P. D.	Cazenovia....	Madison.....	L. V.-E. & C. B.; W. S.-C.B.
Athens.....	Greene.....	H. R. B.	Celeron.....	Chautauqua.	
Attica.....	Wyoming....	Erie; N. Y. C.	Central Sq....	Oswego.....	N. Y., O. & W.; R., W. &O.
Auburn.....	Cayuga.....	N. Y. C.; L. V.-A. & I. B.	Champlain....	Clinton.....	Rut.-O. D.
Avoca.....	Steuben.....	Erie; N. Y. C.	Charlotte....	Monroe.....	T. L. from Rochester.
Avon.....	Livingston...	Erie.	Chateaugay...	Franklin.....	Rut.-O. D.
Babylon.....	Suffolk.....	L. I.	Chatham.....	Columbia.....	N. Y. C.-H. D; B. & A.
Bainbridge...	Chenango....	D. & H.-S. D.	Chaumont....	Jefferson.....	R., W. & O.
Baldwinsville.	Onondaga....	D., L. & W.-B., S. & O.	Cherry Creek.	Chautauqua..	Erie.
Ballston Spa.	Saratoga.....	D. & H.-S. & C. D.	Cherry Valley.	Otsego.....	D. & H.-S. D.
Batavia.....	Genesee.....	N. Y. C.; Erie; L. V.-B. D.	Chester.....	Orange.....	Erie.
Bath.....	Steuben.....	D., L. & W.; Erie.	Chittenango..	Madison.....	N. Y. C; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Bath-on-H'd'n	Rensselaer...		Churchville...	Monroe.....	W. S.-M. & W. D.; N. Y. C.
Belmont.....	Allegany.....	Erie.	Clayton.....	Jefferson.....	R., W. & O.
Bergen.....	Genesee.....	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.	Clayville.....	Oneida.....	D., L. & W.-U. D.
Binghamton..	Broome.....	Erie; D., L. & W.-S. D.	Cleveland....	Oswego.....	N. Y., O. & W.
Black River..	Jefferson....	R., W. & O.	Clifton Spgs..	Ontario.....	N. Y. C.; L. V.
Blasdell.....	Erie.....	Erie.	Clinton.....	Oneida.....	N. Y., O. & W.
Bolivar.....	Allegany.....		Clyde.....	Wayne.....	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W.
Boonville....	Oneida.....	R. W. & O.	Cobleskill....	Schoharie....	D. & H.-S. D.
Brewster.....	Putnam.....	N. Y. C.-H. D; N. Y. C.-P. D.	Cohocton.....	Steuben.....	Erie; D., L. & W.
Bridgewater..	Oneida.....	D., L. & W.-W. D.	Cohoes.....	Albany.....	D. & H.-S. & C. D.; N. Y. C.
Brighton.....	Monroe.....	N. Y. C.	Cold Spring..	Putnam.....	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.
Brockport....	Monroe.....	N. Y. C.	Constable....	Lewis.	
Brocton.....	Chautauqua..		Cooperstown..	Otsego.....	D. & H.-S. D.
Bronxville....	Westchester..	N. Y. C.-H. D.	Copenhagen..	Lewis.	
Brookfield....	Madison.....		Corfu.....	Genesee.....	N. Y. C.; L. V.
Brownville...	Jefferson.....	R., W. & O.	Corinth.....	Saratoga.....	D. & H.-A. D.
Buffalo.....	Erie.....	Erie; N. Y. C.; W. S.; D., L. & W.; L. V.	Corning.....	Steuben.....	D., L. & W.; Erie; N. Y. C.-P. D
			Cornwall.....	Orange.....	W. S.; H. R. B.

CITIES AND VILLAGES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Continued.

Cities and Villages.	County.	Railroad.
Cortland	Cortland	D., L. & W.-B., S. & O. D.; L. V.-E. & C. D.
Coxsackie	Greene	W. S.; H. R. B.
Croton-on-H.	Westchester.	
Cuba	Allegany	Erie.
Dannemora	Clinton	Chat
Dansville	Livingston	D., L. & W.
Delhi	Delaware	N. Y., O. & W.
Depew	Erie	N.Y.C.; L.V.; Erie; D.L.&W.
Deposit	Broome & Delaware	Erie
De Ruyter	Madison	L. V.-E. & C. B.
Dexter	Jefferson.	
Dobbs Ferry	Westchester	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.
Dolgeville	Herkimer and Fulton.	
Dresden	Yates	N. Y. C.-P. D.
Dryden	Tompkins	L. V.
Dundee	Yates.	N. Y. C.-P. D.
Dunkirk	Chautauqua	Erie.
Earlville	Madison	N. Y., O. & W; D.&H.-A.D.
E. Aurora	Erie.	
E. Randolph	Cattaraugus.	
E. Rockaway	Nassau	L. I.
E. Syracuse	Onondaga.	
Eastwood	Onondaga.	
Edwards	St. Lawrence.	R., W. & O.
Elba	Genesee	W. S.-M. & W. D.
Elbridge	Onondaga.	
Elizabeth t'n	Essex.	
Ellenville	Ulster	N.Y., O. & W.
Ellicottville	Cattaraugus.	
Ellisburg	Jefferson.	
Elmira	Chemung	Erie; D. L. & W.
Elmira Hts	Chemung	L. V.-E. & C. D
Esperance	Schoharie	D. & H.-S. D.
Fabius	Onondaga.	
Fairhaven	Cayuga	L. V.
Fairport	Monroe	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Falconer	Chautauqua	Erie.
Farnham	Erie.	
Fayetteville	Onondaga	W. S.-C. B.
Fishkill	Dutchess	N., D. & C.; N. Y., N. H. & H.-H. D.
Fishkill Ldg.	Dutchess	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.
Fonda	Montgomery	N. Y. C.
Forestville	Chautauqua	Erie.
Ft. Ann	Washington	D. & H.-S. & C D.
Ft. Covington	Franklin.	
Ft Edward	Washington	D. & H.-S. & C. D.
Ft. Plain	Montgomery	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W D.
Frankfort	Herkimer	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Franklin	Delaware	N. Y., O. & W.
Franklinville	Cattaraugus.	
Fredonia	Chautauqua.	
Freeport	Nassau	L. I.
Freeville	Tompkins	L. V.
Friendship	Allegany	Erie
Fulton	Oswego	B., S. & O.; R., W. & O.
Fultonville	Montgomery	W. S.-M. & W. D.
Galway	Saratoga.	
Geneseo	Livingston	Erie.
Geneva	Ontario	N. Y. C; L. V.
Gilbertsville	Otsego.	
Glen Park	Jefferson.	
Glens Falls	Warren	D. & H.-S. & C. D.
Gloversville	Fulton	F., J. & G.
Goshen	Orange	Erie.
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence.	R., W. & O.
Gowanda	Cattaraugus & Erie	Erie.
Granville	Washington	D. & H.-S. & C. D.
Greene	Chenango	D., L. & W.-W. D.
Green Isl	Albany	D. & H.-S. & C. D.; N.Y.C.
Greenport	Suffolk	L. I.; M. S. C.
Greenwich	Washington.	
Groton	Tompkins	L. V.
Hagamand	Montgomery.	
Hamburg	Erie	Erie.
Hamilton	Madison	N. Y., O. & W.
Hammond	St. Lawrence.	R., W. & O.
Hammondsp't.	Steuben.	
Hancock	Delaware	Erie; N. Y., O. & W.-S. D
Hannibal	Oswego	R., W. & O.
Harrisville	Lewis	R., W. & O.
Hastings-on-H	Westchester	N. Y. C.
Haverstraw	Rockland	N J.&N.Y.; W.S.; H.R B.
Hempstead	Nassau	L. I.
Henderson	Jefferson.	
Herkimer	Herkimer	N. Y. C.
Hermon	St Lawrence.	
Hilburn	Rockland	Erie.
Hilton	Monroe	R., W. & O.
Hobart	Delaware	U. & D.
Holland Pa't.	Oneida	R., W. & O.
Holley	Orleans	N. Y. C.
Homer	Cortland	B., S. & O.
HoneoyeFalls.	Monroe	N. Y. C.; L. V.
Hoosick	Rensselaer	B. & M.
Hornellsville	Steuben	Erie.
Horseheads	Chemung	Erie; D., L. & W.; L. V.-E. & C. D.
Hudson	Columbia	H. R. B; N. Y. C.
Hunter	Greene	U. & D.
Ilion	Herkimer	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Irvington	Westchester	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.
Ithaca	Tompkins	D., L. & W.; L. V.
Jamestown	Chautauqua	Erie.
Johnstown	Fulton	F., J. & G.
Jordon	Onondaga	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Keeseville	Clinton-Essex.	
Kinderhook	Columbia	A. & H.
Kingston	Ulster	W. S
Lacona	Oswego	R., W. & O.
Lake Placid	Essex (1898).	Chat.
Lakewood	Chautauqua	Erie.
Lancaster	Erie	D., L. & W.; Erie.
Larchmont	Westchester	N. Y., N. H. & H.
La Salle	Niagara	Erie; N. Y. C.
Laurens	Otsego.	
Lawrence	Nassau	L. I.
Leroy	Genesee	N. Y. C.; Erie.
Lestershire	Broome	D., L. & W.; Erie.
Lewiston	Niagara	N. Y. C.
Liberty	Sullivan	N. Y., O. & W.
Lima	Livingston	L. V.
Limestone	Cattaraugus	Erie.
Lisle	Broome	B., S. & O
Little Falls	Herkimer	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Little Valley	Cattaraugus.	Erie.
Liverpool	Onondaga	R., W. & O
Livonia	Livingston	Erie; L. V.
Lockport	Niagara	N. Y. C.; Erie.
Lowville	Lewis	R., W. & O.
Lyons	Wayne	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Lyons Falls	Lewis	R., W. & O.
McGrawville	Cortland	
Macedon	Wayne	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Madison	Madison	Rut.
Malone	Franklin	N. Y. C.; A. D.; Rut.
Mamaroneck	Westchester	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Manchester	Ontario	L. V.
Manlius	Onondaga	W. S.-C. B.
Mannsville	Jefferson	R., W. & O.
Marathon	Cortland	B., S. & O.
Marcellus	Onondaga	N. Y. C.
Margaretville	Delaware.	
Massena	St. Lawrence.	
Matteawan	Dutchess	N., D. & C.; N.Y., N.H. & H.
Mayfield	Fulton	F., J. & G.
Mayville	Chautauqua.	
Mechanicville	Saratoga	D. & H.-S. & C. D.
Medina	Orleans	N. Y. C.
Meridian	Cayuga.	
Mexico	Oswego	R., W. & O.
Middleburg	Schoharie.	
Middleport	Niagara	N. Y. C.
Middletown	Orange	Erie; N. Y., O. & W.; N. Y., S. & W.
Middleville	Herkimer	N. Y. C.-A. D.
Milford	Otsego	D. & H.-S. D.
Millbrook	Dutchess	N., D. & C.
Millerton	Dutchess	N. Y. C.-H. D.
Mohawk	Herkimer	W. S. & M. & W. D.
Monroe	Orange	Erie.
Montgomery	Orange	Erie.
Monticello	Sullivan	P. J., M. & N. Y.
Montour Falls	Schuyler	N. C.
Mooers	Clinton	D. & H.-S. & C. D.
Moravia	Cayuga	L. V.
Morris	Otsego.	
Morristown	St. Lawrence.	R., W. & O.
Morrisville	Madison	N. Y., O. & W.
Mt. Kisco	Westchester	N. Y. C.-H. D.
Mt. Morris	Livingston	D., L. & W.; Erie.
Mt. Vernon	Westchester	N.Y.,N.H.&H.; N.Y.C.-H.D.
Naples	Ontario	L. V.
Nassau	Rensselaer	A. & H.
Nelliston	Montgomery.	
Nelsonville	Putnam.	
Newark	Wayne	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Newark Valley	Tioga	L. V.
New Berlin	Chenango	N. Y., O. & W.
Newburg	Orange	W. S.; Erie; H. R. B.
Newfield	Tompkins	L. V.
New Hartford	Oneida	D., L. & W.-U. D.; N. Y., O. & W.
Newpaltz	Ulster	W. V.; N., P. & P.
Newport	Herkimer	N. Y. C.-A. D.
New Rochelle	Westchester	N. Y., N. H. & H.
New York	New York	See under R. R., N. Y. C.
Manhat'n B	New York	See under R. R., N. Y. C.
Bronx B	New York	See under R. R., N. Y. C.
Brooklyn B	Kings	See under R. R., N. Y. C.
Queens B	Queens	See under R. R., N. Y. C.
Richmond B	Richmond	See under R. R., N. Y. C.
Niagara Falls	Niagara	Erie; N. Y. C.; L. V.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
North Olean	Cattaraugus.	
North Pelham	Westchester.	
Northport	Suffolk	L. I.; N. S. L.
No. Tarrytown	Westchester	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.
N. Tonawanda	Niagara	N. Y. C.; L. V.
Northville	Fulton	F., J. & G.

CITIES AND VILLAGES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Continued.

Cities and Villages.	County.	Railroad.	Cities and Villages.	County.	Railroad.
Norwich	Chenango	D., L. & W.-U. D.	Schuylerville	Saratoga	B. & M.
Norwood	St. Lawrence	R., W. & O.; Rut.	Sea Cliff	Nassau	L. I.
Nunda	Livingston.		Seneca Falls	Seneca	L. V.; N. Y. C.
Nyack	Rockland	N. N. J.; H. R. B.	Sharon Sp'gs.	Schoharie	D. & H.-S. D.
Oakfield	Genesee	W. S.-M. & W. D.	Sherburne	Chenango	D., L. & W.-U. D.
Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence.	R., W. & O.; Rut.	Sherman	Chautauqua	N. Y. & O.
Olean	Cattaraugus.	Erie.	Shortsville	Ontario	N. Y. C.
Oneida	Madison	N. Y., O. & W.; N. Y. C.	Sidney	Delaware	N. Y., O. & W.; D. & H.-S. D.
Oneida Castle	Oneida	W. S.-M. & W. D.			
Oneonta	Otsego	D. & H.-S. D.; U. & D.	Silver Creek	Chautauqua.	
Oriskany Falls	Oneida	N. Y., O. & W.	Silver Springs	Wyoming.	
Ossining	Westchester	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.	Sinclairville	Chautauqua.	
Oswego	Oswego	N. Y., O. & W.; B., S. & O.; R., W. & O.	Skaneateles	Onondaga	N. Y. C.
			Sloan	Erie.	
Oswego Falls	Oswego	R., W. & O.	Smyrna	Chenango	N. Y., O. & W.
Otego	Otsego	D. & H.-S. D.	Solvay	Onondaga	N. Y. C.
Ovid	Seneca	L. V.	Southampton	Suffolk	L. I.
Owego	Tioga	Erie; D., L. & W.; L. V.	S. Glens Falls	Saratoga.	
Oxford	Chenango	D.L.&W.-U.D.; N.Y.,O.&W.	South Nyack	Rockland	N. N. J.
Painted Post	Steuben	D., L. & W.; Erie.	Spencer	Tioga	L. V.
Pal'ntine B'ge	Montgomery	N. Y. C.	Spencerport	Monroe	N. Y. C.
Palmyra	Wayne	W. S.-M. & W. D.; N. Y. C.	Springville	Erie.	
Parish	Oswego	R., W. & O.	Stamford	Delaware	U. & D.
Patchogue	Suffolk	L. I.	Stillwater	Saratoga	B. & M.
Pawling	Dutchess	N. Y. C.-H. D.	Suffern	Rockland	Erie.
Peekskill	Westchester	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.	Syracuse	Onondaga	B., S. & O.; N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Pelham	Westchester	N. Y., N. H. & H.			
Pelham Manor	Weste'r ('98)	N. Y., N. H. & H.	Tannersville	Greene	U. & D.; C., M. & C.
Penn Yan	Yates	N. C.; N. Y. C.-P. D.	Tarrytown	Westchester	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.
Perry	Wyoming.		Theresa	Jefferson	R., W. & O.
Phelps	Ontario	N. Y. C.; L. V.	Ticonderoga	Essex	D. & H.-S. & C. D.; Rut.
Philadelphia	Jefferson	R., W. & O.	Tivoli	Dutchess	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.
Philmont	Columbia	N. Y. C.-H. D.	Tonowanda	Erie	Erie; N. Y. C.
Phoenix	Oswego	R., W. & O.	Trenton	Oneida	R., W. & O.
Piermont	Rockland	N. N. J.	Trumansburg	Tompkins	L. V.
Pike	Wyoming.		Troy	Rensselaer	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.
Pine Hill	Ulster	U. & D.	Tully	Onondaga	B., S. & O.
Pittsford	Monroe	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.	Unadilla	Otsego	D. & H.-S. D.
Plattsburg	Clinton	D. & H.-S. & C. D.	Union	Broome	Erie.
Pleasantville	Westchester	N. Y. C.-H. D.	Union Springs	Cayuga	L. V.-A. & I. B.
Poland	Herkimer	N. Y. C.-A. D.	Unionville	Orange	N. Y., S. & W.
Port Byron	Cayuga	W. S.-M. & W. D.; N. Y. C.	Upper Nyack	Rockland.	
Port Chester	Westchester	N. Y., N. H. & H.	Utica	Oneida	N. Y. C.; W. S.; D., L. & W.; N. Y., O. & W.
Port Henry	Essex	D. & H.-S. & C. D.			
Port Jervis	Orange	Erie.	Valatie	Columbia	A. & H.
Port Leyden	Lewis	R., W. & O.	Van Etten	Chemung	L. V.-E. & C. B.
Portville	Cattaraugus.		Vernon	Oneida	W. S.-M. & W. D.
Potsdam	St. Lawrence.	R., W. & O.	Victor	Ontario	N. Y. C.; L. V.
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	N. Y. C.; H. R. B.	Victory Mills	Saratoga	B. & M.
Prattsburg	Steuben.		Voorheesville	Albany	D. & H.-S. D.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Prospect	Oneida	R., W. & O.; N. Y. C.-A. D.			
Pulaski	Oswego	R., W. & O.	Waddington	St. Lawrence (1898).	
Randolph	Cattaraugus.		Walden	Orange	W. V.
Red Creek	Wayne	R., W. & O.	Walton	Delaware	N. Y., O. & W.
Red Hook	Dutchess	C. N. E.	Wap'g's Falls	Dutchess.	
Remsen	Oneida	R., W. & O.; N. Y. C.-A. D.	Warsaw	Wyoming	Erie.
Rensselaer	Rensselaer	B. & A.; N. Y. C.	Warwick	Orange	L. & H. R.
Rhinebeck	Dutchess	N. Y. C.	Wash'gt'nville	Orange	Erie.
Richfield Sp'gs	Otsego	D., L. & W.-U. D.	Waterford	Saratoga	D. & H.-S. & C. D.
Richmondville	Schoharie	D. & H.-S. D.	Waterloo	Seneca	N. Y. C.; L. V.
Richville	St. Lawrence.	R., W. & O.	Watertown	Jefferson	R., W. & O.
Rifton	Ulster.		Waterville	Oneida	D., L. & W.-U. D.
Rochester	Monroe	Erie; L. V.; N. Y. C.; W. S.	Watervliet	Albany	D. & H.-S. & C. D.
R'ckville C'tre	Nassau	L. I.	Watkins	Schuyler	N. C.
Rome	Oneida	N. Y. C.; N. Y., O. & W.	Waverly	Tioga	D., L. & W.; Erie; L. V.
Rosendale	Ulster	W. V.	Wayland	Steuben	D., L. & W.; Erie.
Rouses Point	Clinton	D.&H.-S.&C.D.; C.V.; Rut.	Weedsport	Cayuga	N. Y. C.; L. V.; W. S.-M. & W. D.
Roxbury	Delaware	U. & D.			
Rushville	Yates	L. V.	Wellsburg	Chemung	Erie.
Sacketts H'b'r	Jefferson	R., W. & O.	Wellsville	Allegany	Erie.
Sag Harbor	Suffolk	M. S. C.	West Carthage	Jefferson.	
St. Johnsville	Montgomery	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.	Westfield	Chautauqua.	
St. Regis Falls	Franklin	N. Y. & O.	W. Haverstraw	Rockland	W. S.; N. J. & N. Y.
Salamanca	Cattaraugus.	Erie.	W. Salamanca	Cattaraugus	Erie.
Salem	Washington	D. & H.-S. & C. D.	West Winfield	Herkimer	D., L. & W.-U. D.
Sandy Creek	Oswego.		Whitehall	Washington	D. & H.-S. & C. D.
Sandy Hill	Washington	D. & H.-S. & C. D.	White Plains	Westchester	N. Y. C.-H. D.
Saranac Lake	Franklin	N. Y. C.-A. D.; Chat.	Whitesboro	Oneida	N. Y. C.
Saratoga Spgs	Saratoga	D. & H.-S. & C. D.	Whitney Point	Broome	B., S. & O.
Saugerties	Ulster	W. S.; H. R. B.	Williamsville	Erie	L. V.
Savannah	Wayne	N. Y. C.; W. S.-M. & W. D.	Wilson	Niagara	R., W. & O.
Savona	Steuben	D., L. & W.; Erie.	Windsor	Broome	D. & H.-P. D.
Schaghticoke	Rensselaer	B. & M.	Wolcott	Wayne	R., W. & O.
Schenectady	Schenectady	N. Y. C.	Wurtsboro	Sullivan	N.Y.,O.&W.; P.J. M.&N.Y.
Schenevus	Otsego	D. & H.-S. D.	Yonkers	Westchester	N.Y.C.;N.Y.C.-P.D.;H.R.B.
Schoharie	Schoharie	D. & H.-S. D.			

Abbreviations.—A. & H., Albany & Hudson; B. & A., Boston & Albany; B. & M., Boston & Maine; C. M. & C., Catskill Mountain & Cairo; C. N. E., Central New England; C. N. J., Central of New Jersey; C. V., Central Vermont; Chat., Chateaugay; D., L. & W., Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; B., S. & O., Binghamton, Syracuse & Oswego; D. & H., Delaware & Hudson; D. & H.-A. D.-S. & C. D.-P. D.-S. D., Delaware & Hudson-Adirondack Division-Saratoga & Champlain Divison- Pennsylvania Division-Susquehanna Division; D. V., Delaware Valley; F., J. & G., Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville; H. R. B., Hudson River Boats; L. & H. R., Lehigh & Hudson River; L. V.-E. & C. B.-A. & I. B., Lehigh Valley-Elmira & Cortland Branch-Auburn & Ithaca Branch; L. I., Long Island Railroad; M. S. C., Montauk Steamship Co.; N., D. & C., Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut; N. J. & N. Y., New Jersey & New York; N. P. & P., New Paltz & Poughkeepsie; N. Y. & O., New York & Ottawa; N. Y. C.-A. D.-H. D.-P. D., New York Central & Hudson River-Adirondack Division-Harlem Division-Putnam Division; N. Y., N. H. & H., New York, New Haven & Hartford; N. Y., O. & W., New York, Ontario & Western; N. Y., S. & W., New York, Susquehanna & Western; N. N. J., Northern of New Jersey; N. S. C., Northport Steamship Co.; P. J., M. & N. Y., Port Jervis, Monticello & New York; P. & E., Poughkeepsie & Eastern; R., W. & O., Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg; Rut., Rutland; U. & D., Ulster & Delaware; W. V., Walkill Valley; W. S.-C. B.-M. & W. D., West Shore-Chenango Branch-Mohawk & Western Division.

Government of Greater New York.

THE MAYOR.

The chief executive power of the city of New York is vested in the Mayor, who serves for a term of two years, beginning on the first day of January following his election. He is eligible for re-election. He has power to appoint the heads of departments and members of commisions, except the head of the Department of Finance and the heads of certain departments, which are placed under the jurisdiction of the Borough Presidents. The Mayor may, should he deem it necessary to the best interests of the public, remove any officer appointed by him, except members of the Board of Education, the Aqueduct Commissioners, trustees of the College of the City of New York, the trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and those judicial officers for whose removal other provision has been made.

It is the duty of the Mayor to make a report to the Board of Aldermen at least once each year, giving a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the city; to oversee the workings of all city departments, and to be vigilant in enforcing all city ordinances and laws of the State.

The Mayor has the power of veto over all ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Aldermen. However, such ordinances and resolutions may be passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board, except in the case of the expenditure of money, the creation of a debt or the laying of an assessment, a vote of three-fourths of all members being required to pass it over the Mayor's veto. In the case of a grant of a franchise the Mayor's veto is final.

In the absence or sickness of the Mayor the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes Acting Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Mayor	George B. McClellan, Mayor-elect		$15,000
Secretary to the Mayor	James B. Reynolds	184 Eldridge st	5,000
Assistant Secretary	William J. Moran	78 Riverside Drive	4,000
Chief Clerk and Bond and Warrant Clerk	John Gruenberg	61 Rivington st	2,100
Executive Clerk	John E. Smalley	264 Saratoga ave., Brooklyn	1,800
Executive Clerk	Matthew J. Dobbins	108 Madison st	1,500
Executive Clerk	George L. Archer	115 West 46th st	1,050
Executive Stenographer	Thomas W. Parker	169 West 80th st	1,500
Stenographer	James Matthews	181 West 97th st	1,500
Messenger	Edward Hetherton	1610 Lexington ave	1,950

BUREAU OF LICENSES.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief of Bureau	George W. Brown, Jr	210 West 85th st., Manhattan	$2,800
Deputy Chief for Manhattan	James D. Merriam		2,000
Deputy Chief for Brooklyn	Joseph McGuinness	970 Gates ave., Brooklyn	2,000

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

The Mayor, Corporation Counsel and Comptroller constitute the Board of City Record. The Board appoints a Supervisor and assistants, whose duty it is to prepare and publish daily, except Sundays and holidays, a record of all official matters.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Supervisor	Charles S. Hervey		$5,000
Deputy Supervisor and Expert	Henry McMillen	18 West 103d st	2,500
Private Secretary	Carolyn McKemie	9 Livingston place	1,800

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The City Clerk is appointed by the Board of Aldermen for a term of six years. His duties are to act as clerk of the Board of Aldermen, to take charge of all city documents not otherwise provided for, to sign all grants and leases of city property. The term of the present incumbent expires January 1, 1904.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
City Clerk	P. J. Scully	4 Columbia st., Manhattan	$7,000
First Deputy	N. J. Hayes	154 East 111th st., Manhattan	5,000
Cashier	Thomas B. Jones	132 East 66th st., Manhattan	1,500
Chief Custodian	David J. Connell	14 South William st., Manhattan	1,950
Clerk	Charles B. Morton	829 Monroe st., Brooklyn	2,250
Clerk	James H. Cross	16 East 7th st., Brooklyn	2,250
Clerk—Brooklyn	Joseph V. Scully	481 2d st., Brooklyn	2,500
Clerk—Bronx	Thomas J. McCabe	655 East 155th st., Bronx	1,500
Clerk—Queens	William R. Zimmerman	81 Crescent st., Long Island City	2,000
Clerk—Richmond	Michael J. Collins	Stapleton, S. I.	1,500

OFFICE OF BOROUGH PRESIDENT.

The Presidents of the boroughs are the head executive officers of their respective boroughs, and, in addition, members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Aldermen. They are elected by the electors qualified to vote for the Mayor in their respective boroughs, and their terms are coterminous with that of the Mayor.

The Borough Presidents have control of all matters relating to streets, sewers and public buildings, except as otherwise provided for, within their boroughs; of the construction and maintenance of bridges; of the opening of streets; of the laying of surface railroad tracks in any public street or road, and of the removal of incumbrances. They are empowered to prepare all contracts relating to their boroughs. They are the chairmen of and have a vote in all local boards.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
President	Jacob A. Cantor	9 West 70th st., Manhattan	$7,500
Secretary	George W. Blake	109 West 84th st., Manhattan	4,000
Auditor	Robert V. Davis, Jr	107 West 110th st., Manhattan	3,000
Clerk to President	Agil Hanan	107 West 128th st., Manhattan	2,400
Consulting Architect	William M. Aiken	39 West 27th st., Manhattan	5,000
The Bronx—			
President	Louis F. Haffen	647 Courtlandt ave., Bronx	7,500
Secretary	Henry A. Gumbleton	176th st., and Lillian place, Bronx	3,500
General Bookkeeper	John Osborn	2071 Bathgate ave., Bronx	3,000
Contract Clerk	William Kearney	132d st. and St. Ann's ave., Bronx	3,000
Brooklyn—			
President	J. Edward Swanstrom	77 Halsey st., Brooklyn	7,500
Secretary	Justin McCarthy, Jr	156 Prospect Park, West, Brooklyn	3,500
Private Secretary	Jocelyn Johnstone	30 Garden place, Brooklyn	2,500
Queens—			
President	Joseph Cassidy	99 Hulst st., Long Island City	5,000
Secretary to President	George S. Jervis	Grand st., Maspeth	3,000
Clerk to President	Thomas J. McGraw	136 12th st., Long Island City	2,100
Richmond—			
President	George Cromwell	Dongan Hills, Staten Island	5,000
Secretary to President	Maybury Fleming	New Brighton, Staten Island	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The Department of Finance has control of all fiscal concerns of the Corporation. The Comptroller is the head of the department, his term being coterminous with that of the Mayor. The most important duties of the Comptroller and of his subordinates are as follows: To inspect and revise the accounts of all other departments; to prescribe the mode of paying creditors, officers and employes of the city; to make all payments by or on behalf of the city; to adjust all claims and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned; to give assent to the acquisition by purchase of any real estate on the part of the city; to certify upon all contracts entered upon by any department that there are sufficient funds applicable for the payment of such contracts; to collect all taxes and assessments; to prescribe the form of and to advertise for proposals for the purchase of bonds and stocks of the city; to issue all bonds authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; to have sole charge of the Wallabout Market lands in Brooklyn; to publish within two months after the close of each year a detailed statement of receipts, expenditures and surplus during the preceding year.

The Comptroller is a member, ex-officio, of the Sinking Fund Commission, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Rapid Transit Commission, the Bank Commission, the Board of the City Record, the Aqueduct Commission and the Board of Revision and Assessments.

The Chamberlain is appointed by the Mayor, and must give a bond for $300,000. It is his duty to receive all moneys paid into the City Treasury and to deposit such in their proper places, to pay all warrants drawn on the Treasury by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor, and to exhibit his accounts before the Comptroller each month.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Comptroller	Edward M. Grout	860 Carroll st., Brooklyn	$15,000
Deputy Comptroller	N. Taylor Phillips	250 West 75th st., Manhattan	7,000
do	James W. Stevenson	847 Greene ave., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Deputy Comptroller	Hubert L. Smith	1710 Beverly road, Brooklyn	4,500
Private Secretary to Comptroller	Oliver E. Stanton	527 Greene ave., Brooklyn	3,000
Chief Clerk	Henry J. Storrs	36 East 30th st., Manhattan	3,150
Law Clerk	Reeves E. Selmes	76 Rutland road, Brooklyn	3,100
Contract Clerk	E. Grant Marsh	473 West 145th st., Manhattan	2,800
do	John H. Andrews	502 West 142d st., Manhattan	2,400
General Clerk	E. O'H. Jervois	170 Lexington ave., Manhattan	2,100
Clerk	John Korb, Jr	1951 3d ave., Manhattan	2,100
Keeper of Records	Michael J. McCoy	Maple st., Brooklyn	1,500
Chief Bookkeeper	Joseph Haag	454 West 153d st., Manhattan	5,000
First Assistant Bookkeeper	George B. Williams	514 Washington ave., Brooklyn	3,000
Assistant to Expert Accountant	Warren R. Bostwick	14 West 45th st., Manhattan	3,000
General Bookkeeper	Isaac S. Barrett	327 Hancock st., Brooklyn	2,400
Second Assistant Bookkeeper	Joseph R. Kenny	756 East 138th st., Manhattan	2,250
Third Assistant Bookkeeper	Edgar M. Folsom	93 West 103d st., Manhattan	2,100
Examiner of Awards	Franklin T. Gross	24 East 120th st., Manhattan	2,250
Chief Stock and Bond Clerk	James J. Sullivan	1271 Broadway, Manhattan	4,500
Auditors of Accounts	William McKinny	860 St. Mark's ave., Brooklyn	5,000
do	John F. Gouldsbury	9 East 38th st., Manhattan	4,000
do	F. L. W. Schaffner	101 West 73d st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Francis R. Clair	College Point	3,000
do	Daniel B. Phillips	285 Adelphi st., Brooklyn	3,000
do	F. J. Brettman	73 Barrow st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Cornelius A. Hart	New Brighton, Staten Island	3,000
do	Robert Baker	544 Carlton ave., Brooklyn	3,000
do	Edward J. Connell	Bedford Park	3,000
Adjustment Division Auditors	William J. Lyon	519 West 162d st., Manhattan	5,000
do	James F. McKinney	289 Lewis ave., Manhattan	2,500
do	Jeremiah T. Mahoney	62 East 94th st., Manhattan	2,500
Investigations Division—			
Expert Accountants	Charles S. Hervey	92 South Oxford st., Brooklyn	4,000
do	John S. Crosby	180 West 77th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Examiner Accounts of Institutions	Daniel C. Potter	220 East 11th st., Manhattan	3,000
City Paymaster	John H. Timmerman	305 East 53d st., Manhattan	5,000
Deputy Paymasters	D. J. Van Winkle	137 West 125th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	John A. Hamilton	758 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn	2,500
do	Adam J. Strittmatter	771 Forest ave., Bronx	2,000
do	John H. Ratjen	195 Steinway ave., L. I. City	2,000
do	John J. Burnett	122 West 123d st., Manhattan	2,000
do	John Hennessy	301 Hamilton ave., Brooklyn	2,000
do	Alex. Bremer	1767 Sedgwick ave., Bronx	2,000
Engineer	Eugene B. McLean	353 West 57th st., Manhattan	4,000
Engineer on Pavements	Merritt H. Smith	16 Locust ave., Yonkers	2,700
Principal Assistant Engineer	Chandler Withington	6 West 91st st., Manhattan	2,700
Principal Assistant Engineer	R. W. Crenzbaur	38 Central Park West, Manhattan	2,700
Assistant Engineer	Harry P. Nichols	5 East 41st st., Manhattan	2,550
do	Andrew J. Provost	401 Washington ave., Brooklyn	2,100
do	William E. Roach	12 Kingston ave., Brooklyn	2,100
Appraiser of Real Estate	Mortimer J. Brown		2,400
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes—			
Receiver of Taxes	David E. Austen	126 West 95th st., Manhattan	5,000
Deputy Receiver	John J. McDonough	11½ East 87th st., Manhattan	3,750
Second Deputy Receiver	William H. Loughran	231 East 52d st., Manhattan	2,500
First Cashier	Ira B. Betts	97 East 116th st., Manhattan	2,500
Deputy Receiver for Bronx	John B. Underhill	1046 Trinity ave., Bronx	2,500
Deputy Receiver for Brooklyn	Jacob S. Van Wyck	20 East 35th st., Manhattan	10,000
Second Deputy receiver for B'klyn	Charles Rushmore	109 Cambridge pl., Brooklyn	3,500
Deputy Receiver for Queens	F. W. Bleckwenn	202 Lockwood st., L. I. City	2,500
Deputy Receiver for Richmond	John De Morgan	New Brighton, Staten Island	2,500
Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears—			
Collector of Assm'ts and Arrears	William E. McFadden	139 West 61st st., Manhattan	4,000
Deputy Collector	Edward A. Slattery	53 East 87th st., Manhattan	3,500
Deputy Collector for Bronx	James J. Donovan, Jr	751 East 141st st., Bronx	2,000
Deputy Collector for Brooklyn	Henry Newman	319 South 5th st., Brooklyn	3,500
Deputy Collector for Queens	Patrick E. Leahy	Long Island City	2,000
Deputy Collector for Richmond	George Brand	30 Wright st., Stapleton	2,000
Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and Markets—			
Collector and Supt. of Markets	W. T. Goundie	773 Hancock st., Brooklyn	4,000
Assistant Supt. of Markets	David O'Brien	146 West 88th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	James H. Baldwin	1128 Fulton st., Brooklyn	2,100
Chief Clerk and Cashier	Edward H. McGurk	203 East 13th st., Manhattan	2,400
Clerk of Markets	Alex. Meakim	54 East 21st st., Manhattan	2,100
Bureau of Municipal Accounts and Statistics—			
Supervising Accountant and Statistician	John R. Sparrow	315 Decatur st., Brooklyn	7,500

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Bureau of Municipal Accounts and Statistics.—Cont.			
Expert Accountants	Charles R. Phipps	Hotel St. George, Brooklyn	$4,000
do	Richard M. Chapman	150 Nassau st., Manhattan	3,500
do	Duncan McInnes	467 Lexington ave., Brooklyn	3,500
Chamberlain's Office—			
Chamberlain	Elgin R. L. Gould	304 West 78th st., Manhattan	12,000
Deputy Chamberlain	John H. Campbell	43 West 32d st., Manhattan	7,500
Chief Bookkeeper	James Brice	172 West 105th st., Manhattan	3,000
Bookkeeper	Frank W. Smith	112 East 10th st., Manhattan	2,850
do	Elwood T. Baker	781 Prospect pl., Brooklyn	2,850
do	Andrew J. Galligan	342 East 17th st., Manhattan	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The Corporation Counsel is the head of the Law Department, his term being coterminous with that of the Mayor. It is his duty to act as attorney and counsel for the city of New York, the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and all other officers, boards and departments of the city. He is empowered to appoint as many assistants as he deems necessary to discharge the duties of the Law Department.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Corporation Counsel	George L. Rives	14 West 38th st., Manhattan	$15,000
Assistant	Theodore Connoly	20 East 35th st., Manhattan	10,000
do	Charles D. Olendorf	29 West 12th st., Manhattan	7,500
do	George L. Sterling	113 Madison ave., Manhattan	7,500
do	Edward J. McGuire	104 Madison ave., Manhattan	7,000
do	James M. Ward	120 West 113th st., Manhattan	6,000
do	George S. Coleman	571 Park ave., Manhattan	6,000
do	Charles M. Harris	74 East 54th st., Manhattan	6,000
do	John C. Clark	182 West 75th st., Manhattan	6,000
do	Charles S. Whitman	52 West 68th st., Manhattan	6,000
do	Chase Mellen	Buckingham Hotel	5,000
Assistant Assigned to the Borough of Brooklyn	James McKeen	136 Henry st., Brooklyn	10,000
do	R. B. Greenwood, Jr.	356 Putnam ave., Brooklyn	6,000
do	R. Percy Chittenden	1170 85th st., Brooklyn	6,000
do	Walter S. Brewster	198 Jora'emon st., Brooklyn	6,000
do	Daniel D. Whitney, Jr.	10 Cambridge pl., Brooklyn	5,000
do	Patrick E. Callahan	461 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn	5,000
do	Jerome W. Coombs	115 Montague st., Brooklyn	3,500
do	James W. Covert	135 First pl., Brooklyn	3,000
do	Martin Flanagan	225 Conover st., Brooklyn	2,500
Assistant Assigned to Borough of Bronx	Douglas Mathewson	1826 Washington ave., Bronx	4,000
Assistant Assigned to Borough of Richmond	Albert F. Hadlock	New Brighton, Staten Island	4,000
Assistant Assigned to Borough of Queens	George E. Blackwell	83 Remsen st., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Assigned to the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes	Martin Saxe	54 West 71st st., Manhattan	4,500
Assistant Assigned to the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.	Arthur F. Cosby	137 East 33d st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Adrian T. Kiernan	44 East 51st st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Herman Stiefel	325 East 4th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	Frederick W. Stelle	593 Lexington ave., Manhattan	2,500
Assistant Assigned to the Bureau of Street Openings	John P. Dunn	Fordham	6,000
do	Charles S. Taber	189 Montague st., Brooklyn	4,000
do	Thomas C. Blake	588 West 152d st., Manhattan	4,000
do	R. A. Breckenridge	Richmond Hill, Long Island	3,000
do	John Cassan Wait	42 East 149th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Edwin J. Freedman	200 West 111th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	John W. Hutchinson	4 East 135th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Oliver C. Semple	24 Charles st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Terence Farley	1334 Lexington ave., Manhattan	4,500
do	James T. Malone	867 East 137th st., Bronx	4,000
do	Charles A. O'Neil	159 West 132d st., Manhattan	3,000
do	George Landon	234 West 129th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Arthur Sweeny	41 East 68th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Harold S. Rankine	44 West 44th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	David Rumsey	200 West 56th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	John L. O'Brien	145 East 127th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Andrew T. Campbell	34 East 24th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	William B. Crowell	1044 5th ave., Manhattan	2,500
do	E. C. Kindleberger	149 East 54th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	Montgomery Hare	20 East 75th st., Manhattan	2,500
Chief Clerk	Andrew T. Campbell	251 West 34th st., Manhattan	5,000
Assistant Chief Clerk	John H. Greener	106 West 90th st., Manhattan	3,000
Assistant Assigned to Bureau of Building and Tenement House Department	Charles W. Ridgway	4 West 95th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Matthew C. Fleming	441 Park ave., Manhattan	5,000

BUREAU OF BUILDINGS.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Superintendent	Henry S. Thompson		$5,000
Assistant Superintendent	John L. Jordan	434 West 20th st., Manhattan	4,000
Chief Inspector of Building	Walter J. Smith	134 West 70th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Clerk	William H. Cass	2040 7th ave., Manhattan	3,000
Brooklyn—			
Superintendent	William H. Calder	551 1st st., Brooklyn	5,000
Assistant Superintendent	Thomas H. Bennett	431 50th st., Brooklyn	4,000
The Bronx—			
Superintendent	Michael J. Garvin	837 Cauldwell ave., Bronx	5,000
Assistant Superintendent	Michael Hecht	631 East 155th st., Bronx	4,000
Queens—			
Superintendent	Joseph P. Powers	Pier ave., Rockaway Beach	3,000
Richmond—			
Superintendent	John Seaton	54 Westervelt ave., New Brighton	2,500

BUREAU OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OFFICES.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Superintendent	William H. Walker	6 St. Luke's pl., Manhattan	$5,000
Consulting Architect	Louis Korn	784 Park ave., Manhattan	....
Supt. Public Baths and Comfort Stations.	W. W. Weekes	Rockville Centre, L. I.	2,550
The Bronx—			
Superintendent	Thomas J. Byrne	928 East 137th st., Bronx	4,000
Brooklyn—			
Superintendent	Frank J. Helmle	115 Hewes st., Brooklyn	5,000
Assistant Engineer	E. S. White	587 McDonough st., Brooklyn	2,850
Secretary	William W. Richards	1242 Bedford ave., Brooklyn	2,250
Queens—			
Superintendent	Philip T. Cronin	Central ave., Far Rockaway	3,000
Chief Clerk	William E. Everett	North Wortland ave., Queens	1,800
Richmond—			
Superintendent	John Timlin, Jr.	32 New York ave., Rosebank	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

The Commissioner of Docks and Ferries is appointed by the Mayor. He has general charge of all wharf property belonging to the city, of the water adjacent thereto, and of all ferries and ferry property belonging to the city. However, his acts are subject to the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	McDougall Hawkes	42 East 26th st., Manhattan	$6,000
Deputy Commissioner	Jackson Wallace	332 Clinton st., Brooklyn	4,500
Secretary	Russell Bleecker	New Brighton, Staten Island	4,000
Engineer-in-Chief	J. A. Bensel	31 West 56th st., Manhattan	6,000
Surveyor	Charles W. Staniford	30 Berkeley pl., Brooklyn	4,000
Chief Clerk and Auditor	John M. Phelan	451 East 109th st., Manhattan	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is appointed by the Mayor. The main office is in Manhattan Borough. The Commissioner has charge of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of water for public use; of the maintenance of the required quantity and the quality of the supply; of enforcing all regulations concerning the use of water; of recommending ordinances relating to his department, and of executing contracts for furnishing the city with light.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Robert G. Monroe	University Club	$7,500
Deputy Commissioner	William A. De Long	697 West End ave., Manhattan	6,000
Chief Engineer	N. S. Hill, Jr.	56 West 28th st., Manhattan	10,000
Secretary	Edward Browson, Jr.	49 Garden pl., Brooklyn	3,000
Chief Clerk	John M. Quinn	324 West 33d st., Manhattan	2,700
General Bookkeeper	Edmond Beardsley	640 West 149th st., Manhattan	3,000
Corresponding Clerk	Adolph S. Wydler	249 East 60th st., Manhattan	3,000
Assistant Engineer	Charles H. Bull	702 Madison ave., Manhattan	4,400
Croton Water System—			
First Assistant Engineer	John E. McKay	424 West 147th st., Manhattan	4,500
Assistant Engineer	Thurston C. Cuyler	Purdys, N. Y.	1,800
Water Main Fund—			
Assistant Engineer	Mario Lorini	88 Highlands ave., Yonkers	2,400
do	John W. McKay	New Rochelle, N. Y.	2,400
Water Fund—			
Topographical Engineer	John Meehan	Brewsters, N. Y.	3,000
Assistant Engineer	Frank K. Betts	Kensico, N. Y.	2,400
do	Matthew Betts	2028 Madison ave., Manhattan	3,000
Water Register	Robert A. Kelly	284 Lenox ave., Manhattan	4,000
Supt. of Lamps and Gas	Stephen McCormick	....	3,000
Chief Inspector for Electrical Bur.	Frank E. Brown	....	3,000
The Bronx—			
Deputy Commissioner	John Quinn	559 West 51st st., Manhattan	3,500
Water Register	Alonzo S. Gear	9 2d ave., Manhattan	2,500
Brooklyn—			
Deputy Commissioner	Robert Van Iderstine	461 Washington ave., Brooklyn	4,500
Chief Clerk	George J. Kluepfel	762 Decatur st., Brooklyn	2,000
Superintendent of Repairs	Henry Hawkes	201 Prospect pl., Brooklyn	3,000
Inspector of Electricity & Gas	Hubert S. Wynkoop	1574 50th st., Brooklyn	2,250
Water Register	Augustus C. Tate	404 Madison st., Brooklyn	4,000
Chief Engineer	I. M. de Varona	163 East 60th st., Manhattan	7,500
Principal Assistant Engineer	Robert Van Buren	137 Joralemon st., Brooklyn	4,000
Queens—			
Deputy Commissioner	Gustave A. Raulleis	Flushing, Long Island	3,000
Engineer-in-Charge	Leonard L. C. Smith	59 Woolsey st., L. I. City	2,400
Richmond—			
Deputy Commissioner	George S. Scofield	Rosebank, Staten Island	2,500

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Each Borough President has in his own borough full charge of all matters relating to public sewerage.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Supt. of Sewers	William H. Michales	19 Barrow st.	$5,000
Chief Engineer	Horace Loomis	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	6,000
Principal Assistant Engineer	Martin J. Browne	314 East 150th st., Bronx	3,500
Assistant Engineer	Joseph W. Costello	54 West 90th st., Manhattan	2,550
General Inspector	William Klein	603 West 178th st., Manhattan	2,550
The Bronx—			
Chief Engineer	Charles H. Graham	201st st. and Hull ave., Bronx	5,000
Supt. of Sewers	Peter Gecks	624 East 145th st., Bronx	4,000
Principal Assistant Engineer	Josiah H. Fitch	1187 Boston rd., Bronx	3,300
Brooklyn—			
Supt. of Sewers	John Thatcher	674 10th st., Brooklyn	5,000
Secretary	John J. Dillon	209 North Henry st., Brooklyn	1,800
Chief Engineer	Henry R. Asserson	961 Bergen st., Brooklyn	4,500
Assistant Engineer	David Brower	199 Keap st., Brooklyn	5,000
Queens—			
Superintendent	Matthew J. Goldner	153 11th st., L. I. City	3,000
Private Secretary	John W. Davren	31 Ely ave., L. I. City	1,800
Chief Engineer	James H. Johnson	41 Jackson ave., L. I. City	3,000
Assistant Engineer	Harold Tait	134 3d st., L. I. City	2,100
Richmond—			
Assistant Engineer	L. W. Freeman	Mercereau ave., Mariners' Harbor	3,000

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

The Tenement House Commissioner is the head of the Tenement House Department. He is appointed by the Mayor, and has power to appoint and to remove two deputies. The department is divided into the New Building Bureau, the Inspection Bureau and the Bureau of Records. The New Building Bureau examines plans for light and ventilation of tenement houses; the Inspection Bureau inspects completed tenement houses, and the Bureau of Records keeps a record of all tenement houses in the city.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Robert W. de Forest	7 Washington sq., Manhattan	$7,500
First Deputy Commissioner	Lawrence Veiller	1048 5th ave., Manhattan	4,000
Second Deputy Commissioner	Wesley C. Bush	488 1st st., Brooklyn	4,000
Secretary to Commissioner	William McBrien	142 East 60th st., Manhattan	1,500
Registrar of Records	William R. Patterson	210 West 85th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Inspector of Tenements	Charles B. Ball	40 Morningside ave., Manhattan	3,000
do	Harry G. Darwin	703 Vanderbilt ave., Brooklyn	2,550

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The Park Board consists of three Commissioners of Parks, who are appointed by the Mayor. One of the three is designated by the Mayor to act as President of the Board. One has jurisdiction in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, one in Brooklyn and Queens and one in the Borough of The Bronx.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
President	William R. Willcox	1 East 39th st., Manhattan	$5,000
Commissioner	John E. Eustis	Morris Heights	5,000
do	Richard Young	87 Lincoln rd., Brooklyn	5,000
Secretary	George S. Terry	1 East 39th st., Manhattan	4,800
Landscape Architect	Samuel Parsons, Jr.	Hotel San Remo, Manhattan	4,000
Assistant Secretary	Clinton H. Smith	121 West 127th st., Manhattan	3,500
Clerk	John J. Odell	133 West 128th st., Manhattan	2,800
Supt. Supplies and Repairs	Charles H. Woodman	478 West 159th st., Manhattan	3,000
Meteorologist	Daniel Draper	271 Madison ave., Manhattan	2,500
Chief Engineer	Edward A. Miller	329 East 68th st., Manhattan	4,000
Landscape Gardener	N. J. Rose	175 West 107th st., Manhattan	3,500
Assistant Superintendent	Thomas F. Murphy	535 Lexington ave., Manhattan	2,500
do	William E. Weeks	2064 7th ave., Manhattan	2,500
Principal Assistant Engineer	William F. Richards	1244 Madison ave., Manhattan	2,500
General Foreman	Patrick W. St. John	149 East 84th st., Manhattan	3,000
Brooklyn and Queens—			
Commissioner	Richard Young	87 Lincoln rd., Brooklyn	5,000
	John De Wolf	190 Lincoln pl., Brooklyn	3,000
Private Secretary	George A. Logan	716 Putnam ave., Brooklyn	2,500
Chief Engineer	Rodman M. Price	420 7th st., Brooklyn	2,400
Assistant Engineer	William J. Zartman	Ocean ave. and Avenue K, Brooklyn	2,250
The Bronx—			
Commissioner	John E. Eustis	Morris Heights	5,000
Private Secretary	F. W. Rutty	216 West 108th st., Manhattan	2,100
Chief Clerk	G. K. Ackerman	2374 Morris ave., Bronx	2,100
Chief Engineer	Martin Schenck	587 East 140th st., Bronx	4,000
Superintendent	William Peters	Van Nest	3,000

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Mayor appoints two Commissioners of Accounts, one of which must be a public accountant. It is their duty to examine, once in three months, the accounts of the Comptroller and Chamberlain and report to the Mayor the financial condition of the city as shown by such examinations.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	William Hepburn Russell	145 97th st., Manhattan	$5,000
do	Edward Owen	320 Manhattan ave.	5,000
Chief Accountant	John K. Hayward	67 West 104th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Examiner of Accounts	John L. M. Allen	200 West 113th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Clerk	John N. Outwater	556 West 150th st., Manhattan	2,000
Chief Examiner of Accounts	Wood D. Loudoun	1748 Broadway, Manhattan	3,500
do	Frank P. White	344 Willis ave., Bronx	3,000
do	John W. Booth	29 Linden ave., Brooklyn	3,000
do	Rudolph Holde	120 East 76th st., Manhattan	2,100
do	Edward F. Boyle	322 East 51st st., Manhattan	2,100

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners consist of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment consists of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Borough Presidents. The Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen are entitled to three votes each, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn two votes each, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond one vote each. It is the duty of the Board to prepare and to submit to the Board of Aldermen each year a budget of the amount estimated to be required to pay the expenses of the city government during the ensuing year. The Board of Aldermen may decrease, but may not increase, certain items of expense. However, such decrease is subject to the veto of the Mayor, and, unless passed over his veto, the original amount stands as part of the budget.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The five commissioners constituting the Board of Taxes and Assessments are appointed by the Mayor, one of whom is designated by him as President of the Board.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
President	James L. Wells	267 Alexander ave., Bronx	$8,000
Commissioner	William S. Cogswell	31 Clinton ave., Brooklyn	7,000
do	George L. Gillespie	335 East 50th st., Manhattan	7,000
do	Samuel Strasbougher	2152 7th ave., Manhattan	7,000
do	Rufus L. Scott	430 Greene ave.	7,000
Chief Clerk	Richard N. Arnow	Westchester, N. Y.	3,000
Assistant Secretary	Charles H. Woodhull	2051 5th ave., Manhattan	2,700
Assistant to Commissioner	Alonzo Bell	83 East 116th st., Manhattan	3,500
do	Frank W. Bartley	109 West 115th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	James P. McInerney	224 Keap st.	2,500
do	Robert B. Lawrence	Flushing, Long Island	2,500
do	T. A. McCarthy	108 East 56th st., Manhattan	2,500
Manhattan—			
Chief Department R. E.	Frank J. Bell	41 East 21st st., Manhattan	5,000
Chief Department P. E.	Edward T. Taggard	244 East 86th st., Manhattan	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Bronx—			
Deputy-in-Charge	Peter J. Kelly	811 Eagle ave., Bronx	$3,000
Chief Clerk	Henry B. Hall	990 Trinity ave., Bronx	2,550
Brooklyn—			
Deputy-in-Charge	James McLeer	473 Halsey st., Brooklyn	3,500
Deputy-in-Charge P. E.	Robert E. L. Howe	140 Pacific st., Brooklyn	3,000
Chief Clerk	Dominick Roche	42 2d pl., Brooklyn	3,000
Queens—			
Deputy-in-Charge	Richard A. Homeyer	Middle Village	2,700
Chief Clerk	C. R. Tyng	313 West 104th st	3,000
Richmond—			
Deputy-in-Charge	Clarence J. Ramsey	107 West 10th st	2,700

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health consists of a Commissioner of Health, the Police Commissioner and the Health Officer of the Port, the former being appointed by the Mayor. The Commissioner of Health is the executive officer of the department and President of the Board. It is the duty of the department to enforce all laws applicable to the preservation of life, or to the care, promotion or protection of health within the city and within the quarantine limits of the bay.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Ernst J. Lederle	471 West 143d st., Manhattan	$7,500
Secretary to President	R. C. W. Wadsworth	238 East 13th st., Manhattan	3,000
Secretary	Caspar Golderman	Hampden st., and Sedgwick av., Bronx	5,000
Chief Clerk	Eugene W. Scheffer	38 Bellaire rd., Rosebank S. I.	3,000
Sanitary Superintendent	Charles F. Roberts, M. D.	250 West 57th st., Manhattan	5,000
Registrar	William H. Guilfoy, M. D.	152 West 84th st., Manhattan	4,000
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent	F. H. Dillingham, M. D.	76 West 85th st., Manhattan	3,500
Medical Inspector	Alonzo Blauvelt, M. D.	338 West 12th st., Manhattan	3,000
General Medical Officer	Hermann M. Biggs, M. D.	5 West 58th st., Manhattan	5,000
Assistant Registrar of Records	Thomas C. Taylor, M. D.	261 West 73d st., Manhattan	3,000
Bronx—			
Assistant Sanitary Supt.	Edward F. Hurd, M. D.	Anthony ave. and 176th st., Bronx	3,500
Assistant Registrar of Records	Arthur J. O'Leary, M. D.	1119 Washington ave., Bronx	3,000
Brooklyn—			
Assistant Sanitary Supt.	Joseph H. Raymond, M. D.	145 Willow st., Brooklyn	3,500
Clerk	John A. Jennings	109 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn	2,550
Sanitary Inspector	Henry V. Walker	586 St. Mark's pl., Brooklyn	2,550
Medical Inspector	F. A. Jewett, M. D.	282 Hancock st., Brooklyn	2,550
Assistant Registrar of Records	Sylvester J. Byrne, M. D.	333 State st., Brooklyn	3,000
Queens—			
Assistant Sanitary Supt.	Samuel Hendrickson, M. D.	46 Bergen ave., Jamaica	3,500
Assistant Registrar of Records	Frank Wickham, M. D.	Park st., Corona	3,000
Richmond—			
Assistant Sanitary Supt.	John T. Sprague, M. D.	Vanderbilt ave., Clifton	3,500
Assistant Registrar of Records	J. Walter Wood	Port Richmond, Staten Island	2,550

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

The Commissioner of Correction is the head of the Department of Correction, being appointed by the Mayor for a term coterminous with his. He has charge of all the institutions for the care and custody of criminals and misdemeanants which belong to the city of New York, except such as have been placed under the control of some other department, board or officer.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Thomas W. Hynes	1332 Pacific st., Brooklyn	$7,500
Deputy Commissioner	A. C. MacNulty	400 West 57th st., Manhattan	4,000
Secretary	Arthur Phillips	169 West 72d st., Manhattan	2,500
Auditor	Charles Benn	327 East 66th st., Manhattan	3,600
Private Secretary	A. J. McKinny	93 Ryerson st., Brooklyn	1,500
Warden of City Prison	J. E. Van De Carr	17 East 21st st., Manhattan	2,500
Warden of New York Penitentiary	John J. Fallon	Blackwells Island	3,000
Warden of Workhouse	Frank W. Fox	Blackwells Island	2,500
Warden of Kings Co. Penitentiary	Patrick Hayes	66 South 6th st., Brooklyn	3,500

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Commissioner of Charities is appointed by the Mayor for a term coterminous with his. He has charge of the hospitals, asylums, almshouses of the city, and is the overseer of and has all authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of insane, feeble-minded, sick, infirm and destitute persons. The main office is in Manhattan, and branch offices may be established in the other boroughs.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Homer Folks	19 East 88th st., Manhattan	$7,500
First Deputy Commissioner	James E. Dougherty	1131 Crotona Park, North	5,000
Secretary to Department	J. McKee Borden	1748 Broadway, Manhattan	3,500
Clerk	Bernard Lamb	948 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	2,250
Private Secretary	Millard H. Ellison	74 West 90th st., Manhattan	2,036
Auditor	Cyrus V. Kean	467 5th st., Brooklyn	3,000
Supt. of Outdoor Poor Dept.	Edwin F. Merwin	463 Canal st., Manhattan	2,400
General Storekeeper	A. J. Dickerson	8 East 85th st., Manhattan	2,100
Chemist	Wolfram E. Dreyfus	557 West 124th st., Manhattan	2,550
Supt. of Bureau of Dependent Children	Frederick E. Bauer	2 East 116th st., Manhattan	2,400
Supt. of Alms House Division	Robert Roberts	Alms House, Blackwells Island	1,950
Supt. of Infants' Hospital	Mary C. Dunphy	Randalls Island	....
Supt. of Asylums and School, Randalls Island	Mary C. Dunphy	Randalls Island	2,400
Supt. of Metropolitan Hospital	William B. O'Rourke	Blackwells Island	1,950
Supt. of City Hospital	Joseph Schilling	City Hospital	1,950
Second Deputy Commissioner	Charles E. Teale	82d st. and 19th ave., Brooklyn	5,000
General Medical Superintendent of Kings County Hospital	Jesse T. Duryea, M. D.	Kings County Hospital	4,000
Supt. of Bellevue Hospital	G. T. Stewart	210 West 57th st., Manhattan	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

The Commissioner of Bridges is the head of the Department of Bridges, being appointed by the Mayor for a term coterminous with his. He has control of the management of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge; of the construction, repair, maintenance and management of all other bridges controlled by the

city of New York, except such as are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks or of the Borough Presidents, and of the construction, repair, management and maintenance of all tunnels which may be hereafter built by the city.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Gustav Lindenthal	529 West 148th st., Manhattan	$7,500
Deputy Commissioner	Nelson L. Robinson	46 East 21st st., Manhattan	4,500
Secretary to Commissioner	James C. Marriott	New Dorp, Staten Island	2,250
Auditor	Arthur C. Reilly	6 Lewis st., Manhattan	2,400
Chief Clerk	Daniel M. Simpson	355 West 21st st., Manhattan	2,400
Williamsburg Bridge—			
Consulting Engineer	Leffert L. Buck	46 East 21st st., Manhattan	7,500
Prin. Assistant Engineer	O. F. Nichols	42 Gates ave., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Engineer	H. D. Robinson	357 West 121st st., Manhattan	3,500
do	K. L. Martin	194 Berkeley pl., Brooklyn	3,500
Lenox Avenue Bridge—			
Assistant Engineer	Judd A. Lockwood	1960 7th ave., Manhattan	3,000
Manhattan Bridge—			
Assistant Engineer	Henry A. La Chicotte	1199 Dean st., Brooklyn	3,500
do	Frank M. Sylvester	479 West 152d st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Robert R. Crowell	73 Herrimer st., Jamaica	2,700
Blackwells Island Bridge—			
Assistant Engineer	Oscar Erlandsen	99 East 81st st., Manhattan	3,300
do	Robert C. Strachan	342 Halsey st., Brooklyn	2,100
do	Leon S. Moisseiff	149 Chrystie st., Manhattan	2,250
Brooklyn Bridge—			
Consulting Engineer	C. C. Martin	194 Berkeley pl., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Engineer	S. R. Probasco	107 Montague st., Brooklyn	5,000
do	Archibald McLean	158 Cleveland st., Brooklyn	3,000
Auditor	J. A. Kingsley	176 Washington Park, Brooklyn	2,700
Chief Clerk	Herman Prager	216 Haight st., Brooklyn	2,400

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning has charge of the sweeping and cleaning of the streets of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, of the removal of garbage detrimental to public health, and of the removal of snow and ice. He also has charge of the framing of regulations concerning garbage and other refuse, which regulations, when approved by the Board of Aldermen, are published as city ordinances. The powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Street Cleaning are, in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, vested in the respective Presidents of those boroughs.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	John McGaw Woodbury	120 5th ave., Manhattan	$7,500
General Superintendent	William Robbins	52 East 129th st., Manhattan	3,000
Assistant Superintendent	John O. Wallace	253 East 51st st., Manhattan	2,500
Deputy Commissioner	Francis M. Gibson	233 5th ave., Manhattan	5,000
Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn	Patrick H. Quinn	84 Hoyt st., Brooklyn	5,000
Private Secretary to Commissioner	Jerome F. Reilly	2056 Madison ave., Manhattan	3,000
Property Clerk	Christian Schieck	246 East 19th st., Manhattan	2,000
Clerk-in-Charge of Brooklyn Dept.	John J. Dempsey	116 Powers st., Brooklyn	2,000

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	John K. Voorhis	786 Greenwich st., Manhattan	$5,000
do	Charles B. Page	334 West 56th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	John Maguire	114 Van Siclen ave., Brooklyn	5,000
do	Michael J. Dady	218 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn	5,000
Chief Clerk	Aaron C. Allen	159 West 80th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	William C. Baxter	260 West 15th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	George Russell	40 Willoughby st., Brooklyn	2,500
do	Cornelius A. Bunner	292 Alexander ave., Bronx	2,000
do	Carl Voegel	Queens, Long Island	1,700
do	Alexander M. Ross	West Brighton, Staten Island	1,200
Deputy Chief Clerk	William Plimley	101 West 81st st., Manhattan	2,500
do	Thomas H. Nelson	149 East 39th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	Jacob A. Livingston	2264 Pitkins ave., Brooklyn	2,500

BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

All powers and duties relating to the regulating, grading, regrading, curbing, flagging and guttering of streets, the laying of cross-walks, the constructing and repairing of public roads, paving, repaving and repairing of all streets, the relaying of all pavements removed for any cause, and the filling of sunken lots are vested in the Borough Presidents. In all the boroughs the above powers are transferred to the officers of the Bureau of Highways.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Supt. of Highways	James G. Collins	209 East 116th st., Manhattan	$5,000
General Inspector	Nicholas R. O'Connor	142 East 27th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Engineer	George R. Olney	49 West 44th st., Manhattan	5,000
Assistant Engineer	Wisner Martin	112 East 64th st., Manhattan	2,550
Engineer of Street Openings	Joseph O. B. Webster	2484 Valentine ave.	4,000
General Inspector of Streets and Roads	John J. O'Brien	432 West 43d st., Manhattan	2,550
The Bronx—			
Supt. of Highways	Martin Geizler	856 Eagle ave., Bronx	4,000
Supt. of Subsurface Construction	Thomas H. O'Neil	Westchester	3,000
Principal Assistant Engineer	Samuel C. Thompson	950 East 166th st., Bronx	3,500
Brooklyn—			
Chief Engineer	N. P. Lewis	1511 Albemarle rd., Brooklyn	5,000
do	George W. Tillson	69 Lenox rd., Brooklyn	5,000
do	George J. Bischop	1087, 2d ave., Manhattan	2,700
Queens—			
Supt. of Highways	Samuel Grennon	132 Wilbur ave., L. I. City	3,000
Assistant Engineer	Frederick Skene	411 Lockwood st., L. I. City	3,000
Richmond—			
Supt. of Highways	Horace E. Buel	Port Richmond	2,500

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A Commissioner of Public Works is appointed in each borough by the Borough President, and he assumes the duties of the latter in case of absence. The administrative powers of the Borough President relating to streets, sewers, public buildings and supplies are delegated to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Commissioner	George Livingston	358 West 23d st., Manhattan	$6,000
Assistant Commissioner	Fritz Guertler	10 East 84th st., Manhattan	5,000

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS—Contin ued.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—Continued—			
Acting Chief Clerk	H. H. Lloyd	103 West 78th st., Manhattan	$2,400
The Bronx—			
Commissioner	Henry Bruckner	670 East 161st st., Bronx	5,000
Secretary	James F. Donnelly	Crane pl. and 174th st., Bronx	2,500
Brooklyn—			
Commissioner	William C. Redfield	3 Tennis ct., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Commissioner	Otto Kempner	53 Linden st., Brooklyn	5,000
Secretary to Commissioner	Alfred J. Aubrey	741 Marcy ave., Brooklyn	2,500
Queens—			
Commissioner	Joseph Bermel	Middle Village, Long Island	4,000
Assistant Commissioner	D. L. Van Nostrand	Little Neck, Long Island	3,000
Richmond—			
Commissioner	Louis L. Tribus	Townsend ave., Clifton	5,000
Assistant Commissioner	William R. Hillyer	Mundy ave., West New Brighton	3,000

Directory of Municipal Offices in Greater New York.

Department.	Location.	Building or Street.
Accounts, Commissioner of	Manhattan	Stewart Building.
Aqueduct Commission	Manhattan	Stewart Building.
Aldermen, Board of	Manhattan	11 City Hall.
Appraisal, Relative to Changing Grades in the 23d and 24th Wards, Commissioner of	Manhattan	96 Broadway
Arrears of Personal Taxes, Bureau for Collection of	Manhattan	Stewart Building.
Art Commission	Manhattan	21 City Hall
Assessments and Arrears, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Assessments and Arrears, Bureau of, Queens	Long Island City	Hackett Building.
Assessments and Arrears, Bureau of, Richmond	New Brighton	Richmond Building.
Assessors, Board of	Manhattan	320 Broadway.
Borough President, Manhattan	Manhattan	10, 11 and 12 City Hall.
Borough President, Bronx	Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Borough President, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
Borough President, Queens	Long Island City	Borough Hall, Jackson ave. and 5th st.
Borough President, Richmond	St. George	First National Bank Building.
Bridges, Department of, Manhattan	Manhattan	21 Park row.
Bridges, Department of, Bronx	Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Bridges, Department of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Washington and Nassau sts.
Bridges, Department of, Queens	Long Island City	Hackett Building.
Bridges, Department of, Richmond	New Brighton	Richmond Building.
Brooklyn Disciplinary School for Boys	Brooklyn	18th ave. and 58th st.
Buildings, Bureau of, Manhattan	Manhattan	220 4th ave.
Buildings, Bureau of, Bronx	Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Buildings, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
Buildings, Bureau of, Queens	Long Island City	Hackett Building.
Buildings, Bureau of, Richmond	New Brighton	Richmond Building.
Chamberlain	Manhattan	Stewart Building.
Change of Grade Damage Commission	Manhattan	96 Broadway.
City Clerk	Manhattan	11 and 12 City Hall.
City Paymaster, Manhattan	Manhattan	83 Chambers st.
City Paymaster, Bronx	Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
City Paymaster, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
City Paymaster, Queens	Long Island City	Hackett Building.
City Paymaster, Richmond	New Brighton	Richmond Building.
City Record, Board of	Manhattan	21 Park row.
Civil Service Commission, Municipal	Manhattan	61 Elm st.
Coroners, Manhattan	Manhattan	Criminal Courts Building.
Coroners, Bronx	Bronx	3d ave. and 177th st.
Coroners, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
Coroners, Queens	Jamaica	Town Hall.
Coroners, Richmond	Stapleton	
Correction, Department of	Manhattan	148 East 20th st.
Docks and Ferries, Department of	Manhattan	Battery place.
Education, Department Board of	Manhattan	107 West 41st st.
Elections, Board of	Manhattan	Park ave. and 59th st.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of	Manhattan	280 Broadway.
Examiners, Board of	Manhattan	1 Madison ave.
Finance, Department of	Manhattan	Stewart Building.
Fire Department of Manhattan and Bronx	Manhattan	157-159 East 67th st.
Fire Department of Brooklyn and Queens	Brooklyn	367-369 Jay st.
Fort George Park Commission	Manhattan	Postal Telegraph Building.
Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Commission	Manhattan	90 West Broadway.
Health Department, Manhattan	Manhattan	Southwest cor. 55th st. and 6th ave.
Health Department, Bronx	Bronx	1237 Franklin ave.
Health Department, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	38 Clinton st.
Health Department, Queens	Jamaica	372-374 Fulton st.
Health Department, Richmond	Stapleton	54 Water st.
Highways, Bureau of, Manhattan	Manhattan	21 Park row.
Highways, Bureau of, Bronx	Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Highways, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Highways, Bureau of, Queens	Long Island City	Hackett Building.
Highways, Bureau of, Richmond	New Brighton	Richmond Building.
Jurors, Commissioner of	Manhattan	Stewart Building.
Law Department	Manhattan	Staats-Zeitung Building.
Licenses, Bureau of, Manhattan and Bronx	Manhattan	1 City Hall.
Licenses, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
Licenses, Bureau of, Queens	Long Island City	Hackett Building.
Licenses, Bureau of, Richmond	New Brighton	Richmond Building.
Mayor	Manhattan	5 City Hall.
Municipal Explosives Commission	Manhattan	157 East 67th st.
Parks, Department of, Manhattan and Richmond	Manhattan	Arsenal, Central Park.
Parks, Department of, Bronx	Bronx	Claremont Park.
Parks, Department of, Brooklyn and Queens	Brooklyn	Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park.
Penalties, Bureau for Recovery of	Manhattan	119-121 Nassau st.
Plumbers, Examining Board of	Manhattan	149-151 Church st.
Police Department, Manhattan and Bronx	Manhattan	300 Mulberry st.
Police Department, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	16 Smith st.
Police Department, Queens	Long Island City	157 East ave.
Police Department, Richmond	Stapleton	Beach st.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, Manhattan	Manhattan	21 Park row.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, Bronx	Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Municipal Building.

DIRECTORY OF MUNICIPAL OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

Department.	Location.	Building or Street.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, Queens	Jamaica	Town Hall.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, Richmond	New Brighton	Richmond Building.
Public Charities, Dept. of, Manhattan and Bronx	Manhattan	Foot of East 26th st.
Public Charities, Dept. of, Brooklyn and Queens	Brooklyn	126-128 Livingston st.
Public Works, Commissioners of, Manhattan	Manhattan	21 Park row.
Public Works, Commissioners of, Bronx	Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Public Works, Commissioners of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
Public Works, Commissioners of, Queens	Long Island City	Hackett Building.
Public Works, Commissioners of, Richmond	Staten Island	.....
Rapid Transit Railroad Commission, Board of	Manhattan	320 Broadway.
Receiver of Taxes, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Sewers, Bureau of, Bronx	Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Sewers, Bureau of, Manhattan	Manhattan	21 Park row.
Sewers, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Sinking Fund	Manhattan	Stewart Building.
Street Cleaning, Department of, Manhattan	Manhattan	21 Park row.
Street Cleaning, Department of, Bronx	Bronx	534 Willis ave.
Street Cleaning, Department of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Street Opening, Bureau of	Manhattan	90-92 West Broadway.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, Manhattan	Manhattan	Stewart Building.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, Bronx	Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, Queens	Long Island City	Borough Hall.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, Richmond	New Brighton	Richmond Building.
Tenement House Department, Manhattan	Manhattan	18th st. and Irving place.
Tenement House Department, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond	Brooklyn	44 Court st.
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of Manhattan	Manhattan	21 Park row.
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of, Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of, Queens	Long Island City	Hackett Building.
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of, Richmond	New Brighton	Richmond Building.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The legislative power of the city is vested in the Board of Aldermen, which consists of seventy-three members, the President of the Board and the five Borough Presidents. The President of the Board is elected in the city-at-large and the other members in the aldermanic districts, each for a term of two years. Each head of a department of the city is entitled to a seat, being required to answer all questions concerning his department and having the right to partake in discussion, but without right to vote. Meetings must be held at least once each month. The Mayor may call a meeting at any time, or upon the signed requisition of fifteen members he must call a meeting.

It is within the power of the Board of Aldermen to pass all laws, rules, regulations and by-laws applicable throughout the city, or to specified portions thereof, as may seem meet for the good rule and government of the city, and to carry out the purposes and provisions of the charter, or of other laws relating to the city, and may provide for the enforcement of the same by such fines, penalties, forfeitures and imprisonment as may by ordinance or by law be prescribed.

A majority of all the members of the Board of Aldermen is required to pass an ordinance. All ordinances must be signed by the Mayor, or, if he veto it, it must pass by a two-thirds majority to take effect, except in the case of expenditure of money, the creation of a debt or the laying of an assessment, a three-fourths vote being required to pass it over the veto; and, except it involves the grant of a franchise, the Mayor's veto being final.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
President	Charles V. Fornes	589 West End ave., Manhattan	$5,000
Vice-Chairman			

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Salary of Aldermen, $1,000 a year each; term of office, two years.

District.	Name and Politics.	Residence.	District.	Name and Politics.	Residence.
1	Andrew J. Doyle, D	13 Washington st., Man.	38	John H. Dougherty, D	687 E. 143d st., Bronx.
2	Michael Stapleton, D		39	Philip Harnischfeger, D	1358 Washington ave., Bx.
3	Patrick Higgins, D	103 Leroy st., Man.	40	Peter J. Stumpf, D	1209 Hoe st., Bronx.
4	Isaac Marks, D	235 Madison st., Man.	41	William E. Morris, D	2780 Pond pl., Bronx.
5	Daniel E. Sickles, F	23 5th ave., Man.	42	Arthur H. Murphy, D	875 Tremont ave., Bronx.
6	Timothy P. Sullivan, D	33 7th st., Man.	43	Frank Gass, D	Ave. B, Unionport.
7	Charles W. Culkin, D	21 Bethune st., Man.	44	Peter A. Sheil, D	Williamsbridge, Bronx.
8	Moritz Tolk, D	97 Forsyth st., Man.	45	Robert F. Downing, F	201 Dean st., Bklyn.
9	Frank L. Dowling, D	257 9th ave., Man.	46	John J. Bridges, D	283 Front st, Bklyn.
10	Leopold W. Harburger, D	66 2d ave., Man.	47	Moses J. Wafer, D	319 Clinton st., Bklyn.
11	Reginald S. Doull, D	345 W. 31st st., Man.	48	J. Richard Kevin, D	252 Gates ave., Bklyn.
12	James J. Devlin, D	2 Mangin st., Man.	49	Arthur C. Guthrie, D	77 Lee ave., Bklyn.
13	John J. Callahan, D	441 W. 17th st., Man.	50	John Diemer, F	36 Hopkins st., Bklyn.
14	John J. Haggerty, D	649 E. 11th st., Man.	51	Patrick H. Malone, D	208 26th st., Bklyn.
15	Frederick Richter, D	460 W. 50th st., Man.	52	Frederick Lundy, D	Voorhies ave., Bklyn.
16	John H. Donohue, D	398 E 10th st., Man.	53	Francis P. Kenney, D	402 Union st., Bklyn.
17	John J. Twomey, D	425 E. 50th st., Man.	54	Andrew M. Gillen, D	566 Clinton st., Bklyn.
18	James E. Gaffney, D	337 2d ave., Man.	55	Adolph L. Kline, F	77 Carlton ave., Bklyn.
19	Hammond Odell, F	135 W. 75th st., Man.	56	James W. Redmond, D	155 Underhill ave., Bklyn.
20	W. J. Boyhan, D	670 2d ave., Man.	57	John D. Gunther, F	322 15th st., Bklyn.
21	*Joseph Schloss, R	143 W. 82d st., Man.	58	Owen J. Murphy, D	51 Conselyea st., Bklyn.
22	*Samuel H. Jones, R	38 W. 106th st., Man.	59	Patrick S. Keely, D	79 Berry st., Bklyn.
23	Thomas F. Baldwin, D	847 2d ave., Man	60	Frederick Brenner, D	136 Cook st., Bklyn.
24	*John R. Davies, F	307 W. 138th st., Man.	61	William Wentz, F	174 Bainbridge st., Bklyn.
25	Max S. Grifenhagen, F	522 W. 149th st., Man.	62	John Wirth, F	47 Bainbridge st., Bklyn.
26	John V. Coggey, D	225 E. 57th st., Man.	63	John Hann, R	646 Park place, Bklyn.
27	Frank D. Sturges, F	37 W. 20th st., Man.	64	Ferdinand Haenlein, D	Brooklyn.
28	Patrick Chambers, D	1394 Ave. A, Man.	65	Frank Bennett, F	1368 Bushwick ave., Bkn.
29	Beverley R. Robinson, F	42 W. 37th st., Man.	66	Henry F. Grimm, F	1041 Liberty ave., Bklyn.
30	John T. McCall, D	155 E. 78th st., Man.	67	Herman Koch, D	Utica ave., E. Parkway.
31	F. B. Ware, F	1285 Madison ave., Man.	68	John E. McCarthy, D	Laurel Hill, Queens.
32	John A Schappert, D	524 E. 89th st, Man.	69	William T. James, F	Flushing, Queens.
33	Elias Goodman, F	201 E. 120th st., Man.	70	Martin W. Lochner, D	
34	James Cowden Meyers, R	257 E. 129th st., Man.	71	John J. Collins, D	West New Brighton, S. I.
35	John J. Dietz, D	150 E. 97th st., Man.	72	John D. Gillies, D	New Dorp, Richmond.
36	Charles Ahner, D	110 E. 115th st., Man.	73	Cornelius A. Shea, F	Pleasant Plains, Rich.
37	James Owens, D	227 E. 124th st., Man.			

Explanation of abbreviations—D, Democrat, 51; R, Republican, 4; F, Fusion, 18. *Seat contested.

County Officials in Greater New York.

NEW YORK COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Surrogate's Office—			
Surrogate	Frank T. Fitzgerald	341 Riverside Drive	$15,000
Surrogate	Abner C. Thomas	319 West 84th st	15,000
Chief Clerk	William V. Leary	173 West 87th st	8,500
Deputy Chief Clerk	Edward W. Bonynge	Hotel Winthrop	4,500
1st Law Assistant	William Ray De Lano	2787 Broadway	4,000
2d Law Assistant	John A. O'Brien	155 East 40th st	3,000
3d Law Assistant	Harold E. Lippincott	75 West 47th st	3,000
Clerk of Court	J. F. McLaughlin	949 Pelham ave	4,000
Sheriff's Office—			
Sheriff	Mitchell L. Erlanger	The Ormonde	12,000
Under Sheriff			5,000
Counsel			6,000
District-Attorney's Office—			
District-Attorney	William Travers Jerome	8 Rutgers st	12,000
Assistant District-Attorney	Howard S. Gans	8 Rutgers st	7,500
do	William Rand, Jr	27 West 44th st	7,500
do	Marshall B. Clarke	115 West 84th st	7,500
do	James R. Ely	16 West 37th st	7,500
do	Robert Townsend	Park Avenue Hotel	7,500
do	Robert C. Taylor	13 Central Park West	7,500
do	Charles C. Nott	69 East 54th st	7,500
do	Charles A. Perkins	338 West 56th st	7,500
Register's Office—			
Register	John H. J. Ronner	1278 Fulton ave	12,000
Deputy Register	Henry J. Sherman	1006 Trinity ave	5,000
Assistant Deputy Register	Vacant		3,400
Chief Clerk	Bernard J. Douras	341 Cherry st	3,400
Satisfaction Clerk	V. W. Woytisek	350 East 72d st	3,400
County Clerk's Office—			
County Clerk	Thomas L. Hamilton	342 West 27th st	15,000
Deputy Clerk	Henry Birrell	48 East 26th st	6,000
2d Deputy Clerk	Elijah L. Payn	321 West 118th st	4,000
Commissioner of Jurors	Thomas Allison	251 West 75th st	6 000
Public Administrator	William M. Hoes	45 West 35th st	10,000

KINGS COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Surrogate's Office—			
Surrogate	James C. Church	64 8th ave	$10,000
Chief Clerk	William P. Pickett	339 Hancock st	7,000
Sheriff's Office—			
Sheriff	Henry Hesterberg	41 Snyder ave	15,000
Under Sheriff			6.000
Counsel			5,000
District-Attorney's Office—			
District-Attorney	John F. Clarke	314 South 3d st	10,000
Assistant District-Attorney	George H. Elder	333 State st	7,000
do	William C. Courtney	165 Washington Park	6,000
do	Martin F. Littleton	262 Hicks st	5,000
do	Robert H. Roy	659 Jefferson ave	5,000
do	Frank X. McCaffry	295 Pulaski st	5,000
do	William Van Wyck	172 Hancock st	5,000
Register's Office—			
Register	Matthew Dooley	386 6th st	8,000
Deputy Register			5,000
Counsel			3,500
County Clerk's Office—			
County Clerk	Edward Kaufman	573 Jefferson ave	8,000
Deputy Clerk			5,000
Commissioner of Jurors	Jacob Brenner	252 Carroll st	6,000
Commissioner of Records	George E. Waldo	220 East 18th st	5,000
Public Admisistrator	William B. Davenport	201 Washington Park	Fees.

QUEENS COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Surrogate	Daniel Noble	Long Isand City	$5.000
Sheriff	Joseph Meyerrose	Newtown	Fees.
Under Sheriff			Fees.
District-Attorney	George A. Gregg	Elmhurst	5,000
County Clerk	David L. Van Nostrand	Little Neck	Fees.
Public Administrator	Charles A. Wadley	Long Island City	1,200
Commissioner of Jurors	Edward J. Knauer	Long Island City	1,500

RICHMOND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Surrogate	Stephen D. Stephens	New Brighton	$5,000
Sheriff	Chas. T. McCormick	Staten Island	6,000
District-Attorney	Edward S. Rawson	New Brighton	4,000
County Clerk	C. Livingston Bostwick	Stapleton	4,000
Commissioner of Jurors	Charles J. Kullman	Stapleton	1,500

Kings is the only county included in Greater New York having a Commissioner of Records. This office was created in 1899, by an act of the Legislature, and the present Commissioner was appointed May 25, 1899, for a term of five years. The duties of this office are the ordering, supervision and comparing of the recopying of old and mutilated records, indexes and maps by the Register, County Clerk and Surrogate; re-indexing on the Block system in the Register's and County Clerk's offices; collating, indexing, arranging, copying, certifying of books, maps and records of the old towns of New Lots, Flatbush, New Utrecht, Gravesend and Flatlands. The salary of the Commissioner is $5,000. Under him is a Deputy Commissioner at a salary of $3,500, a superintendent, various stenographers and clerks, and a force of sixty-four comparers, abstractors, locators, searchers, indexers and map clerks at salaries ranging from $750 to $1,500 per year. The work of the Commissioner has been carried on steadily since the office was created and many of the old records of Brooklyn and the incorporated towns in what is now that Borough have been replaced and indexed in such a way as to make them readily available.

Board of Education of the City of New York.

(Corrected to date by the Board of Education.)

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BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.—Samuel M. Dix, Charles H. Ingalls.

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HIGH SCHOOLS.

School.	Location.	Principal.	No. of Pupils.
De Witt Clinton.....	140 West One Hundred and Second st., Manhattan.....	John T. Buchanan.....	2,464
Annex.....	60 West Thirteenth st.		
Annex.....	One Hundred and Third st., near Fifth ave.		
Annex.....	225 East Twenty-third st.		
Annex.....	One Hundred and Ninth st. and Amsterdam ave.....		
Wadleigh.....	114th and 115th sts., bet. 7th and Eighth aves., Manhattan..	John G. Wright.....	2,877
High School of Commerce.....	120 West Forty-sixth st.....	James J. Sheppard....	836
Annex.....	244 East Fifty-second st.		
Girls' Technical.....	36 East Twelfth st., Manhattan.....		
Annex.....	146 Grand st.	William McAndrew. ..	1,284
Annex.....	Eighty-second st. and West End ave.		
Morris.....	One Hundred and Fifty-seventh st. and Third ave., Bronx...	Edward J. Goodwin....	1,962
Annex.....	Third ave. and One Hundred and Seventy-third st.		
Annex.....	Mott ave. and One Hundred and Forty-fourth st.		
Girls' High.....	Nostrand ave., cor. Halsey st., Brooklyn.....	William L. Felter.....	2,430
Boys' High.....	Marcy ave., cor. Madison st., Brooklyn.....	John Mickleborough....	1,236
Manual Training High	Court, cor. Livingston st., Brooklyn.....	Charles D. Larkins....	972
Annex.....	Seventy-first st. and Second ave.		
Erasmus Hall High...	Flatbush, near Church ave., Brooklyn.....	Walter B. Gunnison...	1,562
Commercial High.....	Bedford, cor. Jefferson ave., Brooklyn.....	Frank R. Moore.....	799
Eastern District High.	South Third st., cor. Driggs ave.. Brooklyn.....	William T. Vlymen....	669
Annex.....	Berry st., between Third and Fourth sts.		

The Schools in Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class Rooms.	Principals.	No. of Pupils
1	Henry, Catherine and Oliver sts..	54	Benjamin Veit, Mary R. Davis.....	2,870
2	116 Henry st....	51	Oscar Birnbaum, Kate F. Bell (Mrs.)..	2,747
3	488 Hudson st...	31	Henry E. Jenkins..	1,755
4	203 Rivington st.; annex 71 Pitt st.	41	Kate J. Doepp (Mrs.) Lizzie E. Rector.....	1,924
5	141st street and Edgecombe ave.	63	Henry Cassidy, Ella F. Whalen.....	2,784
6	Madison ave. and 85th st.....	44	Wilbur F. Hudson, Katherine D. Blake..	1,986
7	Chrystie and Hester sts.....	51	J. Frank Wright, Catherine V. Davis.	2,777
8	29 King st.....	28	Michael E. Devlin...	1,354
9	82d st and West End ave.....	44	Teresa E. Bernholz..	1,112
10	117th st. and St. Nicholas ave...	55	Ernest R. Birkins, Hester A. Roberts...	2,891
11	314 West 17th st.	31	John H. Grotecloss..	1,341
12	371 Madison st...	28	Ellen Murray.....	1,601
13	239 East Houston st.	52	Helen A. Stein, Sarah A. Robinson...	2,524
14	225 East 27th st..	49	John L. Fruauf, Kate A. Reid.....	2,381
15	728 5th st.....	38	Nathan P. Beere, Margaret Knox.....	1,855
16	208 West 13th st.	27	Josiah H. Zabriskie..	1,097
17	335 West 47th st.	48	Jennie Birmingham, Anna C. Flynn.....	2,362
18	121 East 51st st..	45	Burtis C. Magie, Anna E. Masterson..	1,964
19	344 East 14th st.	58	Jas. B. T. Demarest, Sarah E. Buckbee....	2,915
20	Rivington, Forsyth and Eldridge sts.	60	H. Wm. Smith, Mary Maclay.....	3,352
21	55 Marion st.....	28	John Doty.....	1,065
22	Stanton and Sheriff sts.	43	John F. Townley, Carrie E. Krowl.....	2,399
23	Mulberry and Bayard sts.....	33	Joseph H. Wade.....	1,809
25	330 5th st.....	60	Charles C. Roberts, Hannah A. Sill.....	3,190
26	124 West 30th st.	28	Hugh Carlisle.....	1,110
27	206 East 42d st..	29	P. H. Gruenenthal.	1,173
28	257 West 40th st.	40	Jennie MacKenzie, Kate A. Walsh.....	1,758
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle sts.	17	James G. Smith.....	633
30	224 East 88th st.	44	William C. Hess.....	2,049
31	200 Monroe st...	27	Marg't F. O'Connell.	1,667
32	357 West 35th st.	37	Samuel Ayers, Eliz. C. O'Rourke...	1,944
33	418 West 28th st.	48	Alida S. Williams, Eliza Hoffman.....	2,401
34	108 Broome st....	48	Edward Mandel, Mary White....	2,624
35	160 Chrystie st.; annex 186 Chrystie st.....	31	Agnes M. Hayes.....	1,590
36	710 East 9th st..	34	Wm. G. Goldey, Eliza M. Jackman...	2,203

MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS—Continued.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class Rooms.	Principals.	No. of Pupils.
37	113 East 87th st.	44	Marg't C. Cornell, Margaret M. Daly..	1,917
38	8 Clarke st.....	29	Ida B. Lindheimer, Mary A. Rogers (Mrs.)	1,502
39	235 East 125th st.; annex, 230 East 125th st..	39	Theo. B. Barringer, Marrietta A. Clark..	1,787
40	320 East 20th st.	30	Albert Shiels.....	1,156
41	36 Greenwich ave.	29	Katherine Bevier...	1,260
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow sts.	49	Harriet V. R. Field, Rufina A. Cregin....	2,496
43	Amsterdam avenue and 129th st...	41	W. H. J. Sieberg, Mary C. Meehan....	2,102
44	Hubert and Collister sts.....	29	William Baylan.....	1,066
45	223 West 24th st.	25	Mary E. Tate,	
46	156th st. and St. Nicholas ave.; annex, 155th st. and St. Nicholas ave.....	61	Sarah E. Cooley..... Abner B. Holley, Mary W. Swartz, Mary I. Norcott.....	1,036 2,941
48	124 West 28th st.	23	Sadie E. Baird.....	1,054
49	237 East 37th st.	42	James R. Pettigrew, Sarah F. Buckelew...	1,943
50	211 East 20th st.	25	Caroline Emanuel....	1,072
51	523 West 44th st.	42	Martin H. Ray, Katharine McCann...	2,030
52	206th st., Inwood.	8	Chas. Curtis, acting.	154
53	207 East 79th st..	44	Marg't M. Slattery, Wilhelmina Bonesteel.	2,032
54	104th st. and Amsterdam ave.....	47	Margaretta Uihlein, Laura Charlton.....	1,958
55	140 West 20th st.	26	Edgar Vanderbilt....	1,031
56	351 West 18th st.	26	Cath. Blauvelt (Mrs.), Alice V. Parle.....	1,329
57	176 East 115th st.; annex, 116th st., near Lexington ave.; annex, 171 E. 114th st.	54	Carrie S. Monfort, Elizabeth A. Duggan.	2,489
58	317 West 52d st..	40	Wm. F. O'Callaghan, Emma A. Egbert....	1,617
59	226 East 57th st.	42	Mary C. McGuire...	2,007
60	College ave. and 145th st.....	21	Elijah D. Clark.....	1,007
61	3d ave. and 169th st.; annex, Fulton ave. and 169th st.....	62	William T. Traud, Kate Van Wagenen..	2,646
62	157th street and Courtlandt ave.; annex, Courtland ave.....	60	Wm. B. Silber, Josephine Hammer...	2,795
63	Fulton and 173d st	50	W. P. McCarthy.....	2,067
64	2436 Webster ave.	24	Wm. J. Kennard....	827
65	East 177th st. and Bryant ave.....	18	James Buckhout.....	929
66	Church st., Kingsbridge	17	Isaac B. Sprague....	644
67	114 West 46th st.	38	W. P. O'Flaherty...	933
68	116 West 128th st.	43	Ida Ikelheimer, Juliet Pearson.....	1,913
69	125 West 54th st.	49	And. J. Whiteside, Julia M. Elliott.....	1,846
70	207 East 75th st.	46	George White, Kate P. Macdona....	1,962
71	188 7th st.....	35	Urania D. Secord....	1,881
72	Lexington avenue bet. 105th and 106th sts.....	40	Helen M. Fanning, Sarah Smith.....	2,010
73	209 East 46th st	31	Hannah W. De Milt.	1,514
74	220 East 63d st..	45	John Walsh, Joanna J. Hill (Mrs.)	2,126
75	25 Norfolk st....	33	Thos. J. Boyle,	
76	Lexington ave. and 68th st.....	38	Josephine E. Rogers. Kate G. Broderick..	1,903 1,699
77	1st ave., bet. 85th and 86th sts...	60	Edward A. Page, Julia Richman.....	2,953
78	Pleasant ave and 119th st.....	37	Kate M. Falvey, Kate Callahan (Mrs.).	1,692
79	38 1st st.....	35	Joseph A. Fripp....	1,877
80	225 West 41st st.	11	William L. Bulkley..	435
81	Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park...	21	John W. Davis.....	696
82	70th st. and 1st ave.; annex, 446 East 72d st....	36	Henry J. Heidenis, Anne J. Farley.....	2,084
83	216 East 110th st.; annex, 225 East 110th st...	45	Joseph J. Casey, C. Augusta Sanger...	2,036
84	430 West 50th st.	34	Susan M. Mack, Helena A. Hulskamp.	1,673
85	735 East 138th st.	49	Jonathan D. Hyatt, Sarah A. Cooper.....	2,803
86	96th st. and Lexington ave.....	44	John J. O'Reilly, Ada A. Brennan....	1,869
87	77th st. and Amsterdam ave.....	43	Edward H. Boyer, Ellen C. Phillips....	1,767
88	300 Rivington st.	38	Mary F. McAleer...	2,283
89	134th st. and Lenox ave.....	49	John F. Waters, Teresa L. Atkinson...	2,205
90	163d st. and Eagle ave.	47	Evander Childs, Sara M. Reins (Mrs.)	3,048
91	Ogden ave., High Bridge; annex High Bridge....	16	John T. Maguire....	658
92	Broome and Ridge sts.	26	Mary A. Tremper, Annie E. Boyne.....	1,550
93	93d st. and Amsterdam ave.....	50	Emma S. Landrine, Isabella A. McCabe.	1,735
94	68th st. and Amsterdam ave....	37	John D. Robinson, Cordelia S. Kilmer..	2,061
95	13-17 E. 125th st.	13	Rachel Barnstone, act. Eliza S. Pell.	494
96	81st st. and Avenue A.....	51	Mary C. O'Brien....	2,820
97	2d street, Westchester; annex, 14th street and Ave. C, Westchester	22	John F. Condon...	....
98	Park ave. and 2nd street, Williamsbridge	23	William H. H. Dunn	....
99	Eastern Boulevard, Throggs Neck..	9	Philip O'Ryan.....	....
100	Westchester ave., nr. Classon, annex, Van Nest.	15	William H. Story....	....
101	Matilda st., Wakefield; annex, 5th ave. and Kingsbridge rd., Eastchester	18	Morgan Washburn...	....
102	Fordham av., City Island	8	Vacancy	.....
103	119th street. and Madison ave....	50	James M. Kieran, Sarah J. Burke, Margaret F. Brangan.	....
104	413 East 16th st.	18	Margaret P. Duggan.	808
105	269 East 4th st..	18	Carrie W. Kearns...	1,130
106	222 Mott st.....	16	Eliza A. R. Sullivan, acting	793
107	274 West 10th st.	18	Annie Byrdsall.....	758
108	62 Mott st.....	12	Honora R. Sweeney..	642
109	99th and 100th sts., bet. 2d and 3d aves.....	54	Frank J. Coleman, Mary E. Dunican....	2,108
110	28 Cannon st....	14	Adeline E. Simpson..	1,134
111	31 Vestry st.....	8	Mary O'Connor, act'g	291
112	83 Roosevelt st..	8	Kate Devine (Mrs) acting	494
113	7 Downing st....	14	Matilda Lembein....	677
114	73 Oliver st.....	15	Lucie C. Buckley....	938
115	501 Courtlandt ave	21	Elizabeth M. Ball...	1,110
116	215 East 32d st..	16	Sara J. J. McCaffery.	609
117	170 East 77th st.	24	Mary S. Cunningham.	1,059
118	Clinton avenue, Woodlawn	6	Marian Clarey.....	135
119	133d and 134th sts., nr. 8th ave.	58	Emma Schoonmaker, A. C. Wilson (Mrs.).	2,207
120	187 Broome st...	15	Ella Conway.....	606
121	227 East 102d st.	30	Teresa C. Burke.....	1,330
122	9th st. and 1st av.	32	Margaret B. Milton..	1,607
124	29 Horatio st....	12	Addie L. McKee....	621
125	180 Wooster st...	18	Bernard Cronson....	900
126	336 East 12th st.	18	H. Louise Clark.....	1,067
127	515 West 37th st.	18	Clara American.....	977
128	179 East 124th st.	12	Nora C. Lenihen (Mrs.), acting.....	644
129	433 East 19th st..	8	Mary L. Mitchell, act'g	374
130	143 Baxter st....	11	Ellen T. Ahearn.....	689
131	273 East 2d st...	16	Mary A. J. McManus.	1,171
132	182d street and Wadsworth ave.	....	.....	....
133	Fox, Simpson and 167th sts.....	32	Mary A. Curtis.....	1,081
134	293 Pearl st.....	5	Hannah A. Hays, act'g	135
135	51st st and 1st ave	27	E. H. Alling (Mrs.).	1,333
136	70 Monroe st....	18	Ella F. Graham, actg.	866
137	Grand and Essex sts.....	31	Kate M. Stephens...	1,549
138	11th street and White Plains ave., Williamsbridge	11	Eliza A. Caterson...	419
140	116 Norfolk st...	21	Rachel Boniface, act'g	1,223

MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS—Continued.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class Rooms.	Principals.	No. of Pupils.
141	462 West 58th st.	32	Mary E. O'Keefe....	1,528
143	599 East 140th st	8	Eliza. C. Kelly, act'g	314
144	30 Allen st.....	39	Elizabeth S. Harris..	1,864
145	165th street and Union ave.; annex, 165th st. and Prospect ave	23	Mary A. Conlon....	794
146	Spuyten Duyvil..	10	Kate A. Norton, act'g	168
147	Henry and Gouverneur sts.....	49	Wm. L. Ettinger...	2,329
150	306-308, 316-318 East 96th st...	30	Alice Jackson.....	1,284
151	91st street and 1st ave.....	....	Agnes O'Brien (Mrs.)	1,589
152	Union ave. and 149th st.; annex, Burnet pl., Springhurst ...	20	Emily R. Caughlan..	1,052
153	Andrews and Burnside aves..	13	Caroline E. Hoefling, acting.....	260
154	St. Ann's ave. and 147th st...	61	Thomas J. Meighan.	3,577
155	Tremont and Anthony aves., Mt. Hope; annex 1787 Weeks ave	30	Wallace F. Lyons...	1,286
156	Cypress ave and 136th st.....	21	Emilie J. Lichtenstein	1,187
157	St. Nicholas ave. and 127th st..	48	Olivia J. Hall, Adelaide Haight....	2,025
158	Ave. A, bet. 77th and 78th sts...	51	Bayard W. Purcell..	2,489
159	119th and 120th sts., between 2d and 3d aves...	50	Emma A. Johnson...	1,606
160	Rivington and Suffolk sts.....	46	Chas. F. Hartman, Lottie A. Norcott...	2,532
161	105 Ludlow st...	28	L. F. Spafford (Mrs.)	1,642
162	.....	....	Closed	....
163	509 East 120th st	20	Mary H. Donohue...	904
164	141st street, near Brook ave.....	33	Mary J. Archer.....	1,145
165	108th and 109th sts., bet. Amsterdam ave. and Broadway	48	David E. Gaddis, Agnes M. Dunne....	1,768
166	89th st., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam aves....	37	Thomas Moore, Mary A. Magovern..	1,398
167	Mott and Walton aves., 145th and 146th sts.....	32	Susie Bussing.....	651
168	104th and 105th sts., between 1st and 2d aves...	50	Cecelia A. Francis, Millicent Baum.....	2,026
169	Audubon avenue, bet. 168th and 169th sts.....	29	Mary Shires.....	963
170	111th and 112th sts., between 5th and Lenox aves.	51	Isabella Sullivan, Eloise K. Fisher(Mrs.)	2,828
171	103d and 104th sts., bet. 5th and Madison aves...	48	W. J. O'Shea.....	1,532
172	108th and 109th sts., east of 2d ave.	25	Margaret F. Brangan.	1,444
173	183d st., Beaumont and Cambreling ave....	30	Gustav A. Carls....	1,064
174	Attorney st., bet. Rivington and Stanton sts....	28	Elizabeth J. Hofer..	1,556
175	Jerome and Walton aves., north of 184th st....	26	Hugo Newman.....	....
176	*Amethyst ave. and Victor st., Van Nest Park	16	.....	....
177	Market and Monroe sts.; annex, 187-182 Cherry st.	51	Ellen T. O'Brien, Mary L. Brady.....	....
178	163d street, bet. Grant and Morris aves.....	24	Ellen C. Gilbert.....	....
179	101st and 102d sts., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam aves.....	54	John P. Conroy.....	....
180	30 Vandewater st.	17	John E. Brown.....	....
181	*66th street, bet. Broadway and Amsterdam ave.	18	.....	....
182	Ave. C, bet. 8th and 9th sts., Unionport	24	John T. Nolan.....	....
183	*66th and 67th sts., east of 1st ave.	48	.....	....
184	116th and 117th streets, east of Lenox ave.....	48	Cecil A. Kidd.....	....
185	*129th st., bet. 5th and Lenox aves.	....	.....	....
186	†145th and 146th sts. and Amsterdam ave.....	48	.....	....
188	†Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and East 3d sts	87	.....	....
192	138th street and Amsterdam ave..	....	Joseph D. Reardon..	....

*Not yet started. †Under construction.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1	Adams, cor. Concord st.....	27	Cornelius D. Fleming	1,161
2	46th st., near 3d ave.	36	Frank B. Stevens...	2,304
3	Hancock st., near Bedford ave...	44	La Salle H. White..	2,314
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.....	25	Thomas F. Downey..	1,140
5	Duffield, corner Johnson st....	32	Wm. J. O'Leary....	1,231
6	Warren, near Smith st.....	22	Clara C. Calkins....	927
7	York, near Bridge st.	24	Edith Horton.....	989
8	Middagh st., near Henry; annex, 61 Poplar st...	13	Minnie Q. Ledwith (Mrs.)	587
9	Sterling pl., cor. Vanderbilt ave.	25	Frank L. Greene....	1,071
10	7th ave., near 17th st.....	47	Homer C. Bristol....	2,694
11	Washington, near Greene ave....	32	Leroy F. Lewis.....	1,446
12	Adelphi st., near Myrtle ave.....	2	James Crulkshank...	1,444
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.....	30	Wallace S. S. Newton	1,405
14	Navy, cor. Concord st.....	23	Ellen F. Quinn.....	960
15	3d ave., cor. State	42	Andrew I. Sherman.	1,780
16	Wilson st., near Bedford ave....	45	James Cusack.....	1,703
17	Driggs ave., cor. North 5th st..	36	Floyd R. Smith....	2,091
18	Mauer, near Leonard st....	29	Edward Bush.....	1,122
19	South 2d st., cor. Keap st.....	33	John W. Rafferty...	1,676
20	Union, near Metropolitan ave...	17	Moses Yeaton.....	838
21	McKibbin st., near Manhattan ave.	18	Kate E. McWilliams.	1,800
22	Java st., near Manhattan ave.	22	Laura Black.....	909
23	Conselyea st., near Humboldt.....	....	Everett Barnes.....	2,886
24	Arion pl., corner Beaver st.....	30	Augusta D. Moore...	1,874
25	Lafayette ave., nr. Sumner	32	Frederick W. Mar...	1,408
26	Gates ave., near Ralph	53	Frank K. Perkins...	2,419
27	Nelson and Hicks sts.....	....	Elmer Poulson.....	1,819
28	Herkimer st., near Ralph ave.....	21	John J. Wells.....	1,555
29	Columbia and Amity sts.....	18	Mary J. Merritt.....	820
30	Wolcott st., near Van Brunt....	32	Thomas D. Murphy.	1,597

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—Continued.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class Rooms.	Principals.	No. of Pupils.
31	Dupont st., near Manhattan ave.	42	Bryan J. Reilly....	1,917
32	Hoyt and President sts.....	33	Samuel M. Sprole...	1,539
33	Heyward st., near Broadway	36	Grace C. Wilson....	1,725
34	Norman ave., near Eckford st.....	28	James T. Carey.....	1,213
35	Decatur st. and Lewis ave.....	49	Alfred E. Ives.....	2,634
36	Stagg st., near Brunswick ave..	33	Marc F. Vallette....	1,473
37	South 4th st., near Berry st..	32	Vacancy	1,440
38	North 7th st., near Berry st..	16	Dora M. Coughlan..	744
39	6th ave., cor 8th st.	27	Cora A. Sloan.....	1,357
40	15th street, near 4th ave.....	36	Alec. G. McAllister.	1,703
41	Dean st. and New York ave.....	18	Lewis H. Tuthill....	925
42	St. Mark's, near Classon ave....	14	Elizabeth F. Doherty.	879
43	Boerum st., near Manhattan ave.	56	Charles D. Raine....	3,635
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.....	47	Henning W. Prentis.	2,343
45	Lafayette, near Classon ave....	32	Purvis J. Behan.....	1,583
46	Union, near Henry st.....	26	M. Louise Rockwood.	1,432
47	Schermerhorn st., near 3d ave....	16	Libbie J. Eginton...	1,080
48	North 1st st., near Bedford ave...	5	Catherine L. Barberie	259
49	Maujer st., near Graham ave...	20	Augusta L. Cassidy.	987
50	South 4th, near Havemeyer st..	16	Emma L. Fortune...	741
51	Meeker ave. and Humboldt st....	20	Frances Higbee.....	1,274
52	Ellery st., cor. Broadway	14	Emily J. Black.....	983
53	Starr street, near Central ave....	38	Alice E. Field.....	1,874
54	Walworth st., near Myrtle ave.....	21	Emily Henderson....	1,326
55	Floyd st., near Tompkins ave..	38	Vacancy	2,112
56	Bushwick ave.,cor. Madison st.....	20	Winifred T. Cullen.	923
57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st..	16	Elenor E. Elliott....	834
58	Degraw, near Smith st.....	16	Annie E. Hull.....	730
59	Leonard st., near Nassau ave....	14	Mary C. V. Connolly.	650
60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.	16	Frances M. Driscoll.	912
61	Fulton street and New Jersey ave.	8	Anna L. McDevitt..	390
62	Bradford st., near Liberty ave....	12	Ida L. Morrison....	558
63	Hinsdale st., near Glenmore ave..	19	Honor E. Quinn....	886
64	Berriman st., near Belmont ave...	28	Frank A. Willard...	1,401
65	Richmond st., near Ridgewood ave.	20	Harriet L. Bogue...	959
66	Osborn st., near Sutter ave.....	8	George W. French...	431
67	North Elliott pl., near Park ave.	10	Emily C. Powers....	313
68	Bushwick ave., cor. Kosciusko st...	24	Fannie M Irvine....	1,247
69	Union ave., near Stagg st.....	4	Annex P. S.....	19
70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.....	32	George W. Edwards.	1,776
71	Heywood st., near Lee ave.....	20	Martha S. McLaughlin	1,002
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.....	35	W. T. B. S. Imlay..	1,420
73	McDougal st., cor. Rockaway ave..	39	C. Warren Hamilton.	2,078
74	Kosciusko street, near Broadway.	28	Almon G. Merwin...	1,066
75	Evergreen ave., cor. Ralph st..	32	William S. Mills....	1,494
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.....	24	Alonzo A. Ashmun..	1,034
77	2d st., near 6th ave.	44	Channing Stebbins..	2,164
78	Pacific, near Court st.....	24	Henry E. Hard.....	1,058
79	Kosciusko st., nr. Sumner ave....	84	Eliza C. Rogers.....	1,482
80	New York ave. and Herkimer st.	9	Marg't J. McCosey..	584
81	Harway, near 25th ave.	4	May J. Ranney, act'g.	116
82	4th avenue, near 36th st.....	24	Jennie M. Mackay..	1,531
83	Bergen st., cor. Schenectady ave	24	Frank F. Harding...	1,593
84	Glenmore, corner Stone ave.....	40	Marcus A. Weed....	2,112
85	Evergreen av., cor. Covert st.....	31	Arthur C. Perry, Jr.	1,940
86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.....	30	A. B. Moriarty (Mrs.)	1,697
87	Herkimer st., cor. Radde pl.....	24	Ella Kelly.....	1,568
88	Vandevoort place, cor. Thames st.	24	Augusta Beck.....	1,371
89	Newkirk ave., cor. East 31st st...	16	Mary A. Ward.....	837
90	E. Broadway, cor Locust st.....	19	Wm. L. Sprague....	833
91	E. New York ave., near Albany...	4	Georgiana E. Brown.	376
92	Rogers ave., near Robinson st...	12	Louise Castle.....	458
94	Prospect ave., op. Reeve pl.....	12	Geo. B. Germann...	1,047
95	Van Sicklen st., near Neck rd..	18	John F. Harris.....	214
96	Ocean ave., near Neck rd.....	6	Charlotte A. Cox, acting	134
97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.	6	Andrew E. Eichmann, acting	108
98	Ave. Z, cor. East 26th st.....	16	Geo. O. Tappen.....	434
99	Coney Island rd., cor. Elm ave...	5	Maude R. Boulton, acting	175
100	West 3d st., bet. Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.	14	Chas. Perrine.....	795
101	86th street, near 18th ave.....	17	Mary E. Lynch.....	490
102	71st st., cor. 2d ave.....		Wesley W. Smith...	754
103	14th ave., bet. 53d and 54th sts.....		Annie A. L. Egan..	502
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.....		Arthur D. Stetson..	346
105	Ft. Hamilton ave., bet. 58th and 59th sts.....	12	Helena M. Curran..	491
106	Putnam, cor. Hamburg ave...	51	Joseph V. Witherbee.	2,465
107	8th ave., cor. 13th st.	25	Sarah B. Van Brunt.	1,405
108	Linwood st., cor. Arlington ave..	43	Lyman A. Best.....	1,765
109	Dumont ave., bet. Powell and Sackman st....	28	Oswald Schlockow...	1,378
110	Monitor st., cor. Driggs ave.....	28	Josephine E. Hodgdon	1,256
111	Sterling pl., cor. Vanderbilt ave.	26	Emily G. Bridgham.	1,140
112	67th st. and 18th ave.....	10	Mary E. Catton.....	321
113	Evergreen ave., cor. Moffat st..	26	Katherine R. Brady.	1,315
114	Remsen, cor. Av. F	11	M. J. McHench(Mrs.)	458
115	Avenue M, near East 94th st..	4	Annex No. 114.....	184
116	Knickerbocker ave., cor. Grove st.....	28	Agnes E. DeMonde..	1,578
117	Stagg st., corner Bushwick ave..	23	Mary C. Bergen....	1,139
118	59th st., cor. 4th ave.....	29	George G. Ryan.....	2,250
119	Flatbush ave. and Alton st.; annex, 1895 Flatbush ave.....	8	Moses Becker, Jr....	251

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—Continued.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class Rooms.	Principals.	No. of Pupils.
120	Barren Island...	6	H. R. Dailey.....	164
121	East 55th st. and Ave. C.....	1	Kate B. Fyfe (Mrs.), acting.	29
122	Harrison ave., bet. Heyward and Rutledge sts...	36	James Priddy.....	1,658
123	Irving ave., bet. Willoughby ave. and Suydam st.	28	James G. Furey....	1,465
124	4th ave., bet. 13th and 14th sts...	24	Margaret Davidson..	1,202
125	Blake ave., bet. Rockaway and Thatford aves..	20	Mary E. Quinn.....	1,126
126	Meserole ave., bet. Lorimer and Guernsey sts...	36	Frederic L. Luqueer.	1,576
127	7th ave., bet. 78th and 79th sts...	20	John J. Malarkey...	500
128	21st st., bet. 83d and 84th sts...	20	Thomas O. Baker...	668
129	Gates ave., near Stuyvesant ave.	35	Edward P. Crowell...	.....
130	*Ocean Parkway Fort Hamilton ave. and East 5th st.....	26	.....	....
131	Fort Hamilton ave., bet. 43d and 44th sts...	20	De Forest A Preston.	938
132	Manhattan ave., bet. Metropolitan ave. and Conselyea st...	20	Jennie V. McClean..	....
133	Butler st., bet. 4th and 5th aves.	24	Henry Ludwig, Jr...	1,278
134	18th ave. and Ocean Parkway.	20	James S. Morey.....	468
136	4th av., bet. 40th and 41st sts...	26	Charles O. Dewey....	....
137	Saratoga ave., bet. Chauncey and Bainbridge sts.	26	Ruth E. Granger....	....
138	*Prospect pl., west of Nostrand ave.	48	.....	....
139	*Ave. C, bet. 13th and 14th sts.	32	.....	....
140	60th st., west of 4th ave.....	32	Emma L. Johnston.	.....
141	*Leonard st., bet. McKibbin and Boerum sts....	48	.....	....
142	*Henry & Rapelye sts	....	.....	.....
143	*Havemeyer, N. 6th and 7th sts.	....	.....	.....
144	*Howard avenue, Prospect pl. and St. Marks ave..	....	.....	.....
145	*Central ave. and Noll st.....	....	.....	.....

*In process of erection. †Not yet started.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1	9th st. and Van Alst ave., L. I. City; annex, 6th st., near Vernon ave., L. I. City.	43	John F. Quigley.....	1,887
2	Hulst st. and Nott ave., L. I. City.	11	Kate McWilliams...	561
3	Hill st., and Skillman ave., L. I. City	4	Margaret Scott.....	161
4	Prospect st. and Beebe ave., L. I. City; annex, Wilbur ave. and Prospect st.; annex, Paynter st. and Radde st..	29	Robert L. Conant...	1,346
5	Academy st., near Grand ave., L. I. City; annex, The Crescent and Temple st.	31	Matthew D. Quinn..	941
6	Steinway ave., bet. Broadway and Jamaica ave., L. I. City; annex, adjoining school	31	Thos. H. Sweeney...	1,244
7	Van Alst and Flushing aves., L. I. City.....	20	Martin Joyce.....	920
8	Steinway ave. and Ditmars st., L. I. City; annex, Potter and Steinway aves.; annex, Steinway and Vandeventer aves....	27	John Melville.....	1,033
9	High School, Fulton, bet. Monson and Halsey sts., L. I. City.	8	Peter E. Demarest...	273
10	Jackson ave., Bowery Bay....	1	John J. Jenkins.....	....
11	Woodside ave., 2d and 3d sts., Woodside	25	Theophilus Johnson..	.....
12	Prospect st., Winfield	11	Fred H. Mead.....	....
13	Irving place, Elmhurst	8	James D. Dillingham.	....
14	Chicago ave. and Grove st., Elmhurst	22	James D. Dillingham.	....
15	Junction ave., Corona	8	John J. Jenkins.....	....
16	Sycamore avenue, Corona	10	Arthur C. Mitchell...	....
17	Myrtle av., Corona	4	Arthur C. Mitchell...	....
18	Corona av., Corona	4	Arthur C. Mitchell...	....
19	Evergreen avenue, Corona	8	Arthur C. Mitchell...	....
20	Sanford ave. and Union st., Flushing	32	John H. Clark.....	....
21	Washington street, Flushing	5	John H. Clark.....	....
22	Sanford ave. and Murray lane, Flushing	5	John H. Clark.....	....
23	Whitestone ave., and State st., Flushing	4	John H. Clark.....	....
24	Queens and Robinson aves., Flushing	3	John H. Clark.....	....
25	Jamaica ave., (Head of Vleigh), Flushing	2	Theresa Fogarty, actg.	.....
26	Fresh Meadow rd., Flushing	2	Mary C. Fogarty, acting	.....
27	13th st. and 1st ave., College Pt.	18	Henry Delamain.....	....
28	.....	7	Vacancy	....
29	16th st. and 6th ave., College Pt.	8	Henry Delamain.....	....
30	.....	9	Vacancy	....
31	Bell ave., Bayside.	12	Frank K. Montfort..	300
32	Lakeville rd., Little Neck.....	6	Anna Brett.....	157
33	Madison avenue, Creedmoor	4	John A. Loope.....	....
34	Springfield road, Queens	4	John A. Loope.....	....
35	Palatine ave., Hollis	6	John A. Loope.....	....
36	Everett st., St. Albans	2	John A. Loope.....	....
37	Higbee's road, Springfield	7	Jacob M. Whitenack	....
38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale...	3	Jacob M. Whitenack	....
39	State street and Roanoke ave., Far Rockaway..	13	Sanford J. Ellsworth.	547
42	(New) Boulevard, Vernam and Clarence aves., Rockaway Beach	4	Vacancy	....

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.—Continued.

No. of School	Location.	No. of Class Rooms.	Principals.	No. of Pupils.
43	(New) Washington Beach and Eastern aves., Rockaway Beach	8	Vacancy	....
44	Boulevard and Academy ave., Rockaway Beach	14	William Gilmore	523
45	Three-Mile rd., Jamaica	6	Ida Ward	107
46	Old South road, Aqueduct	8	Mary E. McQuirk	113
47	Hillside, Union and Hardenbrook aves., Jamaica	24	Chas. J. Jennings	....
48	South st., Jamaica	4	Chas. J. Jennings	....
49	Brenton ave., Jamaica	6	Chas. J. Jennings	....
50	Wyckoff Hill, Jamaica	6	Chas. J. Jennings	....
51	Johnson ave., Richmond Hill	6	Isaac N. Failor	....
52	Elm st., Richmond Hill	18	Isaac N. Failor	....
53	Elm st., Richmond Hill	4	Isaac N. Failor	....
54	Hillside avenue, Richmond Hill.	4	Isaac N. Failor	....
55	Maure ave., Richmond Hill	4	Isaac N. Failor	....
56	Orchard avenue, Richmond Hill.	4	Isaac N. Failor	206
57	Curtis ave., Morris Park	6	James A. Dugan	....
58	Walker av., Woodhaven	22	Cyrus E. Smith	....
59	University place, Woodhaven	13	Edwin H. Chase	....
60	2d st., Woodhaven	4	Edwin H. Chase	....
61	Elm st., Wyckoff st. and Union pl., Woodhaven.	4	Cyrus E. Smith	....
62	Washington ave., bet. Broadway and Union st., Woodhaven	10	Frances H. Seeley	....
63	Old South road, Woodhaven	4	Edwin H. Chase	....
64	Broadway, Woodhaven	8	Edwin H. Chase	....
65	Snediker avenue, Woodhaven	8	Edwin H. Chase	....
66	Union av., Woodhaven	8	Frances H. Seeley	....
67	Webster and Central aves., Glendale	12	J. Wesley Drumm	....
68	Bergen and Rathjen aves., Evergreen	12	Wm. H. Drumond	....
69	Trotting Course lane, Newtown.	3	Cornelius L. Garrison, acting	....
70	Juniper ave., Middle Village	4	Thos. S. Purtell, actg.	....
71	Forrest ave., E. Williamsburg	14	Maurice I. Jewell	....
72	Maspeth avenue, Maspeth	16	Robert Eadie	....
73	Jefferson avenue, Maspeth	4	Robert Eadie	....
74	Star st. and Woodward ave., Metropolitan	8	Maurice I. Jewell	....
75	Bleecker st. and Covert ave., Metropolitan	10	Wm. H. Drumond	....
76	Montgomery and Congress aves., Laurel Hill	7	Kate R. Hickey	274
77	Webster ave. and Hancock st., L. I. City; annex, 799 Vernon ave., L. I. City.	10	Monica Ryan	442
78	Maurice ave., Winfield	9	Fred H. Mead	....
79	7th ave., Whitestone	20	William H. Carr	....
80	*Greenpoint ave. and Pearsall st., L. I. City	14	John J. Dempsey	....

*Not completed.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

No. of School	Location.	No. of Class Rooms.	Principals.	No. of Pupils.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville	12	Nathan J. Lowe	515
2	Weiner st., Richmond Valley	2	*Elizabeth E. Tuttle	54
3	School st. Pleasant Plains	6	*Gould J. Jennings	207
4	Fresh Kill road, Kreicherville	4	*Henry F. Albro	169
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot	4	*Annie E. Cole	131
6	Rossville avenue, Rossville	4	*Hazen Chatfield	81
7	Fresh Kill road, Green Ridge	1	*Laura K. Cropsey	44
8	Linwood av., Great Kills	4	*Esle F. Randolph	157
9	Knight ave., New Dorp	5	George Hogan	97
10	Richmond road, New Dorp	2	George Hogan	28
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills	5	George Hogan	141
12	Steuben st., Concord	9	Thos. C. Harty	374
13	Pennsylvania ave., Rosebank	12	Sheldon J. Pardee	538
14	Broad st., Stapleton	34	A. Hall Burdick	1,487
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville	12	John J. Driscoll	333
16	Madison ave., New Brighton	12	John J. Driscoll	424
17	Prospect ave., New Brighton	24	Samuel McK. Smith	911
18	Broadway, West Brighton	21	Timothy F. Donovan	886
19	Greenleaf ave., West Brighton	7	*Charles F. Simons	266
20	Herberton avenue, Port Richmond	27	Eugene G. Putnam	1,381
21	Sherman ave., Port Richmond	8	*Wm. B. Rafferty	303
22	Richmond ave., Graniteville	4	*Edgar W. Robinson, acting	121
23	Andros ave., Mariner's Harbor	13	David J. Keator	543
24	Washington ave., Summerville	3	*Sarah E. Eldridge	93
25	Chelsea road, Bloomfield	2	*Wm. P. Hastings	50
26	Melvin ave., Linoleumville; annex, Linoleumville	6	*Louis H. Denton	264
27	Richmond avenue, New Springville	2	*Elijah C. Wheeler	77
28	Fresh Kill road, Richmond	2	George Hogan	52
29	Manor rd., Castleton Corners	5	George Hogan	150
30	Fisk ave., West Brighton	3	George Hogan	73
31	Guyon lane, Bogardus Corners.	1	*Ellen M. Ford	50
32	Osgood ave., Stapleton	8	Thomas C. Harty	....
33	Grant City	....	*Rosetta B. Gildersleeve	24

*Teacher in charge.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

School.	Location.	Principal.	Pupils.
No. 159	119th st., bet. 2d and 3d aves., Manhattan	Augustus S. Downing	261
Training School, Theory Dept.	Ryerson st., near Myrtle ave., Brooklyn	John Gallagher	353
Training School, Practice Dept.	Ryerson st., near Myrtle ave., Brooklyn	John Gallagher	504

TRUANT SCHOOLS.

School	Location.	Principal.	Pupils.
Truant	215 East 21st st., Manhattan	Mary H. Leonard, matron in charge	55
Truant	Jamaica ave., opposite Enfield st., Brooklyn	Henry Spurdle	44

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX—CORPORATE SCHOOLS.

	Enrollment.
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, Manhattan ave. and 104th st	238
New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.	1,213
Leake and Watts Orphan House, New York City, near Mount St. Vincent	196
Colored Orphan Asylum, West 143d st. and Amsterdam ave	313
American Female Guardian Society—	
Home school, Woody Crest ave., Oceanport, N. J. (temporarily)	184
No. 1—303 East 109th st	184
No. 2—418 West 41st st	806
No. 3—304 West 26th st	236
No. 4—4 Willet st	450
No. 5—368 East 8th st	735
No. 6—15 and 17 East 3d st	591
No. 7—225 and 227 East 80th st	728
No. 8—414 West 54th st	279
No. 9—East 60th st. and Boulevard	513
No. 10—125 Lewis st	347
No. 11—243 East 103d st	805
No. 12—2247 2d ave	1,265
Five Points Mission, 63 Park st	1,045
Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth st	398
New York Juvenile Asylum, 176th st. and Amsterdam ave	1,631
R. C. Orphan Asylum, Female Dept., Sedgwick ave., Kingsbridge	545
R. C. Orphan Asylum, Male Dept., Sedgwick ave., Kingsbridge	353

Children's Aid Society—	Enrollment.
Avenue B School, 537 East 16th st	655
Duane Street School, 9 Duane st	356
East Side School, 287 East Broadway	1,294
East River School, 247 East 44th st	605
Fifty-third Street School, 552 West 53d st	773
German School, 272 2d st	303
Henrietta School, 224 West 63d st	983
Italian School, 156 Leonard st	904
Jones Memorial School, 407 East 73d st	679
Lord Memorial School, 173 Rivington st	714
Mott Street School, 256 Mott st	1,056
Phelps School, 314 East 35th st	674
Pike Street School, 28 Pike st	521
Rhinelander School, 350 East 88th st	586
Sixth Street School, 630 6th st	746
Sullivan Street School, 219 Sullivan st	772
Tompkins Square School, 295 8th st	606
West Side School, 201 West 32d st	514
West Side Italian School, 24 Sullivan st	429
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 42d st. and Lexington ave	621
Nursery and Child's Hospital, Lexington ave. and 51st st	278
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam ave. and 138th st	549
House of the Holy Family, 134-136 2d ave	70
New York Institute for the Blind, 34th st. and 9th ave	99
New York Infant Asylum, North Columbus ave., Mount Vernon	461

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn, 1425-1435 Atlantic ave	388
R. C. Orphan Asylum Society, boys, Albany and St. Mark's ave	1,462
R. C. Orphan Asylum Society, girls, Willoughby, corner Sumner ave	609
Church Charity Foundation of L. I., Albany ave. and Herkimer st	55
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Dean st., corner Troy ave	176
Industrial School Association, Brooklyn, E. D., 141-153 South 3d st	420
Brooklyn Industrial School Ass. and Home for Destitute Children, Sterling pl., nr. Flatbush ave.	431
German Orphan Home, Graham, cor. Montrose ave.	675
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, 273 Willoughby avenue	586
Sheltering Arms Nursery, 157 Dean st	31
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph ave., near Pacific st	88

Police Force of Greater New York.

The executive authority of the Police Department is vested in a Police Commissioner who is appointed by the Mayor. The Commissioner appoints his own deputies.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following tables are corrected up to November 5, 1903:

Position.	Name.	Salary.
Police Commissioner	Francis V. Greene	$7,500
First Deputy Police Commissioner	Frederick H. E. Ebstein	4,000
Second Deputy Police Commissioner	Alexander R. Piper	4,000
Third Deputy Police Commissioner	Gherardi Davis	4,000
Chief Clerk	William H. Kipp	5,000
First Deputy Clerk	William Delamater	3,000
Chief Inspector	Moses W. Cortright	5,000
Inspector for Manhattan and Bronx	Nicholas Brooks	3,500
Inspector for Brooklyn and Queens	Patrick H. McLaughlin	5,000
Inspector in charge of Detective Bureau	George W. McClusky	3,500

POLICE STATIONS.

No. of Precinct.	Location.	No. Captains.	No. Sergeants.	No. Roundsmen.	No. Patrolmen.	No. Doormen.	No. Matrons.
	MANHATTAN AND BRONX.						
1	Old Slip	1	5	4	98	2	..
2	Liberty and Church streets	1	5	4	126	2	2
3	City Hall, Manhattan	1	6	6	100	2	..
4	Washington and Nassau streets, Brooklyn	1	4	3	92	2	..
5	No. 9 Oak streeet	1	5	3	117	1	..
6	No. 17 Elizabeth street	1	5	4	90	2	2
7	Madison street	1	5	4	85	2	..
8	No. 17 Leonard street	1	5	4	116	2	..
9	No. 135 Charles street	1	5	4	110	2	2
10	No. 24 Macdougal street	1	5	4	85	1	2
11	No. 205 Mulberry street	1	5	5	77	2	..
12	No. 105 Eldridge streeet	1	5	3	93	3	2
13	Attorney and Delancey streets	1	5	4	56	2	..
14	Union Market, East Houston and Sheriff streets	1	5	4	74	2	2
15	First avenue and Fifth street	1	5	4	87	2	2
16	No. 253 Mercer street	1	5	4	110	2	2
17	No. 230 West Twentieth street	1	5	4	90	3	..
18	No. 327 East Twenty-second street	1	5	4	102	2	..
19	West Thirtieth street	1	6	5	122	3	2
20	No. 434 West Thirty-seventh street	2	5	4	108	2	2
21	No. 160 East Thirty-fifth street	1	5	5	102	2	..
22	No. 345 West Forty-seventh street	1	6	5	109	2	2

POLICE STATIONS—Continued.

No. of Precinct.	Location.	No. Captains.	No. Sergeants.	No. Roundsmen.	No. Patrolmen.	No. Doormen.	No. Matrons.
23	Grand Central Station	1	4	3	31	2	..
24	No. 163 East Fifty-third street	1	5	4	120	2	2
25	No. 153 East Sixty-seventh street	1	5	4	144	2	2
26	No. 150 West Sixty-eighth street	1	5	4	116	2	2
27	The Arsenal, Central Park	1	5	8	147	4	..
28	No. 432 East Eighty-eighth street	1	5	4	108	2	..
29	East One Hundred and Fourth street	1	5	4	117	1	..
30	No. 134 West One Hundredth street	1	5	4	101	2	..
31	No. 438 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street	1	6	4	148	2	2
32	No. 148 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street	1	5	4	98	2	2
33	152d street and Amsterdam avenue	1	4	5	133	2	..
34	High Bridge	1	5	4	51	2	..
35	Alexander avenue and 138th street	1	5	4	103	2	..
36	160th street and Third avenue	1	6	4	137	2	2
37	177th street and Bathgate avenue	..	5	4	74	2	2
38	Main street, Westchester	1	8	7	68	2	..
39	Wakefield	1	5	4	43	2	..
40	Kingsbridge	1	4	4	63	2	..
41	Bronx Park	1	5	5	51	2	..
42	Pier "A," North River	1	5	6	47	2	..
	BROOKLYN.						
43	Fourth avenue and Forty-third street	1	4	4	51	2	..
44	Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street	1	5	4	55	2	..
45	Richards avenue and Rapelyea street	1	4	4	66	2	..
46	Sixth avenue and Bergen street	1	5	4	69	2	..
47	No. 17 Butler street	1	5	4	60	2	2
48	Emmit and Amity streets	1	5	4	34	2	..
49	No. 318 Adams street	1	5	4	99	3	2
50	No. 49 Fulton street	1	5	4	48	2	..
51	Grand avenue and Park place	1	5	3	51	2	..
52	Atlantic and Schenectady avenues	1	4	4	51	2	..
53	Miller and Liberty avenues	1	4	4	58	2	2
54	Ralph avenue and Quincy street	1	5	4	71	2	2
55	Gates and Throop avenues	1	4	4	59	2	..
56	De Kalb and Classon avenues	1	4	4	64	2	2
57	Clermont and Flushing avenues	1	5	4	37	1	2
58	Tompkins and Vernon avenues	1	4	4	45	2	..
59	Lee avenue and Clymer street	2	5	4	60	2	2
60	Bedford avenue and North First street	1	5	4	74	3	..
61	Manhattan and Greenpoint avenues	1	5	4	59	2	..
62	Humboldt and Herbert streets	1	4	4	50	2	2
63	Stagg street and Bushwick avenue	1	4	4	61	2	..
64	De Kalb and Hamburg avenues	1	5	4	72	2	..
65	Eastern Parkway, near Osborne street	1	4	4	41	2	2
66	Canarsie Village	1	4	4	25	2	..
67	Grand street and Flatbush avenue	1	4	4	48	2	..
68	Voorhies avenue and Shore road, Sheepshead Bay	1	4	4	34	2	..
69	West Eighth street and Surf avenue	1	5	4	50	3	2
70	19th avenue, between Bath and Benson avenues	1	4	4	28	2	..
71	Eighty-sixth street and Fort Hamilton avenue	1	4	4	39	2	..
72	Coney Island avenue, near Foster avenue	1	4	4	36	2	..
73	Prospect Park	1	5	4	68	..	..
74	Crescent and Grand avenues	1	4	4	49	2	..
75	Fourth street and Vernon avenue	1	6	4	45	2	1
76	Linden avenue and Broadway	1	10	10	64	4	2
77	Grand and Court streets	1	7	7	48	3	..
78	Flushing avenue and Fulton street	1	7	7	59	4	..
79	Mott and Central avenues	1	6	6	46	3	1
80	Three stations in Staten Island: 1, West Brighton; 2, Tottenville, and 3, Rockland avenue and Port Richmond road, near New Springville	1	13	10	81	4	2
82	Borough Hall, Brooklyn	..	4	3	65	..	..
*Totals		81	411	355	6240	170	62

*Not including men on sick leave.

SPECIAL SQUADS AND BUREAUS.

Squads and Bureaus.	Captains.	Sergeants.	Detective Sergeants.	Roundsmen.	Patrolmen.	Doormen.
*Central office squad	..	16	8	20	108	7
Detective Bureau Manhattan	1	1	143	..	..	2
Detective Bureau Brooklyn	1	..	51	..	..	1
Headquarters squad Brooklyn	1	6	..	9	19	..
Criminal Court squad	..	1	..	3	41	..
Second Court squad	..	..	..	1	13	..
Third Court squad	..	1	..	1	8	..
Fourth Court squad	..	1	..	1	13	..
Fifth Court squad	..	1	..	..	10	..
Sixth Court squad	..	1	..	..	6	..
Seventh Court squad	..	1	..	..	12	..
Children's Court squad	..	1	..	..	7	..
Health squad	..	..	..	..	49	..
Tenement house squad	..	..	..	..	4	..
License squad	..	1	..	2	28	..
Boiler squad	..	3	..	1	28	..
House of Detention squad	..	1	..	2	5	2
†Telegraph Bureau, Manhattan	..	9	..	..	..	..
†Telegraph Bureau, Brooklyn	..	7	..	..	..	..
Total special duty	3	51	202	37	351	12

Total force: 15 inspectors, 84 captains, 399 sergeants, 264 detective-sergeants, 397 roundsmen, 6,675 patrolmen, 192 doormen, 63 matrons, 23 surgeons; grand total, 8,130.

* 15 inspectors are attached to the Central Office Squad. † The Telegraph Bureau of Manhattan has, in addition, 1 superintendent and 1 deputy and 3 linemen. The Brooklyn Bureau has one deputy superintendent and 3 linemen.

RULES GOVERNING APPOINTMENT TO THE POLICE FORCE.

Appointments to the police force are made in accordance with the following rules:

No person will be appointed patrolman of the police force unless—1st. He is able to read and write the English language understandingly. 2d. He is a citizen of the United States, and has been so for one year next prior to his application for appointment. 3d. He has been a resident of this State during a term of one year next prior to his application for appointment. 4th. He has never been convicted of felony. 5th. He is at least five feet seven and one-half inches in height, measured in his bare feet, and weighs not less than one hundred and thirty-eight pounds, averdupois, without clothing, and his chest measurement shall be at least 34½ inches. 6th. He is less than thirty years of age. 7th. He is of good health, and sound in body and mind. 8th. He is of good moral character and habits.

Candidates for appointment as doormen shall be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years, and their physical qualifications shall be the same as required for patrolmen. Their height shall not be less than five feet seven inches. Captains are required to give their personal attention and supervision to the orders for investigation into the character, habits and associates of applicants for appointment on the police force referred to them for report. They shall satisfy themselves affirmatively as to the character, habits and associates of the applicant, and shall make no favorable report in relation to the applicant until they are reasonably assured that his character, habits and associates are good. Applicants for appointment as police surgeon shall be between twenty-seven and forty-five years of age, and they shall be physically sound in all respects.

Fire Department of Greater New York.

The head of the Fire Department is the Fire Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor. The Commissioner in turn appoints a deputy, whose office is in Brooklyn. The Department is directly under the authority of a Chief, who is responsible to the Commissioner for its routine excellence.

Executive Department.

Position.	Name.	Salary.
Fire Commissioner	Thomas Sturgis	$7,500
Deputy Fire Commissioner	R. H. Laimbeer, Jr.	5,000
Chief of Department	Vacant	6,000

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Company.*	Location.	Company.*	Location.
Headquarters—Office of Commissioner, Chief of Department, Inspector of Combustibles, Fire Marshal, Buildings Superintendent, Fire Alarm Telegraph, Medical Officers and School of Instruction	157 and 159 E. 67th st.	Engine Co. No. 30	253 Spring st. (Fuel Depot No. 6).
Repair Shops	130 and 132 W. 3d st.	" " 31	White and Elm sts.
Hospital-Training Stables	133 and 135 W. 99th st.	" " 32	108 John st.
Bell Tower and Lookout	Mount Morris Square.	" " 33	42 and 44 Gt. Jones st.
Bell Tower and Lookout	Fulton ave., bet. 167th & 168th sts., rear quarters Engine Co. No. 42.	" " 34	440 W. 33d st.
Lookout	S. W. cor. 10th st. and 6th ave., Jefferson Market Court House.	" " 35	223 E. 119th st.
Engine Co. No. 1	165 W. 29th st.	" " 36	1849 Park ave.
" " 2	530 W. 43d st. (Fuel Depot No. 13).	" " 37	83 Lawrence st.
" " 3	417 W. 17th st. (Fuel Depot No. 10).	" " 38	1907 Amsterdam ave.
" " 4	119 Maiden lane.	" " 39	157 E. 67th st.
" " 5	340 E. 14th st.	" " 40	153 W. 68th st.
" " 6	100 Cedar st.	" " 41	2801 N. 3d ave.
" " 7	22 Chambers st.	" " 42	1192 Fulton ave.
" " 8	165 E. 51st st.	" " 43	(Floating Engine) foot of E. 96th st.
" " 9	55 E. Broadway.	" " 44	221 E. 75th st.
" " 10	8 Stone st.	" " 45	1187 Tremont ave.
" " 11	437 E. Houston st.	" " 46	715-717 E. 176th st.
" " 12	261 William st.	" " 47	113th st., nr. Amsterdam.
" " 13	99 Wooster st.	" " 48	2504 Webster ave.
" " 14	14 E. 18th st.	" " 49	Blackwells Island.
" " 15	269 Henry st.	" " 50	749 E. 166th st. (Fuel Depot No. 22).
" " 16	223 E. 25th st.	" " 51	(Floating Engine) foot of W. 13th st.
" " 17	91 Ludlow st.	" " 52	Riverdale ave., near junct. of Westchester ave.
" " 18	132 W. 10th st. (Fuel Depot No. 8).	" " 53	175 E. 104th st. (Fuel Depot No. 18).
" " 19	355 W. 25th st. (Fuel Depot No. 11).	" " 54	304 W. 47th st.
" " 20	47 Marion st.	" " 55	363 Broome st.
" " 21	216 E. 40th st.	" " 56	120 W. 83d st.
" " 22	159 E. 85th st. (Fuel Depot No. 16).	" " 57	(Floating Engine) Pier 1, N. R.
" " 23	235 W. 58th st. (Fuel Depot No. 15).	" " 58	81 W. 115th st.
" " 24	78 Morton st. (Fuel Depot No. 7).	" " 59	180 W. 137th st.
" " 25	342 5th st.	" " 60	606 E. 137th st.
" " 26	220 W. 37th st.	" " 61	Main st., Westchester vil.
" " 27	173 Franklin st.	" " 62	61 White Plains ave.
" " 28	604 E. 11th st.	" " 63	Wakefield.
" " 29	160 Chambers st.	" " 64	Unionport.
		" " 65	33 W. 43d st.
		" " 66	(Floating Engine) foot of Grand st., E. R.
		" " 67	170th st., 95 ft. east of Audubon ave.
		" " 68	1116 Ogden ave.
		" " 69	233d st., w. of Katonah av.
		" " 70	Scofield ave., City Island.
		" " 71	Park ave., 159th st.
		" " 72	22 E. 12th st.
		" " 73	Prospect ave., 152d st.
		" " 74	207 W. 77th st.

*In engine companies (excepting double companies) the equipment consists of a steam fire engine and hose wagon, with an average crew of eight men, two engineers of steamer and two officers. In double companies there are two steam fire engines, 2 hose wagons, 14 men, 4 engineers and 3 officers. In hook and ladder companies the equipment consists of a hook and ladder truck, 10 men and 2 officers; in double truck companies, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 18 men and 3 officers.

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.—Continued.

Company.*	Location.
Engine Co. No. 75	Jerome ave., 183d st.
Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	26 Chambers st.
" " 2	126 E. 50th st. (Fuel Depot No. 14).
" " 3	108 E. 13th st.
" " 4	788 8th ave.
" " 5	96 Charles st.
" " 6	77 Canal st.
" " 7	217 E. 28th st.
" " 8	7 North Moore st.
" " 9	209 Elizabeth st.
" " 10	191 Fulton st.
" " 11	742 5th st.
" " 12	243 W. 20th st.
" " 13	159 E. 87th st.
" " 14	120 E. 125th st.
" " 15	Old slip, bet. Water and Front sts.
" " 16	159 E. 67th st.
" " 17	589 E. 143d st. (Fuel Depot No. 21).
" " 18	84 Attorney st.
" " 19	866 Forest ave.
" " 20	157 Mercer st. (Fuel Depot No. 23).
" " 21	432 West 36th st.
" " 22	766 Amsterdam ave. (Fuel Depot No. 17).
" " 23	504 West 140th st.
" " 24	113-115 W. 33d st.
" " 25	205 W. 77th st.
Fuel Depot No. 1	28 Beaver st.
" " " 2	Elm and White sts.
Fuel Depot No. 4	180 Clinton st.
" " " 5	199 Chrystie st.
" " " 6	253 Spring st.
" " " 7	78 Morton st.
" " " 8	132 W. 10th st.
" " " 9	106 E. 13th st.
" " " 10	417 W. 17th st.
" " " 11	355 W. 25th st.
" " " 12	160 E. 33d st.
" " " 13	530 W. 43d st.
" " " 14	126 E. 50th st.
" " " 15	235 W. 58th st.
" " " 16	159 E. 85th st.
" " " 17	766 Amsterdam ave.
" " " 18	175 E. 104th st.
" " " 19	209 E. 122d st.
" " " 20	58 Lawrence st.
" " " 21	589 E. 143d st.
" " " 22	749 E. 166th st.
" " " 23	155 Mercer st.
" " " 24	
" " " 25	
Storehouse	20 Eldridge st.
"	180 Clinton st. (Fuel Depot No. 4).
"	199 Chrystie st. (Fuel Depot No. 5).
"	1922 Lillian st.
"	160 E. 33d st. (Fuel Depot No. 12).
"	North side of 3d st., Williamsbridge.
"	173 Elm st.

*In engine companies (excepting double companies) the equipment consists of a steam fire engine and hose wagon, with an average crew of eight men, two engineers of steamer and two officers. In double companies there are two steam fire engines, 2 hose wagons, 14 men, 4 engineers and 3 officers. In hook and ladder companies the equipment consists of a hook and ladder truck, 10 men and 2 officers; in double truck companies, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 18 men and 3 officers.

BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Company.*	Location.
Headquarters—Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Chief of Department, Fire Marshal, Assistant Inspector of Combustibles, Fire Alarm Telegraph—Central Office, Medical Officers	365 and 367 Jay st.
Engine Co. No. 101	1238 4th ave.
" " 102	201 Van Brunt st.
" " 103	533 Hicks st.
" " 104	299 Degraw st.
" " 105	160 Pierrepont st.
" " 106	189 Pearl st.
" " 107	247 Pearl st.
" " 108	227 Front st.
" " 109	159 Graham st.
" " 110	160 Carlton ave.
" " 111	166 Clymer st.
" " 112	136 Wythe ave.
" " 113	137 Powers st.
" " 114	231 Herkimer st.
" " 115	88 India st.
" " 116	11 Scholes st.
" " 117	940 DeKalb ave.
" " 118	650 Hart st.
" " 119	735 Dean st.
" " 120	532 11th st.
" " 121	163 S. 2d st.
" " 122	836 Quincy st.
" " 123	Foot Main st. (dock).
" " 124	153 and 155 Furman st.
" " 125	657 Liberty ave.
" " 126	409 State st.
" " 127	979 Herkimer st.
" " 128	178 39th st.
" " 129	246 Frost st.
" " 130	59 Ellery st.
" " 131	1772 Eastern Parkway.
" " 132	Dock ft. of N. 8th st.
" " 133	243 Hull st.
" " 134	1472 Bergen st.
" " 135	206 Monroe st.
" " 136	Liberty ave., nr. Market st
" " 137	55 Morgan ave.
" " 138	176 Norman ave.
" " 139	395 4th ave.
" " 140	Prospect, nr. Greenwood av.
" " 141	Bay Ridge, nr. 2d ave.
Engine Co. No. 142	5th ave., near 92d st.
" " 143	18th ave., nr. 86th st.
" " 144	W. 15th st. and Surf ave.
" " 145	W. 8th st. and Surf ave.*
" " 146	E. 23d st. & Voorhies av.*
" " 147	60th st. & New Utrecht av.
" " 148	Church, nr. Bedford ave.
" " 149	Rogers ave. & Midwood st.
" " 150	Lawrence, near 2d ave.*
" " 151	Wallabout Market.
" " 152	621 Central ave.
" " 153	86th st., nr. 24th ave.
" " 154	Town Hall, Gravesend.
" " 155	Rogers ave., nr. Ave. F.
" " 157	Rockaway ave. near Flatlands ave.*
" " 158	105 Jackson av., L. I. City.*
" " 159	71 Gale st., L. I. City.
" " 160	687 Vernon ave., L. I. City.*
" " 161	231 Radde st., L. I. City.*
" " 162	78-80 Main st., L. I. City.
" " 163	354 Flushing ave., L. I. City.*
Hook & Ladder Co. No. 51	199 Van Brunt st.
" " 52	394 Bedford ave.
" " 53	183 Concord st.
" " 54	181 S. 3d st.
" " 55	648 Pacific st.
" " 56	124 Greenpoint ave.
" " 57	40 New Jersey ave.
" " 58	112 Seigel st.
" " 59	633 4th ave.
" " 60	264 State st.
" " 61	399 Halsey st.
" " 62	1171 Madison st.
" " 63	Rogers av., nr. Midwood st.
" " 64	5th av., near 52d st.
" " 65	178 7th st., L. I. City.
" " 66	443 Buckley st., L. I. City.
" " 67	356 Flushing av., L. I. City.
" " 68	365 Jay st.
Chemical Engine Co. No. 1	712 Driggs ave.
Water Tower No. 1	124 DeKalb ave.
Repair Shops	St. Edward & Bolivar sts.
Training Stables, etc	St. Edward & Bolivar sts.
Coal Depot	274 Hicks st.
"	127 N. 1st st.
Bell Tower	(Rear lot) North 1st st. and Bedford ave.
Lot adjoining Repair Shops	St. Edward, nr. Bolivar st.

*In engine companies (excepting double companies) the equipment consists of a steam fire engine and hose wagon, with an average crew of eight men, two engineers of steamer and two officers. In double companies there are two steam fire engines, 2 hose wagons, 14 men, 4 engineers and 3 officers. In hook and ladder companies the equipment consists of a hook and ladder truck, 10 men and 2 officers; in double truck companies, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 18 men and 3 officers.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Company.	Location.	Company.	Location.
Washington Engine Co. No. 1	Port Richmond.	Rescue Engine Co. No. 9	Stapleton.
Cataract Engine Co. No. 2	Care of C. W. Hunt, West Brighton.	Niagara Engine Co. No. 5	Tompkinsville.
Port Richmond Engine Co. No. 3	Port Richmond.	Neptune Hose Co. No. 1	Tompkinsville.
New Brighton Engine Co. No 4	New Brighton.	Robinson Hose Co No. 9	Stapleton.
Monroe Engine Co. No. 5	New Brighton.	Columbia Hook & Ladder Co. No. 5	Rosebank.
Oceanic Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Linoleumville.	Wadsworth Hose Co. No. 4	Rosebank.
Aquehonga Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Marmer's Harbor.	Scott Hose Co. No. 7	Stapleton.
Granite Hook & Ladder Co. No. 2	Port Richmond.	Grasmere & Concord Hose Co. No. 10	Stapleton.
Medora Hook & Ladder Co. No. 3	West Brighton.	Clifton Engine Co. No. 8	Rosebank.
Richmond Hook & Ladder Co. No. 4	New Brighton.	Tiernan Hook & Ladder Co. No. 6	Tompkinsville.
Wyandotte Hook & Ladder Co. No. 5	West Brighton.	P. Wiederer Hose Co. No. 11	Stapleton.
Alert Hose Co. No. 1	New Brighton.	Union Hose Co. No. 8	West Brighton.
Steady Stream Hose Co. No. 2	Mariner's Harbor.	South Beach Co. No. 12	Edgewater.
Lafayette Hose Co. No 3	New Brighton.	Protection Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Tottenville.
Zephyr Hose Co. No. 4	West Brighton.	Washington Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Kreischerville.
Starin Hose Co. No. 5	West Brighton.	New Dorp Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	New Dorp.
Tompkins Hose Co. No. 6	New Brighton.	Amicita Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Pleasant Plains.
Active Hose Co. No. 7	Mariner's Harbor.	Constitution Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Richmond Valley.
Castleton Fire Patrol No. 15	West Brighton.	Defenders Hook & Ladder Co. No 7	Castleton Corners.
Enterprise Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Stapleton.	Great Kills Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Great Kills.
Neptune Engine Co. No. 6	Tompkinsville.	Eureka Engine Co. No. 2	Tottenville.
Protection Engine Co. No 7	Stapleton.	Huguenot Engine Co. No. 2	Huguenot.
Excelsior Hose Co. No. 1	Stapleton.	Citizens' Fire Engine Co. No. 2	Pleasant Plains.
Relief Hose Co. No. 2	Stapleton.		
Benjamin Brown Hose Co. No. 3	Stapleton.		

Water Rates for Greater New York.

The following scale of water rents has been established by the Board of Aldermen:

Residences occupied by only one family, 16 feet and under frontage, one story, $4.00; 16 to 18 feet frontage, $5.00; 18 to 20 feet frontage, $6.00; 18 to 22½ feet frontage, $7.00; 22½ to 25 feet frontage, $8.00; 25 to 30 feet frontage, $10.00; 30 to 37½ feet frontage, $12.00, and 37½ to 50 feet frontage, $14.00. For each additional story $1.00 is charged. One bath and a water closet is included in the above rate.

Where more than one family occupy a house an additional charge of $1.00 is made for each. The charges for baths are $3.00 each, and water closets $2.00 each.

Water meters are placed at the discretion of the Commissioner of Water Supply. The charges are fixed at 10 cents per 100 cubic feet, measured by meter.

For building purposes the rates are ten cents per 1,000 brick and forty cents per 100 square yards of plastering.

The rates for commercial and other businesses vary, and in a great many instances are fixed by the Commissioner.

The Palisades Interstate Park.

The Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park are appointed by the Governor. The Commission consits of ten members, five of whom must be citizens of New York, and serve for five years without pay. The Commissioners have full power to select and locate any lands on the west shore of the Hudson River that may in their opinion be necessary to preserve the scenic beauty of the Palisades, and to maintain a public park on the lands so located.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

Commissioners.	Residences.	When Appointed.	Commissioners.	Residences.	When Appointed.
George W. Perkins	New York City	Jan. 16, 1901	Abram De Ronde	Englewood, N. J.	March 21, 1902
D. McMcNeeley Stauffer	Yonkers	Jan. 16, 1901	William A. Linn	Hackensack, N. J	Feb. 18, 1903
J. Du Pratt White	Nyack	Jan. 16, 1901	Franklin W. Hopkins	Alpine, N. J.	Jan. 16, 1901
Ralph Trautman	New York City	Feb. 18, 1903	Edwin A. Stevens	Hoboken, N. J.	Jan. 16, 1901
Nathan F. Barrett	New Rochelle	March 21, 1902	William B. Dana	Englewood, N. J.	Feb. 18, 1903

Ferries in Greater New York.

Astoria.—From Ninety-second street, East River.

Blackwells Island. — From Twenty-sixth street, East River; from Fifty-second street, East River; Seventieth street, East River; One Hundred and Sixteenth street, East River.

Brooklyn.—From Whitehall street to foot of Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn: from Whitehall street to Hamilton avenue; from Whitehall street to Atlantic avenue; from Wall street to Montague street; from Fulton street to Fulton street; from Catherine street to Main street; from Roosevelt street to Broadway; from Grand street to Grand street; from Grand street to Broadway; from Houston street to Grand street; from East Twenty-third street to Broadway; from East Forty-second st. to Broadway.

College Point.—East Ninety-ninth street; East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth st. (foot passengers only).

Edgewater.—From West One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

Ellis Island.—From Barge Office, foot of Whitehall street.

Greenpoint.—From East Tenth street to Greenpoint avenue; from East Twenty-third street to Greenpoint avenue.

Harts Island. — From Twenty-sixth street, East River.

Hoboken.—From Barclay street to foot of Newark and Ferry streets; from Christopher street to foot of Newark and Ferry streets; from West Fourteenth street to Fourteenth street.

Jersey City.—From Whitehall street to C. R. R. of N. J. Dock, Communipaw; from Liberty street to C. R. R. of N. J. Dock, Communipaw; from Cortlandt street to Montgomery street; from Desbrosses street to Montgomery street; from Chambers street to Pavonia avenue; from West Twenty-third street to foot of Montgomery street; from West Twenty-third street to foot of Pavonia avenue.

Liberty Island.—Battery.

Long Island City.—From James Slip to Borden avenue; from East Thirty-fourth street to Borden avenue; L. I. R. R. Annex during Summer.

North Brother Island.—From East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street.

Randalls Island.—From East Twenty-sixth street; from East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

Staten Island.—Foot of Whitehall street.

Wards Island.—From One Hundred and Sixteenth street, East River.

Weehawken.—From Franklin street to R. R. Slip; from West Forty-second street to R. R. Slip; from West Forty-second street to Old Slip.

Political Committees in Greater New York.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

J. Sergeant Cram, chairman General Committee; F. J. O'Donnell, treasurer; Thomas F. Smith. G. F. Scannell, P. A. Whitney, J. F. McLaughlin, Jr., secretaries.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Composed of one representative from each Assembly District:

Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	Dist.
1. Daniel E. Finn.	11. William Dalton.	20. Thomas Murphy.	29. J. F. Mulqueen.
2. T. F. Foley.	12. P. J. Scully.	21. M. F. Donohue.	30. H C. Hart.
3. P. J. Ryder.	13. P. J. Dooling.	22. F. J. Lantry.	31. I. A. Hopper.
4. J. F. Ahearn.	14. J. T. Oakley.	23. T. F. McAvoy.	32. J. J. Frawley.
5 B. F. Martin.	15. G. W. Plunkitt.	24 V. J. Dowling.	33. N. J. Hayes.
6. T. P. Sullivan.	16. Patrick Keenan.	25. G. F. Scannell.	34 (North). E. J. McGuire.
7. P. H. Keahon.	17. D. F. McMahon.	26. T. J. Dunn.	34 (South). J. G. Haverop
8. F. J. Sullivan.	18. C. F. Murphy.	27. J. J. Martin.	35. Louis F. Haffen.
9. F. J. Goodwin.	19. J. J. Hagan.	28. Maurice Featherson.	Annex. T. H O'Neill.
10. Julius Harburger.			

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—NEW YORK COUNTY.

M. Linn Bruce, president; Edward H. Healy, first vice-president; William Halpin, second vice-president; George R. Manchester, No. 1 Madison ave., secretary; George R. Sheldon, treasurer; Edmund Bodine, sergeant-at-arms.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Composed of one representative from each Assembly District:
W. H. Ten Eyck, chairman.

Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	Dist.
1. M. H. Healy.	10. Ferdinand Eidman.	19. W. A. Crombie.	28. J. H. Gunner.
2. Michael Hines.	11. J. P. Windolph.	20. John S. Shea.	29. A. T. Mason.
3. Frederick Haldy.	12. J. A. Newstadt.	21. Abraham Gruber.	30. A. O. Neal.
4. Joseph Levenson.	13. Herman Joveshof.	22. C. K. Lexow.	31. S. Strasbourger.
5. Cornelius Van Cott.	14. J. F. Pegnam.	23. M. M. McKee.	32. I. Newman.
6. J. E March.	15. G. W. Wanmaker.	24. Smith Pine.	33. Frank Raymond.
7. J. J. Hannon.	16. S. S. Koenig.	25. Herbert Parsons.	34. W. H. Ten Eyck.
8. C. H. Murray.	17. C. B. Page.	26. J Alexander.	35. E. H. Healy.
9. William Halpin.	18. W. Henkel.	27. J. W. Perry.	Annex. J. H. McChristie.

CITIZENS' UNION.

Headquarters, No. 34 Union Square, East, Manhattan.

Officers.—R. Fulton Cutting, chairman, Manhattan; vice-chairmen, A. S. Haight, Brooklyn; Fielding L. Marshall, Bronx; John W. Weed, Queens; Arthur N. Harris, Richmond; E. R. L. Gould, treasurer; Thomas A. Fulton, secretary.

City Committee.—Matthew Beatty, A. J. Boulton, J. R. Burnet, J. C. Cassidy, A. F. Cosby, R. F. Cutting, John Davis, E. R. L. Gould, H. A. Goulden, A. S. Haight, A. M. Harris, R. L. Halle, Philip Hamburger, Henry Hentz, W. H. Huber, F. C. Huntington, R. V. Ingersoll, J. J. Kappes, F. S. Lamb, J. B. Leavitt, W. M. McCarthy, Joseph McGuinness, F. L. Marshall, C. B. Meyer, C. C. Nadal, Adolph Openhym, W. S. Reynolds, G. H. Schwab, A. P. W. Seaman, De W. J. Seligman, I. N. Seligman, A. H. Stebbins, C. H. Strong, G. W. Thompson, Calvin Tomkins, J. De Witt Warner, J. W. Weed, E. P. Wheeler, W. A. Coakley, Julius Blumberg, C. O. Schwartz, R. G. Schirmer, P. J. Morsenthal, Edward F. Mone, E. D. Klein, J. Osgood Nichols, Walter McCarthy, Saul Katz, J. A. Holden, J. A. Leach, Foster Crowell, Walter Durbrow, Thomas O'Neil, J. L. Bersey, Ezekiel Moss, Thomas Duntze, F. H. Field, W. M. Calder, George Smith, John Reilly, H. W. Schmitz, W. B. Vernam, Neil Ward, Charles Tatham, John Ford, S. S. Terry, J. N. Francolini, James Carroll, R. W. G. Welling, H. R. Steele, A. H. Eastmond, Peter Aitken, F. L. Babbott, H. W. Williams, D. W. Sullivan.

Brooklyn Executive Committee, Headquarters, Nos. 38-44 Court street.—Frank H. Field, chairman; A. S. Haight, Joseph McGuinness, Henry Hentz, A. J. Boulton, H. R. Steele, Neil Ward, H. W. Schmitz, Thomas O'Neil, Peter Aitken, Howard McWilliams, Gustavus W. Thompson.

SOCIALIST LABOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

L. Abelson, city organizer; Alfred C. Kilm, recording secretary; Patrick Murphy, treasurer; Stephen D. Cooper, Joseph Scheurer, M. T. Cooper, A. Moren, A. Ulrich, John Kelly, John J. Kinneally, H. Mittleberg.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Officers.—John L. Shea, chairman; James D. Bell, first vice-chairman; James Lennon, second vice-chairman; Frank E. O'Reilly, secretary; Michael J. Cummings, corresponding secretary; Arthur C. Salmon, treasurer; Frederick Rommell, sergeant-at-arms; M. H. Keely, J. N. Young, clerks.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Officers. — Alexander Robb, president; Adolph Klendl, vice-president; J. L. Wieman, secretary; F. J. Gardner, assistant secretary; John Drescher, Jr., treasurer.

QUEENS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph Cassidy, chairman; Philip T. Cronin, Patrick J. Mara, George Wallace, Sr.; John H. Sutphin, Frederick Biehle, W. Krake, A. Vaughn, M. J. Goldner, Thomas Creen, J. McCarthy, Joseph Meyerose, Samuel Grennon, Patrick Bannon, Martin Mayer, Jr., L. E. Wise, George Creed, John H. Eldert, John W. Moore, Philip Frank.

QUEENS COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William H. Prall, chairman; S. W. Shafter, vice-chairman; G. J. Shafer, secretary; John W. Bennett, treasurer.

RICHMOND COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Edward M. Muller, chairman; Thomas W. Fitzgerald, John J. Bennett, Joseph Johnson, Jr., vice-chairmen; Franklin C. Vitt, F. Wilsey Owen, J. Harry Tiernan, secretaries; James R. Halliday, treasurer; Thomas McCormack, sergeant-at-arms.

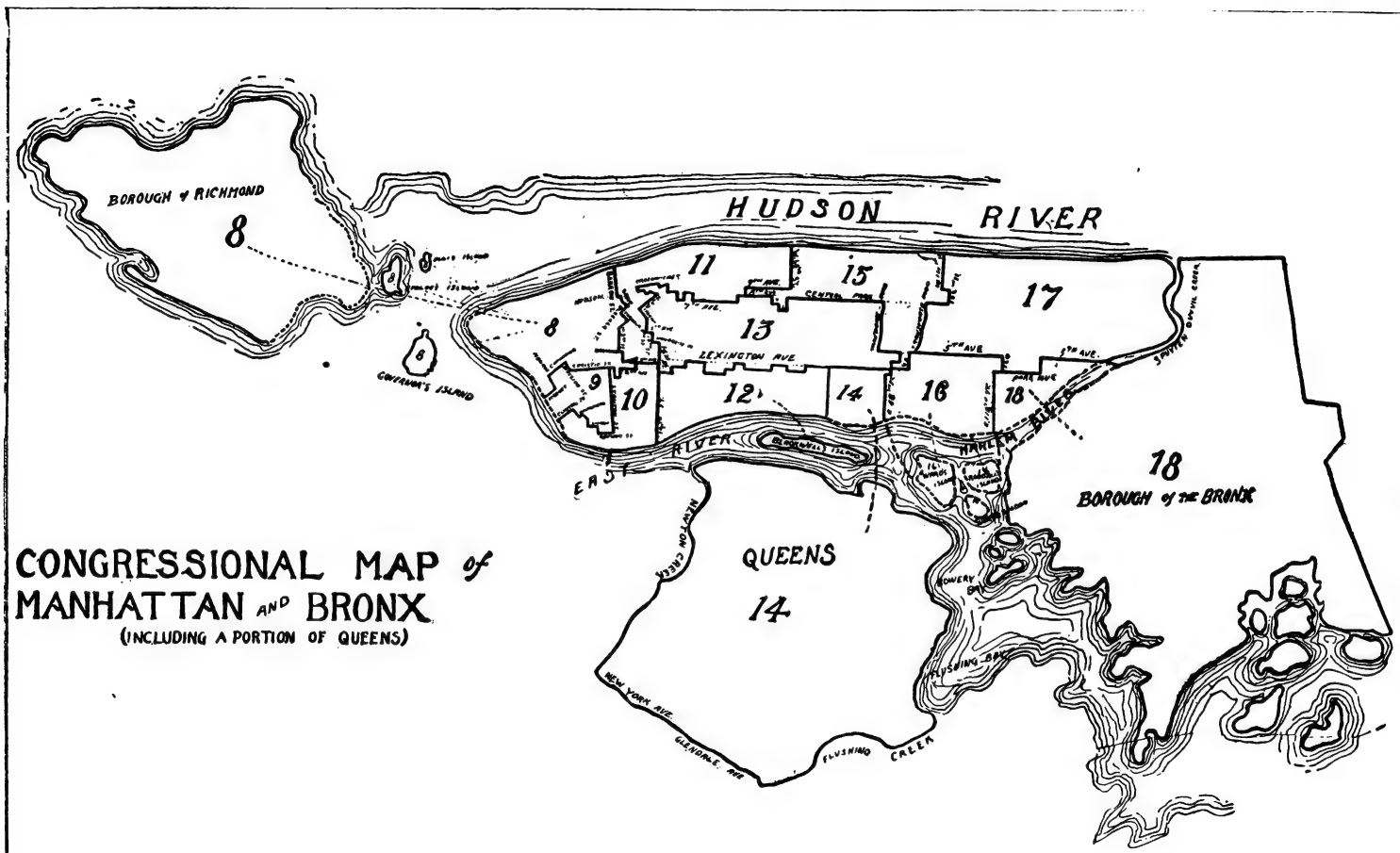
REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, RICHMOND COUNTY.

General Committee.—George Cromwell, chairman; T. A. Braniff, vice-chairman; John Tunlin, Jr., secretary; H. A. Guyon, treasurer.

Executive Committee.—H. E. Buel, chairman; J. G. Timolat, John Tunlin, Jr., W. R. Woelfle, E. H. Seehusen, Sherman Decker, W. N. Grant.

Classified Cities of New York State.

There are forty-two cities in New York State, which are divided into three classes in order to facilitate legislation. The first class includes those cities having a population of 250,000 or more, the second class, those cities having a population of 50,000 and less than 250,000, and the third class includes all other cities. Following are the cities, as classified: First Class—New York, Buffalo. Second Class—Rochester, Albany, Syracuse, Troy. Third Class—Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Cohoes, Cornlug, Cortland, Dunkirk, Elmira, Geneva, Gloversville, Hornellsville, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kingston, Little Falls, Lockport, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburg, New Rochelle, Niagara Falls, North Tonowanda, Ogdensburg, Olean, Onelda, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Rome, Schenectady, Utah, Watertown, Yonkers, Watervliet.


BOROUGH of RICHMOND
8
HUDSON RIVER
11
15
17
13
LEXINGTON AVE.
9
10
12
14
16
18
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND
EAST RIVER
HARLEM RIVER
18
BOROUGH of the BRONX
QUEENS
14
NEWTOWN CREEK
NEW YORK AVE.
GRANDAVE.
FLUSHING CREEK
FLUSHING BAY
BOWERY BAY
CONGRESSIONAL MAP of MANHATTAN AND BRONX
(INCLUDING A PORTION OF QUEENS)

Political Divisions of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

WARDS.

1st—Bounded by Battery, East River, Maiden lane and Liberty st. and West st.

2d—Maiden lane and Liberty st., B'way, Park row, Spruce and Ferry sts., and Peck slip, E. R.

3d—Liberty st., West St., Reade st., B'way.

4th—Spruce, Ferry sts. and Peck slip, South st., Catharine st., Park row.

5th—Reade, West, Canal sts. and B'way.

6th—Park row, Bowery, Walker and Canal sts., B'way.

7th—Catharine, Division and Grand sts., East River, South st.

8th—Canal, West, West Houston sts. and B'way.

9th—W. Houston, Cottage pl., Bleecker, Carmine sts. and 6th ave., W. 14th st., North River.

10th—Bowery, Rivington, Norfolk, Division sts.

11th—Ave. B and Clinton st., Rivington st., East River, East 14th st.

12th—E. and W. 86th st., North River, East River (including Wards and Randalls Islands), Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

13th—Division and Grand sts., Norfolk, Rivington, East River.

14th—Walker and Canal sts., B'way, E. Houston, Bowery.

15th—W. and E. Houston st., Cottage pl., Bleecker and Carmine sts. and 6th ave., E. and W. 14th st., Bowery and 4th ave.

16th—W. 14th st., North River, W. 26th st., 6th ave.

17th—Rivington, Clinton sts. and Ave. B, E. 14th st., Bowery and 4th ave.

18th—E. and W. 14th st., East River, E. and W. 26th st., 6th ave.

19th—E. and W. 86th st., East River, E. and W. 40th st., 6th ave.

20th—W. 40th st., 6th ave., W. 26th st., North River.

21st—E. and W. 40th st., East River, E. and W. 26th st., 6th ave.

22d—W. 86th st., 6th ave., 40th st., North River.

23d—That portion of the city between the Harlem, Bronx and East Rivers, L. I. Sound and 24th Ward.

24th—Yonkers and Mount Vernon, L. I. Sound, East River and 23d Ward, Bronx and Hudson Rivers

ASSEMBLY AND ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

The Assembly and Aldermanic districts from the 1st to 20th, inclusive, have the same boundaries.

1st—Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan, Spring, B'way, Fulton, William, Wall, B'way, Whitehall st., Hudson River; also Governors, Bedloe and Ellis Islands. 15 dists.

2d—Canal, Bowery, Division, Market, Monroe, Catharine, East River, Whitehall, B'way, Wall, William, Fulton, B'way. 20 dists.

3d—Barrow, Hudson, Grove, Bleecker, Cornelia, 6th ave., W. 3d, B'way, Spring, Sullivan, Broome, Varick, Dominick, Hudson, Canal sts., Hudson River. 21 dists.

4th—Jackson st., East River, Catharine, Monroe, Market, Division, Grand sts. 19 dists.

5th—W. 13th st., 7th ave., W. 16th st., 6th ave., 14th st., 3d ave., W. 4th, B'way, W. 3d st., 6th ave., Cornelia, Bleecker, Grove sts., Hudson st., Horatio st. 23 dists.

6th—E. 4th st., 3d ave., St. Mark's pl., 2d ave., 2d st., 1st ave., Houston, Eldridge, Stanton, Chrystie, Division sts., Bowery, Canal st., B'way. 24 dists.

7th—W. 20th st., 8th ave., 19th st., 7th ave., W. 13th st., 8th ave., Hudson, Barrow, West, W. 11th, North River. 23 dists.

8th—Stanton, Eldridge, E. Houston, Ludlow, Broome, Norfolk, Division, Chrystie sts. 15 dists.

9th—W. 30th st., 7th ave., W. 19th st., 8th ave., W. 20th st., Hudson River. 25 dists.

10th—St. Mark's pl., Ave. A, 7th st., Ave. B, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk, Broome, Ludlow, E. Houston st., 1st ave., 2d st., 2d ave. 22 dists.

11th—W. 36th st., 10th ave., W. 38th st., 8th ave., W. 37th st., 7th ave., W. 30th st., Hudson River. 21 dists.

12th—Rivington, Cannon, Stanton sts., East River, Jackson, Grand, Division, Norfolk sts. 16 dists.

13th—W. 46th st., 10th ave., W. 43d st., 8th ave., W. 40th st., 7th ave., W. 37th st., 8th ave., W. 38th st., 10th ave., W. 36th st., Hudson River. 18 dists.

14th—E. 14th st., East River, E. 11th st., Ave. C, W. 7th st., Ave. A, St. Mark's pl., 3d ave. 23 dists.

15th—W. 49th st., 10th ave., W. 50th st., 9th ave., W. 53d st., 8th ave., W. 43d st., 10th ave., W. 46th st., Hudson River. 22 dists.

16th—7th st., Ave. C, E. 11th st., East River, Stanton, Cannon, Rivington, Clinton sts., Ave. B. 19 dists.

17th—W. 60th st., 9th ave., W. 61st st., 8th ave., W. 53d st., 9th ave., W. 50th st., 10th ave., W. 49th st., Hudson River. 20 dists.

18th—E. 19th st., 3d ave., E. 23d st., 2d ave., E. 25th st., 1st ave., E. 26th st., East River, E. 14th st., Irving pl. 23 dists.

19th—W. 89th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 86th st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., 8th ave., W. 61st st., Columbus ave., W. 60th st., North River. 32 dists.

20th—E. 39th st., 3d ave., E. 37th st., 2d ave., E. 38th st., East River, E. 26th st., 1st ave., E. 25th st., 2d ave., E. 23d st., Lexington ave. 23 dists.

21st Assem.—W. 110th st., B'way, W. 120th st., 7th ave., W. 110th st., the transverse road across Central Park at 97th st. to 8th ave., W. 81st st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 89th st., Hudson River. 43 dists.

21st Ald.—Comprises that portion of the 21st Assem. Dist. lying south of a line from Hudson River through W. 101st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 102d st., Central Park W., W. 97th st., across Central Park to 5th ave.

22d Ald.—Comprises all that portion of the 21st Assem. Dist. lying north of the 21st Ald. Dist.

22d Assem., 23d Ald.—E. 53d st., 3d ave., E. 52d st., East River, E. 38th st., 2d ave., E. 37th st., 3d ave., E. 39th st., Lexington ave. 23 dists.

23d Assem.—Harlem River, 5th ave., W. 134th st., 8th ave., W. 120th st., Boulevard (11th ave.), W. 119th st., Hudson River. 37 dists.

24th Ald.—Comprises that portion of 23d Assem. Dist. south of a line drawn from the Hudson River through W. 143d st. to 7th ave., to Harlem River, to 5th ave.

25th Ald.—Comprises that portion of 23d Assem. Dist. lying north of the 24th Ald. Dist.

24th Assem., 26th Ald.—E. 64th st., 3d ave., E. E. 65th st., East River, E. 52d st., 3d ave., E. 53d st., Lexington ave., including Blackwells Island. 22 dists.

25th Assem., 27th Ald.—E. 86th st., Lexington ave., E. 23d st., 3d ave., E. 19th st., Irving pl., W. 14th st., 6th ave., W. 15th st., 7th ave. 25 dists.

26th Assem., 28th Ald.—E. 75th st., 3d ave., E. 76th st., East River, E. 65th st., 3d ave., E. 64th st., Lexington ave. 19 dists.

27th Assem., 29th Ald.—W. 53d st., 5th ave., E. 54th st., Lexington ave., W. 36th st., 7th ave., W. 40th st., 8th ave. 23 dists.

28th Assem., 30th Ald.—E. 84th st., 2d ave., E. 83d st., East River, E. 76th st., 3d ave., E. 75th st., Lexington ave. 22 dists.

29th Assem., 31st Ald.—W. 97th st., 5th ave., E. 96th st., Lexington ave., E. 54th st., 5th ave., W. 53d st., 8th ave. 29 dists.

30th Assem., 32d Ald.—E. 92d st., 3d ave., E. 94th st., East River, E. 83d st., 2d ave., E. 84th st., Lexington ave. 26 dists.

31st Assem.—W. 134th st., 5th ave., W. 129th st., Park ave., W. 110th st., 7th ave., W. 120th st., 8th ave. 42 dists.

32d Assem., 35th Ald.—E. 110th st., Madison ave., E. 108th st., East River, E. 94th st., 3d ave., E. 92d st., Lexington ave., E. 96th st., 5th ave. and Wards Island. 27 dists.

33d Ald.—That part of the 31st Assem. Dist. lying south of a line drawn from 8th ave. and W. 122d st. to Lenox ave., W. 126th st., E. 126th st., to Park ave.

34th Ald.—That part of the 31st Assem. Dist. lying north of the 33d Ald. Dist.

33d Assem., 36th Ald.—E. 119th st., Harlem River, E. 108th st., Madison ave., E. 110th st., Park ave., Randalls Island. 22 dists.

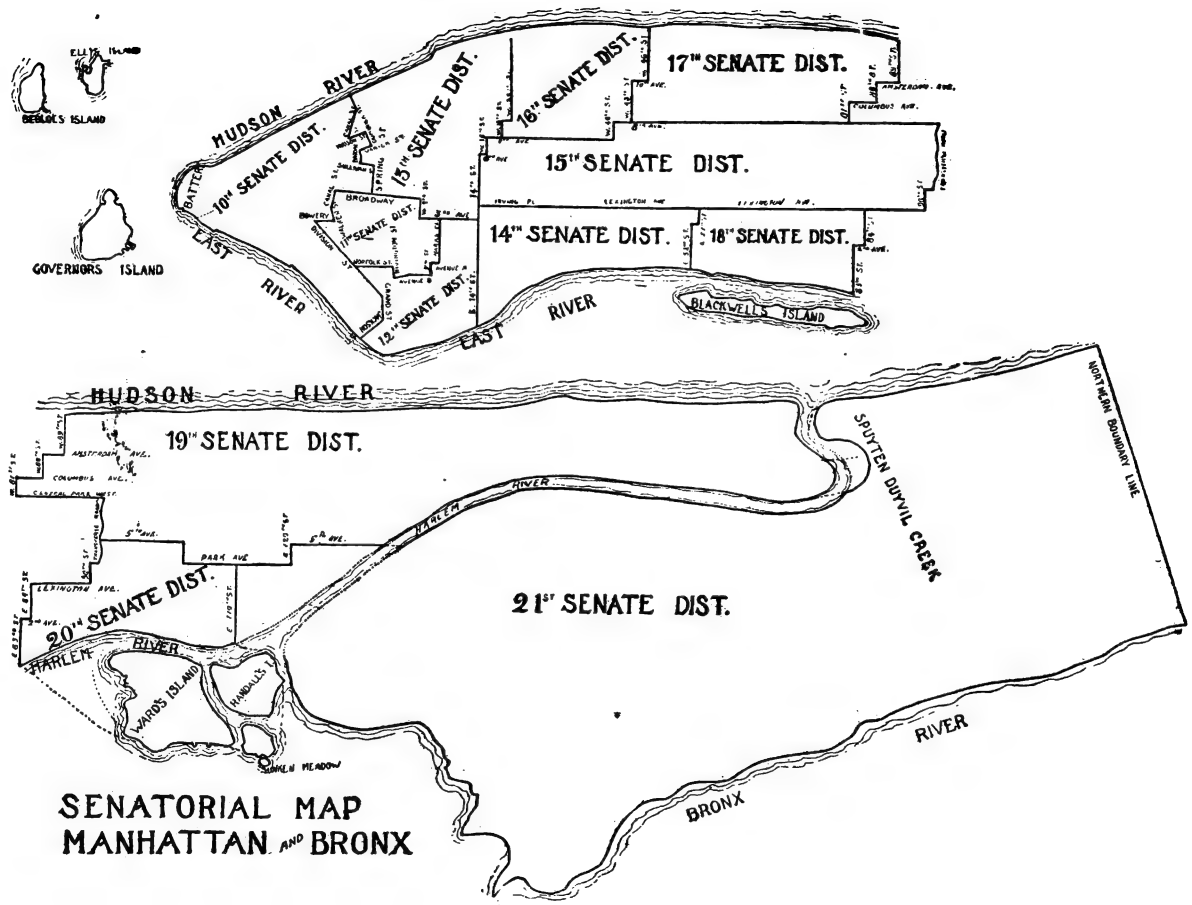
34th Assem.—Harlem River, E. 119th st., Park ave., E. 129th st., 5th ave., and block generally north of Harlem River and south of 149th st. 43 dists.

35th Assem.—E. 149th st., Bronx River, the city's old northern boundary line, Hudson River. 57 dists.

37th Ald.—That portion of the 34th Assem. Dist. south of Harlem River.

38th Ald.—That portion of the 34th Assem. Dist. north of Harlem River, including North Brother Island.

39th Ald.—Part of 35th Assem. Dist., bounded on north by St. Paul's pl., from Webster to Fulton ave.; on south by E. 146th st., from Park to 3d ave., to E. 149th st., to Beach ave.; on west by Park ave., from E. 146th st. to E. 150th st., Morris ave.,


ELLIS ISLAND
BEDLOE'S ISLAND
GOVERNORS ISLAND
HUDSON RIVER
10TH SENATE DIST.
13TH SENATE DIST.
16TH SENATE DIST.
17TH SENATE DIST.
15TH SENATE DIST.
14TH SENATE DIST.
18TH SENATE DIST.
11TH SENATE DIST.
12TH SENATE DIST.
EAST RIVER
BLACKWELLS ISLAND
HUDSON RIVER
19TH SENATE DIST.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK
NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE
HARLEM RIVER
21ST SENATE DIST.
20TH SENATE DIST.
HARLEM RIVER
WARDS ISLAND
RANDALLS
RIVER
BRONX
SENATORIAL MAP
MANHATTAN AND BRONX

Park ave., Webster ave., St. Paul's pl.; on east by Beach ave., from E. 149th st. to Westchester ave., Union ave., E. 161st st., Eagle ave., E. 163d st., 3d ave., Franklin ave., Fulton ave. to St. Paul's pl.

40th Ald.—Part of 35th Assem. Dist. bounded on north by boundary line of 23d and 24th Wards, from Fulton ave. to Bronx River; on south by E. 149th st., from Beach ave. to L. I. Sound, to Bronx River; on west by Beach ave., from E. 149th st. to Westchester ave., to Union ave., E. 161st st., Eagle ave., E. 163d st., 3d ave., Franklin ave., Fulton ave., St. Paul's pl., or boundary line of 23d and 24th Wards; on east by Bronx River, from L. I. Sound to boundary line of 23d and 24th Wards.

41st Ald.—Part of 35th Assem. Dist. bounded on north by southern boundary line of the 42d and 43d Elect. Dists., from Hudson River to Jerome ave.; on south by E. 149th st., from Harlem River to Park ave., to E. 150th st., to Morris ave.; on west by Harlem River, from E. 149th st. to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to Harlem River, to Hudson River, to southern boundary line of 42d Elect. Dist.; on east by Park ave., from E. 149th st. to E. 150th st., Park ave., Webster ave., St. Paul's pl., 3d ave., 175th st., Bathgate ave., E. 175th st., Park ave., Webster ave., E. 200th st., Jerome ave., to southern boundary line of 43d Elect. Dist.

42d Ald.—Part of the 35th Assem. Dist. bounded on north by N. Y. city line, from Hudson River to Bronx River; on south by southern boundary line of 42d and 43d Elect. Dists., from Hudson River to Jerome ave., and boundary line of 23d and 24th Wards, from 3d ave. to Bronx River; on west by Hudson River, from southern boundary line of 42d Elect. Dist. to city line, and by 3d ave., from 23d to 24th Ward boundary line to E. 175th st., to Bathgate ave., E. 177th st., Park ave., Webster ave., E. 200th st., Jerome ave., to southern boundary of 43d Elect. Dist.; on east by Bronx River, from line of 23d and 24th Wards to city line.

THE BRONX—ANNEXED DISTRICT.

1st—Comprises part of city annexed in 1895 from town of East Chester, north of 15th ave. and west of Hutchinson's River, and a portion of Westchester County. Beginnnig at intersection of northern line of city of New York and the Bronx River, easterly along said line to Hutchinson's River, southerly along Hutchinson's River, westerly along Givan's Creek, Black Dog Creek, through centre of Schieffelin estate to 15th ave., to Bronx River, northerly along Bronx River to New York City line, the 9th and 10th Elect. Dists of the annexed district.

2d—Couprises the portions of the towns of Pelham and Westchester annexed to the city of New York in 1895; also a part of Westchester County. Beginning at 15th ave. and Bronx River, easterly along 15th ave., through the centre of the Schieffelin estate, to Black Dog Creek and Givan's Creek, to Hutchinson's River, northerly to annexation line, easterly to Long Island Sound, southerly and westerly along L. I. Sound, Pelham Bay, East Chester Bay and East River, to Bronx River, northerly along Bronx River to 15th ave., including the islands of Goose, Hunters, Peal's, The Twins, High, Hart and City. The 1st to the 8th Elect. Dists., inclusive, and 11th of the annexed district.

43d Ald.—Part of annexed district bounded on north by old Boston Post road, from Bronx River to Fordham and Pelham aves., to Westchester Creek, to Givan's Creek, to Hutchinson's River, to city line, to L. I. Sound; on south by L. I. Sound; on west by Bronx River, from old Boston Post road to L. I. Sound; on east by L. I. Sound, including islands within city boundary.

44th Ald.—Part of annexed district, bounded north by city line, on south by old Boston Post road, from Bronx River to Fordham and Pelham aves., to Westchester Creek; on west by Bronx River, from old Boston Post road to city line; on east by Westchester Creek, Givan's Creek and Hutchinson's River to city line.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

10th—1st, 2d, 4th Assembly Dists. 11th—6th, 8th, 10th Assembly Dists. 12th—12th, 14th, 16th Assembly Dists. 13th—3d, 5th, 7th Assembly Dists. 14th—18th, 20th, 22d Assembly Dists. 15th—25th, 27th, 29th Assembly Dists. 16th—9th, 11th, 13th Assembly Dists. 17th—15th, 17th, 19th Assembly Dists. 18th—24th, 26th, 28th Assembly Dists. 19th—21st, 23d, 31st Assembly Dists. 20th—30th, 32d, 33d Assembly Dists; 21st—34th, 35th Assembly Dists. 22d—Annexed District and Westchester County.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS.

Manhattan.—1st—Half of the 1st, 3d, 5th and 8th Wards. 2ist—half of the 1st. 2d, 4th, 6th and 14th Wards. 3d—9th and 15th Wards. 4th—10th and 17th Wards. 5th—7th, 11th and 13th Wards. 6th—18th and 21st Wards. 7th—19th Ward. 8th—16th and 20th Wards. 9th—12th Ward. 10th—22d Ward. 11th—12th Ward.

Bronx.—1st—That part of borough east of Bronx River; 2d, that part of the borough lying between the Bronx and Harlem Rivers.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Wards.—1st—Atlantic ave. and East River, to Fulton st., Court square and Boerum place, Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

2d—Fulton st. and East River, to Bridge st., Sands to Fulton st., to place of beginning.

3d—Bergen and Court sts., to Atlantic ave., to Boerum place, Court square, Fulton st., Flatbush and 4th aves., to Bergen st., to place of beginning.

4th—Bridge and Fulton sts., to Sands, to Bridge st., to place of beginning.

5th—Johnson and Bridge sts., to East River, to Navy Yard and Navy st., to Johnson st., to place of beginning.

6th—Hamilton ave. and East River, to Atlantic ave., to Court st., 4th place, Henry st. and Coles st., to Hamilton ave., to place of beginning.

7th—Atlantic and Washington aves., to Flushing ave., Bedford ave., Brevoort place and Franklin ave., to Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

8th—60th st. and New York Bay, along N. Y. Bay and Gowanus Bay to Prospect ave., to 6th ave., 23d st., 7th ave., 20th st., 9th ave., 21st st., 9th ave., 20th st., 10th ave. and 22d st.; thence line drawn to 60th st., just west of 7th ave.; thence through 60th st. to place of beginning.

9th—Union st. and 4th ave., to Flatbush ave., to Atlantic ave., to Franklin ave., to boundary of 29th Ward, to Flatbush ave., to Plaza, Union st., to place of beginning.

10th—4th place, Court st., to Bergen st., 4th ave. to 1st st., to Gowanus Canal, to 5th st., to 4th place, to place of beginning.

11th—Fulton and Bridge sts., to Johnson st., Navy st., Flushing and N. Portland aves., through Washington Park to S. Portland ave., to Atlantic and Flatbush aves., to Fulton st., to place of beginning.

12th—Hamilton ave. and Buttermilk Channel, to Coles st., to 4th place, 5th st., Gowanus Canal, Gowanus Bay, N. Y. Bay and Buttermilk Channel, to place of beginning.

13th—Division ave. and East River, to Grand st., to Rodney, to Division ave., to place o fbeginning.

14th—Grand st. and East River, to N. 13th st., to Kent ave., N. 14th st., Driggs ave., Union ave., N. 2d st. to Rodney st., to Grand st., to place of beginning.

15th—S. 2d and Rodney sts., to N. 2d st., to Union ave., Driggs, Van Pelt, Leonard st., Richardson, Humboldt, N. 2d sts., Bushwick ave., Ten Eyck st., to S. 2d st.. to place of beginning.

16th—Broadway and Rodney st., to S. 2d, to Union ave., Ten Eyck st., Bushwick ave., Bushwick place, Bushwick and Flushing aves., to Broadway, to place of beginning.

17th—N. 13th st. and East River, to Newtown Creek, to Meeker ave., to Richardson st., Leonard st., Van Pelt ave., Driggs ave., N. 14th st. and Kent ave., to N. 13th st., to place of beginning.

18th—Flushing and Bushwick aves., to Bushwick place, to Bushwick ave., N. 2d st., Humboldt st., Richardson st., to Ewen st. and Meeker ave., along Meeker ave. to Newtown Creek, a portion of line of Queens County to Flushing ave., to place of beginning.

19th—Flushing and Washington aves., to Wallabout Canal, to Division ave., Rodney st., S. 9th st. and Broadway, to Flushing ave., to place of beginning.

20th—Atlantic and S. Portland aves., through Washington Park to N. Portland ave., U. S. Navy Yard, to Wallabout Canal and Washington ave., to Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

21st—Lafayette and Bedford aves., to Flushing ave., to Broadway, to Lafayette ave., to place of beginning.

22d—23d st. and 6th ave., to Prospect ave., to Gowanus Bay, Gowanus Canal, 2d ave., 1st st., 4th ave., Union st. and Prospect Park, to boundary line of 29th Ward, to 22d st., 10th ave., 20th st., 9th ave. and 21st st., through the block to 20th st., 7th ave., 23d st., to place of beginning.

23d—Atlantic and Franklin aves., to Brevoort place, to Bedford ave., Lafayette ave., Reid ave., Fulton st., Utica ave., to Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

24th—29th Ward boundary line and Franklin ave., to Atlantic ave., to boundary line of 26th Ward, along boundary lines of 26th and 29th Wards to place of beginning.

25th—Atlantic and Utica aves. to Fulton st., to


CONGRESSIONAL
MAP of BROOKLYN
EAST RIVER
NEWTOWN CREEK
BOUNDARY LINE
BOUNDARY LINE
BOUNDARY LINE
BROADWAY
FLUSHING ST.
STOCKHOLM ST.
JOHNSON
ATLANTIC
BARBADOES ST.
ATLANTIC AVE.
WASHINGTON ST.
FOSTER AVE.
PRESIDENT AVE.
BAY CHANNEL
2
3
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Reid ave., Lafayette ave., Broadway to boundary line of 26th Ward, Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

26th—Fresh Creek and Jamaica Bay, along Fresh Creek to boundary line of 32d Ward, boundary line of 29th Ward, and boundary line of city to boundary line of Newtown, and boundary line of Jamaica to Jamaica Bay, to place of beginning.

27th—Broadway and Flushing ave., to boundary line of Queens County, to Stockholm st., Bushwick ave., Kosciusko st., to Broadway, to place of beginning.

28th—Broadway and Kosciusko st., to Bushwick ave., to Stockholm st., boundary line of Queens County and 26th Ward, to Broadway, to place of beginning.

29th—Foster and Gravesend aves., to Franklin ave,. to 45th st., 17th ave., 44th st., 16th ave., 43d st., 15th ave., 42d st., 14th ave., 41st st., 13th ave., 40th st., 12th ave., 39th st., 10th ave., 37th st., Fort Hamilton ave., Gravesend ave., boundary line of 22d Ward, Coney Island ave., Ocean Parkway, Ocean ave., Flatbush ave., boundary line of 9th, 24th, 26th, 32d and 30th Wards, to Foster ave., to place of beginning.

30th—23d ave. and Gravesend Bay, along Gravesend and N. Y. Bays to 60th st., to boundary line of 8th Ward, 9th ave., 37th st., 10th ave., 39th st., 12th ave., 40th st., 13th ave., 41st st., 14th ave., 42d st., 15th ave., 43d st., 16th ave., 44th st., 17th ave., 45th st., Franklin ave., Gravesend ave., Foster ave. and boundary line from E. 7th st. to E. 14th st. and Avenue G, Coney Island ave., Avenue H, Ocean Parkway, Avenue J, Gravesend ave., Avenue K, 22d ave., 78th st., 23d ave., to place of beginning.

31st—23d ave. and Gravesend Bay, to 78th st., to 22d ave., Avenue K, Gravesend ave., Avenue J, Ocean Parkway, Avenue H, Coney Island avenue, Avenue G, boundary line from E. 14th st. to E. 17th st. and Foster ave., along 32d Ward boundary line to Mill Creek, Garrison's Creek, Atlantic Ocean to Gravesend Bay, to place of beginning.

32d—Gerritsen's Creek and Atlantic Ocean, along Gerritsen's Creek, to Mill Creek, to boundary line of 31st Ward, to Fresh Creek, to Jamaica Bay, to Atlantic Ocean, to place of beginning.

Brooklyn is bounded on the north by the East River, Newtown Creek and boundary line of Newtown, on the west by East River and New York Bay, on the south by Gravesend Bay and Atlantic Ocean, on the east by Jamaica Bay and the boundary line of the town of Jamaica.

ASSEMBLY AND ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

1st Assem., 45th Ald.—Beginning at boundary line of Kings County and Atlantic ave., Henry st., Amity st., Court st., Bergen st., 4th ave., Flatbush ave., Fulton st., Hicks st., Poplar st., Willow st., Middagh st., Columbia Heights, Doughty st., Furman st., Fulton st., river, to point of beginning. 22 dists.

2d Assem., 46th Ald.—Beginning at East River and Fulton st., to Furman st., Doughty st., Columbia Heights, Middagh st., Willow st., Poplar st., Hicks st., Fulton st., Bridge st., Johnson st., Navy st., Navy Yard, East River, to place of beginning. 22 dists.

3d Assem., 47th Ald.—East River and Atlantic ave., to Henry st., Amity st., Court st., 4th place, Coles st., Hamilton ave., East River, to place of beginning. 18 dists.

4th Assem., 48th Ald.—East River and Division ave., to Lee ave., Rodney st., Bedford ave., Flushing ave., Sandford st., Park ave., Nostrand ave., Myrtle ave., Bedford ave., Brevoort place, Franklin ave., Atlantic ave., Washington ave., Wallabout Canal, river, to place of beginning. 29 dists.

5th Assem., 49th Ald.—East River and Grand st., to Rodney st., Broadway, Flushing ave., Bedford ave., Rodney st., Lee ave., Division ave., East River, to place of beginning. 25 dists.

6th Assem., 50th Ald.—Lafayette ave. and Broadway, to Flushing ave., Sanford st., Park ave., Nostrand ave., Myrtle ave., Bedford ave., Lafayette ave., to place of beginning. 25 dists.

7th Assem.—Gowanus Canal and 19th st., to 3d ave., 20th st., 6th ave., 23d st., 7th ave., 20th st., to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from corner of 20th st. and 9th ave.; thence southwesterly on a line parallel with and distant 100 feet from the westerly side of 9th ave. to 21st st., 9th ave., 20th st., 10th ave., 22d st., boundary line of 29th Ward, to boundary line of 30th Ward; thence along the boundary line separating the 31st and 32d Wards, continuing along the southerly boundary line of Kings County to the place of beginning. 35 dists.

51st Ald.—That portion of 8th Ward in the 7th assem. Dist., N. Y., and Gowanus Bay, 19th st., 3d ave., 20th st., 6th ave., around Greenwood Cemetery to 9th ave.; thence line drawn to 60th st., between 6th and 7th aves., along 60th st., to N. Y. Bay.

8th Assem., 53d Ald.—Court st. and 1st pl., to Smith st., 2d st., Bond st., 1st st., Gowanus Canal, 1st st., 4th ave., Bergen st., Court st., to place of beginning. 16 dists.

52d Ald.—Comprises the 30th and 31st Wards. (See Ward Boundaries.)

9th Assem., 54th Ald.—Court st. and 1st pl., to Smith st., 2d st., Bond st., 1st st., 2d ave., Gowanus Canal, to Prospect ave., 6th ave., 20th st., 3d ave., 19th st., Gowanus Canal, Gowanus Bay, East River, Hamilton ave., Coles st., Henry st., 4th place, Court st., to place of beginning. 18 dists.

10th Assem., 55th Ald.—East River and Washington ave., to Atlantic ave., S. Portland ave., Fulton st., Fort Greene place, De Kalb ave., Rockwell place, Flatbush ave., Fulton st., Bridge st., Johnson st., Navy st., Navy Yard, East River, to place of beginning. 25 dists.

11th Assem., 56th Ald.—Franklin and Atlantic aves., to S. Portland ave., Fulton st., Fort Greene place, DeKalb ave., Rockwell place, Flatbush ave., 4th ave., Garfield place, 7th ave., Carroll st., 9th ave., Flatbush ave., boundary line of 29th Ward, Franklin ave., to place of beginning. 26 dists.

12th Assem., 57th Ald.—Gowanus Canal and Prospect ave., to 6th ave., 23d st., 7th ave., 20th st., to a point 100 feet northwesterly from corner of 20th st., and 9th ave.; thence southwesterly on a line parallel with and distant 100 feet from the westerly side of 9th ave. to 22d st., to 9th ave., 20th st., 10th ave., 22d st., boundary line of 29th Ward, Flatbush ave., to a point on Plaza opposite 9th ave., Carroll st., 7th ave., Garfield place, 4th ave., 1st st., 2d ave., Gowanus Canal, to place of beginning. 28 dists.

13th Assem., 58th Ald.—Ten Eyck st and Bushwick ave. to N. 2d st., Humboldt st., Richardson st.; Meeker ave., Kings County boundary line, Vail st., Calyer st., Oakland st., Greenpoint ave., Manhattan ave., Kent st., Franklin st., Noble st., Manhattan ave., Norman ave., Wythe ave. and N. 14th st.; thence southeasterly to Union ave., Grand st., Hooper st., easterly along S. 1st and Maujer sts. to Leonard st., Ten Eyck st., to place of beginning. 27 dists.

14th Assem., 59th Ald.—East River and Grand st., to Havemeyer st., N. 2d st., Marcy ave., Ainslie st., Rodney st., Metropolitan ave., Union ave., Driggs ave., N. 14th st., Wythe ave. and Norman ave., to Manhattan ave., Noble st., Franklin st., Kent st., Manhattan ave., Greenpoint ave., Oakland st., Calyer st., Vail st., Kings County boundary line, East River, to place of beginning. 22 dists.

15th Assem., 60th Ald.—Broadway, Flushing ave., Bushwick ave., Ten Eyck st., Leonard st., Maujer st., Hooper st., Grand st., Union ave., Metropolitan ave., Rodney st., Ainslie st., Marcy ave., Metropolitan ave., Havemeyer st., Grand st., Rodney st., to Broadway, to place of beginning. 20 dists.

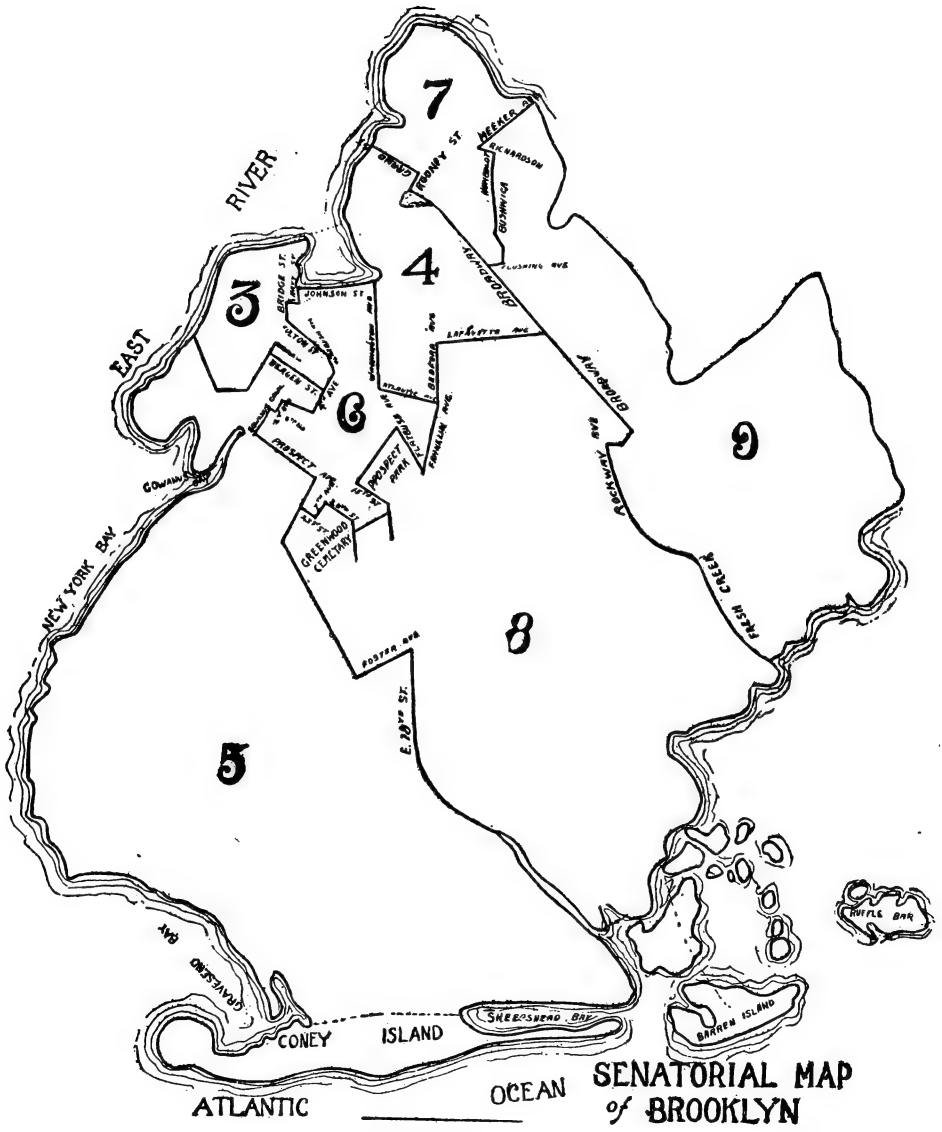
16th Assem., 61st Ald.—Lafayette ave. to Broadway, boundary line of 26th Ward, Atlantic ave., Schenectady ave., Fulton st., Stuyvesant ave., to Lafayette ave., to the place of beginning. 26 dists.

17th Assem., 62d Ald.—Lafayette and Stuyvesant aves., to Bainbridge st., Sumner ave., McDonough st., Tompkins ave., Fulton st., New York ave., Atlantic ave., Franklin ave., Brevoort place, Bedford ave., Lafayette ave., to place of beginning. 25 dists.

18th Assem., 63d Ald.—Atlantic ave., from Franklin ave. to New York ave., Fulton st., Tompkins ave., McDonough st., Sumner ave., Bainbridge st., Stuyvesant ave., Fulton st., Schenectady ave., Atlantic ave., boundary line of 26th Ward, boundary line of 29th Ward, boundary line of 32d Ward, along boundary line of said 32d Ward separating the 26th and 32d Wards, continuing the said line in all directions along boundary line of Kings County former by or on the waters of Jamaica Bay and Atlantic Ocean, to boundary line separating 29th and 31st Wards; thence along said boundary line to boundary line separating 29th and 30th Wards; thence along boundary line of 29th Ward to Franklin ave., to place of beginning. 33 dists.

19th Assem., 64th Ald.—Meeker ave., from Richardson st. to Kings County boundary line, to Jefferson st., Evergreen ave., Troutman st., Central ave., Cedar st., Beaver st., Lafayette ave., Broadway, Flushing ave., Bushwick ave., Metropolitan ave., Humboldt st., Richardson st., to place of beginning. 21 dists.

20th Assem., 65th Ald.—Broadway and Cooper ave., to Evergreen ave., Hancock st., Central ave., Linden st., Knickerbocker ave., Putnam ave., to boundary line of Queens County, Jefferson st., Ever-


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EAST RIVER
NEW YORK BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CONEY ISLAND
GREENWOOD CEMETERY
PROSPECT PARK
BROADWAY
FLATBUSH AVE
FRANKLIN AVE
FLUSHING AVE
LAFAYETTE AVE
FOSTER AVE
E. 10TH ST.
JOHNSON ST
BRIDGE ST
FULTON ST
MYRTLE AVE
PARK AVE
PROSPECT AVE
COLUMBIA ST
HENRY ST
CLINTON ST
CLASON AVE
GRAVESEND BAY
FLATBUSH AVE
FRESH CREEK
RUFFLE BAR
BARREN ISLAND
SHEEPSHEAD BAY
SENATORIAL MAP of BROOKLYN

green ave., Troutman st., Central ave., Cedar st., Bushwick ave., Lafayette ave., Broadway, to place of beginning. 30 dists.

21st Assem., 66th Ald.—Broadway and Cooper ave., to Evergreen ave., Hancock st., Central ave., Linden st., Knickerbocker ave., Putnam ave., to boundary line of Queens County; southeasterly and southerly along said boundary line, and along southerly boundary line of 26th Ward to boundary line of 32d Ward, to junction of boundary line of 29th Ward, along said boundary line to intersection of Broadway, to place of beginning. 33 dists.

Total election districts, 526.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

3d—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards. 4th—7th, 13th, 19th and 21st Wards. 5th—8th, 10th, 12th, 30th and 31st Wards. 6th—9th, 11th, 20th and 22d Wards. 7th—14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Wards. 8th—23d, 24th, 25th, 29th and 32d Wards. 9th—18th, 26th, 27th and 28th Wards.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS.

1st—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th and 12th Wards. 2d—7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Wards. 3d—13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards. 4th—24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Wards. 5th—29th, 30th, 31st and 32d Wards.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Wards.—1st—Comprises former town of Castleton. Beginning at east side of Palmer's Run, at Kill von Kull; easterly along Kill von Kull to N. Y. Bay; southerly to Richmond turnpike; along Richmond turnpike to intersection of Willow Brook road; northerly to Old Watchogue road; easterly to Palmer's Run; northerly to Kill von Kull.

2d—Comprises former town of Middletown. Beginning at intersection of Willow Brook road and Richmond turnpike; easterly and northerly to N. Y. Bay; southerly to Vanderbilt ave.; southwesterly to Richmond road, to Egbert ave.; westerly to Rockland ave., Manor road, Gun Factory road and Willow Brook road to Richmond turnpike.

3d—Comprises former town of Northfield. Beginning at junction of Staten Island Sound and Newark Bay; along Newark Bay and Kill von Kull to mouth of Palmer's Run; southerly to Old Watchogue road; westerly to Willow Brook road; southerly to Rockland ave. and Egbert ave. to Richmond road; westerly to Staten Island Sound; northerly to Newark Bay.

4th—Comprises former town of Southfield. Beginning at Fresh Kills Creek and Gifford's lane; along creek to Stapleton ave. and Richmond road; along Richmond road to Vanderbilt ave., to N. Y. Bay; southeasterly and southwesterly to westerly boundary of Southfield Park; northerly to Amboy road; northeasterly to Gifford's lane, to Fresh Kills Creek.

5th—Comprises former town of Westfield. Beginning at mouth of Main or Fresh Kills Creek, Staten Island Sound; easterly to Gifford's lane; southerly to Amboy road to westerly boundary of Southfield Park, to N. Y. Bay; southwesterly to Staten Island Sound; northeasterly to mouth of Main or Fresh Kills Creek.

ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

71st—Territory comprised in 1st Ward; 72d—2d and 4th Wards; 73d—3d and 5th Wards.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The County of Richmond constitutes one Assembly district.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Richmond County and Suffolk County constitute the First Senatorial District of New York State.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS.

1st—1st and 3d Wards (Castleton and Northfield). 2d—2d, 4th and 5th Wards (Middletown, Southfield, Westfield).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Wards.—1st—Former Long Island City. Beginning at Newtown Creek and East River; northeasterly to Lawrence Point; southeasterly along East River to Old Bowery Bay road; southwesterly to Newtown road, Calvary Cemetery road and Bradley ave., to Newtown Creek, to East River.

2d—Comprises the former town of Newtown. Beginning at Newtown Creek and Bradley ave.; northeasterly along Bradley ave. and Calvary Cemetery road to Newtown road and Bowery bay road to Bowery Bay; southerly along Bowery Bay and Flushing Bay to Flushing Creek; westerly from intersection of Union turnpike and Flushing Creek to Newtown road and Long Island R. R.; thence to Terrace ave., Dexter Park, to Miller place and Crosby ave.; west from intersection of Miller place and Crosby ave.; northwesterly to old Flushing road and Newtown Creek, to Calvary Cemetery road and Bradley ave.

3d—Comprises former town of Flushing. Beginning at Flushing Bay and East River; easterly along East River, Powell's Cove, Whitestone Bay, Little Bay and Little Neck Bay, to Old House road; southeasterly and southerly to a point one mile east on Lawrence ave., from Little Neck road; thence to intersection of Tulip ave. and Jericho turnpike; westerly from Tulip ave. and Jericho turnpike along Jericho turnpike and Rocky Hill road to Hillside ave.; westerly to Union ave. and Flushing Creek; northerly along said creek and Flushing Bay to East River.

4th—Comprises former town of Jamaica. Beginning at easterly boundary of 26th Ward, Brooklyn, and Terrace ave., Dexter Park; easterly to Newtown road, to Flushing Creek and Union ave., to Rocky Hill road and Hillside ave., to Jericho turnpike, to Tulip ave.; southerly to Ocean ave. and Rosedale ave., to mouth of Mott Creek; westerly through centre of Beach Channel to easterly line of 26th Ward, Brooklyn; northerly by easterly boundary line of 26th Ward, Brooklyn, to Terrace ave. and Dexter Park.

5th—Comprises that part of town of Hempstead embraced in Borough of Queens. Beginning at Rockaway Inlet and boundary of 26th Ward, Brooklyn; easterly through center of Beach Channel and Nigger Bar Channel to McNeil ave., easterly boundary of village of Far Rockaway; southerly along McNeil ave. to Bay View ave., to Bannister Creek in Rockaway Inlet, to Atlantic Ocean; westerly to easterly line of 26th Ward, Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

1st—1st and 2d Wards. 2d—3d and 4th Wards. 3d—5th Ward and Nassau County.

ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

67th—1st Ward. 68th—2d Ward. 69th—3d Ward. 70th—4th and 5th Wards.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Queens and Nassau counties constitute the Second Senatorial District of New York State.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS.

1st—1st Ward (L. I. City). 2d—2d and 3d Wards (Newtown and Flushing). 3d—4th and 5th Wards (Jamaica and Hempstead).

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS.

The charter of 1901 divides Greater New York into twenty-five districts for the purposes of home rule and local improvements. They are as follows:

First District, which consists of the County of Richmond, and is called Staten Island.

Second District, which consists of Wards 1 and 2 of the Borough of Queens, and is called Newtown.

Third District, which consists of Wards 3, 4 and 5 of the Borough of Queens, and is called Jamaica.

Fourth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Third Senatorial District of New York, and is called The Heights.

Fifth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Fourth Senatorial District of New York, and is called Bedford.

Sixth District, which consists of Wards 8, 30 and 31, of Brooklyn, and is called Bay Ridge.

Seventh District, which consists of Wards 10 and 12, of Brooklyn, and is called Red Hook.

Eighth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Sixth Senatorial District, and is called Prospect Heights.

Ninth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Seventh Senatorial District, and is called Williamsburg.

Tenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Eighth Senatorial District, and is called Flatbush.

Eleventh District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Ninth Senatorial District, and is called Bushwick.

Twelfth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Tenth Senatorial District, and is called Bowling Green.

Thirteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Eleventh Senatorial District, and is called The Bowery.

Fourteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Twelfth Senatorial District, and is called Corlears Hook.

Fifteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Thirteenth Senatorial District, and is called Greenwich.

Sixteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and is called Kip's Bay.

Seventeenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and is called Murray Hill.

Eighteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, and is called Chelsea.

Nineteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly districts, and is called Hudson.

Twentieth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Eighteenth Senatorial District, and is called Yorkville.

Twenty-first District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts, and is called Riverside.

Twenty-second District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Thirty-first and Twenty-third Assembly districts, and is called Washington Heights.

Twenty-third District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Twentieth and that part of the Twenty-first Senatorial District in the Borough of Manhattan, and is called Harlem.

Twenty-fourth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Twenty-first Senatorial District in the Borough of The Bronx, west of the Bronx River, and is called Morrisania.

Twenty-fifth District, which consists of that part of the Twenty-second Senatorial District in the city of New York, east of the Bronx River, and is called Chester.

Banks in Greater New York.

BANKS FOR SAVING.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Deposi-tors.	Deposits.	Surplus.	Rate of Int'est.
Manhattan and Bronx:						
American	501 5th ave	Edward V. Loew	5,875	$1,785,939	$40,012	3½
Bank for Savings	280 4th ave	Merritt Trimble	149,701	69,078,699	6,591,591	3½
Bowery	128 Bowery	W. H. S. Wood	140,107	82,966,734	9,427,786	3½
Broadway	4 Park place	Horace F. Hutchinson	10,077	7,761,332	567,191	4
Citizens'	56 Bowery	Henry Hasler	30,828	14,682,897	1,807,032	3½
Dollar	2808 3d ave	John Haffen	15,193	2,029,750	26,313	3½
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	65,462	28,395,441	2,569,953	3½
East River	3 Chambers st	Charles Frazier	22,424	19,130,039	2,556,637	3½
Emigrant Industrial	49 Chambers st	James McMahon	95,847	65,794,491	10,382,399	3½
Empire City	231 W. 125th st	Isaac A. Hopper	12,094	2,002,408	32,061	3½
Excelsior	79 W. 23d st	William J. Roome	12,926	4,724,459	222,735	3½
Franklin	656 8th ave	Archibald Turner	37,175	12,893,305	841,901	3½
German	157 4th ave	Casimir Tag	116,256	55,556,538	4,809,808	3½
Greenwich	246 6th ave	John H. Rhoades	81,688	44,436,155	4,618,595	3½
Harlem	2279 3d ave	Chas. B. Tooker	39,068	11,546,221	813,114	4
Inst'n of Mch. Clerks	20 Union square	F. M. Hurlbut	13,574	8,741,352	1,031,082	3½
Irving	115 Chambers st	W. H. B. Totten	23,093	17,448,695	975,318	4
Italian	48 Spring st	Jos. N. Francolini	4,048	756,152	3,422	4
Manhattan	644 Broadway	Joseph Bird	22,119	11,683,593	1,006,753	3½
Metropolitan	1 3d ave	J. B. Currey	16,398	11,777,006	624,351	3½
New York	81 8th ave	Wm. Felsinger	30,097	17,436,968	2,222,641	3½
North River	266 W. 34th st	Samuel D. Styles	15,891	6,283,293	384,769	3½
Seamen's	74 Wall st	Wm. C. Sturgis	89,985	56,695,377	7,905,899	4
Union Dime	54 W. 32d st	Chas. E. Sprague	80,782	23,412,904	1,149,766	3½
United States	606 Madison ave	Constant A. Andrews	8,557	1,693,688	3,159	3½
Washington	1939 Broadway	George E. Waldo	1,522	196,735	2,917	4
West Side	110 6th ave	Stephen G. Cook	6,814	1,300,288	39,715	3½
Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond:						
Brevoort	1198 Fulton st	Charles Cooper	5,992	1,173,715	26,778	3½
Brooklyn	Pierrepont and Clinton sts	Bryan H. Smith	62,647	37,229,352	5,723,531	3½
Bushwick	726 Grand st	John Davies	7,995	2,736,587	87,226	3½
City	4th and Flatbush aves	Remsen Rushmore	5,501	1,304,256	41,894	3½
College Point	College Point	Geo. L. Gillette	2,144	779,013	96,890	3½-4
Dime	32 Court st	James E. Dean	64,097	27,785,040	2,197,776	3½
Dime of Williamsburg	52 Broadway	John Mollenhauer	9,933	4,618,304	330,399	3½
East Brooklyn	643 Myrtle ave	Darwin R. James	12,229	4,105,537	303,468	3½
Eastern District	1032 Gates ave	Lewis E. Meeker	5,909	1,054,853	12,649	4
East New York	2644 Atlantic ave	Fred'k Middendorf	5,184	1,419,309	141,880	3½-4
German	Broadway and Boerum st	Charles Naeher	22,728	6,985,648	459,675	3½
Germania	375 Fulton st	Chas. A. Schieren	12,213	5,477,967	371,937	3½
Greater New York	498 5th ave	C. J. Obermayer	4,463	678,921	7,202	3½-3¾
Greenpoint	845 Manhattan ave	Timothy Perry	11,166	3,994,954	556,456	3½
Jamaica	Jamaica	John H. Sutphin	5,762	2,610,760	197,086	3½
Kings County	Broadway and Bedford ave	H. G. Taylor	12,904	8,865,910	708,158	3½
Long Island City	21 Jackson ave., L. I. City	W. J. Burnett	11,813	2,353,147	205,546	3 -4
Queens County	Flushing	George Pople	3,917	1,361,779	109,428	3½-4
Richmond County	West New Brighton, S. I.	John Westbrook	2,085	417,338	18,809	3
South Brooklyn	160 Atlantic ave	Alex. E. Orr	31,964	16,503,595	2,495,211	3½
Staten Island	Stapleton, S. I.	Chas. F. Zentgraf	7,735	2,152,646	192,047	3½
Williamsburg	175 Broadway	J. V. Meserole	91,575	42,722,889	8,236,405	3½

NATIONAL BANKS—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
Amer. Exchange	128 Broadway	$5,000,000	$3,500,000	$37,000,000	Dumont Clarke	Ed. Burns.
Astor	18 W. 34th st	350,000	490,000	4,600,000	Geo. F. Baker	G. W. Pancoast.
Bank of N. Y.	48 Wall st	2,000,000	2,465,000	29,730,000	H. L. Griggs	Chas. Olney.
Central	320 Broadway	1,000,000	625,000	14,460,000	Edw. Langdon	Chas. S. Young.
Chase	77 Cedar st	1,000,000	3,700,000	50,000,000	H. W. Cannon	E. J. Stalker.
Chatham	192 Broadway	450,000	1,030,000	6,600,000	Geo. M. Hard	H. P. Doremus.
Chemical	270 Broadway	300,000	7,500,000	29,000,000	Wm. H. Porter	F. Halpin.
Consolidated	57 Broadway	1,0000,000	1,000,000	4,300,000	W. S. Paine	James Thorne.
East River	680 Broadway	250,000	150,000	1,400,000	Raymond Jenkins	Z. E. Newell.
Equitable	803 Broadway	200,000	.....	550,000	Carl R. Schultz	Chas. F. Broach.
Fifth	3d ave. and 23d st	250,000	360,000	2,600,000	S. Kelly	A. Thompson.
First	2 Wall st	10,000,000	13,440,000	67,000,000	G. F. Baker	C. D. Backus.
Fourth	14 Nassau st	3,000,000	3,840,000	35,000,000	J. E. Simmons	C. H. Patterson.
Gallatin	36 Wall st	1,000,000	2,000,000	11,000 000	Sam'l Woolverton	Geo. E. Lewis.
Garfield	6th ave and 23d st	1,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000	R. W. Poor	W. L. Douglass.
Hanover	Pine and Nassau sts	3,000,000	6,400,000	75,000,000	J. T. Woodward	Wm. Logan.
Imp. & Traders'	247 Broadway	1,500,000	6,405,000	20,915 000	Edw. Townsend	H. H. Powell.
Irving	Chambers & Hudson sts	1,000,000	1,070,000	5,790 000	C. H. Fancher	B. F. Werner.
Leather Mfrs	29 Wall st	600,000	555,000	7,000,000	G. W. McGarrah.	Frank O. Roe.
Liberty	139 Broadway	1,000,000	1,860,000	10,500,000	E. C. Converse	C. W. Riecks.
Lincoln	38 E. 42d st	300,000	1,288,000	15,400,000	T. L. James	Chas. E. Warren.
Market & Fulton	Fulton and Gold sts	900,000	1,200,000	7,800 000	Alex Gilbert	T. J. Stevens.
Mechanics'	33 Wall st	2,000,000	2,635,000	17,000,000	G. W. Garth	A. A. Knowles.

NATIONAL BANKS—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
Mercantile	Broadway and Dey st	$3,000,000	$4,460,000	$24,000,000	F. B. Schenck	Jas. V. Lott.
Merchants' Ex	257 Broadway	600,000	326,000	6,200,000	P. C. Lounsbury	A. S. Apgar.
Merchants'	40 Wall st	2,000,000	1,410,000	25,000,000	R. M. Gallaway	W. B. T. Keyser.
Nat. Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau st	25,000,000	10,315,000	82,500,000	J. C. Hendrix	W. C. Duvall.
Nat. Bank of No. America	Exchange pl. & William st.	2,000,000	2,000,000	19,400,000	E. L. Edwards	A. H. Curtis.
Nat. Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	300,000	75,000	2,855,000	D. H. Rowland	W. H. Chase.
Nat. Citizens'	407 Broadway	1,550,000	650,000	9,800,000	E. S. Schenck	Henry Diruse.
Nat. City	52 Wall st	25,000,000	15,825,000	135,000,000	Jas. Stillman	H. M. Kilborn.
Nat. Park	214 Broadway	3,000,000	6,900,000	72,000,000	Richard Delafield	Geo. S. Hickok.
Nat. Shoe & Leather	Broadway & Chambers st	1,000,000	365,000	8,300,000	W. L. Moyer	J. A. Hiltner.
New Amsterdam	Broadway & 39th st	500,000	550,000	8,800,000	R. R. Moore	G. J. Baumann.
N. Y. County	79 8th ave	200,000	640,000	3,000,000	F. L. Leland	Fredk. Fowler.
N. Y. Nat. Ex	90 West Broadway	1,000,000	900,000	6,700,000	Jas. Rowland	R. P. Grant.
Northern	692 Broadway	300,000	200,000	860,000	F. C. Mayhew	H. A. Belden.
Phenix	William and Wall sts	1,000,000	320,000	10,000,000	D. D. Parmly	A. M. Bull.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	500,000	1,350,000	20,300,000	S. G. Bayne	C. C. Thompson.
Second	5th ave. and 23d st	300,000	1,225,000	10,600,000	Jas. Stillman	Jos. S. Case.
Thirty-fourth St	21 West 34th st	200,000	200,000	570,000	Bradford Rhodes	C. J. Beard.
United	Broadway and 42d st	1,000,000	200,000	1,550,000	John Gerken	W. W. Warner.
Western Nat. of U. S.	Nassau and Pine sts	10,000,000	3,270,000	78,000,000	V. P. Snyder	C. L. Robinson.

BANKS IN BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN, QUEENS AND RICHMOND.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
*Atlantic	Atlantic & E. N. Y. aves.	$100,000	.....	.....	D. A. Sullivan	C. J. Brooks.
Borough	20 Court st	200,000	$60,000	$590,000	Howard Maxwell	A. D. Campbell.
Broadway	B'way and Graham ave	150,000	300,000	2,070,000	H. Batterman	G. F. Moger.
Brooklyn	Fulton & Clinton sts	300,000	150,000	1,725,000	H. E. Hutchinson	T. M. Halsey.
*Commonwealth	698 Fulton st	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coney Island	Coney Island	100,000	25,000	170,000	J. G. Jenkins, Jr	R. K. Haldane.
Eighth Ward	93 3d ave	100,000	12,000	400,000	John C. Kelley	W. J. Brown.
First National	Broadway and Kent ave	300,000	500,000	5,130,000	J. G. Jenkins	W. A. Field.
First National	Staten Island	100,000	100,000	725,000	C. H. Ingalls	T. H. Spratt.
†Long Island	Jamaica, L. I	500,000	100,000	2,550,000	Sam'l R. Smith	W. D. Llewellyn.
Manufact's Nat	84 Broadway	252,000	400,000	3,400,000	John Loughran	Jas. Nightengale.
Merchants'	808 Broadway	100,000	45,900	1,000,000	E. M. Hendrickson	H. D. Johnson.
†Mechanics'	Court & Montague sts	500,000	334,800	7,020,000	G. W. Chauncey	C. E. Wheeler.
Nassau Nat	26 Court st	300,000	300,000	5,120,000	Thos. T. Barr	E. McDonald.
National City	350 Fulton st	300,000	500,000	3,590,000	C. T. Young	H. M. Wells.
North Side	35 Grand st	100,000	100,000	1,030,000	Thos. W. Kiley	Paul E. Bonner.
People's	1248 Broadway	100,000	50,000	1,625,000	Jas. Gascoine	Geo. W. Spence.
Seventeenth Ward	883 Manhattan ave	100,000	50,000	670,000	E. A. Walker	Walter Wilmurt.
Sprague Nat	4th and Atlantic aves	200,000	250,000	1,090,000	D. A. Boody	J. M. Doremus.
*Stapleton Nat	Stapleton, S. I	100,000	2,285	175,000	F. C. Townsend	Robt. H. Gill.
Staten Island	Stapleton, S. I	25,000	50,000	585,000	Aug. Prentice	Otto Ahlmann.
Stuyvesant-H'ghts	1572 Fulton st	200,000	120,000	300,000	D. A. Sullivan	Thos. L. Jones.
Union	Court & Jeralemon sts	200,000	100,000	1,410,000	S. M. Griswold	J. T. Ashley.
Wallabout	418 Myrtle ave	100,000	25,000	865,000	C. M. Englis	J. B. Pigot.
Woodhaven	Woodhaven, L. I	25,000	5,000	275,000	W. F. Wyckoff	J. L. Wyckoff.

* Organized in 1903. † Has branches in different parts of the city.

STATE BANKS—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of America	46 Wall st	$1,500,000	$3,000,000	$30,480,000	W. H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
*Bank of Discount	59th st. and 8th ave	100,000	50,000	.....	Jos. G. Robin	J. D. Livingston.
Bank of Manhattan Co	40 Wall st	2,050,000	2,050,000	47,090,000	S. Baker	D. H. Pierson.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	1,000,000	600,000	10,000,000	C. H. Hackett	E. C. Evans.
Bank of Washington Heights	Amst'rd'm av. & 155th st	100,000	100,000	.....	R. J. Hoguet	Wm. Clark.
Bowery	62 Bowery	250,000	650,000	3,200,000	John S. Foster	Chas. Essig.
Century	West End av. & 106th st	100,000	50,000	200,000	Geo. Chapman	E. J. Croker.
*Chelsea Exchange	259 West 34th st	200,000	.....	.....	Irving M. Shaw	A. E. Stilger.
†Colonial	Columbus ave. and 83d st	100,000	200,000	3,115,000	Alex. Walker	G. S. Carr.
Columbia	501 5th ave	300,000	175,000	3,800,000	Joseph Fox	W. S. Griffith.
*Cooper Exchange	Ave. A and 2d st	100,000	60,000	.....	Sam'l Gotthelf	Geo. F. Krapp.
†Corn Exchange	Beaver and William sts.	2,000,000	3,225,000	35,500,000	W. A. Nash	F. T. Martin.
†Federal	590 Broadway	250,000	50,000	.....	D. Rothschild	C. B. Outcalt.
Fidelity	Madison ave. and 75th st	200,000	100,000	645,000	E. H. Peaslee	E. W. Dutton.
Fifth Avenue	530 5th ave	100,000	1,740,000	10,000,000	A. S. Frissell	B. H. Fancher.
Fourteenth Street	1 East 14th st	100,000	50,000	2,245,000	E. R. Appleton	G. F. Vail.
Gansevoort	14th st. and 9th ave	200,000	60,000	2,000,000	T. A. Adams	H. M. Sheive.
German-American	23 Broad st	750,000	250,000	4,860,000	Casimir Tag	J. F. Fredericks.
German Exchange	330 Bowery	200,000	500,000	3,525,000	C. L. Adrian	E. F. Swanberg.
Germania	190 Bowery	200,000	600,000	4,850,000	E. C. Schaefer	Lofton Love.
†Greenwich	402 Hudson st	500,000	500,000	980,000	W. C. Dunean	W. A. Hawes.
†Hamilton	215 West 125th st	200,000	120,000	2,530,000	F. W. Kinsman, Jr	J. C. Joy.
International	Broadway and Wall st	‡7,894,000	.....	.....	W. L. Moyer	.....
Jefferson	Canal and Forsyth sts	400,000	220,000	1,700,000	Herman Broesel	W. H. Devlin.
†Mechanics and Traders'	565 Broadway	700,000	320,000	4,300,000	Leo. Schlesinger	A. M. Dederer.
*Monroe	97 Canal st	200,000	.....	.....	K. Mandell	H. Heidelberg.
Mount Morris	125th st. and Park ave	250,000	50,000	3,080,000	L. M. Schwan	L. H. Hill.
Mutual	Broadway and 33d st	200,000	185,000	2,640,000	Jas. McClenahan	L. W. Wiggin.
Nassau	Nassau and Beekman sts	500,000	250,000	3,300,000	F. H. Richardson	W. H. Rogers.
†N. Y. Produce Ex	2 Broadway	1,000,000	400,000	5,000,000	F. H. Parker	W. A. Sherman.
Nineteenth Ward	3d ave. and 57th st	200,000	175,000	2,150,000	J. J. Kittel	L. H. Holloway.
Oriental	175 Broadway	750,000	1,000,000	6,300,000	R. W. Jones, Jr	Geo. W. Adams.
Pacific	470 Broadway	422,700	205,000	4,000,000	H. B. Brundrett	S. C. Merwin.
People's	395 Canal st	200,000	350,000	2,700,000	Scott Foster	Wm. Milne.
Plaza	5th ave. and 58th st	100,000	100,000	3,575,000	W. M. Mills	E. M. Clarke.
Riverside	962 8th ave	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	C. N. Taintor	H. H. Bizallion.
Royal	95 Nassau st	100,000	3,659	.....	P. Sugerman	F. C. Stratt.
State	378 Grand st	100,000	100,000	7,255,000	O. L. Richard	A. I. Voorhis.

STATE BANKS—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
Twelfth Ward	Lexington av. and 125th	$200,000	$50,000	$2,000,000	T. L. Gilroy	F. B. French.
†Twenty-third Ward	135th st. and 3d ave.	100,000	20,000	1,600,000	C. W. Bogart	Geo. E. Edwards.
Union Exchange	135 5th ave.	750,000	375,000	2,100,000	H. S. Herrman	John I. Cole.
Varick	W. Broadway & Beach st	100,000	50,000	815,000	J. F. Sproull	A. H. Day.
Wells Fargo & Co.	63 Broadway	100,000	20,000	2,295,000	H. S. King	H. B. Parsons.
West Side	485 8th ave.	200,000	250,000	3,875,000	C. F. Teitjen	W. Westervelt.
Yorkville	85th st. and 3d ave.	100,000	150,000	1,900,000	R. Van der Emde.	W. L. Frankenbach

* Organized 1903. † Has branches in different parts of the city. ‡ Capital and surplus.

Trust Companies in Greater New York.

THE POWERS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Under section 156 of the Banking laws of this State, the following powers are, in effect, given to Trust Companies:

To transact a general banking business; to receive deposits of money on active account, subject to check at sight, and to allow interest thereon; to receive deposits in trust; to loan money on bond and mortgage, personal security, business paper or approved collaterals; to act as fiscal or transfer agent, or as trustee under any mortgage or bond issued by any municipality or corporation; to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and as committee of the estate of persons of unsound mind; to accept and execute any and all trusts with regard to the holding, management and disposition of any estate or property that may be granted or confided to it; to supply investment securities; to act as registrar for corporate securities; to act as legal depository for court and estate funds, and to furnish foreign drafts or bills of exchange to its clients.

TRUST COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Compiled from Report of Superintendent of Banks, 1903.

Name of Company.	Location.	President.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	Deposits (General).
Atlantic	Wall and William sts.	Brayton Ives	$1,500,000	$1,126,600	$8,285,204
Bowling Green	26 Broadway	Edwin Gould	2,500,000	2,977,585	5,373,384
Broadway	756 Broadway	Moses May	700,000	378,145	2,544,204
Central Realty Bond	54 Liberty st	Henry Morgenthau	2,000,000	7,328,970	11,601,029
Central	54 Wall st.	Fredk. P. Olcott	1,000,000	13,176,887	86,462,216
City	36 Wall st.	J. R. Curran	1,000,000	1,666,718	12,082,866
Colonial	222 Broadway	John E. Borne	1,000,000	1,379,738	15,661,958
Continental	30 Broad st.	Otto T. Bannard	1,000,000	3,144,670	10,427,484
Eastern	115 Broadway	Chas. M. Jesup	1,000,000	971,234	1,276,571
Empire	68 Wall st	L. W. Baldwin	500,000	512,851	872,830
Equitable	25 Nassau st.	Wm. T. Cornell	1,000,000	619,485	10,907,683
Farmers' Loan	16-22 William st.	E. S. Marston	1,000,000	7,007,480	*41,294,898
Fifth Avenue	514 5th ave	Levi P. Morton	1,000,000	1,287,436	13,153,314
Guarantee	28 Nassau st	W. G. Oakman	2,000,000	5,369,398	26,260,006
Guardian	170 Broadway	F. W. Woolworth	1,000,000	1,019,653	1,303,443
Holland	99 Cedar st.	John D. Vermeule	500,000		138,329
Knickerbocker	234 5th ave.	C. T. Barney	1,000,000	1,965,435	23,931,940
Lincoln	208 5th ave.	Henry R. Wilson	500,000	523,509	2,607,094
McVickar Realty	24 Nassau st.	H. W. McVickar	500,000	541,609	1,207,543
Manhattan	20 Wall st.	John I. Waterbury	1,000,000	2,092,542	10,828,483
Mercantile	120 Broadway	Henry C. Deming	2,000,000	5,657,634	47,288,905
Merchants'	320 Broadway	Edwin Langdon	500,000	1,455,098	4,392,650
Metropolitan	37 Wall st.	Brayton Ives	1,000,000	2,369,577	11,828,798
Morton	38 Nassau st.	Levi P. Morton	2,000,000	5,815,982	35,043,850
Mutual Alliance	323 Grand st.	Kalman Haas	500,000	513,026	1,473,709
N. Y. Life Insurance	52 Wall st.	Henry Parish	1,000,000	4,152,432	*28,642,868
N. Y. Security	44 Wall st.	Chas. S. Fairchild	1,000,000	4,044,570	45,281,506
North American	185 Broadway	Oakleigh Thorne	2,000,000	3,006,670	6,511,871
Real Estate	30 Nassau st.	Henry C. Swords	500,000	629,840	7,020,534
Standard	25 Broad st.	Wm. C. Lane	1,000,000	855,071	8,500,153
Title Guarantee	146 Broadway	C. H. Kelsey	4,000,000	2,792,718	2,643,967
Trust Co. of America	149 Broadway	Ashbel P. Fitch	2,500,000	3,150,028	13,045,524
Trust Co. of Republic	346 Broadway	Winthrop E. Scarritt	1,000,000	595,247	2,020,978
Union	80 Broadway	Edward King	1,000,000	7,516,338	47,461,446
U. S. Mortgage and Trust	59 Cedar st.	G. W. Young	2,000,000	3,548,517	12,206,192
United States	45 Wall st.	Lyman J. Gage	2,000,000	12,271,907	*55,223,227
Van Norden	751 5th ave.	W. M. Van Norden	1,000,000	1,034,802	3,056,012
Washington	280 Broadway	D. M. Morrison	500,000	906,212	7,627,191
Windsor	575 5th ave.	C. H. Van Brunt	1,000,000	512,872	674,473

* Deposits in trust only.

TRUST COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN.

Name of Company.	Location.	President.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	Deposits (General).
Brooklyn	177 Montague st.	Theodore F. Miller	$1,000,000	$1,877,209	$11,880,300
Flatbush	822 Flatbush ave.	William Brown	200,000	145,528	1,060,123
Franklin	164 Montague st.	G. H. Southard	1,000,000	1,514,394	6,661,308
Hamilton	191 Montague st.	S. B. Dutcher	500,000	925,430	5,196,300
Kings County	346 Fulton st.	Julian D. Fairchild	500,000	1,221,940	6,799,580
Long Island Loan	40 Court st.	Edward Merritt	1,000,000	1,417,342	5,550,371
Manufacturers'	198 Montague st.	Wm. J. Coombs	500,000	955,896	5,697,170
Nassau	136 Broadway	Andrew T. Sullivan	500,000	471,395	4,534,197
People's	172 Montague st.	J. G. Dettneer	1,000,000	1,581,632	7,932,521
Williamsburgh	Broadway & Kent ave.	J. G. Jenkins	700,000	516,430	3,455,679

Beggars in the City.

Like all great cities, New York is infested with beggars. Efforts have been made, but without much success, to suppress them, and charitably disposed people have tried to arrange so that no one should suffer for want of food. If accosted by one of them, he should be referred to any of the following addresses, where the case will be investigated, and if found needy, his wants will be relieved with as little delay as possible. The Charity Organization Society, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, 9 Chambers street, 297 Broome street, 208 East Fiftieth street, 169 East Sixty-third street, 594 Seventh avenue, 527 Amsterdam avenue, 15 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. At night they should be referred to the Wayfarers' Lodge, 516 West Twenty-eighth street.

Courts in Greater New York.

Appellate Division, Supreme Court, First Judicial Department—Court house, Madison Ave. and 25th St. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice; Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, Chester B. McLaughlin, Edward W. Hatch, Frank C. Laughlin, Justices.

Supreme Court, First Department—County court house, Chambers St. Justices, Charles H. Truax, George C. Barrett, Charles F. McLean, Leonard A. Giegerich, James A. O'Gorman, Henry Bischoff, Jr., John J. Freedman, P. Henry Dugro, John Proctor Clarke, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Francis M. Scott, Samuel M. Greenbaum, James Fitzgerald, David Leaventritt, James A. Blanchard, Edward E. McCall, Vernon M. Davis, Edward B. Amend.

Supreme Court, Second Department—Justices, William J. Gaynor, Willard Bartlett, William D. Dickey, Wilmot M. Smith, Martin J. Keogh, Michael H. Herschberg, William J. Kelly, Garret J. Garretson, Samuel J. Maddox, Josiah T. Marean, Almet F. Jenks.

Court of General Sessions, Criminal Courts Building, Elm, White and Franklin Sts.—Rufus B. Cowing, City Judge; John W. Goff, Recorder; Joseph E. Newburger, Martin T. McMahon, Warren W. Foster, Judges of the Court of General Sessions.

Court of Special Sessions, Criminal Courts Building, Elm, White and Franklin Sts.—First Division—Justices, Elizar B. Hinsdale, William E. Wyatt, John B. McKean, William C. Holbrook, Julius M. Mayer, Willard H. Olmstead.

Second Division—Justices, John Courtney, Howard J. Forker, Patrick Keady, John Fleming, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Joseph L. Kerrigan.

City Court of the City of New York, No. 32 Chambers St.—James M. Fitzsimmons, Chief Justice; John H. McCarthy, Lewis J. Conlan, Edward F. O'Dwyer, Theodore F. Hascall, Francis B. Delehanty, Samuel Seabury.

MUNICIPAL COURTS, CIVIL.

MANHATTAN.

Dist.	Location.	Justice.
1	128 Prince st.	Daniel E. Finn.
2	Grand and Centre sts.	Herman Bolte.
3	6th ave. and W. 10th st.	William F. Moore.
4	30 First st.	Geo. F. Roesch.
5	154 Clinton st.	Benj. Hoffman.
6	23d and 2d ave.	Daniel F. Martin.
7	151 E. 57th st.	Herman Joseph.
8	8th ave. and 23d st.	James McLaughlin.
9	170 E. 121st st.	Joseph P. Fallon.
10	314 W. 54th st.	Thos. E. Murray.
11	Columbus ave and 126th st.	F. J. Worcester.
12	2628 Broadway.	A. P. W. Seaman.
13	200 East Broadway.	Leon Sanders.

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	Location.	Justice.
1	State and Court sts.	John J. Walsh.
2	794 Broadway.	G. B. Van Wart.
3	6 Lee ave.	Wm. J. Lynch.
4	14 Howard ave.	Thos. H. Williams.
5	Bath ave. and 22d st.	Cornelius Ferguson.

QUEENS.

Dist.	Location.	Justice.
1	46 Jackson ave., L. I. City.	Thos. C. Kaelien.
2	Elmhurst.	William Rasquin, Jr.
3	Town Hall, Jamaica.	Jas. F. McLaughlin.

BRONX.

Dist.	Location.	Justice.
1	Town Hall, Westchester.	W. W. Penfield.
2	3d ave and 158th st.	John M. Tierney.

RICHMOND.

Dist.	Location.	Justice.
1	New Brighton.	John J. Kenney.
2	Stapleton (Town Hall).	Geo. W. Stake.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN.

Dis.	Location.
1	Centre st., bet. Franklin & White.
2	W. 10th st. and 6th ave.
3	No. 69 Essex st.
4	E. 57th st., nr. Lexington ave.
5	E. 121st st. and Sylvan pl.
6	158th st. and 3d ave.
7	No. 314 W. 54th st.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Dis.	Municipal District Courts. Location.
1	Court and State sts.
	Special Sessions, City Hall.
2	No. 794 Broadway.
3	No. 6 Lee ave.
4	No. 14 Howard st.
5	W. 8th st., near Surf ave.
	Magistrates' Courts.
1	No. 318 Adams st.
2	Court and Butler sts.
3	Myrtle and Vanderbilt aves.
4	No. 6 Lee ave.
5	Ewen and Powers sts.
7	No. 31 Grant st., Flatbush.
8	Coney Island.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Dis.	Magistrates' Courts. Location.
	Special Sessions, Town Hall, Jamaica.
1	Long Island City.
2	Newtown.
3	Jamaica.
1	6th st. and East ave., L. I. City.
2	Town Hall, Flushing.
3	Far Rockaway.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Dis.	Location.
1	Lafayette ave., New Brighton.
2	Washington Park, Stapleton.

A Prisoner's Rights in the State of New York.

(From information furnished at the office of the District-Attorney.)

In felony cases a prisoner may be admitted to bail in the discretion of the court, with the exception of prisoners charged with murder in the first degree.

If the prisoner is charged with a misdemeanor a police sergeant on duty at the station house must take bail, the amount of which must not exceed $500.

If a prisoner desires to furnish his own bail he must deposit the amount in cash with the City Chamberlain, who issues a certificate of deposit. This certificate is then turned over to the sergeant or magistrate and the prisoner is released. If after his release the prisoner desires to substitute a bondsman for his cash bail he may do so. If the prisoner does not want to furnish cash bail he has the right to demand that a messenger be sent to communicate with his friends or prospective bondsman. A bondsman must be a resident, householder or freeholder of the State, and, unless the magistrate directs otherwise, a resident of the county in which the bail is to be furnished.

Under no circumstances will the New York County District-Attorney's office accept the bail of a surety not a resident of the county. The bondsman must be worth the amount specified in the bond, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

If the prisoner fails to appear in court as stipulated in the bond his bond is forfeited and he is subject to rearrest and prosecution.

Altitudes of Greater New York.

The following table gives the surface elevations in feet above high water mark at the points indicated:

Highest	Feet.
Richmond—Near Toad Hill	413
The Bronx—Near Riverdale, Mosholu avenue	285
Manhattan—Bennett property, near 181st street	266
Queens—Payne's farm, near Little Neck	267
Brooklyn—Prospect Park reservoir	202

Lowest.	Feet.
Richmond—South Beach	10
Manhattan—Houston street, corner Mangin street	3 05
The Bronx—Park avenue, corner 135th street	5
Queens—Hempstead, Rockaway avenue, corner of Holland avenue	1.15
Brooklyn—Ocean Parkway, corner of Canal avenue	8

Excise in Greater New York.

Table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under excise boards for the year ending April 30, 1896 (old law), together with the number of tax certificates in force and net receipts for the year ending April 30, 1903 (new law), in Greater New York.

Boroughs of Greater New York City.	No. of Licenses Issued, Laws of 1895-6 (Old Law).	No. of Ctfs. in Force Apr. 30, 1903 (New Law).	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-6 (Old Law).	Net receipts Year Ending April 30, 1903 (New Law).	State's Share, One-third Net Receipts (New Law).	Greater New York's Share, Two-thirds Net Receipts by Boroughs (New Law).
Manhattan and The Bronx	8,906	7,286	$1,056,013.10	$5,254,684.87	$1,752,268.08	$3,502,416.79
Brooklyn	4,702	3,852	599,115.89	2,329,236.68	776,590.56	1,552,646.12
Queens	1,206	1,252	43,424.61	297,668.83	99,265.03	198,403.80
Richmond	543	430	38,364.83	110,275.01	36,770.42	73,504.59
Totals	15,357	12,820	1,736,918.43	$7,991,865.39	$2,664,894.09	$5,326,971.30

EXCISE STATISTICS OF NEW YORK STATE.

Table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under excise boards for the year ending April 30, 1896 (old law), together with the number of tax certificates in force and net receipts for the year ending April 30, 1903 (new law), for every county in the State:

County.	No. of Licenses Issued, Laws of 1895-6 (Old Law).	No. of Ctfs. in Force April 30, 1903 (New Law)	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-6 (Old Law).	Net Receipts Year Ending April 30, 1903 (New Law).	State's Share, One-third Net Receipts (New Law).	Cities' and Towns' Shares Two-thirds Net Receipts (New Law).
Albany	1,218	783	$116,616.07	$279,839.72	$93,283.62	$186,556.10
Allegany	65	61	1,219.31	7,441.94	2,480.65	4,961.29
Broome	208	177	12,624.85	48,623.48	16,207.83	32,415.65
Cattaraugus	199	181	9,511.96	31,981.33	10,660.44	21,320.89
Cayuga	215	171	15,607.07	45,294.11	15,102.12	30,191.99
Chautauqua	203	197	22,096.79	47,819.35	15,945.50	31,873.85
Chemung	321	215	15,292.86	60,501.50	20,167.17	40 334.33
Chenango	92	88	3,692.08	12,802.39	4,267.46	8 534.93
Clinton	138	131	4,294.65	23,930.58	7,976.86	15,953.72
Columbia	236	184	11,777.67	30,944.25	10,314.75	20,629.50
Cortland	42	66	1 086.93	11,208.25	3,736.08	7,472.17
Delaware	95	75	4,363.18	8,762.59	2,920.86	5,841.73
Dutchess	404	302	20,785.25	61,041.63	20 354.36	40,687.27
Erie	2,951	2,268	295,287.38	910,623.26	303,635.67	606,987.59
Essex	96	87	2,993.55	10,884.11	3,634.43	7,249.68
Franklin	99	110	4,390.42	16,834.48	5,611.50	11 222.98
Fulton	141	146	17,080.94	33,017.17	11,007.76	22,009.41
Genesee	86	83	5,622.66	16,421.81	5,477.17	10,944.64
Greene	173	116	6,322.98	19,019.19	6,339.73	12 679.46
Hamilton	46	29	967.45	3,142.30	1,047.43	2,094.87
Herkimer	252	205	15,243.70	44,884.78	14,961.59	29,923.19
Jefferson	229	228	14,375.70	43,295.12	14,435.39	28 859.73
Kings	4,702	3,852	599,115.89	2,329,236.68	776,590.56	1,552 646.12
Lewis	111	90	3.681.42	9,509.49	3,169.83	6 339.66
Livingston	111	76	4,715.50	10.179.07	3 393.02	6,786.05
Madison	174	145	6.452.46	23,745.76	7,915.25	15.830.51
Monroe	876	761	82,935.32	291,792.91	97,275.13	194.517.78
Montgomery	256	227	14 276.78	48,440.22	16,146.74	32,293.48
Nassau[1]	436	351	21,629.98	45,057.94	15,025.38	30,032.56
New York	8,906	7,286	1,056,013.10	5,254.684.87	1,752.268.08	3,502.416.79
Niagara	415	401	13,149.89	109,688.01	36 571.86	73 116,15
Oneida	789	548	39,899.94	169,418.00	56 536.78	112,881.22
Onondaga	962	742	102,779.42	247,857.66	82.622.92	165.234.74
Ontario	146	102	5,455.50	25,046.30	8.348.77	16 697.53
Orange	533	447	24,997.15	95,444.44	31,822.98	63 621.46
Orleans	75	72	3 345.49	11,014.00	3,677.00	7 337.00
Oswego	282	241	21,201.82	56,950.48	18.986.76	37,963.72
Otsego	160	137	6.975.45	18,728.28	6 242.76	12,485.52
Putnam	61	50	2,368.66	5,947.49	1,982.50	3 964.99
Queens	1,206	1,252	43 424.61	297,668.83	99,265.03	198,403.80
Rensselaer	908	536	22 870.11	183,904.95	61,352.80	122 552.15
Richmond	543	430	38,364.83	110,275.01	36,770.42	73,504.59
Rockland	236	196	9 018.39	30,481.55	10,160.52	20 321.03
St. Lawrence	193	166	17,294.52	28,904.57	9 638.94	19,265.63
Saratoga	401	295	11 514.07	58,800.57	19.601.80	39 198.77
Schenectady	205	307	6,081.73	84,977.13	28.325.71	56,651.42
Schoharie	74	65	2,113.85	7,112.30	2,370.76	4,741.54
Schuyler	48	37	1,415.00	4,545.83	1,515.28	3 030.55
Seneca	118	82	2,883.50	13,463.54	4.489.46	8 974.08
Steuben	284	262	15.124.26	52,555.65	17,566.12	34,989.53
Suffolk	243	262	15 051.40	35,493.16	11,948.26	23,544.90
Sullivan	150	143	6 359.67	15,768.31	5,256.10	10.512.21
Tioga	95	67	4,319.46	12.294.05	4.098.02	8,196.03
Tompkins	88	79	4,367.62	18,869.31	6,289.77	12.579.54
Ulster	493	355	25.647.61	68,528.47	22.842.82	45,685.65
Warren	152	113	5.551.13	25,445.34	8.483.40	16.961.94
Washington	173	164	7,261.63	23,366.21	7,790 35	15 575.86
Wayne	128	106	4,189.06	15,385.79	5.130.21	10 255.58
Westchester	882	989	59 253.58	226,730.54	75.586.65	151,143.89
Wyoming	92	60	3.747.26	7,386.43	2,463.76	4 922.67
Yates	41	29	1,923.50	4,088.55	1,362.85	2,725.70
Total counties	33,257	27,426	2,917 124.01	11,847,101.03	3,950.453.72	7,896,647.31
[2]State Commissioner of Excise	[3]180	[3]88	[3]4,144.61	[2]161,224.78	[2]161,224.78	.....
Grand totals	33,437	27,507	2,921,268.62	12,008,325.84	4,111,678.50	7,896.647.31

[1]Nassau County erected January 1, 1899, from Queens County, and the above figures prior to that date were taken from Queens County. [2]State Commissioner of Excise collects from common carriers and bottlers of malt liquors who sell from a vehicle: he also collects fines and penalties. [3]For the year ending September 30, 1895; licenses issued by State Comptroller.

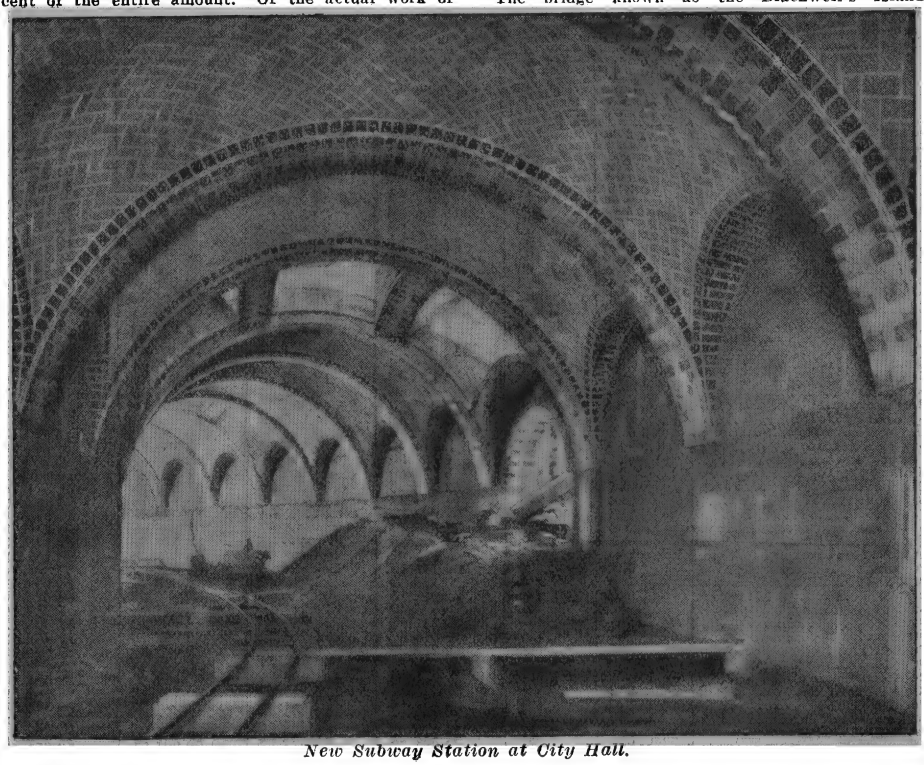
Bridges and Tunnels in Greater New York.

While none of the several great projects related to the rapid transit facilities required for New York City and its environs were brought to completion during the year 1903, there was substantial advance made in all of them, and the year 1904 opens with the certainty that the advantages which they are to afford will be at command of the public during its earlier months. A new bridge between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn will be in full operation, as will be that portion of the new local railway undertaking, specifically known as the Rapid Transit system, which traverses Manhattan Island, and which, by means of tunnels under the Harlem and East rivers, will be connected with extensions of the system in the Borough of the Bronx and in Brooklyn, that in the Bronx being already near completion. The entire system, excepting the Brooklyn extension, was to be completed at a cost of $35,000,000, and the work done up to the close of the year represents $32,000,000, or nearly 91½ per cent of the entire amount. Of the actual work of construction the most important remaining incomplete at the close of the year 1903 was the tunnel under the Harlem River. There remained also to be completed a large proportion of the work on the stations and the completion of the tracks, the track work finished at this writing being about twenty-five miles. The work upon the Brooklyn extension has been well begun and good progress was made during the year. Three shafts have been sunk on Manhattan Island, namely, two on Broadway to obviate the necessity of "ditching" that thoroughfare between the Post Office, the terminus of the Manhattan Island system, and the shaft in Battery Park, whence the tunnel under the East River to Brooklyn is being driven. There is another shaft at Joralemon street, in Brooklyn, whence the tunneling is advancing to meet that from Manhattan. On both sides of the river the headings have been pushed several hundred feet, and on the Manhattan side the work has progressed under the river bed some distance beyond the bulkhead line. The tunnel is to be a double one — two tunnels side by side, as a matter of fact. Its construction will probably require the whole of the coming year, and it can not be reasonably expected that, even at the most rapid rate of construction possible, this work will contribute to the solution of Brooklyn's share in the rapid transit problem earlier than the year 1905.

For this reason the opening of the new bridge known as the Williamsburg Bridge will be the more important to the residents of the Borough of Brooklyn. This bridge is practically completed, so far as the work of actual construction is concerned, but there remains the laying of the tracks for both the elevated railway and the trolley lines to be done. This will not be done until the Spring of 1904, but it is expected that in the meantime the roadways will be opened to vehicles and the promenade to pedestrians. The cost of this bridge up to the close of the year 1903 was approximately $20,000,000, of which sum $9,000,000 is the estimated cost of land taken.

The bridge known as the Blackwell's Island Bridge will not be completed until 1907. The piers upon Blackwell's Island and on the Manhattan and Queens sides of the East River are ready for the superstructure, for the construction of which the contract was awarded on November 6, 1903, to the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The contract price for the work is $5,132,985. There were only two bidders, the competitors being the company just named and the firm of Milliken Brothers, New York, whose bid was $5,188,850. There had been a previous call for bids which elicited only one proposal, the figures of which were so high that the bid was rejected and new proposals called for, with the result here stated.

The working population of New York City includes a vast number of people whose homes are in New Jersey and whose only means of crossing the Hudson River is afforded by the various ferries. A very large proportion of this ebb and flow of population reaches the lower or business section of Manhattan Island by way of Jersey City, and the ferries are not only inadequate to their accommodation but afford a mode of transit which is not as speedy as



New Subway Station at City Hall.

could be desired, while in foggy weather, and when the river is clogged by ice in Winter, the transit is necessarily much slower, being also subject to frequent interruptions. This will be obviated by the completion, not later than 1905, of two parallel tunnels from Jersey City to New York City, through which lines of trolley cars will be run. One of these tunnels, known as the north tube, was begun several years ago, but not finished, and was acquired by the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, of which W. G. McAdoo is president. This tube, of which 4,000 feet had been completed when the present company took possession, has been pushed energetically during the year of 1903, and the workmen at the close of the year were inside the pier-head line on the New York side. The tunnel is 18 feet in diameter and its length when completed will be 5,600 feet. It will be completed, barring accidents, in February, 1904. The second tube, unlike the first, will be advanced from both sides of the river. Its diameter will be 15 feet 6 inches, or about the same as that of the twin tunnels under the East River, between Manhattan and Brooklyn. The work on this tube will be well under way by the time the north tube is completed. These tubes are not intended for heavy railway trains, but for light trains or electric cars such as are employed in local service in New York and other cities.

While the $50,000,000 tunnel which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to build under the North River, Manhattan Island, and the East River will not be so intimately connected with the general rapid transit systems of the Greater City of New York as the enterprise just mentioned, it will bear a very important relation to it, and will largely increase and improve the service which that railroad and its leased system, the Long Island Railroad, now render to many thousands of people whose business calls them to Manhattan daily from their homes in New Jersey and on Long Island. At present the most perceptible evidence of the vigor with which this enterprise is being advanced is presented in the demolition of buildings, representing millions of dollars in value, on the city blocks lying between Seventh and Ninth avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, where the tunnel station in the Metropolis is to stand. The shafts in Manhattan and New Jersey are practically in readiness for the North River tunnel work, which will be commenced, it is expected, early in January, 1904. The shaft at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-second street, Manhattan, is completed, and the completion of that in Weehawken, on the New Jersey side of the river, was expected by the close of the year 1903. Shafts for the tunnel work on the East River section had not been begun at the end of the year, but the sites were selected. This tunnel will extend to the Borough of Queens, and will be 2.85 miles in length, constituting a four, six and seven-track line. In Queens it will connect with the Long Island Railroad, which, with the increased facilities for reaching Manhattan, will afford such means of rapid transit to Long Islanders as to make that portion of Greater New York, as well as its eastern suburbs, as accessible as any other part of the city or its environs. At present the only means by which the Long Island Railroad can forward its patrons to Manhattan are its ferries and a limited number of trains sent across the Brooklyn Bridge over the elevated tracks of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Greater New York Budget for 1904.

The budget calls for an expenditure of $106,675,955, an increase of $9,604,978 over the appropriations for 1903. Nearly $6,000,000 of the increase goes for the redemption of city bonds. Outside of this, the largest item of increase is the sum necessary to replenish the fund for street and park opening. Mayor Low, at the time the budget was announced, stated that the tax rate would probably be 1.50, against 1.41 in 1903. Below are tables showing the budgets for several years, together with an itemized statement of the expenditures in each department for 1904:

BUDGETS FOR GREATER NEW YORK, FOR CITY AND ALL BOROUGHS.

1899	$93,520,082	1901	$98,100,413	1903	$97,119,031
1900	90,778,972	1902	97,974,541	1904	106,674,955

There was no regular budget for 1898, but at the time of consolidation it was estimated that $77,000,000 would cover all expenses. This amount was insufficient.

STATEMENT

Showing appropriations made for 1904 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as compared with those of 1903.

City of New York.	Budget for 1903.	Budget for 1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
The Mayoralty	$59,300.00	$63,500.00	$4,200.00	.....
The Board of Aldermen and City Clerk	153,152.00	154,456.00	1,304.00	.....
The Department of Finance	937,680.60	937,680.60	.....	.....
Chamberlain's Office	45,600.00	50,350.00	4,750.00	.....
Interest on the City Debt	13,276,709.68	15,188,951.64	1,912,241.96	.....
Redemption of the City Debt	5,769,063.90	9,496,514.41	3,727,450.51	.....
Installments payable in 1904	4,648,295.27	5,025,823.99	377,528.72	.....
State Taxes	550,157.28	556,542.03	6,384.75	.....
Rents	352,095.07	332,095.07	.....	$20,000.00
The Law Department	460,560.00	460,560.00	.....	.....
President of the Borough of Manhattan	1,705,430.50	1,897,645.50	192,215.00	.....
President of the Borough of the Bronx	1,026,000.00	1,102,000.00	76,000.00	.....
President of the Borough of Brooklyn	1,164,260.25	1,409,435.25	245,175.00	.....
President of the Borough of Queens	769,308.63	869,308.63	100,000.00	.....
President of the Borough of Richmond	372,980.00	432,980.00	60,000.00	.....
Department of Bridges	423,038.38	423,038.38	.....	.....
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	4,582,852.23	4,799,852.23	217,000.00	.....
Department of Parks	1,982,333.95	1,999,333.95	17,000.00	.....
Department of Public Charities	1,802,490.16	1,902,490.16	100,000.00	.....
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals	595,580.78	598,880.78	3,300.00	.....
Department of Correction	791,072.50	794,350.00	3,277.50	.....
Department of Health	1,034,391.48	1,109,391.48	75,000.00	.....
Tenement House Department	466,433.08	516,433.08	50,000.00	.....
Police Department	11,566,680.42	12,030,500.00	463,819.58	.....
Board of Elections	838,275.00	979,210.00	140,935.00	.....
Department of Street Cleaning	5,362,112.20	5,447,712.20	85,600.00	.....
Fire Department	5,218,300.28	5,968,300.28	750,000.00	.....
Department of Taxes and Assessments	349,900.00	349,900.00	.....	.....
Board of Assessors	30,300.00	30,450.00	150.00	.....
The Armory Board	107,807.50	107,807.50	.....	.....
Department of Education	20,063,017.77	20,913,017.77	850,000.00	.....
The College of the City of New York	298,362.00	298,362.00	.....	.....
The Normal College of the City of New York	220,000.00	220,000.00	.....	.....
Coroners	151,300.00	151,300.00	.....	.....
Commissioners of Accounts	151,000.00	150,500.00	.....	500.00
Civil Service Commission	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....
Board of City Record	518,800.00	667,300.00	148,500.00	.....
Examining Board of Plumbers	5,154.00	5,154.00	.....	.....
Libraries	431,543.80	519,393.80	87,850.00	.....
The City Court of New York	136,050.00	136,050.00	.....	.....
Municipal Courts, City of New York	392,250.00	430,050.00	37,800.00	.....
Court of Special Sessions, First Division	96,150.00	96,150.00	.....	.....
Court of Special Sessions, Second Division	54,400.00	70,900.00	16,500.00	.....
City Magistrates' Courts, First Division	166,450.00	189,400.00	22,950.00	.....

GREATER NEW YORK BUDGET—Continued.

City of New York—Continued.	Budget for 1903.	Budget for 1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
City Magistrates' Courts, Second Division	$172,800.00	$177,800.00	$5,000.00	.....
Charitable Institutions	2,728,264.04	2,846,249.55	117,985.51	.....
Miscellaneous	1,268,264.21	956,140.48	.....	312,123.73
Totals	$93,395,966.96	$102,963,260.76	$9,899,917.53	$332,623.73
County of New York.				
Board of City Record, New York County	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	.....	.....
Preservation of Public Records	40,275.00	39,935.00	.....	$340.00
Sheriff of the County of New York	124,762.00	124,762.00	.....	.....
The Register	162,350.60	162,350.00	.....	.....
Public Administrator, County of New York	23,890.00	23,890.00	.....	.....
Supreme Court, First Department	761,250.00	785,250.00	$24,000.00	.....
Court of General Sessions	180,300.00	180,300.00	.....	.....
Surrogates' Court, New York County	157,450.00	160,050.00	2,600.00	.....
County Clerk, New York County	95,830.00	95,830.00	.....	.....
District Attorney, New York County	282,500.00	282,500.00	.....	.....
Commissioner of Jurors, New York County	43,100.00	43,100.00	.....	.....
The National Guard	121,880.00	128,780.00	6,900.00	.....
Miscellaneous	169,030.00	174,300.00	5,270.00	.....
Charitable Institutions	135,164.21	134,068.90	.....	1,095.31
Totals	$2,327,781.21	$2,365,115.90	$38,770.00	$1,435.31
County of Kings.				
Board of City Record, Kings County	$28,500.00	$29,500.00	$1,000.00	.....
Sheriff of Kings County	116,500.00	116,500.00	.....	.....
Register of Kings County	101,220.00	101,220.00	.....	.....
Supreme Court, Second Department, Kings County	212,900.00	213,900.00	1,000.00	.....
County Court, Kings County	103,725.00	108,725.00	5,000.00	.....
Surrogates' Court, Kings County	63,800.00	68,800.00	5,000.00	.....
County Clerk, Kings County	71,700.00	71,700.00	.....	.....
District Attorney, Kings County	86,200.00	86,200.00	.....	.....
Commissioners of Jurors, Kings County	29,400.00	29,400.00	.....	.....
Commissioner of Records, Kings County	100,000.00	45,000.00	.....	$55,000.00
The National Guard	86,382.50	86,960.00	577.50	.....
Miscellaneous	124,150.00	120,260.00	1,110.00	5,000.00
Charitable Institutions	49,828.39	47,258.39	.....	2,570.00
Totals	$1,174,305.89	$1,125,423.39	$13,687.50	$62,570.00
County of Queens.				
Supreme Court and County Court, Queens County	$39,729.00	$39,729.00	.....	.....
Surrogates' Court, Queens County	16,800.00	16,800.00	.....	.....
County Clerk, Queens County	14,000.00	14,000.00	.....	.....
District Attorney's Office, Queens County	19,40.00	19,400.00	.....	.....
Sheriff, Queens County	43,870.00	43,870.00	.....	.....
Commissioner of Jurors, Queens County	5,800.00	5,800.00	.....	.....
Public Administrator, Queens County	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....
Board of City Record, Queens County	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....
The National Guard	2,920.00	2,928.00	$8.00	.....
Charitable Institutions	5,147.68	4,967.68	1,290.00	$1,470.00
Totals	$157,366.68	$157,194.68	$1,298.00	$1,470.00
County of Richmond.				
Board of City Record, Richmond County	$2,000.00	$2,500.00	$500.00	.....
Sheriff of Richmond County	17,435.00	17,435.00	.....	.....
County Court and Surrogates' Court, Richmond Co	14,200.00	14,200.00	.....	.....
County Clerk of Richmond County	4,250.00	4,250.00	.....	.....
District Attorney, Richmond County	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....
Commissioner of Jurors, Richmond County	4,400.00	4,400.00	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	10,160.00	10,160.00	.....	.....
Charitable Institutions	4,165.36	4,015.36	.....	$150.00
Totals	$63,610.36	$63,960.36	$500.00	$150.00

RECAPITULATION.

	Budget for 1903.	Budget for 1904.	Increases.	Decreases.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	Total Increase.
New York City	$93,395,966.96	$102,963,260.76	$9,899,917.53	$332,623.73	$9,567,293.80	.....	.....
New York County	2,327,781.21	2,365,115.90	40,554.69	3,220.00	37,334.69	.....	.....
Kings County	1,174,305.89	1,125,423.39	22,087.50	70,970.00	.....	$48,882.50	.....
Queens County	157,366.68	157,194.68	1,298.00	1,470.00	.....	172.00	.....
Richmond County	63,610.36	63,960.36	890.00	540.00	350.00	.....	.....
Totals	$97,119,031.10	$106,674,955.09	$9,964,747.72	$408,823.73	$9,604,978.49	$49,054.50	$9,555,923.99

Driveways of Greater New York.

No city in the world has done so much for the owners of fine harness horses as has New York. The Speedway is, of course, the principal driveway of New York. Three miles long, and built at a cost of about $8,000,000, more fast horses can be seen there on a fine afternoon than in any other place. The men who drive them are not horsemen in the common acceptation of the term, but business men who are interested in the horse, not for the money they can make out of him, but for the pleasure they derive from riding behind him. Among those who are to be seen on the drive, holding the reins over fast ones, are Nathan Straus, T. R. McMann, J. W. McCormick, J. B. Bailer, John F. Cockrell, E. T. Kearns, Col. Alex. Newburger, David Lamar, C. K. G. Billings, of Chicago, and others. For two years Mr. Straus's Cobwebs held the honors as star of the Speedway, but was finally beaten by Mr. Billings's Lucille after a close and hard-fought contest. The location of the Speedway, along the west bank of the Harlem River, is unsurpassed for natural beauty, and when it is connected, by work now in progress, with the Riverside Drive, the whole will make a road for pleasure driving unequalled in the world.

In October of 1902 ground was broken for the Grand Concourse in The Bronx, which will connect all the parks of that borough. It will start at One Hundred and Sixty-first street and be four miles long. Its width is to be 180 feet, and it will cost over $1,000,000. It is expected that it will be completed in about three years. President Haffen, of Bronx Borough, is making strong efforts at improving the highways of that section of the city in connection with this work.

On Seventh avenue, above Central Park, the principal driveway of the days when Robert Bonner and Commodore Vanderbilt were kings of the road, many fine equipages are seen. It is the principal street leading to the Speedway, and its liberal width and smooth pavement make it an ideal driving street.

The principal driveways of Brooklyn are those about Prospect Park and the roads to the various seaside resorts, which are well kept and give pleasure to many owners of good horses.

New York Civil Service Rules.

The following synopsis of the regulations governing the operation of the Civil Service of the city of New York was approved for the American Almanac by the secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The report for the year 1902 showed that to the number of names verified on the payrolls of the service should be added 5,000, which represents employes laid off during the Winter months, owing to suspension of work. This would approximate 20,000 names verified weekly, which, added to the other names verified yearly, represents a total of 895,272. The total number of changes in the working force of all departments of the service was 8,517.

The Civil Service law prescribes that appointments and promotions in that service shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by competitive examination, and no appointing officer may fill any vacancy except in accordance with the Civil Service rules. No employe in the Civil Service may be transferred to any position in a higher class than that which he has held, unless he has passed an examination for the higher position, or he has served the city three years in a similar position.

No transfer shall be made from the unclassified to the classified branch of the service nor from any position in the competitive class to another in that class without authorization of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and a violation of that rule is good cause for the dismissal of the offending official.

There are four divisions of the classified service: The Exempt Class, the Non-Competitive Class, the Competitive Class and the Labor Class.

The Exempt Class comprises the deputies of the principal executive officers of the several departments.

The Non-Competitive Class includes persons appointed in an emergency to fill vacanies for which there is no eligible list on hand. Such an appointment, however, cannot continue longer than two months, nor can the vacancy be again created and filled temporarily. A permanent appointment must be made after examination at the expiration of that period.

The Competitive Class includes all positions and classes of employes except those of the Labor Class, which includes all laborers and other employes who shall not be subject to examination, and except those especially exempt from examination under the Civil Service rules or the statutes of the State.

Applications for appointment under the Civil Service must be addressed to the secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and all applicants must furnish their full names and addresses, with such other information concerning themselves as is naturally of use in judging their qualifications and fitness for appointment. Applicants will find it desirable to state what branch of the service they wish to serve, if they have a preference, and they must take oath before a notary as to the truth of all their statements.

No person under eighteen years of age can be appointed to a position in the Competitive Class unless otherwise provided by the rules. Professional persons who are to perform technical or expert duties are required to satisfy the Commission that they are regularly authorized by the laws of the State to engage in their particular field of effort before they can be accepted under the Civil Service, but such persons are not expected to submit to an examination adapted for non-professional persons.

A false statement will disqualify an applicant, and the Commission may refuse to examine a person who is unsuitable for the service. No person who has been convicted of crime, who has been dismissed from the public service or who has attempted to practice fraud in connection with his application can be appointed. Intemperance also debars.

All examinations are conducted in writing, and the utmost care is exercised to prevent fraud in the preparation of applicants' papers. Any person detected in fraud is instantly dismissed by the Commission. No person who has failed to pass an examination may be again admitted to examination within nine months without consent of the Commission.

Applicants for senior clerical positions must attain an average percentage of 80, and no person who receives less than 70 can be appointed to any clerical position.

Applicants for positions requiring technical or professional knowledge must attain an average of 75 per cent; otherwise they cannot be accepted.

Applicants for positions in the Fire and Police Departments are required to average 70 per cent in mental examination and 70 per cent in physical examination.

No applicant who fails utterly in any one branch of the examination can be appointed to the service.

Candidates for promotion in graded positions must attain an average of 80 per cent in all grades up to the second, and 85 per cent in all higher grades, while in the Police and Fire Departments they must average 70 per cent.

If a person feels that he has not been fairly treated by an examining board he may appeal to the Municipal Commission, who will investigate his complaint and will remedy any injustice that may have been done.

In all eligible lists prepared by the secretary of the Commission candidates who have been honorably discharged from the United States naval or military service, having served during the Civil War, will be specially indicated in order that they may receive preference in the matter of appointments. No eligible list shall be effective for a term longer than four years, and at the expiration of that time or the lapse of one year a new list may be submitted to the secretary. The eligibility of those on the old list will expire at the same time, so that they will be obliged to pass a new examination in order to be placed on the new list.

A person who is appointed to a Civil Service position is expected to accept it within four business days after receiving notice of his appointment. Delay longer than four such days is interpreted as a declination. A person may waive his right to a position on ground of non-residence, insufficiency of salary, or temporary disability.

No person whose name is on an eligible list may take an examination for another position within nine months of the issuance of the list, except by consent of the Commission.

Persons on the eligible list of any department may accept temporary appointment in emergency cases without affecting their rights to permanent appointment later.

When extra clerks are required for temporary employment in the departments of Taxes, Finance, Elections, Assessments and Arrears, Water Rates and Water Supply, temporary appointment may be made from the eligible list and otherwise without special examination, but such employes selected from the eligible list will be given preferment when permanent appointments are made in those departments. Those whose names are on the eligible list will be restored to that list in their original order at the expiration of their temporary service in any one of the departments named.

Every original appointment in the Civil Service is for a probationary period of three months, except in the case of firemen and of patrolmen, when it is one month's probation; if the appointee is then declared competent his appointment is made permanent; if not, he is dismissed.

Promotions from lower to higher grades of a department are made on the basis of merit, seniority of service and examination. An increase of salary is deemed promotion.

Delinquency and misconduct are sufficient causes for dismissal, and no person dismissed for such reasons may be appointed to any position under the Civil Service within two years after dismissal. No person may be dismissed from the Civil Service for political reasons, nor until the person has been given an opportunity to refute the charges made.

Any person who has retired from the Civil Service voluntarily or who has been dismissed without prejudice may be reinstated within one year after leaving his position. If he wishes to re-enter the service after the expiration of that period he must submit to examination again.

While there is no rule prohibiting persons in the Civil Service contributing to political campaign funds it is expressly stipulated that no such person shall be dismissed from the service for refusing to contribute to such funds. Nor shall any person in authority exercise his power against any Civil Service employe because of his political or religious affiliations.

Applicants for positions as laborers are required to furnish satisfactory reference as to character, sobriety and physical fitness for such work and their names are registered by the labor clerk, but no appointment to that class is for a longer period than one year, when they may be reappointed if they pass another physical examination. If at any time they fail to fulfill the physical qualifications required they are dismissed, but without prejudice; that is to say, their dismissal is no reflection upon their character. One department may call upon another to furnish

extra labor forces temporarily, in which case the Commission will indicate what assignments are to be made, and from the lists so submitted to him the executive officer of the department requiring the laborers will select such persons as he needs and will report his selections to the labor clerk.

If an emergency arises under which laborers are required immediately the executive officer may hire such persons as he wants without examination, but not for a period longer than three days.

The municipal departments which come under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission are:

Armory, Board of.	Charities, Dept. of Public.	Coroners, Docks and Ferries,	Mayor's Office.
Aqueduct Commission.	City Record, Supervisor of the.	Dept. of.	Parks, Dept. of.
Assessors, Board of.	Correction, Dept. of.	Education, Board of.	Police Dept.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	Court, City.	Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.	Rapid Transit Commission.
Bridges, Dept. of.	Court, City Magistrates.	Elections, Board of.	Sinking Fund Commission.
Borough of Manhattan.	Court of General Sessions.	Examiners, Board of.	Street Cleaning Dept.
Borough of the Bronx.	Court, Municipal.	Finance Dept.	Taxes and Assessments, Dept. of.
Borough of Brooklyn.	Court of Special Sessions.	Fire Dept.	Tenement House Dept.
Borough of Queens.	Commission, Municipal Service.	Health Dept.	Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Dept. of.
Borough of Richmond.		Law Dept.	

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Prior to the Revolutionary War the office of Mayor of New York was filled by appointment by the Governor of the province. After the close of the war and until 1820 the appointments were made by the State Appointing Board, of which the Governor was chairman, and until 1830 by the Common Council. Since 1830 the office has been an elective one. At first the term of office was two years, but in 1871 the city charter was amended extending the term to three years. At the time of consolidation the charter fixed the term of office for Mayor at four years, but the amended charter, passed in 1901, reduced this term to two years.

The following is the list of those who have held the office of Mayor in what are now the various boroughs of Greater New York.

Names.	Terms.	Names.	Terms.	Names.	Terms.
Thomas Willet	1665	Robert Walters	1720-1725	William F. Havemeyer	1845-1846
Thomas Delavall	1665	Johannes Jansen	1725-1732	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847
Thomas Willet	1667	Robert Lurting	1726-1735	William V. Brady	1847-1848
Cornelius Steenwyck	1668-1670	Paul Richards	1735-1739	William F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
Thomas Delavall	1671	John Cruger	1739-1744	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
Matthias Nicolls	1672	Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
John Lawrence	1673	Edward Holland	1747-1757	Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
William Darvall	1675	John Cruger	1757-1766	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
Nicholas de Meyer	1676	Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	Daniel N. Tiemann	1858-1860
S. van Cortlandt	1677	David Matthews, Tory	1776-178	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
Thomas Delavall	1678	James Duane	1784-1789	George Opdyke	1862-1864
Francis Rombouts	1679	Richard Varick	1789-180	C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
William Dyer	1680-1681	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
Cornelius Steenwyck	1682-1683	De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	T. Coman (acting)	1868
Gabriel Minvielle	1684	Marinus Willett	1807-1808	A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
Nicholas Bayard	1685	De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	William F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	S. B. H. Vance (acting)	1874
Peter de la Noy	1689-1690	De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	William H. Wickham	1875-1876
John Lawrence	1691	John Ferguson	1815	Smith Ely	1877-1878
Abraham de Peyster	1692 1695	Jacob Radcliff	1815 1818	Edward Cooper	1879-1880
William Merritt	1695-1698	Cadwallader D. Colden	1818-1821	William R. Grace	1881-1882
Johannes de Peyster	1698-1699	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	Franklin Edson	1883-1884
David Provoost	1699-1700	William Paulding	1825-1826	William R. Grace	1885-1886
Isaac de Riemer	1700-1702	Philip Hone	1826-1827	Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
Thomas Noell	1701-1702	William Paulding	1827-1829	Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
Philip French	1702-1703	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
William Peartree	1703-1707	Gideon Lee	1833-1834	William L. Strong	1895-1897
Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	Cornelius W. Lawrence	1834-1837	GREATER NEW YORK.	
Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	Aaron Clark	1837-1839		
Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	Robert A. Van Wyck	1897-1901
John Johnson	1714-1719	Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	Seth Low	1902-1903
Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	James Harper	1844-1845	George B. McClellan	1904-

MAYORS OF BROOKLYN.

Names.	Terms.	Names.	Terms.	Names.	Terms.
George Hall	1834	Samuel Smith	1850	John W. Hunter	1874-1875
Jonathan Trotter	1835-1836	Conklin Brush	1851-1852	Frederick A. Schroeder	1876-1877
Jeremiah Johnson	1837-1838	Edward A. Lambert	1853-1854	James Howell	1878-1881
Cyrus P. Smith	1839-1841	George Hall	1855-1856	Seth Low	1882-1885
Henry C. Murphy	1842	Samuel S. Powell	1857-1860	Daniel D. Whitney	1886-1887
Joseph Sprague	1843-1844	Martin Kalbfleisch	1861-1864	Alfred C. Chapin	1888-1891
Thomas G. Talmage	1845	Alfred M. Wood	1864-1865	David A. Boody	1892-1893
Francis B. Stryker	1846-1848	Samuel Booth	1866-1867	Charles A. Schieren	1894-1895
Edward Copeland	1849	Martin Kalbfleisch	1868-1871	Frederick W. Wurster	1896-1897
		Samuel S. Powell	1872-1877		

MAYORS OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

Names.	Terms.	Names.	Terms.	Names.	Terms.
Abram D. Ditmars	1870-1872	John Quinn	1876	Patrick J. Gleason	1887-1892
Henry S. DeBevoise	1872-1875	Henry S. DeBevoise	1876-1883	Horatio S. Sanford	1893-1895
Abram D. Ditmars (resigned)	1875	George Perry	1883-1886	Patrick J. Gleason	1896-1897

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Aquarium, Battery Park; Army Building, No. 25 Pearl street; Assay Office, No. 30 Wall street; Barge Office, foot of Whitehall street; City Hall, City Hall Park; County Court House, Chambers street, near Broadway; Criminal Courts, Centre and Franklin streets; Custom House, Wall and William streets (new Custom House building at Bowling Green); Jefferson Market Court, Sixth avenue and Tenth street; Ludlow Street Jail, Ludlow street, near Grand street; Post Office, Park Row and Broadway; Register's Office, City Hall; State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street; Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau streets; Tombs, Centre and Franklin streets.

RECREATION PIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Foot of East Third street, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth street, foot of Barrow street, foot of West Fiftieth street, foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

Parks in Greater New York.

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Abingdon Square	Eighth avenue and Hudson street	0.202	$50,000.00
Alexander Hamilton	Ninth and Tenth Avenues, West Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets	3.117	.....
Battery Park	Foot of Broadway	21.199	12,000,000.00
Beach Street Park	Beach street and West Broadway	0.038	30,000.00
Bowling Green	Broadway and Whitehall street	0.517	750,000.00
Bryant Park	Sixth avenue and Forty-second street	4.775	5,400,000.00
Canal Street Park	Canal and West streets	0.318	75,000.00
Central Park	Fifth to Eighth avenue, Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth street	843.019	95,900,000.00
Christopher Street Park	Christopher and West Fourth streets	0.139	25,000.00
City Hall Park	Broadway and Chambers street	8.239	25,000,000.00
Colonial	One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Bradhurst to Edgecombe avenue	12.790	455,000.00
Cooper Park	Third avenue and Seventh street	0.229	45,000.00
Corlears Hook Park	Corlears and South streets	8.300	400,000.00
De Witt Clinton	Fifty-second to Fifty-fourth street, North River	7.377	.....
Duane Street Park	Duane and Hudson streets	0.108	60,000.00
East River Park	Eighty-fourth to Eighty-ninth street, East River	12.546	800,000.00
Empire Park, South	Broadway and Sixty-third street	0.344	60,000.00
Empire Park, North	Broadway and Sixty-sixth street	0.069	20,000.00
Fort Washington Park	Fort Washington Point, Hudson River	40.810	200,000.00
Grand Street Park	Grand street and East Broadway	0.630	50,000.00
Greeley Square	Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street	0.144	150,000.00
Hamilton Fish Park	Houston and Sheriff streets	3.673	775,000.00
Hancock Square	St. Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third street	0.072	20,000.00
Harlem Lane Park	Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third street	1.270	90,000.00
Highbridge Park	One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway	63.343	725,000.00
Hudson Park	Hudson and Leroy streets	1.700	250,000.00
Jackson Square	Eighth avenue and Horatio street	0.227	55,000.00
Jeannette Park	Coenties slip and South street	0.728	360,000.00
John Jay Park	Between Avenue A, E. R., East Seventy-fourth and Seventy-sixth streets	3.000	.....
Madison Square	Broadway and Twenty-third street	6.840	4,700,000.00
Manhattan Square	Central Park, West, Seventy-seventh to Eighty-first street	17.582	5,250,000.00
Morningside Park	One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues	31.238	2,500,000.00
Mount Morris Park	Mt. Morris to Madison avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street	20.174	2,000,000.00
Mulberry Bend Park	Mulberry and Bayard streets	2.750	1,000,000.00
Paradise Park	Mission place and Worth street	0.114	75,000.00
Park Avenue Parks	Park avenue, Thirty-fourth to Fortieth street and Fifty-sixth to Ninety-sixth street	8.118	.....
Riverside Park	North River, Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street	140.037	5,200,000.00
Rutgers Park	Rutgers slip and South street	0.478	40,000.00
Ryan Park	Second avenue and Forty-second street	0.180	.....
St. Nicholas Park	One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Forty-first street, St. Nicholas and Tenth avenues	.....	.....
Sherman Square	Broadway and Seventieth street	0.001	25,000.00
Stuyvesant Square	Rutherford place and Fifteenth street	4.229	1,143,000.00
Thomas Jefferson Park	One Hundred and Eleventh street, First avenue, One Hundren and Fourteenth street and Harlem River	15.409	669,000.00
Tompkins Square	Avenue A and Seventh street	10.508	2,000,000.00
Union Square	Broadway and Fourteenth street	3.483	2,800,000.00
Washington Square	Fifth avenue and Waverley place	8.115	2,000,000.00
William H. Seward Park	Canal and Jefferson streets	2.651	789,500.00
	Totals	1,310.830	$173,936,500.00

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Bedford Park	Brooklyn and Kingston avenues, Park and Prospect places	4	$170,000.00
Bensonhurst Beach	Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, Twenty-first and Cropsey aves	8	88,000.00
Brooklyn Heights Park	Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman street	5	200,000.00
Bushwick Park	Knickerbocker and Irving avenues, Starr and Suydam streets	6	150,000.00
Canarsie Beach	Rockaway Parkway and Jamaica Bay	40	100,000.00
Carroll Park	President, Court, Carroll and Smith streets	2	40,000.00
City Park	St. Edwards and Navy streets, Park and Flushing avenues	7.500	250,000.00
City Hall Park	Junction of Court and Fulton streets	0.500	100,000.00
Concourse Park	Foot of Ocean Parkway, Atlantic Ocean	70	1,025,000.00
Cooper Park	Maspeth and Morgan avenues, Sharon and Guilford streets	7	55,000.00
Cooper Gore Park	Junction of Metropolitan and Orient avenues	0.250	1,500.00
Cuyler Park	Junction of Fulton street and Greene avenue	0.250	75,000.00
Dyker Beach Park	Seventh avenue, Bay Eighth street, Cropsey and Fourteenth avenues and Gravesend Bay	144	300,000.00
Fort Greene Park	De Kalb avenue, Washington Park, Ashland place, Willoughby and Canton streets and Myrtle avenue	30	1,910,000.00
Fort Hamilton Park	Fourth avenue, DeNyse street, Fort Hamilton avenue and New York Bay	7	2,100,000.00
Gravel Pit	Windsor Terrace	0.333	10,000.00
Gravel Pit	Ocean Parkway	5	15,000.00
Highland Park	Terminus of Eastern Parkway extension, Sunnyside and Force Tube avenues	26	250,000.00
Institute Garden	Washington avenue, Eastern Parkway and Flatbush avenue	50	1,250,000.00
Irving Square	Hamburg and Knickerbocker aves., Halsey and Weirfield sts.	3.500	30,000.00
Lincoln Terrace	Eastern Parkway, Buffalo avenue, President street and Rochester avenue	12	120,000.00
Linton Park	Bradford street, Blake, Dumont and Miller avenues	3	35,000.00
Municipal Park	Joralemon street, opposite City Hall	0.333	265,000.00
New Lots Playground	Sackman street, Newport, Christopher and Riverdale avenues	3	15,000.00
Parade Ground	Coney Island, Canton and Fort Hamilton aves. and Parade pl.	40	27,912,000.00
Prospect Park	Ninth avenue, Fifteenth street, Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Ocean and Flatbush avenues	516.167	
Red Hook Park	Richards, Dwight, Verona and Williams streets	6	150,000.00
Saratoga Square	Saratoga and Howard avenues, Halsey and Macon streets	4	121,000.00

PARKS IN BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Stuyvesant Park	Junction of Stuyvesant avenue and Broadway	0.125	$8,000.00
Sunset Park	Forty-first and Forty-third streets, Fifth and Seventh avenues.	14.250	200,000.00
Tompkins Park	Tompkins, Greene, Lafayette and Marcy avenues	7.750	415,000.00
Underhill Park	Junction of Underhill and Washington avenues	0.250	10,000.00
Winthrop Park	Nassau and Driggs avenues, Russell and Monitor streets	8,500	350,000.00
Woodpoint Park	Junction of Metropolitan avenue and Woodpoint road	0.250	4,500.00
Zindel Park	Junction of Broadway and Throop avenue	0.250	50,000.00
	Totals	1,026.875	$38,141,000.00

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Ashmead	Canal street, Park place and South street, Jamaica	0.250	.....
College Point	College Point	3.500	.....
Forest	Jamaica avenue, Union Turnpike, Flushing and Myrtle avenues, Richmond Hill	536.000	$1,503,000.00
Flushing	Main street and Broadway, Flushing	1.200	10,000.00
Kings	Fulton, Alsop and Ray streets and Shelton avenues, Jamaica.	11.000	30,000.00
Lindon Park	Corona	1	.....
Monitor Square	Jackson avenue and Third street, Long Island City	0.250	1,500.00
Poppenhausen	College avenue and Thirteenth street, College Point	0.243	100.00
	Totals	553,443	$1,544,600.00

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Bronx Park	One Hundred and Eighty-second street, Southern Boulevard, St. John's College property, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and White Plains road	661.600	$5,756,700.00
Cedar Park	Walton avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Mott avenue	17.470	304,000.00
Crotona Park	Fulton avenue, Third avenue and Arthur avenue	154.600	3,228,000.00
Claremont Park	Teller avenue, Belmont street, Clay avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth street	38	991,500 00
Echo Park	Webster and Burnside avenues	3	.....
Fordham Park	Fordham road, Sedgwick avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street	5.870	100,000.00
Melrose Park	One Hundred and Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixty-second streets, Cortland and Vanderbilt avenues	.730	.....
Macomb's Dam Park	Jerome avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-second street, Cromwell avenue and Harlem River	27	470,000.00
Pelham Bay Park	Northeast end of New York City	1,756	7,638,500 00
Poe Park	East One Hundred and Ninety-second street and Kingsbridge road	2.330	40,000.00
Rose Hill Park	Pelham, Park and Webster avenues	.420	.....
St. James' Park	Jerome avenue, Creston avenue and East One Hundred and Ninety-first street	11.830	205,000.00
St. Mary's Park	St. Ann's avenue, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Robbins avenue	28.700	750,000.00
University Park	Cedar avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-first street and Sedgwick avenue	2.750	48,000.00
Van Cortlandt Park	Northern boundary line of city, Broadway, Van Cortlandt avenue, Jerome avenue and Mount Vernon avenue	1,132.350	9,851,000.00
Washington Bridge Park	Sedgwick avenue, Harlem River, Washington Bridge	8.450	59,200.00
	Totals	3,851.100	$29,441,900.00

Hospitals of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Name.	Location.	Character.	No. of Beds.
Austro-Hungarian	332-334 East 3d st	General	30
Babies	657-659 Lexington ave	Children only	42
Bellevue	Foot of East 26th st	General	700
Beth Israel	Cor. of Jefferson and Cherry sts.	General	100
Children's	Randalls Island	Sick and crippled children	—
City	Blackwells Island	Destitute sick	—
Colored	141st st. and Concord ave	General and Home for Incurables	325
Columbus	226 East 20th st	General	120
Emergency	223 East 26th st	Women in labor	—
Flower	Avenue A and East 63d st	General	—
Fordham	2456 Valentine ave	General	—
French	320 West 34th st	General	—
General Memorial	Central Park West and 106th st.	Cancer and allied diseases	100
German	East 77th st. between Park and Lexington aves	General	180
Gouverneur	Gouverneur Slip and Front st	Reception for accidents, which are transferred to Bellevue	—
Hahnemann	Park ave. bet. 67th and 68th sts.	General	136
Harlem	525 East 120th st	General	45
Harlem Eye and Ear	144 East 127th st	Eye, ear and throat	—
House of Relief	67 Hudson st	Emergency	—
J. Hood Wright	131st st. and Amsterdam ave	General	66
Laura Franklin	17 and 19 East 111th st	Children	50
Lebanon	E. 150th st and Westchester ave	General	500
Loomis Sanitarium	104 West 49th st., and Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y	Consumption	—
Lying-in	17th st. and Second ave	Women in confinement	—
McDonough Memorial	439 West 41st st	Colored	—
Manhattan Eye and Ear	103 Park ave., cor. 41st st	Eye, ear and throat	72
Manhattan State	Wards Island	General	—
Maternity	Blackwells Island	Confinement	—
Maternity	523 to 537 East 86th st	Confinement	180

HOSPITALS OF GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Character.	No. of Beds.
Merchant Marine	17 State st.	General	—
Metropolitan	Blackwells Island	General	—
Metropolitan Throat	351 West 34th st	Special	10
Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital	248 East 82d st	General	14
Minturn	Foot of East 16th st	Scarlet fever and diphtheria	—
Mount Sinai	Lexington ave., bet. 67th and 68th sts	General	225
New Amsterdam	230 West 38th st	Eye and ear	24
New York	8 West 16th st	General	—
New York Eye and Ear	218 Second ave	Eye and ear	112
New York Homeopathic College	Avenue A and 63d st	General	—
New York Infirmary	5 Livingston place	Women and children	65
New York Medical College	19 West 101st st	Women and children	—
New York Ophthalmic and Aural	44 East 12th st	Eye, ear and throat	40
New York Ophthalmic	201 East 23d st	Eye, ear and throat	65
New York Orthopedic	126 East 59th st	Deformities	65
New York Polyclinic	214 East 34th st	General	—
New York Post Graduate	Second ave. and 20th st	General	197
New York Red Cross	110 West 82d st	General	18
New York Skin and Cancer	19th st. and Second ave	Skin and cancer	—
New York Society for the Ruptured and Crippled	Lexington ave. and 42d st	Ruptured and crippled	250
New York Throat and Lung	244 East 59th st	Lungs, throat, eye, etc	7
Nursery and Childs'	571 Lexington ave	Women and children	550
Pasteur Institute	313 West 23d st	Contagious diseases	—
Presbyterian	Madison ave., bet. 70th and 71st.	General	330
Riverside	North Brother Island	Contagious diseases	—
Roosevelt	59th st. and Ninth ave	General	244
St. Andrew's Convalescent	213 East 17th st	Women	—
St. Ann's Maternity	130 East 69th st	Women	—
St. Elizabeth	225 West 31st st	General	30
St. Francis	609 Fifth st	General	280
St. John's Guild Floating Hospital	501 Fifth ave	Children's	600
St. Joseph's	East 143d st. & St. Ann's ave	Consumptives	340
St. Joseph's Infirmary	East 82d st., near Madison ave.	General	—
St. Luke's	113th st. and Amsterdam ave.	General	275
St. Mark's	177 Second ave	General	100
St. Mary's	405 West 34th st	Children	120
St. Vincent's	157 West 11th st	General	312
Seton	Spuyten Duyvil	Consumption	150
Sloane Maternity	447 West 59th st	Women in confinement	106
Society of Lying-in Hospital	17th st. and Second ave	Women in confinement	—
Trinity	50 Varick st	General	—
Willard Parker	Foot of East 16th st	Contagious	—
Woman's	50th st. and Park ave	Women	100
Woman's	141 West 109th st	Women	—

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Bay Ridge	60th st. and 2d ave., Bklyn	General	—
Bedford Dispensary and Hospital	343 Ralph ave., Brooklyn	General	—
Brooklyn Eastern District	110 South 3d st., Brooklyn	General	—
Brooklyn	Raymond st. and De Kalb ave., Brooklyn	General	—
Brooklyn Eye and Ear	94 Livingston st., Brooklyn	Eye, ear and throat	—
Brooklyn Maternity	Washington ave. and Douglas st., Brooklyn	Women and children	—
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants	396 Herkimer st., Brooklyn	Children	—
Bushwick Central	Howard ave. and Monroe st., Brooklyn	General	—
Central	11 Howard ave., Brooklyn	Special	—
German	St. Nicholas ave. and Stockholm st., Brooklyn	General	—
Hospital of Flushing	Parsons & Forest aves., Flushing	General	—
Jamaica	Jamaica	General	—
Jewish	1028 Gates ave	General	—
Kings County	Clarkson st., Flatbush	General	—
Long Island College Hospital	Henry, Pacific and Amity sts., Brooklyn	General	—
Long Island Throat	55 Willoughby st., Brooklyn	Eye, ear, throat and lungs	—
Lutheran	East New York ave. and Junius st., Brooklyn	Contagious and consumptives	—
Memorial	Classon & St. Marks ave., Bkn.	Women and children	—
Methodist Episcopal	6th st. and 7th ave., Brooklyn	General	—
Norwegian	4th ave. and 46th st., Brooklyn	General	—
Prospect Heights	Washington ave. and St. John's place	Women in confinement	—
St. Catharine	Bushwick ave. and Ten Eyck st., Brooklyn	General	—
St. Christopher's	283 Hicks st., Brooklyn	Children	—
St. John's	Albany & Atlantic aves., Bkn.	General	—
St. John's	12th st. and Jackson ave., Long Island City	General	—
St. Mary's	St. Marks and Rochester aves., Brooklyn	General	—
St. Mary's Female	155 Dean st., Brooklyn	Women	—
St. Peter's	Henry st., bet. Congress and Warren sts., Brooklyn	General	—
Swedish (Building)	6th ave., 55th & 56th sts., Bkn.	General	—
United States Naval	Flushing ave., near Ryerson st., Brooklyn	For naval men	184
Williamsburg	Bedford ave. and South 3d st., Brooklyn	General	—

RICHMOND.

The S. R. Smith Infirmary at Castleton avenue, New Brighton, is a general hospital. St. John's Guild maintains a hospital at New Dorp for sick children, with a capacity of 500.

The Marine Hospital, at Stapleton, with a capacity of 150, is under the United States Navy.

Clubs of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Name.	Location of Clubhouse.	Membership. Limit. Resident	Limit. Non-resident.	Present Membership. Resident	Present Membership. Non-resident.	Initiation Fee. Resident	Initiation Fee. Non-resident.	Annual Dues. Resident	Annual Dues. Non-resident.	Secretary.
Aldine Association	111 5th ave	500	...	385	67	$100	$25	$75	$25	C. L. Patton.
Alpha Delta Phi	35 West 33d st	...	...	86	256	25	...	30	..	G. T. Donnell.
Amer. Fine Arts Society	215 West 57th st	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	..	H. M. Barry.
Amer. Geograph. Society	15 West 81st st	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	10	..	Anton A. Raven.
Amer. Inst. of Architects	156 5th ave	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	W. B. Chambers.
Amer. Society of Civil Eng	220 West 57th st	...	...	2,725	...	30	25	15	10	Chas. W. Hunt.
Amer. Soc. Mechanical Eng	12 West 31st st	...	...	1,656	745	25	15	15	10	Prof. F. R. Hutton.
American Yacht	Rye, N. Y.	300	...	200	...	100	...	50	..	Wm. P. Allen.
Architectural League	215 West 57th st	...	...	436	...	10	5	15	5	Frank E. Wallis.
Arion	Park ave. and 59th st	...	...	1,000	...	25	...	10	..	Carl Wittman.
Arkwright	320 Broadway	700	...	696	126	50	20	50	20	W. L. Warring.
Army and Navy	16 West 31st st	...	...	995	...	25	...	30	..	C.H.Loring,U.S.N.
Association of the Bar	42 West 44th st	...	...	1,757	...	100	...	50	..	S. B. Brownell.
Atlantic	Seagate, Brooklyn	...	...	642	...	50	...	25	..	F. Jacreson.
Authors	Carnegie Hall Building	...	...	174	...	25	...	20	10	Duffield Osborne.
Automobile Club of Amer.	753 5th ave	400	...	342	72	100	50	50	25	S. M. Butler.
Barnard	Carnegie Hall Building	...	...	573	50	25	10	10	5	E. L. Parris.
Calumet	267 5th ave	600	...	514	179	...	...	85	..	Clinton Adams.
Camera	5 West 31st st	...	...	320	...	15	...	20	10	E. L. Ferguson.
Carteret Gun	150 Broadway	120	...	120	...	60	...	40	..	W. H. Mead.
Catholic	120 Central Park, South	1,000	...	921	408	50	...	50	10	Chas. Murray.
Century Association	7 West 43d st	1,000	300	975	214	150	100	60	30	Edward Carey.
Chemist	108 West 55th st	...	...	141	119	25	5	25	5	M. R. Taylor.
Church	578 5th ave	...	...	255	...	...	...	10	..	R. G. Hone.
City	55 West 44th st	...	...	565	149	...	...	25	15	J. W. Pryor.
Collectors	351 4th ave	...	...	130	...	10	...	10	5	Albert Perrin.
Colonial	Broadway and 72d st	1,000	...	496	74	100	...	70	..	Lee Phillips.
Cornell University	Hotel Royalton	...	...	323	96	...	...	10	5	E. C. Blair.
Country, Westchester Co.	Opposite City Island	400	...	335	...	100	...	75	..	Edward Haight.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	8 West 40th st	...	...	800	...	...	...	10	5	E. A. Craigbill.
Delta Phi	56 East 49th st	...	...	192	...	...	...	30	..	E. O. Anderson.
Democratic	617 5th ave	3,000	...	2,010	300	100	25	50	20	Wm. E. Wyatt.
Downtown Association	160 Pine st	1,000	...	1,000	...	150	...	75	..	W. R. Stewart.
Drug Trade	100 William st	...	...	298	127	25	5	40	10	Harry Hall.
Engineers	374 5th ave	1,000	...	522	468	50	25	50	25	Chas. W. Baker.
Fencers	Madison Arcade, 5th ave	...	...	89	...	50	...	30	..	M. Kernochan.
Fidelio	110 East 59th st	225	...	220	10	50	...	60	20	S. Louison.
Fulton	Fulton and Gold sts	200	...	186	30	100	...	50	..	Nelson Macy.
Grolier	29 East 32d st	250	125	250	125	100	...	30	..	Thos. G. Evans.
Hardware	253 Broadway	...	...	589	...	50	50	50	25	A. G. Sherman.
Harlem	34 West 123d st	400	...	255	...	50	...	40	..	H. D. Williams.
Harmonie	45 West 42d st	650	...	650	...	200	...	125	..	E. E. Spiegelberg.
Harvard	27 West 44th st	...	...	1,830	...	10	...	20	..	T. W. Slocum.
Heights	725 St. Nicholas ave	...	...	167	...	25	...	40	10	Wm. Shillaber.
Holland Society	346 Broadway	...	...	850	...	5	...	5	..	T. M. Banta.
Jockey	173 5th ave	...	...	50	...	100	...	100	..	F. K. Sturgis.
Knickerbocker	319 5th ave	500	...	500	...	300	...	100	..	J. W. Appleton.
Lambs	70 West 36th st	...	...	510	...	50	100	25	25	T. Manning.
Larchmont Yacht	Larchmont, N. Y.	600	...	713	...	100	...	50	..	A. B. Alley.
Lawyers	120 Broadway	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	100	50	G. T. Wilson.
Lotus	556 5th ave	600	...	1,040	...	200	200	75	..	C. S. Lord.
Luncheon	72 Broadway	...	...	350	...	50	...	50	..	F. A. Plummer.
Manhattan	Madison ave., 26th st	1,500	...	758	412	250	125	100	25	D. B. Gilbert.
Manuscript	26 East 23d st	...	...	268	...	5	5	10	5	J. H. Wilson.
Meadow Brook	Westbury, L. I	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	..	H. W. Bull.
Mendelssohn Glee	113 West 40th st	60	150	45	146	...	...	...	35	...
Merchants	108 Leonard st	350	150	350	30	50	...	37	..	F. S. Wells.
Merchants' Central	Silk Exchange Building	350	...	270	...	75	...	60	..	Franklin Allen.
Metropolitan	5th ave. and 60th st	1,000	250	1,139	...	300	300	100	50	W. W. Sherman.
New York	5th ave. and 35th st	500	...	629	...	100	...	75	..	William A. Lane.
New York Athletic	Cen. Pk. So. and 6th av.	3,500	700	3,463	651	100	50	60	30	C. L. Burnham.
New York Railroad	361 Madison ave	...	...	1,173	...	3	...	2	..	W. B. Yereance.
New York Turn Verein	Lexington av. and 85th st.	...	...	530	...	5	...	12	..	J. B. Haemerlein.
New York Yacht	37 West 44th st	...	...	2,054	...	100	...	25	..	G. A. Cormack.
Ohio Society	Waldorf-Astoria	...	...	461	...	20	...	15	..	F. M. Applegate.
Players	16 Gramercy Park	500	500	450	480	100	50	40	20	Chas. E. Carrye.
Princeton	72 East 34th st	...	...	1,191	...	...	...	...	..	Frank H. Lord.
Press	116 Nassau st	...	...	750	70	10	5	18	8	Walter Scott.
Progress	5th ave. and 63d st	500	...	380	20	100	50	100	50	C. M. Eisig.
Psi Upsilon	Hotel Manhattan	250	250	225	...	10	5	25	10	...
Quill	...	200	...	193	...	5	...	12	..	Chas. P. Fagnani.
Racquet and Tennis	27 West 43d st	800	...	685	100	200	200	75	40	H. C. Moritmer.
Republican	54 West 40th st	900	...	725	293	50	25	25	12	J. H. Hammond.
Reform	5th ave. and 27th st	...	...	320	1,248	25	...	40	20	Edwin Baldwin.
Riding	7 East 58th st	500	...	500	...	200	...	100	..	W. C. Gulliver.
St. Anthony	29 East 28th st	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	..	W. C. Peet.
St. Nicholas	7 West 44th st	500	...	149	...	100	50	75	35	Charles Isham.
Salmagundi	14 West 12th st	...	...	384	86	50	...	30	..	Dr. Leigh Hunt.
Seawanhaka-Cor. Yacht	Oyster Bay, L. I	500	...	445	...	50	...	50	..	A. E. Whitman.
Strollers	67 Madison ave	500	500	384	471	25	25	40	20	Geo. M. Hamlin.
Tilden	2130 Broadway	...	...	245	52	...	...	30	10	R. H. Holland.
Transportation	Hotel Manhattan	500	500	347	476	25	25	60	30	John Carstensen.
Turf and Field	Morris Park, Bronx	...	...	160	...	50	...	25	25	Amos T. French.
Tuxedo	Tuxedo Park, N. Y.	...	...	310	...	200	...	100	..	William Kent.
Underwriters	73 William st	...	...	450	65	25	5	25	5	R. A. Cowles.
Union	5th ave. and 51st st	1,400	...	1,400	...	300	...	75	..	Franklin Bartlett.
Union League	5th ave. and 39th st	1,800	...	1,854	...	300	...	75	45	H. W. Hayden.
University	3 West 54th st	1,700	1,300	1,695	1,105	200	100	75	35	Otto T. Dannard.
University Glee	108 West 55th st	...	...	234	...	...	...	5	15	John C. Kerr.
University of Penn	44 West 44th st	...	...	145	...	...	...	5	..	Dr. S. McCullagh.
Wool	260 West Broadway	450	200	504	...	50	15	50	10	John P. Faure.
Whist	13 West 36th st	...	...	200	...	50	...	25	15	C. A. Henriques.
Yale	30 West 44th st	...	...	2,066	...	10	10	20	10	F. A. Stokes.

CLUBS OF GREATER NEW YORK—Continued.

BROOKLYN CLUBS.

Name.	Location of Clubhouse.	Membership Limit. Resident	Membership Limit. Non-resident.	Membership Present Membership. Resident	Membership Present Membership. Non-resident.	Initiation Fee. Resident	Initiation Fee. Non-resident.	Annual Dues. Resident	Annual Dues. Non-resident.	Secretary.
Aurora Grata Masonic	1160 Bedford ave	...	...	350	...	...	...	$20	..	C. G. Cushman.
Brooklyn	Pierrepont & Clinton sts	400	...	350	72	$100	...	50	$25	Henry Earle.
Brooklyn Art	545 Clinton ave	...	...	72	...	15	...	10	..	W. Wadsworth.
Brooklyn Chess	146 Montague st	...	...	150	15	...	...	12	5	S. H. Cragg.
Brooklyn Democratic	201 Montague st	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	..	Wm. G. Quin.
Congregational		200	...	200	...	5	...	10	..	W. W. Freeman.
Crescent Athletic	25 Clinton st	1,700	...	1,670	200	25	12	50	25	A. W. Higgins.
Dyker Meadow Golf	92d st. and 7th ave	225	...	220	...	25	...	30	10	E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr.
Lincoln	65 Putnam ave	400	...	175	25	50	...	50	25	J. Stone.
Marine and Field	Bath Beach	400	...	400	...	50	...	50	..	Chas. M. Camp.
Montauk	8th ave. and Lincoln pl.	500	...	438	20	50	25	60	25	A. S. Higgins.
National Civil	144 Montague st	...	...	200	100	...	...	20	10	Alex. McKinney.
Riding and Driving	Prospect Park Plaza	...	...	318	19	250	25	60	30	W. G. Gilmore.
Union League	Bedford av. and Dean st	800	...	740	...	...	...	50	..	F. E. Gunnison.
Hamilton	146 Remsen st	...	...	545	112	100	...	50	..	W. A. Taylor.
Hanover	Bedford ave. & Rodney	...	...	315	...	...	...	...	..	Alvah Miller.
Oxford	109 Lafayette ave	400	...	155	...	100	...	50	..	Charles M. Camp.

Exchanges and Boards of Trade in New York.

The exchanges and boards of trade of the city are located as follows: The Stock Exchange, seats in which now sell for over $80,000, will occupy the fine new building in Broad street in the course of the current year. In these bodies the amount of business transacted is immense, and fortunes vary upon the fluctuations in prices of the goods dealt in. A visitor to the city always finds them among the most interesting places to be seen.

Name.	Location.	Incorporated.	No. of members.	President.	Secretary.
Building Material Exchange	11 Broadway	....	....	Orin F. Perry	Louis H. Peck.
Chamber of Commerce	32 Nassau st	1770	1,371	Morris K. Jesup	George Wilson.
Coffee Exchange	113 Pearl & 66 Beaver	....	....	P. B. O'Sullivan	Louis Seligsberg.
Consolidated Stock Exchange	60 B'way & 21 New st	1879	1,5 2	M. H. Wagar	Rudolph Huber.
Cotton Exchange	Beaver and William sts	1871	450	J. T. Gwathmey	Fred. Van Riper
Fruit Exchange	81 Beach st	....	....	E. Andrews, Jr.	C. W. Maxfield.
Jewellers' Board of Trade	170 Broadway	....	400	C. G. Alford	D. L. Safford.
Lager Beer Brewers' Bd. of Trade	109 East 15th st	1881	67	Peter Doelger	Chas. J. Werner
Maritime Exchange	Produce Exc. Bldg.†	1874	1,071	C. B. Parsons	F. H. Norton.
Mechanics and Traders' Exchange	1123 Broadway	....	....	F. H. Howland.	E. A. Vaughan.
Merchant Tailors' Society	140 Nassau st	1891	....	H. A. Patterson	William Feil.
Metal Exchange	234 Pearl st	1877	....	R. M. Thompson	C. Mayer.
N. Y. Bd. of Trade and Transportation	203 Broadway	....	....	Oscar S. Straus.	F. S. Gardner
N. Y. Fire Insurance Exchange	32 Nassau st	1899	....	J. M. Hare	George Jeremiah
New York Mercantile Exchange	6 Harrison st	....	....	Julius D. Mahr.	W. G. French.
New York Produce Exchange	B'way and Beaver st	1862	....	Edw. G. Burgess	D. D. Allerton.
New York Stock Exchange	10 Broad st., 13 Wall st.*	....	....	Rudolph Keppler	Wm. McClure.
Real Estate Exchange	111 Broadway	....	....	James L. Wells.	D. P. Ingraham.
Silk Association of America	B'way and Broome st	1876	....	Jacques Huber	F. P. Allen.
Stationers' Board of Trade	97 and 99 Nassau st	....	106	H. C. Bainbridge	E. H. Loveless.

*Temporarily located in the New York Produce Exchange Building, Broadway and Beaver street.
†Will remove during 1903 to 78 and 80 Broad street.

Rules of the Road in Greater New York.

The following rules governing traffic through the streets of New York have been established to prevent congestion and accidents in crowded thoroughfares:

KEEPING TO THE RIGHT PASSING, TURNING, CROSSING AND STOPPING.

Slowly moving vehicles shall keep to the right and as near the right-hand curb as possible, so as to leave room in the middle of the street for vehicles going at a greater speed.

A vehicle meeting another shall pass on the right.

A vehicle overtaking another shall pass on the left side of the overtaken vehicle, and not pull over to the right until entirely clear of it.

A vehicle turning into another street to the right shall turn the corner as near the right-hand curb as practicable.

In turning into another street to the left, the vehicle shall turn around the centre of intersection of the two streets.

No vehicle shall stop with its left side to the curb except on established cab, hack and truck stands.

Unless in an emergency, or to allow another vehicle or pedestrian to cross its path, no vehicle shall stop in any public street or highway of this city, except near the right-hand curb thereof, and so as not to obstruct a crossing.

SIGNALS.

In slowing up or stopping, a signal shall always be given to those behind by raising the whip or hand vertically.

In turning, while in motion, or in starting to turn from a standstill, a signal shall be given by raising the whip or hand, indicating with it the direction in which the turn is to be made.

RIGHT OF WAY.

On all the public streets or highways of the city all vehicles going in a northerly or southerly direction shall have the right of way over all vehicles going in an easterly or westerly direction.

The officers and men of the Fire Department and Fire Patrol, with their fire apparatus of all kinds, when going to, on duty at, or returning from a fire, and all ambulances, the officers and men and vehicles of the Police Department, United States mail wagons, and all physicians who have a police permit, shall have the right of way in any street, and through any procession.

Subject to the preceding section of this article, surface cars, running on tracks laid in the streets especially for their use, shall have the right of way along such tracks, between cross streets, over all other vehicles; and the driver of any vehicle, proceeding upon the track in front of a surface car, shall turn out immediately upon signal by the motorman or driver of the car.

No vehicle shall so occupy any street as to interfere with or interrupt the passage of cars or other vehicles.

SPEED.

No vehicle shall proceed at any time at a greater speed than the law allows, and is safe and proper under the conditions then obtaining.

DEFINITIONS.

All avenues and streets with a parkway in the middle shall be considered as having but one roadway.

The word vehicle includes pedestrians and everything on wheels or runners, except street cars and baby carriages.

Public Halls of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Alcedo, 188 1st ave.
Am. Museum Nat. Hist. Lecture Hall. Central Park.
American Theatre, 644 8th ave.
Amity, 312 W. 54th st.
Annex, 1128 3d ave.
Apollo, 126 Clinton st.
Apollo, 475 9th ave.
Apollo, 975 1st ave.
Arcanum, 2715 Webster ave.
Arion Liedertafel, 705 Courtlandt ave.
Arios, 341 W. 47th st.
Arlington, 21 St. Mark's pl.
Arthur, 331 Lenox ave.
Aschenbroedel, 144 E. 86th st.
Assembly Hall, United Charities, 105 E. 22d st.
Association, 52 E. 23d st.
Association, 1890 Park ave.
Association, 351 W. 155th st.
Beethoven Maennerchor, 210 5th st.
Berkeley Lyceum, 19 W. 44th st.
Bimberg, Benjamin, 201 W. 52d st.
Bleecker Building, 278 Bleecker st.
Bloomingdale Turn Hall, 305 W. 54th.
Bohemian National, 323 E. 73d st.
Boyce, F. Myron, 113 W. 79th st.
Brevoort, 154 E. 54th st.
Bronx Casino, 2996 3d ave.
Broschart, David, 3393 3d ave.
Carnegie Music Hall, 154 W. 57th st.
Centennial, 517 W. 47th st.
Central, 147 W. 32d st.
Central Opera House Music Hall, 205 E. 67th st.
Central Palace, 66 Sheriff st.
Central Park, 919 8th ave.
Clarendon Hall, 114 E. 13th st.
Colonial, 102 W. 101st st.
Columbus, 124 W. 60th st.
Columbia, 763 10th ave.
Concordia, 72 E. 4th st.
Cooper Union Hall, 8th st. and 4th ave.
Ebling's Casino, St. Ann's ave., E. 156th.
Elite, 139 E. 59th st.
Elks, 19 W. 27th st.
Etris, 170 W. 23d st.
Everett, 33 E. 4th st.
Farragut, 122 E. 126th st.
Fifth Ave., 27 W. 42d st.
Florence, 24 2d ave.
Friederich's, 3393 3d ave.
Gardner Tobias, 21 Suffolk st.
Gardner's, 21 Suffolk st.
Ger.-Amer. Schutzen, 12 St. Mark's pl.
German Masonic Temple, 220 E. 15th.
German Odd Fellows, 69 St. Mark's pl.
Germania, 421 5th st.
Germania Assembly, 291 Bowery.
Golden Rule, 125 Rivington st.
Golden Star, 81 Columbia st.
Gospel, 805 3d ave.
Gramercy, 326 E. 21st st.
Grand Central, 385 Grand st.
Grand Cen. Palace, 430 Lexington ave.
Grand Lyceum, 73 Ludlow st.
Grand Opera House, 309 W. 23d st.
Great Central Palace, 92 Clinton st.
Greenwich, 131 Christopher st.
Halcyon, 537 3d ave.
Harlem Lyceum, 181 E. 107th st.
Harlem River Casino, 2478 2d ave.
Harlem Terrace, 212 E. 104th st.
Harmonia, 46 Ave. A.
Heinebund, 267 W. 34th st.
Hudson, 276 Spring st.
Imperial Lyceum, 162 E. 55th st.
Independence, 158 E. 27th st.
Institute, 218 E. 106th st.
Jefferson, 90 Columbia st.
Kts. and Ladies of Honor, 32 E. 4th st.
Lafayette, 10 Ave. D.
Leahy, W. J., 646 8th ave.
Ledwith, 200 E. 45th st.
Lenox, 1915 3d ave.
Lenox, 165 E. 72d st.
Lenox, 254 2d st.
Lenox Lyceum, 623 Madison ave.
Lexington Opera House, 155 E. 58th st.
Liberty, 257 E. Houston st.
Liederkranz, 115 E. 58th st.
Link, Julius, 233 E. 38th st.
Lion Palace, 260 W. 110th st.
Littenberg's Assembly Rooms, 77 Essex
Loeffler's, 514 Willis ave.
Luehring's Assembly Rooms, 253 Centre
Lyric, 725 6th ave.
Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, Madison ave. and 26th st.
Majestic, 125 E. 125th st.
Manhattan, 115 Lewis.
Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th st.
Manhattan Turn, 316 E. 63d st.
Marion, 144 E. 125th st.
Masonic, 79 W. 23d st.
McKinley, 74 E. 4th st.
Mechanics, 2163 2d ave.
Mechanics, 512 3d ave.
Melrose Turn, 585 Cortlandt ave.
Mendelssohn Glee Club, 119 W. 40th.
Met. Assembly Rooms, 62 E. 4th st.
Military, 193 Bowery.
Morrisania Park and Hall, 3690 3d ave.
Mozart, 328 E. 86th st.
Murray Hill, 160 E. 34th st.
Music Exchange, 160 E. 86th st.
National, 414 5th st.
New Amsterdam, 344 W. 44th st.
New Columbia, 120 Columbia st.
New Henry, 49 Henry st.
New Irving, 216 Broome st.
New Park, 56 Orchard st.
New Pythagoras, 177 E. Broadway.
New Renwick, 193 2d.
New Stanton, 180 Stanton st.
New Starlight, 145 Suffolk st.
N. Y. Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th st.
N. Y. Maennerchor, 203 E. 56th st.
N. Y. Turn Verein, 150 E. 85th st.
Odd Fellows' Temple, 158 W. 29th st.
Pacific, 209 E. Broadway.
Palace Garden, 114 E. 13th st.
Petofi, 112 Cannon st.
Phoenix, 73 Ludlow st.
Pleasure Palace, 62 Pitt st.
Progress Ass'bly Rooms, 28 Ave. A.
Prospect, 1074 Prospect ave.
Protection, 639 Courtlandt ave.
Recital Hall (Carnegie), 57th. 7th ave.
Retail Grocers, 138 E. 57th st.
Riverside Casino, 216 W. 110th st.
Ruden & Perlman, 245 Grand.
Ruppiner, 70 E. 4th st.
Russell, 4547 3d ave.
Saenger, 74 E. 4th st.
Sassano, A., 2160 2d ave.
Schaeffel, 190 3d ave.
Seminole, 414 Grand st.
Singer, Emile, 131 E. 58th st.
Sokol, 422 E. 71st st.
Steinway, 109 E. 14th st.
St. Bartholomew Lyceum, 209 E. 42d st
St. Mary's, E. 151st st. and Melrose ave
Tammany, E. 14th st., near Irving pl.
Tecumseh, 311 Bleecker st.
Tecumseh, 315 W. 42d st.
Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 160 3d ave.
Teutonia, 66 Essex st.
Teutonia, 188 1st ave.
Thalia, 236 Broome st.
Tremont, 4191 Park ave.
Trinity, 856 E. 156th st.
Turn Verein, 1259 Lexington ave.
Turtle Bay, 869 2d ave.
Tuxedo, 637 Madison ave.
Uncle Sam, 331 Bowery.
Union, 385 Bowery.
Union, 1591 2d ave.
Union Odd Fellows, 2 2d st.
Union Square, 8 Union sq. E.
Victoria, 80 Clinton st.
Victoria, 461 Lexington ave.
Vienna, 65 Columbia.
Vienna, 131 7. 58th st.
Volks Lyceum, 220 2d st.
Washington, 1257 Amsterdam ave.
Washington, 2105 7th ave.
Webster, 119 E. 11th st.
Wendel's Assembly Rooms, 344 W. 44th.
West End, 224 W. 125th st.
West Side Lyceum, 201 W. 52d st.
Wijuker's, 220 Ave. A.
Young Men's Hebrew Assn., 148 E. 92d st.

BROOKLYN.

Acme, 437 9th st.
Adelphi, 157 Adelphi st. & Myrtle ave.
Americus, 208 Grand st.
Amphion, 83 Bartlett st.
Amphion, 441 Bedford ave.
Arcanum, 1256 Bedford ave.
Arcanum, 407 Bridge st.
Arion, 590 Liberty ave.
Arion, 168 Driggs ave.
Arion, 11 Arion pl.
Arion Quartette, 238 Wyckoff st.
Arlington, 157 McDougal st.
Atlas, 117 Himrod st.
Arlington, 407 Gates ave.
Armory, 116 Calyer st.
Art Association Galleries, Montague st., near Court.
Assembly Rooms, 1437 Gates ave.
Assembly of Berkeley's Institute, 187 Lincoln pl.
Association, Bond, near Fulton.
Atheneum, 171 Atlantic ave.
Atheneum, 2d ave., near 70th st.
Avena, 370 9th st.
Avon, 1217 Bedford ave.
Bedford Parlors, 903 Bedford ave.
Bergen Hill, 411 Court st.
Bijou Lodge Rooms, 24 Smith st.
Boys' Welcome, 185 Chauncey st.
Brau Arbeiter Maennerchor, 942 Flushing ave.
Brooklyn Turn Hall, 351 Atlantic ave.
Bushwick Music, 1577 Bushwick ave.
Caecilia, 101 Grand st.
Carson, 1241 Bedford ave.
Central, 217 Court st.
Ceres, Troy ave., Cor. Fulton st.
Chauncey, 1765 Broadway.
Clermont Reception Rooms, 360 Clermont ave.
Clermont Rink, Clermont ave., Myrtle.
Clinton, 897 Gates ave.
Columbia, 62 Carroll st.
Columbia, 725 Union st.
Columbia, 477 Atlantic ave.
Columbia, 1243 Fulton st.
Columbia Lodge Rooms, 1810 Fulton st.
Columbus, 196 State st.
Commonwealth Masonic, 153 Pierrepont.
Cooper, 1383 Bushwick ave.
Cooper, Fulton st., near Bedford ave.
Co-operative, 14 Howard ave.
Crosby, 423 Classon ave.
Day's, 3d ave. and 54th st.
Decorior, 879 Gates ave.
De Kalb Assembly, 543 De Kalb ave.
Delmonico Assembly Rooms, 54 Delmonico pl.
Dodworth, 1089 Broadway.
Echo, 237 Johnson ave.
Eckford, 269 Eckford st.
Eighteenth Ward Sanger, 21 Olive st.
Eldert, 72 Eldert st.
Elton, 2986 Fulton st.
Elysium, Fulton st., near Wyona.
Empire, 46 Ten Eyck st.
Erie, 282 Van Brunt st.
Erie, 250 Troutman st.
Fidelia, 63 Central ave.
Fidelity, 609 De Kalb ave.
Fraternity, 869 Bedford ave.
Fulda, 2936 Fulton st.
Fulton, 391 Fulton st.
Germania Assembly, 47 Meserole st.
Gospel, 1105 Bedford ave.
Granada, 118 Myrtle ave.
Grand Union, 258 Court st.
Grocers' Association, 401 Bridge st.
Hamburg Sanger, 69 Hamburg ave.
Haviland, 399 Classon ave.
Hart's Hall, 1030 Gates ave.
Historical, Pierrepont and Clinton sts.
Hubertus-Jaeger, 211 Montrose ave.
Intrepid, 13th ave., near 67th st.
Irvington, 28 E. 5th st.
Jefferson, 5 Court square.
Jefferson, 121 Evergreen ave.
Jefferson, Walton, cor. Marcy ave.
Johnston Building, 12 Nevins st.
Karn, 708 3d ave.
Kingston, 1512 Atlantic ave.
Knapp Mansion, Bedford ave., Ross st.
Krahmer, 209 McDougal st.
Kuh, Fulton st. and Sumner ave.
Knickerbocker, 163 Clymer st.
Labor-Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave.
Lafayette, 51 Reid ave.
Liberty, 38 Bogart st.
Liederkranz, 154 Manhattan ave.
Lincoln Art Rooms, 225 Lincoln pl.
Linea, 319 Atlantic ave.
Magnolia, 1238 Gates ave.
Manhattan, 16 Manhattan ave.
Masonic Temple, 56th st. and New Utrecht ave.
Masonic Temple 127 Havemeyer st.
Masonic Temple, 769 Manhattan ave.
McGowan's Alhambra, 155 Hamilton av
Memorial, Schermerhorn st. and Flatbush ave.
Military, 140 Leonard st.
Milton's Ass'bly R'ms, 387 Central ave.
Molloy's 62 Flatbush ave.
Mozart Maennerchor, 134 Wyckoff ave.
Neue Vereins, 196 Hamburg ave.
New Atlantic, 99 Manhattan ave.
New Liberty, 143 McKibben st.
New Turn, 16th st., near 5th ave.
Novelty, 611 Fulton st.
Ohlenschlagers, 274 Knickerbocker ave.
Olive, 251 Powers st.

PUBLIC HALLS OF GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

Orchestrion, 5 Boerum st.
Orion, 264 Flatbush ave.
Oriental, 766 Grand st.
Palace, 91 Grand st.
Palm Garden, 275 Hamburg ave.
Park Palace, 574 Broadway.
Peers, 760 Manhattan ave.
Penn-Fulton, 31 Pennsylvania ave.
Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, 157 Pierrepont st.
Pouch Mansion, 345 Clinton ave.
Prospect, 263 Prospect ave.
Quebec Assembly, 576 Wythe ave.
Real Estate, 685 Myrtle ave.
Remsen, 190 Remsen st.
Renwar, 870 Willoughby ave.
Robertson, 164 Gates ave.
Saenger, 105 Evergreen ave.
Saenger, 243 Floyd st.
Saenger, 157 Johnson ave.
Saengerbund, 140 Schermerhorn st.
Sanctorum, 348 Court st.
Schuetzen, Throop ave., cor. Walton.
Schuetzen-Saenger Arbeiter, 257 Hamburg ave.
Schuetzen and Saenger, 250 Ellery st.
Schwaben, Myrtle and Knickerbocker.
Schweizer, 12 Union ave.
Smithsonian, Greenpoint & Manhattan.
Stanwix, Ralph ave., cor. Lexington.
St. Malachy's, Atlantic, cor. Hendrix.
Temme Assembly Rooms, 1134 Graham.
Teutonia, 197 Harrison ave.
Thalia, 193 Knickerbocker ave.
Triangle, 1558 Broadway.
Turn, 164 16th st.
Turn, 191 Sumpter st.
Turn, Gates and Bushwick aves.
Twenty-seventh Ward Assembly Rooms, 143 Central ave.
Ulk, 466 3d ave.
Union, 38 Union st.
Varuna, 164 Atlantic ave.
Visitation, 38 Tremont.
Vitascope Lyceum, 1219 Bedford ave.
Washington, 829 Broadway.
Waverly, 444 Myrtle ave.
Willoughby, 1120 Willoughby ave.
Wissner, 538-540 Fulton st.
Y. M. C. A., Main, near 18th ave.

QUEENS.

Assembly Rooms, Myrtle ave., Glendale.
Astoria Assembly Rooms, 22 Flushing ave., Long Island City.
Batterson, Broadway and Thompson ave., Elmhurst.
Broadway, 458 Broadway, L. I. City.
Broadway Lyceum, 43 B'way, Flushing.
Columbia, 301 Jackson ave., L. I. City.
College Point Turn, 3d ave., cor. 13th.
Colonial, 402 Fulton st., Jamaica.
Dennings, 159 Amity st., Flushing.
Foresters', 3d ave. and 13th st., College Point.
Fraternity, 22 Harriman ave., Jamaica.
Gambrinus, 10 13th st., College Point.
Germania, Ferry st., Woodhaven.
Germania, 508 Broadway, L. I. City.
Glendale, Cooper ave., Glendale.
Imperial, Cornaga ave. and James st., near Far Rockaway.
Good Citizens' League, Sanford and Union sts., Flushing.
Jacksonville, 432 Grand st., L. I. City.
Kamman's, Ferry st., Woodhaven.
L. I. City Turn Hall, 347 Steinway ave.
Masonic, Central ave., near Mott, Far Rockaway.
Masonic, 67 Broadway, Flushing.
Munch's, Grafton ave., Woodhaven.
Nebenzahl, Central ave., Far Rockaway.
Newtown, Broadway and Court st., Elmhurst.
Odd Fellows, 7th ave. and 16th st., Whitestone.
Odd Fellows, University st., Woodhaven.
Queens County Athletic, 56 Flushing ave., Long Island City.
Royal Arcanum, Grand ave., Corona.
Singer, 319 Freeman ave., L. I. City.
Stein's, 924 Steinway ave., L. I. City.
St. Mary's Lyceum, 117 5th st., Long Island City.
Taglang's, Crafton ave., cor. Morris, Woodhaven.
Warwick, Grand ave., cor. National, Corona.
Washington, Pleasure ave. and Lawrence st., Long Island City.
Washington, Covert, Evergreen.

RICHMOND.

Alert, 73 Jersey st., New Brighton.
Castleton, 218 Richmond Terrace, W. New Brighton.
Columbian, Richmond ave., New Springville.
Curry's, Richmond and Amboy roads, New Dorp.
G. A. R., 52 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond.
Hibernia, 30 Richmond Turnpike, New Brighton.
Labor Lyceum, Roff st., near Richmond road, Stapleton.
Lyceum, 35 York ave., New Brighton.
Maccabee, 185 Jersey st., New Brighton
Masonic, Bennett st., Port Richmond.
Niagara, St. Paul's ave., Tompkinsville.
Nielsen's, Androvette ave., Kreischerville.
Odd Fellows, 14 Brook st., Stapleton.
Odd Fellows, 44 Harrison ave., Port Richmond.
Odd Fellows, 210 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
Orlando, Shore road, Rossville.
Parish of St. Andrew's, Richmond.
Park Auditorium, Boulevard, Prohibition Park.
Schlitz, Richmond ave., Port Richmond.
Standard, Richmond ter. and Granite ave., Port Richmond.
Staten Is. Turn, 81 Canal st., Stapleton.
Steinbach's, 204 Bay st., Stapleton.
Travis', Richmond Turnpike, Linoleumville.
Village Hall, Lafayette ave. and 2d st., New Brighton.

Foreign Consuls in New York City.

Arabia.—Sheik Hadji Tahar, 95 8th ave.; will answer inquiries.

Argentine Republic.—Ramon A. de Toledo, C. G.; Felix L. de Castro, V. C., 124 Produce Exchange.

Austria-Hungary.—Thomas von Dessewffy, C. G.; Konrad de Wiser, V. C., 33 Broadway.

Belgium.—Pierre Mali, C., 85 Worth street.

Bolivia.—G. Zalles, C. G., 17 State street.

Brazil.—Antonio Fontoura Xavier, C. G.; F. Garcia P. Leao, V. C. and Chancellor, 17 State street.

Chili.—Frederick A. Beelen, C. G., 135 West Eleventh street.

China.—Tseng Chas-Kwong, Acting C.; Luk Wing, V. C., 18 Broadway.

Colombia.—Arturo de Brigard, C. G.; 17 State street.

Costa Rica.—Juan J. Ulloa, C. G., 66 Beaver street.

Cuba.—Octavio Zayas y Adan, C. G., 96 Wall street.

Denmark.—John E. Leerbech, Acting C., 130 Pearl street.

Dominican Republic.—F. Leonte Vasquez, C. G.; Guillermo B. Perez, Chancellor, 31 Broadway.

Ecuador.—Sarafin S. Wither, C. G.; Francisco Mora Silva, Chancellor; Rafael Zevallos, V. C., 11 Broadway.

Egypt.—Same as Turkey.

France.—Soufflot de Magny, C. G; Gaston Volten, C.; Auguste Jouve, V. C. and Chancellor, 35 South William street.

German Empire.—Karl Buenz, C. G.; Alfred Geissler, C.; Rudolph Franksen, V. C., 11 Broadway.

Great Britain.—Percy Sanderson, C. G.; C. Clive-Bayley, C.; Charles A. S. Perceval, First V. C., 17 State street; Joseph P. Smithers, Second V. C., 2 State street.

Greece.—Demetrius N. Botassi, C. G., 35 South William street.

Guatemala.—Joaquin Yela, C. G.; JuMo Yela, Chancellor, 2 Stone street.

Haiti.—Geffrard Cesvet, C. G.; Ebenezer D. Bassett, V. C., 35 South William street.

Honduras.—N. Bolet Peraza, C. G., 81 New street;

Italy.—Giovanni Branchi, C. G.; Ferdinando Pratt, First V. C.; Gustavo Tosti, Second V. C., 35 Broadway.

Japan.—Sadazuchi Uchida, C. G.; Tokithi Tanaka, V. C., 99 Nassau street.

Korea.—William H. Stevens, C. G., 25 Broad street.

Liberia.—Frederick W. Yates, C., 32 Nassau street; Charles T. Geyer, V. C., 17 Broadway.

Mexico.—Juan N. Navarro, C. G.; A. Leon Grajeda, V. C., 35 Broadway.

Monaco.—Auguste Jouve, C., 35 South William street.

Netherlands.—John R. Planten, C. G.; Henry Pluygers, C., 116 Broad street.

Nicaragua.—Adolph D. Straus, C. G.; Kilian Van Rensselaer, V. C., 18 Broadway.

Norway.—Christopher Ravn, C.; Thorvald Hansen, V. C., 17 State street.

Paraguay.—Felix Aucaigne, C. G., 457 West 123d street; William E. Richards, C., 309 Broadway.

Persia.—H. Ruthven Pratt, C. G., 20 Broad street.

Peru.—Evaldo Tirado, C. G.; Elias Mujica Carassa, Chancellor, 19 Whitehall street.

Portugal.—Luis A. M. P. A. Taveira, C. G.; Adelino A. Ferreira, V. C., 17 State street.

Russia.—Nicholas Ladygensky, C. G.; Christian G. Petersen, V. C., 17 State street.

Salvador.—Ernesto Schernikow, C., 18 Broadway.

Siam.—Isaac Townsend Smith, C. G., 1 East 39th street.

Spain.—Jose de Perignat y Fernandez de la Cruz, C. G., 18 Broadway.

Sweden.—Christopher Ravn, C.; Thorvald Hansen, V. C., 17 State street.

Switzerland.—J. Bertschmann, C., 18 Exchange place; J. Eugene Robert, V. C., 48 West 71st street.

Trinidad Island.—Jacques de la Boissiere, C. G., 125 West 37th street.

Turkey.—Aziz Bey, C. G., 24 State street.

Uruguay.—Thomas A. Eddy, C.; Wallace B. Flint, V. C.; Alfred Du Buys, Chancellor, 25 Broad street.

Venezuela.—E. Gonzales Esteves, C. G.,; Marcial Salas, V. C., 17 State street.

Hotels of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Abbey, 198th st. and Fort Wash. ave.
Abingdon, 7 Abingdon sq.
Academy, 119 E. 14th st.
Adams, 375 West. st.
Adelphi, 470 W. 23d st.
Albemarle, 1 W. 24th st.
Albert Hotel, University pl & 11th st.
Aldine, 431 4th ave.
Algonquin, 59 W. 44th st.
Alhambra, 136 E. 14th st.
America, Irving pl. and 15th st.
American, 156 E. 42d st.
American Rhine, 190 West st.
Ansonia, B'way and 73d st.
Antietam, 12th ave. and 130th st.
Aquarium, 151 E. 20th st.
Arena, 39 W. 31st st.
Ariston, 1924 3d ave.
Armory, 459 4th ave.
Ashland House, 4th ave. and 24th st.
Ashton, Madison ave. and 93d st.
Astor, Broadway and 45th st.
Astor House, Broadway and Vesey st
Astoria, 1525 3d ave.
Astor Place, 23 3d ave.
Atlantic, 61 New Bowery.
Audubon, Broadway and 39th st.
Avon, 1768 Madison ave.

Baaden's, So. Blvd. and Bristow.
Balmoral, Lenox ave. and 114th st.
Bancroft House, Broadway and 21st st.
Banta House, 30 W. 15th st.
Barrett House, 38th st. and 6th ave.
Barrington, Broadway and 43d st.
Bartholdi, 956 Broadway.
Bay Chester House, Bay Chester.
Bay Shore, City Island.
Bay View, City Island.
Belleclaire, B'way and 77th st.
Bellwood, 168 E. 24th st.
Belmont, Jerome ave., nr. E. 172d st.
Belmont, 118 W. 45th st.
Belvedere, 4th ave. and 18th st.
Beresford, Central Park West & 81st.
Berkeley, 29 W. 17th st.
Berkeley, 5th ave. and 9th st.
Bingham, B'way and 94th st.
Boniface, 875 Columbus ave.
Borough, 98 Lexington ave.
Botanical Garden, So. Boulevard and Webster ave.
Boulevard, 123d st. and Lexington ave.
Boulevard, 1981 Broadway.
Bradford, 65 E. 11th st.
Bridge, City Island.
Bridge View, Amsterdam ave. and 181st st.
Broad Exchange, 105 Broad st.
Broadway, 1425 Broadway.
Broadway, 2760 Broadway.
Broadway Central, 667 Broadway.
Bronx, 2359 3d ave.
Bronx Park, Bronxdale.
Brunswick, Madison ave. and 89th st.
Buckingham, 5th ave. and 50th st.
Bull's Head, 322 3d ave.
Burlington, 8-14 W. 30th st.

Cable, 1128 3d ave.
Cadillac, Broadway and 43d st.
Cambridge, 5th ave. and 33d st.
Carlo's, 36 W. 8th st.
Carnegie Hill, 1301 Madison ave.
Carlton, 205 W. 54th st.
Castle Garden, 10 Battery pl.
Catskill House, 216 West st.
Cecil, 118th st. and St. Nicholas ave.
Cedar, 406 7th ave.
Centennial, 850 8th ave
Central, 126 3d ave.
Central, 224 E. 42d st.
Central, 272 West st.
Central, 200 W. 48th st.
Central R. R., 146 Liberty.
Central Park, 7th ave. and 59th st.
Chastaigneray, Mad. ave. & 92d st.
Chelsea, 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th aves
Circle, 987 8th ave.
Claremont, 126th & Riverside Drive.
Clarendon, 4th ave. and 18th st.
Clason Pt. Inn, Westchester.
Clinton Place, 96 6th ave.
College Inn, Jerome ave. & 184th st.
Collingwood, 43 W. 35th st.
Colonial, 125th st. and 8th ave.
Continental, Broadway and 20th st.
Cornell, 1 W. 97th st.
Cosmopolitan, W. B'way & Chambers.
Criterion, 41st st. and Broadway.
Crook's, 114 Park row.
Cumberland, 323 3d ave.
Cumberland, B'way and 54th st.

Da Prato Maria, 133 W. 41st st.
Delavan, Broadway and 40th st.
Delaware, 204 E. 34th st.
Del Campidoglio, 154 Bleecker st.
De France, 74 Macdougal st.
De Logerot, 126-128 5th ave.
De Lorraine, 78 Macdougal st.
De Lyon, 167 Christopher st.
Doerrlinger, Unionport.
Douglas, 58 Dey st.
Dunmore, 230 W. 42d st.

Eagle, 3d ave. and 6th st.
Earle, 103 Waverley pl.
Earlington, 49-55 W. 27th st.
East End, 109 E. 125th st.
Eastern, 64 Whitehall.
Elberon, 75 4th ave
Empire, 186 E. 123d st.
Empire, Broadway and 63d st.
Endicott, Columbus ave. & 81st st.
Essex, Madison ave. and 56th st.
Everett House, 4th ave. and 17th st.

Fenix House, 209 W. 14th st.
Fifth Ave., Bway, 5th ave.. 23d-24th.

Garden, Madison ave. and 27th st.
Garrick, 202 W. 42d st.
Geneva, 102 W. 52d st.
Gilsey House, B'way and 29th st.
Glen Island, 88 Cortlandt.
Gonfarone, 181 Macdougal st.
Gramercy, 36 Gramercy Park.
Grand, Broadway and 31st st.
Grand Central, 3d ave. and 43d st.
Grand Union, 42d st. and 4th ave.
Grand View, 161st st. and Ft. Washington ave.
Greenwich, 684 Greenwich.
Gregorian, 42 W. 35th st.
Grenoble, 56th, 57th sts. and 7th ave.
Griffou, 19 W. 9th st.
Grosvenor, 5th ave. and 10th st.
Grutli, 63 Greenwich st.

Hahn's, 418 8th ave.
Hamilton, 45th st. and Broadway.
Hanfield, 620 Grand st.
Hanover, 2 E. 15th st.
Hargrave, 112 W. 72d st.
Harlem, 2103 3d ave.
Harlem Central, 80 E. 125th st.
Hartman, 57 Whitehall.
Hatfield House, 103 E. 29th st.
Herald Square, 118 W. 34th st.
Hermitage, Newell ave., Williamsbridge.
Highlands, 154 E. 91st st.
Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison ave.
Hoffman House, B'way and 25th st.
Holborn, 43 W. 24th st.
Holland House, 5th ave. and 30th st.
Holley, 36 Washington sq. W.
Hungaria, 4 Union Sq.
Hygia, 37 W. 26th st.

Imperial, Broadway and 32d st.
International, 75 Clarkson st.
Iroquois, 49 W. 44th st.

Jansen, 52 E. 9th st.
Jefferson, E. 15th st., nr. Union sq.
Judson, 53 Washington sq. S.

Kenesaw, 202 W. 103d st.
Kensington, 5th ave. and 15th st.
Knickerbocker, 3d ave. and 25th st.

Lackawanna, 139 West st.
Lafayette, 10 Waverley pl.
Lafayette, 29 University pl.
Lafayette-Brevoort, 11 5th ave.
Lafayette Place and Bath Hotel, 18 Lafayette pl.
Langham, 5th ave. and 52d st.
Leggett's, 76 Park Row.
Leonori, 709 Madison ave.
Lexington, 41 Lexington ave.
Lexington House, 517 Lexington ave.
Lincoln, Broadway and 42d st.
Lorraine, 2 E. 45th st.

Majestic, 72d st. and Central Park W.
Manhattan, Madison ave. and 42d st.
Mansion House, 478 4th ave.
Marie Antoinette, Boulevard & 66th.
Marlborough, Broadway and 36th st.
Marlton, 3 W. 8th st.
Marshallette, 127 W. 53d st.
Marsh's, 108 W. 34th st.
Martha Washington, 29 E. 29th st.
Martin, 5th av., 26th st. & B'way.
Martin House, 1437 Broadway.
Medallion, 384-6 6th ave.
Metropole, B'way, 41st and 42d sts.
Metropolitan, B'way and 27th st.
Miller's, 37-41 W. 26th st.
Mills No. 1, 160 Bleecker st.
Mills No. 2, Chrystie and Rivington.
Minot, 126th st. and 8th ave.
Monogram, 2306 Broadway.
Monument, 8th ave. and 123d st.
Mohegan, 32d st. and Madison ave.
Morello, 2-6 W. 29th st
Morton House, B'way and 14th st.
Mouquin's, 456 6th ave.
Mount Morris, 3d ave. and 180th st.
Muro, 116-118 W. 14th st.
Murray Hill, 112 Park ave.
Muschenheims, 41 W. 31st st.

Navarre, 38th st., bet. B'way & 7th ave.
Netherland, 5th ave. and 59th st.
Nevada, 2027 Broadway.
New Amsterdam 4th ave. and 21st st.
New Central, 758 7th ave.
Niagara, 3d ave. and 42d st.
Normandie, Broadway and 38th st.

Occidental, Bowery and Broome st.
Odeon, 109 W. 38th st.
Old Homestead, Bronxdale.
Onawa, Park ave. and 125th st.
O'Neill, Broadway and 35th st.
Orleans, 100 W. 80th st.

Palmer House, 886 Lexington ave.
Park Avenue, Park ave. and 88d st.
Park House, 87 E. 110th st.
Parkview, 55 W. 42d st.
Pennsylvania House, 271 West st.
Phoenix, 12th and West sts.
Plaza, 5th ave., 58th and 59th sts.
Portland, 132 W. 47th st.
Premier, 139 E. 72d st.
Putnam, 4th ave. and 26th st.

Quincy, 140-142 W. 33d st.

Raleigh, 663 Broadway.
Ramon, 340 W. 57th st.
Regent, 467-9 6th ave.
Rembrandt, 174 W. 98th st.
Renaissance, 5th ave. and W. 48d st.
Richelieu, 5th ave. and 114th st.
Richelieu, 54 W. 24th st.
Riggs, 122 University pl.
Riverview, 400 Riverside ave.
Roland, 56 E. 59th st.
Rossmore, 1463 Broadway.
Roversi, 31 W. 27th st.
Royalton, 44 W. 44th st.

Sagamore, 13-19 3d ave.
St. Andrew, Boulevard and 72d st.
St. Albans, 7 E. 31st st.
St. Charles, 777 6th ave.
St. Denis, Broadway and 11th st.
St. George, 49 E. 12th st.
St. Lawrence, 30 E. 13th st.
St. James, 109 W. 45th st.
St. Lorenz, 127 E. 72d st.
St. Regis, 701 5th ave.
St. Stephen, 46-52 E. 11th st.
San Remo, Central Park W. & 75th st.
Savoy, 5th ave. 59th st.
Schuyler, 59 W. 45th st.
Seymour, 48 W. 45th st.
Sherman House, 152 E. 42d st.
Sherman Square, B'way and W. 71st st.
Sinclair House, B'way and 8th st.
Slevin, 64 7th ave.
Smith & McNell's, 193 Washington st.
Somerset, 150 W. 47th st.
South Ferry, 6 South st.
Speedway, 2521 Amsterdam ave.
Speedway Inn, 175th st. & Harlem R.
Spingler, 38 E. 14th st.
Star, 65 Clarkson st.
Stevens House, 21 Broadway.
Stuyvesant Sq., 9th st. and 3d ave.

Tindall, 2151 8th ave.
Trafalgar, 115 E. 14th st.
Trainor's, 1291 Broadway.

Union Sq., 15th st. & Union sq. E.
United States, 196 Water st.
University, 12th st & University pl.
Vanderbilt, 42d st. and Lexington ave
Van Twiller, 57 Lexington ave.
Vencentie, 431 3d ave.
Vendome, Broadway and 41st st.
Victoria, 1148 Broadway.
Von Glahn, 235 10th st.
Von Glahn, 359 W. 59th st.
Waldorf-Astoria, 5th ave. and 33d st.
Wallace, 121 5th ave.
Washington Bridge, Amsterdam ave. and 182d st.
Welden, 1972 Broadway.
Wellington, 861 7th ave.
West End, 226 W. 125th st.
Westminster, 16th st. and Irving pl.

HOTELS IN GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

West Shore, 42d st. and 11th ave.
Windham, 107 W. 44th st.
Winsonia, 123 W. 44th st.
Winthrop, 2090 7th ave.
Zangheri, 15 W. 24th st.
Zeltner's, 3690 3d ave.

BROOKLYN.

Bensonhurst, Bay 26th, Cropsey ave.
Bijou, 202-22 Smith st.
Brighton, Brighton Beach.
Brooklyn, Concord and Wash. sts.
Carleton, South 8th st., Kent ave.
Clarendon, Washington & Johnson sts.
Fort Lowry, Foot 17th ave.
Hoffman House, Atlantic and Alabama aves.
Manhattan Beach, Manhattan Beach.
Mansion House, 137-153 Hicks st.
Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights.
Metropolitan, 32 36 Grand st.
New Concourse, Surf ave. & W. 5th st
Oriental, Manhattan Beach.
Pierrepont, Montague, cor. Hicks.
Sea View, Bay 22d st. & Cropsey ave.
Secor House, 261 Clinton st.
St. George, Clark, Pineapple & Hicks.
St. Mark's, Bedford & St. Mark's aves.
The Brevoort, Bedford ave. & Fulton.
Waldo, Hicks, bet. Pierrepont & Clark.
Wyndham, 89 Henry st.

QUEENS.

American, Broadway, Far Rockaway.
Andrews, Hollands, Arverne, Arverne
Beachcroft, Arverne.
Breakers, Arverne.
Creedmoor Hotel, Queens.
Edgemere Hotel, Edgemere.
Flushing, 80 Broadway, Flushing.
Fountain House, Main st. and Broadway, Flushing.
Hammels, Rockaway.
Holland, Flushing.
Imperial, Seaside Station, Oceanus.
Jamaica Park, 264 Fulton st., Jamaica.
Kenmore, Far Rockaway.
Manhattan, Far Rockaway.
Ocean, Far Rockaway.
Park House, Floral Park.
Pettit's, 322 Fulton st., Jamaica.
Seaside House, Rockaway Beach.
Tackapousha, Far Rockaway.
The Namoeke, Far Rockaway.
The Inn, Far Rockaway.
The Lyndemon, Arverne.
Van Wyck, Far Rockaway.

RICHMOND.

Atlantic Inn, Richmond road, Grant City.
Castleton, New Brighton.
Excelsior, 36 Main st., Tottenville.
Knickerbocker, New Brighton.
New Dorp Hotel, New Dorp.
Pavilion, New Brighton.
St. George, St. George.
Schlitz, Port Richmond.

United States Departments in Greater New York.

MANHATTAN.

United States Court of Appeals—Post Office Building.

Judges—Rufus W. Peckham, Circuit Justice; William J. Wallace, E. Henry Lacombe, William K. Townsend and Alfred C. Coxe, Circuit Judges. Clerk, William Parkin, salary $3,000. Term—Last Tuesday in October.

United States Circuit Court—Post Office Building.

Judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the United States Senate for life.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Judge of the Circuit Court, R. W. Peckham, $10,000. Circuit Judges, William J. Wallace, E. Henry Lacombe, William K. Townsend, Alfred C. Coxe, $7,500 each. Clerk, J. A. Shields, $3,500.

General Term—First Monday in April and third Monday in October.

Equity Term—Last Monday in February.

Terms of Criminal Court—Second Wednesday in January, March, May, October and December and third Wednesday in June.

United States District Court—Post Office Building.

Judge of District Court, George B. Adams, $5,000. Clerk, Thomas Alexander.

Stated Term—First Tuesday in every month. Special Term—Every Tuesday for return of process.

United States District-Attorney, Henry L. Burnett, $6,000. United States Assistant District-Attorneys, H. C. Platt, E. E. Baldwin, A. M. King, D. Frank Lloyd, C. E. Houghton, Henry A. Wise, C. D. Baker; salaries, from $1,800 to $3,600.

Marshal, William Henkel, $5,000. Chief Deputy, John Stebling, $2,750. Commissioners, J. A. Shields, S. H. Lyman, S. R. Betts, T. Alexander, H. P. Bruled, S. M. Hitchcock, E. L. Owen, E. N. Taft, D. B. Deyo, Lorenzo Semple, W. D. Jones, W. P. Prentice, J. L. Williams, H. W. Goodrich, Herbert Greene, E. J. Collins, D. W. Esmond.

Bankruptcy Referees.

P. B. Olney, 68 William street; G. C. Holt, 34 Pine street; J. J. Townsend, 45 Cedar street; L. W. Duder, 71 Broadway; Seaman Miller, 346 Broadway; N. A. Prentice, 120 Broadway; Maegrane Coe, 63 Wall street; M. S. Wise, 40 Exchange place; F. K. Pendleton, 54 Exchange place; N. S. Smith, 68 William street; S. H. Thayer, Yonkers; William Allen, 67 Wall street; W. H. Willis, 115 Broadway.

Collecter of Customs Office—Custom House, Wall Street, corner of William.

Collector of Customs, N. M. Stranahan	$12,000	8th Div., drawback, J. A. Cryan	$3,000
Chief Clerk and Special Deputy Collector, J. J. Couch	6,000	10th Div., disbursing, S. W. Thompson	4,000
Solicitor to Collector and Assistant Deputy Collector, F. E. Hamilton	3,000	11th Div., auditor, J. S. Knapp	4,000
Private Secretary, H. C. Stuart	3,000	Chief Clerks:	
Appointment Clerk, L. J. Maher	2,500	2d Div., D. L. Rush	2,500
Deputy Collectors:		3d Div., Chancellor Martin	2,500
1st Div., marine, Frank Raymond	3,000	4th Div., J. H. Jenkins	3,000
2d Div., Entry, John Quackenbush	3,000	5th Div., and superintendent of warehouses, F. W. Churchill	2,500
3d Div., bonded goods, C. A. King	3,000	6th Div., O. F. O'Neil	2,500
4th Div., cashier, J. M. Wood	4,500	7th Div., P. R. McLaughlin	2,500
5th Div., warehouse, J. C. Williams	3,000	8th Div., Richard Allison	2,500
6th Div., public stores, H. L. Swords	3,000	9th Div., F. S. McAvoy	2,500
7th Div., liquidations, H. F. Esterbrook	3,000	10th Div., J. N. Coyne	2,500
		11th Div., N. S. Adams	2,500

Naval Office—Custom House.

Naval Officer, R. A. Sharkey	$8,000	Deputy, A. S. Nicholson	$2,500
Special Deputy, H. W. Gourley	3,000		

Surveyor's Office—Custom House.

Surveyor, J. S. Clarkson	$8,000	Deputy Surveyors, C. H. Woodward, W. H. Holton, J. M. Bishop, each	$2,500
Chief Clerk and Special Deputy Surveyor, F. S. Cooke	4,000		

Appraiser's Office—641 Washington Street.

Appraiser, J. P. Stillman	$6,000	5th Div., L. B. Carhart	$3,000
Assistant Appraisers:		6th Div., Joseph Skillman	3,000
1st Div., G. W. Wanamaker	3,000	7th Div., Alexander Hamill	3,000
2d Div., F. C. Wordin	3,000	8th Div., Michael Nathan	3,000
3d Div., Warner Sherwood	3,000	9th Div., H. F. Andrews	3,000
4th Div., E. A. Hartshorn	3,000	10th Div., G. H. Lufborrow	3,000

Sub-Treasury—Wall and Nassau Streets.

Assistant Treasurer, C. W. Jordan	$8,000	Chief of Division, U. S. Grant	$3,100
Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Cashier, G. W. Marlor	4,200	Chief Paying Teller, S. B. Terry	3,100
Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Cashier, E. W. Hall	3,600	Chief of Division, W. P. Colegate	3,000
Assistant Cashier, Francis Kain	3,200	Chief of Division, ... F. Lee	3,000
		Chief of Division, E. W. Yates	3,000

United States Assay Office—30 Wall Street.

Superintendent, Andrew Mason..... $4,500
Assayer, H. G. Torrey..... 3,000
Melter and Refiner, B. F. Martin $3,000

Steamboat Inspection Service—Post Office Building.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, 2d district, R. S. Rodie $3,000
Local Inspectors, P. C. Petrie, F. H. Barrett, each 2,500
Clerk to Supervising Inspector, F. J. Dunlea. 1,200
Clerks to Local Inspector, H. S. Ekart, W. Richards, F. B. Martin, D. J. Phelan, E. H. Moore, J. J. Groener, each..... 1,200
Assistant Inspectors of Hulls, G. T. Charleton, J. F. Walsh, G. S. Tuthill, T. W. Foster, J. B. Corwin, A. H. Terry, G. W. Williams, C. H. Smith, each $2,000
Assistant Inspectors of Boilers, W. G. Fenwick, J. E. Gunn, J. J. McCarthy, J. W. Fleming, B. M. Ray, T. T. Mersereau, W. Ingalls, W. H. Powers, each 2,000

Commissioner of Immigration—Ellis Island.

Commissioner, W. M. Williams $5,000
Assistant Commissioner, Jos. Murray..... $3,000

Shipping Commissioner—Barge Office.

Commissioner, J. M. Dickey $4,000
Auditor, A. J. Kenney 1,600
Engagement Clerk, M. J. Harrigan 1,200
Runners, M. J. McGuirk, Gustav Boer, M. L. Bullock, C. J. Harvey, J. Mahoney, each. $900
Janitor, J. J. Moerlin..... 350

Weather Bureau, 100 Broadway.

Forecast Official, E. H. Emery $2,000
Observers, J. L. Bartlett, E. Spencer.
Assistant Observers, J. A. Bradley, W. L. McKay, E. T. Burns.

Board of Appraisers of Estates, 257 Broadway.

Robert Mazet, W. C. Wilson, C. K. Lexow, William Halpin, James Yearance.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Second District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards. 150 Nassau street.

Collector, Joseph H. Treat.
Deputy Collectors:
D. S. Wendell $2,000
A. P. Carll 1,800
E. J. O'Shaughnessey, E. L. Moore, each.. 1,600
Lewis W. Moss, Walter C. Weston, each.. 1,500
J. B. Mulligan, Robert Todd, Whitefield Van Cott, James Adair, J. C. Gray, Louis Hoeninger, Jacob Oppenheimer, each 1,400
B. H. Healey..... $1,200
Clerks:
L. A. Medary 1,600
P. H. L. Deany 1,500
G. L. Dubeni, A. S. Martin, Mable Loyd, George S. Dobson, each..... 1,200
J. H. Howe 800

Third District, comprising the 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards. Corner 16th street and Third avenue.

Collector, Ferd. Eidman.
Chief Deputy, T. W. Whipple $2,000
Cashier, G. A. Haupt 1,800
Stamp Deputy, S. A. Lancier 1,600
Deputy Collectors:
F. G. Hoffman, W. J. Klapp, each 1,400
Henry Harris 1,200
H. H. Guttman, H. G. Menyel, each..... 1,150
Division Deputies:
Isaac Newman, C. J. Fortman, J. T. Easton, F. F. McGowan, J. J. Sullivan, Jos. Callahan, Joseph Nejedly, E. T. Keehn, Charles Wines, William Michel, Jos. Schneider, I. L. Stringman, A. E. Lux, each $1,400
William Lickmann 1,300
Clerks:
H. Schlegal 1,600
Charles Scheckel 1,300
Jos. Maleady 1,150
Stenographers, Jacob Weinberger, Philip Loewenthal, Miss C. M. Geer, each..... 1,000
Messenger, Austin Allen 800
Gaugers, C. H. Planitz, Charles Brickwedel, J. J. Weingold, R. F. Junker, George A. Stauf .....Fees not to exceed $5 per day

National Bank Examiners, 35 Nassau Street.

Examiners, Edward Ridgeley, Charles A. Hamm; Assistant Examiners, H. G. Hanna, O. F. Reaves, —— Chapman.

Pension Agency, 55 Bleecker Street.

Pension Agent, M. Kenwin.

U. S. Life-Saving Stations, 17 State Street.

Inspector and Superintendent of Construction, Captain C. A. Abbey, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service; Superintendent of Construction, Captain John Dennett, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service; Chief Clerk, James D. Slack; Assistant Clerks, P. H. Maxwell, J. B. Breckinridge.

BROOKLYN.

U. S. Internal Revenue Service, Post Office Building.

Collector, E. B. Jordan $4,500
Chief Deputy Collector, J. E. Burns..... 2,000
Cashier, George Sanster..... 1,800
Clerk, J. A. B. Miles 1,500
Clerk, Michael Murray 1,200
Deputy Collectors:
Fred Goodwin 1,200
F. D. Hendrickson 1,300
E. E. Kessler..... 1,000
Divison Deputies:
1st Dist., A. M. Darling 1,500
2d Dist., W. J. Orr..... 1,400
3d Dist., T. M. Trayheim 1,400
4th Dist., G. H. Ray 1,400
5th Dist., F. H. Squires 1,400
6th Dist., J. J. Barrett 1,400
7th Dist., J. J. Mullen 1,300
8th Dist., G. N. Dick $1,300
10th Dist., F. G. Hughes 1,300
11th Dist., T. J. Percival 1,300
War Deputy Collector:
C. F. Reinhart..... 1,200
Deputy Collectors:
L. B. Overfield..... 900
C. E. Fuller..... 600
U. S. Gaugers, D. G. Berlin, M. F. Kerrigan, F. M. Crafts, G. A. Quincy, F. K. Scott, D. S. Breslin, James Woodhead, James A. Millen ..... Fees.
Storekeepers, W. E. Parr, Alex. Jameson, Joseph McDonnell, Timothy Hayes, Edward Ladscowski, each.....$4 per day.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Post Office Building.

Clerk, William Parkins. (For Judges see Manhattan).

U. S. District Court.

Clerk, Richard P. Morle. (For judges see Manhattan).

Bankruptcy Referees.

Kings—Robert F. Tilney, 26 Court street; Waldo E. Bullard, 164 Montgomery street; F. Reynolds, 16 Court street.

Queens—Charles A. Tipling, 26 Jackson avenue Long Island City.

Richmond—Charles L. Hubbell, 206 Broadway Manhattan, or West New Brighton.

Suffolk County—William S. Nicoll, Babylon, L. I

New York State—W. H. Arnold, Poughkeepsie (Dutchess County); Walter C. Amburg, Newburg (Orange County); Amos Van Etten, Rondout (Ulster County); George A. Wyea, Nyack (Rockland County); Ezra D. De Lamator, Hudson (Columbia County);

Clayton Ryder, Cornell (Putnam County); John P Rossa, Monticello (Sullivan County).

The referees have no general office.

OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY STATIONED IN NEW YORK.

Subsistence Department—Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.; Captain Henry G. Cole, Commissary, U. S. A.; Captain David B. Case, Commissary, U. S. A. Henry Lohse, chief clerk.

Medical Department—Major William H. Arthur, attending surgeon.

Ordnance Department—Major I. McNutt, U. S. A., Inspector Ordnance, Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Pay Department—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Dodge, Deputy Paymaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster; Eben Dodge, Chief Paymaster's clerk; George T. Holloway, Captain and Paymaster; W. F. Blauvelt, Captain Infantry, Paymaster, U. S. A.; F. G. Irwin, Captain Cavalry, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Captain J. W. Dawes, Paymaster, U. S. A.

General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department—Major C. S. Bingham, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster; Captain W. S. Wood, Assistant Depot Quartermaster.

The Board of Engineers and Harbor Line Board.

Colonel Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, president; First Lieutenant Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, recorder and disbursing officer, the Board of Engineers; Jay Stone, chief clerk.

Eastern Division.

Colonel S. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers.

Improvement of Rivers and Harbors in the State of New York.

Colonel S. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers; Elliott Jones, chief clerk.

Northeast Division.

Colonel Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, division engineer; Colonel Amos Stickney, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Raymond; William Blankenhorn, clerk.

DEFENCES OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

Improving New York Harbor, Bay Ridge, Red Hook and Gowanus Creek Channels, New York.

Major W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; William Daly, chief clerk.

Improvement of Rivers and Harbors in the State of New Jersey.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers; Ellis D. Thompson, assistant engineer; H. Pedlar, chief clerk.

Supervisor of the Harbor of New York.

Commander E. F. Qualtrough, U. S. Navy; John G. Morison, chief clerk.

Officers of the U. S. Army Stationed on Governors Island.

Major-General H. C. Corbin, Captain J. A. Moss, Colonels E. A. Garlington, W. C. Gorgas, W. E. Dougherty, J. W. Jacobs, Lieutenant-Colonels Walter Howe, E. E. Dravo, J. A. Greer, Majors J. G. D. Knight, C. G. Starr, J. D. C. Hoskins, George F. E. Harrison, J. L. Phillips, Rogers Birnie, Captains Grote Hutcheson, C. W. Kennedy, Traber Norman, W. Y. Stamper, M. B. Stewart, D. W. Dunn, John Stafford, E. S. Walker, J. K. Miller, Lieutenants A. La Rue Christie, A. F. Halpin, W. H. Johnson, B. H. Pope, E. J. Bracken, George H. Crabtree, S. W. Anding, A. L. Bump, R. W. Adams, Chaplain E. H. C. Goodwin.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD AND STATION.

November 20, 1903.

Office of Commandant, Building No. 1.

Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, commandant; Commander E. B. Barry, Aide; Lieutenant Commander Homer C. Poundstone, aide.

Captain of the Yard's Office, Building No. 1.

Captain Thomas Perry, captain of the yard; Commander Charles A. Adams, Chief Carpenter P. T. Ward (retired), Sailmaker G. T. Douglas, (retired); Boatswain Philip Mullen.

Equipment Office, Building No. 23.

Captain R. P. Rodgers, equipment officer; Lieutenant-Commander B. T. Walling, Chief Boatswain W. H. Anderson, Boatswain P. H. Burns (retired), Chief Sailmaker G. Van Mater.

Ordnance Office, Building No. 24.

Commander Karl Rohrer, inspector of ordnance; Commander Henry Morrell, Chief Gunner C. B. Magruder, Gunner V. R. Thompson, Gunner Otto Fries, Iona Island, New York; Gunner W. D. Greetham, Iona Island; Gunner Hans Johnsen, Powder Depot, Dover, N. J.; Gunner W. J. Foley, Gunner James C. McDermott, Fort Lafayette; Pharmacist S. W. Douglass.

Inspection Board, Building No. 126.

Commander J. D. Adams, Lieutenant W. G. Hannum (retired), Gunner Cornelius Cronin (retired).

Office of Surgeon of the Yard, Building No. 122.

Medical Director A. F. Price, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Block, Pharmacist J. H. McGuigan.

Labor Board.

Commander A. B. Speyers, recorder.

Naval Hospital, In Hospital Grounds.

Cor. Flushing and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Medical Director H. J. Babin, Surgeon W. C. Braisted, Surgeon M. K. Johnson, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Taylor (also duty at Laboratory), Pharmacist Samuel Englander.

Naval Laboratory, in Hospital Grounds.

Medical Inspector G. E. H. Harmon, Pharmacist G. H. Klock.

General Storekeeper's Office, Building No. 2.

Pay Director J. N. Speel, general storekeeper; Paymaster T. S. Jewett, Paymaster G. C. Schafer, Paymaster E. C. Tobey, Assistant Paymaster C. W. Eliason, Chief Sailmaker J. J. Byrne (retired), Chief Gunner Patrick Lynch (retired), Carpenter H. M. Griffiths (retired), Boatswain W. H. Johnson (retired).

Yard Pay Office, Building No. 121.

Pay Director, S. R. Colhoun, Chief Gunner J. R. Grainger (retired), Paymaster's Clerk Thomas Costelloe.

U. S. Navy Clothing Factory, Building No. 31.

Pay Inspector E. B. Rogers.

Chief Engineer's Office, Building No. 27.

Captain J. A. B. Smith, Lieutenant-Commander Emil Theiss, P. A. Engineer W. B. Day (retired), Lieutenant O. W. Koester.

Naval Constructor's Office, Building No. 6.

Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting, Assistant Naval Constructor S. F. Smith, Assistant Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson, Assistant Naval Constructor Henry Williams, Chief Carpenter J. W. Burnham, Carpenter C. L. Bennett.

Civil Engineer's Office, Building No. 14.

Civil Engineer R. C. Hollyday, Civil Engineer W. H. Allen, Assistant Civil Engineer J. S. Shultz.

Marine Barracks, Barrack Ground.

Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Spicer, U. S. M. C.; Captain C. G. Andreson, U. S. M. C.; Captain C. C. Carpenter, U. S. M. C.; First Lieutenant W. W. Low, U. S. M. C.; Second Lieutenant H. H. Kipp, U. S. M. C.; Pharmacist Joseph McMahon, U. S. N.

U S. Receiving Ship Hancock at Cobb Dock.

Captain A. S. Snow, commanding; Lieutenant Commander J. T. Smith, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Dougherty, Lieutenant J. C. Leonard, Lieutenant L. B. Jones, Lieutenant A. W. Marshall, Surgeon G. A. Lung, Surgeon L. W. Spratling, Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, Chaplain W. T. Helms, Paymaster H. E. Jewett, Captain T. C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C.; Carpenter J. A. Barton, Boatswain J. H. Doyle, Acting Boatswain H. M. Anderson, Pharmacist Chas. E. Reynolds, Mate Chas. Charles Wilson (retired), Mate W. D. Bartley, Mate Thomas G. McDonough, Mate F. B. H. Krause, Pay Clerk George Hudson.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT OR NEAR NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Purchasing Paymaster, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, New York.

Pay Director L. G. Boggs.

Navy Recruiting Office, 87 South Street, New York.

Commander D. D. V. Stuart, Lieutenant-Commander C. W. Jungen, Medical Inspector Theron Woolverton (retired), Chief Boatswain William Manning (retired).

Medical Attendance on Officers Not Otherwise Provided, 109 West Street, New York.

Medical Director E. S. Bogert (retired).

Special Inspection Duty, P. O. Building, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Burgdorff, Lieuten-

ant-Commander W. J. Maxwell, Passed Assistant Engineer Andrew McAllister (retired).

The E. W. Bliss Co.'s Works, 17 Adams St., Brooklyn.

Lieutenant-Commander W. J. Sears, Gunner E. N. Fisher.

Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y.

Lieutenant R. H. Osborn, Superintending Constructor, Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald (retired).

NAVY YARD TUGS, LIGHTERS, ETC.

F. W. Bell, Navy Yard Pilot, yard tug Powhatan; Narkeeta, Master E. W. Bernhart; Pontiac, Master John McGee (ordnance); Apache, for duty Iona Island (ordnance), Master William H. Kershaw; Pawnee, Master George Berry (steam lighter); Traffic, Master Owen Hennesey (steam lighter); Chickasaw, tender to U. S. R. S. Columbia; Water Boat No. 4, equipment, capacity about 150,000 gallons; Defence, S. and A. covered flat lighter, no motive power; Supply, S. and A. covered flat lighter, no motive power; Shrapnel, ordnance, partly covered lighter; Grapeshot, ordnance, partly covered lighter; Victor, ordnance, uncovered lighter, 25-ton crane; Floating Derrick, (S. E.); Anchor Hoy, (Y. and D.); Transport, S. and A. open-deck lighter; Canister, ordnance, partly covered lighter.

Distances in the City of New York.

From the Battery. Miles.	TO	From the Battery. Miles.	TO	From the Battery. Miles.	TO	From the Battery. Miles.	TO
¼	Rector.	4½	East 54th.	8¾	East 139th.	13	East 199th.
½	Fulton.	4¾	East 58th.	9	East 144th.	13¼	S. Mosholu P'k-w'y & Web. av.
¾	City Hall.	5	East 63d	9¼	East 149th.		
1	Leonard.	5¼	East 68th.	9½	East 154th.	13½	East 205th.
1¼	Canal.	5½	East 73d.	9¾	East 159th.	13¾	East 208th.
1½	Spring.	5¾	East 78th.	10	East 164th.	14	W'msbridge sta.
1¾	E. Houston.	6	East 83d.	10¼	Spring pl.	14¼	Jerome ave., c. Woodlawn rd.
2	East 4th.	6¼	East 88th.	10½	East 168th.		
2¼	East 9th.	6½	East 93d.	10¾	East 170th.	14½	Jerome ave., c. Mt. Vernon av.
2½	East 14th.	6¾	East 97th.	11	East 172d.		
2¾	East 19th.	7	East 102d.	11¼	East 174th.	14¾	Jerome ave., c. East 133d.
3	East 24th.	7¼	East 107th.	11½	Tremont ave.		
3¼	East 29th.	7½	East 112th.	11¾	East 179th.	15	E. 237th, c. Mt. Vernon ave.
3½	East 34th.	7¾	East 117th.	12	East 182d.		
3¾	East 38th.	8	East 121st.	12¼	East 186th.	15¼	East 239th.
4	East 44th.	8¼	East 128th.	12½	Pelham ave.	15⅞	City line.
4¼	East 49th.	8½	East 134th.	12¾	East 195th.		

DISTANCES ACROSS NEW YORK CITY.

From Pier 1, North River, via Battery place and Whitehall street, to East River, one-half mile; from foot of Dey street, North River, to foot of Fulton street, East River, three-quarters of a mile; from foot of Chambers street, North River, via Chambers, New Chambers and James slip, to East River, one mile; from foot of Canal street, North River, to Broadway, three-quarters of a mile; from foot of Canal street, North River, to Bowery, one mile and an eighth; from foot of Canal street, North River, to foot of Grand street, East River, two and an eighth miles; from foot of West Houston street to foot of East Houston street, two and an eighth miles; from foot of West Fourteenth street to Broadway, one and an eighth miles; from foot of West Fourteenth street to foot of East Fourteenth street, two and three-eighths miles; from foot of West Twenty-third street to Sixth avenue, one mile; from West Twenty-third street to foot of East Twenty-third street, two and three-eighths miles. North of Twenty-third street the average width of the island of Manhattan is from two to two and a half miles.

Express Companies in Greater New York.

Adams Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 59 Broadway. Branches—70 Maiden lane, 4 Reade street, 9 Liberty street, New Pier 14, North River; 137 West Broadway, 200 Chambers street, 250 Grand street, 311 Canal street, 49 Howard street, 2 Great Jones street, 12 West 23d street, 13 East 14th street, 29 West 34th street, 1550 Broadway, 20 East 42d street, 2613 8th avenue, 47 East 59th street, 180 and 587 Columbus avenue, 1257 and 1987 3d avenue, 43 West 125th street, 308 West 124th street, 132d street and Willis avenue, 358 Alexander avenue.

American Express Company (Manhattan)—Main office, 65 Broadway. Branches—14 Park place, 142 West Broadway, 302 Canal street, 21 Mott street, 93 Bowery, 4th street and Lafayette place, 5 West 14th street, 922, 1434 Broadway, 44th street and Vanderbilt avenue, 47th street and Madison avenue, 1251 3d avenue, 131 East 86th street, 315, 683 Columbus avenue, 235 West 116th street, 30 East 125th street, 275, 443 West 125th street, 1680 Amsterdam avenue. Bronx—138th street and Park avenue, Webster avenue and Southern boulevard, N. Y. Central R. R. Stations at Woodlawn, Morris Heights, Kingsbridge, Spuyten Duyvil and Riverdale. Brooklyn—10, 389, 611, 1400 Fulton street, 1089 Flatbush avenue, 27 Alabama avenue, 106, 954 Broadway, Lee avenue and Gwinnett street, 3d avenue and 25th street, Bath avenue and Bay 19th street, Bath Beach; Stillwell avenue, opposite Mermaid avenue, Coney Island. Queens—Mott avenue, near Central, Far Rockaway; 1 Jagger avenue, Flushing; Washington street, near Fulton, Jamaica; Jamaica and Johnson avenues, Richmond Hill.

Dodd's Express (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 1354 Broadway. Branches—6 Astor House, 172, 229, 371, 401, 434, 461, 945 and 1159 Broadway; foot of Liberty street,; Pennsylvania R. R., foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West 23d streets; Erie R. R., foot of Chambers and West 23d streets; Citizens' Line, foot of Murray street; People's Line, foot of Canal street; Providence Line, foot of Murray street; Stonington Line, foot of Spring street; Fall River Line, foot of Warren street; 182 and 263 5th avenue, 521 7th avenue, 245 Columbus avenue, Grand Central Station, 153 East 125th street, 273 West 125th street, 60 West 133d street. Brooklyn—52 Nassau street, 4 Court street, 860 Fulton street, 98 Broadway.

Long Island Express (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, foot of James Slip, and foot of East 34th street. Branches—95 5th avenue, 1383 Broadway, 304 Canal street, 198 Chambers street, Mercer and 4th streets. Brooklyn—333 Fulton street, 118 Broadway, Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Franklin and Atlantic avenues, Bushwick avenue depot.

Manhattan Delivery Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 12 West 23d street. Business done through Adams Express Company.

Metropolitan Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 815 8th avenue. Branches—81 Dey street, 49, 1255, 1572, 2218 Broadway; Bowery, corner Bayard street, 152 Duane street, 296 Canal street, 449 West Broadway, 20 4th avenue, 11 East 14th street, 54 West 18th street, 149 5th avenue, foot West 23d street, 120 East 42d street, 224 and 696 Columbus avenue, 55 East 88th street, 1780 and 2016 Amsterdam avenue, 1243 and 2662 3d avenue, 244 West 116th street, Lexington avenue, corner 129th street; 129th street, near Amsterdam avenue, 2486 Webster avenue.

National Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 141 Broadway. Branches—98 Liberty street, 158 Duane street, 114 West Broadway, 22 Hudson street, 100 Maiden lane, 105 Bleecker street, 302 Canal street, 96 Worth street, 23 Great Jones street, 165 Crosby street, 133 5th avenue, foot of Franklin street, foot of West 42d street, 399 Madi-

son avenue, Vanderbilt avenue and 44th street, Lexington avenue and 86th street, 315 and 683 Columbus avenue, Amsterdam avenue and 110th street, Madison avenue and East 125th street, 275 West 125th street, 3369 3d avenue, 138th street and Park avenue, Webster and Southern boulevard. Brooklyn—Same offices as the American Express Company.

New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company—Main office, 304 Canal street, 45 Church street, foot of Clarkson street, 63 Gold street, 100 Maiden lane, 165 Crosby street, 123 Prince street, 95 5th avenue, 16 West 4th street, 53 West 31st street.

New York Transfer Company—See Dodd.

Prince's Express Company—For Portland, Me., ship freight from any office of Westcott's Express Company.

Southern Express Company—Ships by Adams Express from New York.

United States Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 49 Broadway. Branches—149 5th avenue, 1255, 1572 and 2218 Broadway, 293 Canal street, foot of Christopher street, foot of Liberty street, 12 Fulton street, 100 Maiden lane, 63 Gold street, foot of Whitehall street, 142 West street, 150 Duane street, West Washington Market, 101 Mercer street, 11 East 14th street, 35 West 36th street, 123 Prince street, 156 East 23d street, 526 West 22d street, 92 Rivington street, 54 West 18th street, 128 Division street, 120 East 42d street, 20 4th avenue, Bowery and Bayard street, 815 8th avenue, foot West 23d street, 449 West Broadway, 81 Dey street, 1251 3d avenue, 66th street and 2d avenue, 2662 3d avenue, 129th street and Lexington avenue, 65 East 88th street, 2486 Webster avenue, 400 West 125th street, 224 and 696 Columbus avenue, 244 West 116th street, 129th street and Amsterdam avenue, 2016 Amsterdam avenue. Brooklyn and Queens—10, 339, 611 and 1400 Fulton street, 1129 Myrtle avenue, 3d avenue and 25th street, 100 Broadway, 27 Alabama avenue, 1089 Flatbush avenue, Bath avenue and Bay 19th street, Brooklyn Elevated Terminal, Coney Island; 1 Jagger avenue, Flushing; Washington street, near Fulton, Jamaica; Richmond Hill.

Wells Fargo & Company Express (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 63 Broadway. Branches—1159, 1383, 2121 Broadway, 188 West street, 100 Maiden line, 198 West Broadway, 123 Mercer street, 310 Canal street, 60 East 8th street, foot of West 23d street, 95 5th avenue, 659, 1047 6th avenue, 348 West 59th street, 1217 3d avenue, 133 West 125th street. Brooklyn—Main office, 331 Fulton street. Branches—306 Washington street, 61 Henry street, Court and Union streets, 1161 Fulton street, 98, 640 Broadway, 180 Graham avenue.

Westcott Express Company (Manhattan)—Main office, 65 Broadway. Branches—142 West Broadway, foot of Barclay street, 14 Park place, 21 Mott street, 93 Bowery, 332 Canal street, foot of Franklin street, 52 Lafayette place, foot of Christopher street, 5 West 14th street, 922, 1216, 1434 Broadway, foot of West 42d street, Grand Central Station, 44th street and Vanderbilt avenue; 1251 3d avenue, 131 East 86th street, 315, 683 Columbus avenue, 235 West 116th street, 30 East 125th street, 275, 443 West 125th street, 1891 Park avenue, 1680 Amsterdam avenue. Bronx—138th street and Park avenue, Webster avenue and Southern boulevard. Brooklyn—10, 338, 611, 726, 1400 Fulton street, 1089 Flatbush avenue, 20 and 22 Dean street, 27 Alabama avenue, 106, 954 Broadway, Lee avenue and Gwinnett street, 3d avenue and 25th street, Bath avenue and Bay 19th street, Bath Beach; Stillwell avenue, opposite Mermaid avenue, Coney Island. Queens—Mott avenue, near Central, Far Rockaway; 1 Jagger avenue, Flushing; Washington street, near Fulton, Jamaica; Jamaica and Johnson avenues, Richmond Hill.

Foreign Express Offices in New York City.

Adams Express Co., 59 Broadway.
American Express Co., 65 Broadway.
Austin Baldwin & Co., 53 Broadway.
Baldwin Bros. & Co., Baldwin's Foreign Express, 30 Whitehall street.
Cuban & Pan-American Express Co., 52 Broadway, 136 Franklin street.
Davies, Turner & Co., American, Foreign and European, 24 Whitehall street.
Downing's Foreign Express, 32 Broadway.
Export Shipping Co., 9-11 Broadway.
Hampton, J. W., Jr. & Co., Foreign Express, 41 Broadway.
Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, 20 Exchange place.
International Express Co., 52 Broadway, 136 Franklin street.
Italo-American Express Co., Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., agents, 29 Wall street.
Meadows, Thomas & Co., 87 Beaver street.
Merchants Foreign Express, R. F. Lang, 4-6 Old Slip.
Morris European & American Express Company (limited), 18-20 Broadway.
National Express Co., 141 Broadway.
Petry & Co.'s Foreign Express, 56 Beaver street.
Pitt & Scott's Foreign Express, 39 Broadway.
Richard, C. B. & Co., 61 Broadway.
Russian Company, 120 Broad street.
Snow's U. S. Sample Express Co., 671 Greenwich street.
Ter Kuile's Transatlantic Express, 31-33 Broadway.
United States Express Co., 49 Broadway.
Universal Express, J. C. Metzger & Co., 15 Broadway.
Vandegrift, F. B. & Co., 66 Beaver street.
Wells Fargo & Co., European Express, 63 Broadway.
Williams & Co., Mexican and Havana Express, 106 Wall street.

Art Galleries and Museums in Greater New York.

American Art Galleries, 4 East 23d st.—Admission 50 cents.

American Museum of Natural History, Manhattan square, 77th st.—Open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays in the Summer, and 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturdays and Sundays in the Winter. Admission Mondays and Tuesdays, 25 cents, other days free, including Monday and Tuesday evenings, 5 to 10 p. m., from October 1 to May 1.

Brooklyn Institute, near Plaza entrance of Prospect Park—Open daily, free except Mondays and Tuesdays, when 25 cents admission is charged.

Cooper Union, Astor place and 3d and 4th aves.—Muesum for the Decorative Arts. Open daily, except Sundays and Mondays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Free.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park East and 79th st.—Open daily except Sundays, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. in Summer, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Winter, Sundays, 1 to 5 p. m., Monday and Friday evenings, 8 to 10 o'clock. Admission free, except Monday and Friday, until 6 p. m., when 25 cents is charged.

New York Historical Society, 2d ave. and 11th st.—Books, paintings and Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities. Admission by member's card only. The society's new building erected at Central Park West and 76th st.

Van Cortlandt Mansion, Van Cortlandt Park—Open daily, except Sundays, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Summer, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Winter, Sundays, 2 to 6 p. m. Admission free, except Thursdays, when 25 cents is charged.

Differences in Time Between New York and Foreign Cities.

	Later than New York				Earlier than New York.	
	H. M.		H. M.			H. M.
Antwerp	5 13.5	Dublin	4 30.5	Paris	5 5.2	Havana	0 33.5
Berlin	5 49.5	Edinburgh	4 43.2	Rio de Janeiro	2 3.2	Hong Kong	11 27.4
Bremen	5 31.0	Geneva	5 20.5	Rome	5 45.8	Melbourne	9 24.2
Brussels	5 13.4	Hamburg	5 35.8	St. Petersburg	6 57.1	Mexico, City of	1 40.5
Buenos Ayres	1 2.4	Liverpool	4 43.6	Valparaiso	0 9.3	Panama	0 22.2
Calcutta	11 49.2	London	4 56.9	Vienna	6 1.2	Yokohama	9 45.5
Constantinople	6 51.9	Madrid	4 41.1	Halifax	0 41.5		

Jury Duty in Greater New York.

(Revised to date at the office of the Commissioner of Jurors.)

A person over 21 years and under 70 years of age is liable to be called upon for jury duty in the County of New York provided he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county in which the court is held. A resident within the meaning of the Jury law is one who dwells or lodges within the county for the greater part of the time between the 1st day of October and the last day of June. He must also be owner in his own right of real or personal property to the value of $250, though the husband of a woman owning that amount of property in her own right is eligible. Other requirements are the possession of the natural faculties, intelligence, good character and ability to read and write the English language understandingly.

In the County of Kings a man, to be qualified, must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of that county, not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, the owner in his own right of real property to the value of $150, personal property to the value of $250, or the husband of a woman owning real or personal property to that value in her own right. Other qualifications are the same as for the County of New York.

Those disqualified in the County of New York are the following: The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Governor's private secretary, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, a Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State prisons, a Canal Appraiser, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of the Bank Department, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, a member of the Legislature during the session of the House of which he is a member, a Judge of the Court of Record, a Surrogate, a Sheriff, Under Sheriff, the clerk of the Court of Record and the deputies of the above officers.

The following are exempted as trial jurors upon claiming the right, although qualified: A clergyman officiating as such and following no other calling; a practising physician, surgeon or surgeon dentist having patients requiring his daily personal attendance, and not following any other calling; a licensed pharmacist, while actively engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood; a registered veterinary surgeon actively engaged in his profession; an attorney or counsellor-at-law, regularly engaged in the practice of law; a professor or teacher in any college, academy or public school, not following any other calling; an editor or reporter or editorial writer employed on a daily newspaper and not following any other vocation; the holder of an office under the United States, or the State or city or County of New York, not disqualified; a Consul of a foreign nation; a captain, engineer or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips, or a licensed pilot actually following that calling; a superintendent, conductor or engineer employed by a railroad company other than a street railway company, or a telegraph operator employed by a telegraph company, actually engaged in duty for the company by which he is employed; a Grand Juror or Sheriff's juror, selected for the year pursuant to law; any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private actually serving in a brigade, regiment, battalion, company or troop of the Old Guard of the City of New York, or of the National Guard of the State, uniformed and equipped according to the law and faithfully performing his duty, or a general or staff officer actually performing duty as such, or a person who has been honorably discharged from the National Guard after five years' service in either capacity; a person who has been honorably discharged from the military forces of the State after seven years' service, provided this service has been performed prior to 1862, either as a general or staff officer or non-commissioned officer, musician or private in a uniformed battalion, company or troop of the militia of the State, and since April 23, 1862, as a member of the National Guard of the State of New York; a person who has been honorably discharged after at least five years' faithful service in a fire company or fire department; persons who are physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disorder; a person holding office in the fire or police department of the city; a duly licensed engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such; election officials, municipal court jurors.

Those having the right to claim exemption in the County of Kings are the same as in the County of New York, with the exception of Consuls of foreign nations, Grand Jurors and Sheriff's jurors, and including persons belonging to the army or navy of the United States.

By a law passed in 1901 a Commissioner of Jurors was appointed and the selection of special juries provided for in criminal and civil actions in any county having a population of at least 1,000,000. Special jurors are selected from the persons qualified to serve as trial jurors. No person may be selected who has been convicted of a criminal offense, or found guilty of fraud or other misconduct by the judgment of any civil court; nor any person who possesses conscientious opinions regarding the death penalty such as would deter him from finding a verdict of guilty for any crime the penalty for which is death; nor any person opposed to conviction on circumstantial evidence, or any person who holds any opinions that would prevent his giving a fair and impartial verdict.

A special jury may be drawn in civil cases where it appears to the court, upon application, that the case at issue is of such importance or intricacy or that the subject matter of the indictment has been so widely commented upon that an ordinary jury cannot, without delay and difficulty, be obtained to try such issue. Under such circumstances as these the court may order a special jury to be drawn, specifying when the drawing of the special jury shall take place, the number of special jurors to be drawn and the day of the term of court on which they shall appear.

Justices of the Supreme Court residing in the County of Kings, or a majority of them, may require the Commissioner of Jurors to examine and revise the general panel of trial jurors for the county, under their supervision and direction. He is empowered to subpoena every person on the panel for the year, and make inquiries and examine them as to their competency and qualifications, and may take off from the list those persons who do not meet with the requirements. If any person summoned fail to appear, except on account of physical disability, or refuse to be sworn, or to answer such pertinent questions as the Commissioner may ask, he may be punished by any trial justice of the Supreme Court sitting in that county. Every person so summoned must present, at that time, any exemption from jury service that he may have, and if he fails to do so he shall be deemed to have waived his right and cannot be excused thereafter except for lack of some requirement.

Pilot Boats of New York.

The cruising ground of pilot boats for New York Harbor is from Sandy Hook to Fire Island, east, and to Barnegat, south. They are under the supervision of Five Commissioners, of whom T. P. Ball, A. F. Higgins and W. B. Hillow were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and J. H. Winchester and W. I. Comes by the Board of Underwriters. A. F. Higgins is president of the Board and D. A. Nash, having his office at No. 17 State street, is the commissioner. Two sail boats, the Ambrose Snow and the C. H. Colt, and two steamers, the New York, 6, and the New Jersey, are on duty always, and the Washington, 5, and the Edward A. Barrett, are held in reserve prepared for duty.

The day signal is a Jack at the foremast head, and the night signal is a flash of blue light shown anywhere on deck. Boats on station carry from sunset to sunrise a bright red light under a white signal light.

The rates of pilotage between April 1 and November 1 are as follows: Inward bound vessels drawing less than 14 feet, $2.78 per foot; between 14 and 18 feet, $3.38 per foot; between 18 and 21 feet, $4.13 per foot; 21 feet and upward, $4.88 per foot. Outward bound vessels drawing less than 14 feet, $2.02 per foot; 14 to 18 feet, $2.33 per foot; 18 to 21 feet, $3.08 per foot; 21 feet and over, $3.56 per foot. Vessels bound inward also pay off shore pilotage, an additional 25 per cent, if they take a pilot aboard more than 16 miles from Sandy Hook light, unless the pilot waives this claim. If he gives up the extra pay he must be taken aboard, if not his services may be refused until the limit is reached. Between November and April an addition of $4 is made to the general bill. If an outward bound vessel is detained after a pilot has been engaged except by stress of weather, $3 per day and living expenses is charged in addition to fees.

Libraries in Greater New York.

LIBRARIES—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Agullar Free Library Society, 113 E. 59th st., 197 Broadway, 106 Ave. C, 174 E. 110th st.—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 79,000 volumes.

American Institute Library, 19-21 W. 44th st.—Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. 15,000 volumes.

American Geographical Society, 15 W. 81st st.—Open 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. 30,000 volumes. Free to members and those introduced by members.

American Museum of Natural History, 77th st. and 8th ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 53,000 volumes. Free for reference.

American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, 17 W. 43d st.—2,400 volumes. Free to members and their friends.

Astor.—See New York Public Library.

Benjamin and Townsend. Bellevue Hospital, foot of E. 26th st.—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 4,000 volumes.

Bethany Congregational Church (Circulating), 10th ave., near 35th st.—1,500 volumes.

Bethany Memorial Free Circulating, 1st ave. and 60th st.—Open 2 to 6 p. m., 7 to 10 p. m., except Sundays and holidays.

Bnei Zion Association, 246 E. Broadway.—1,500 volumes. Open to members only.

Boys' Free Reading Room, 112 University place.

Broome Street (Free), 395 Broome st.—Reading room open 8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays, holidays and Saturday afternoons. Library open 4 to 9 p. m. 2,300 volumes.

Bronx Free Library, Washington ave. and 176th st., 767 E. 175th st. (free circulating)—Open 9 to 12 a. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 2 to 5 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6:30 to 9:30 evenings. 2,000 volumes.

Bryson Library of the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights and 120th st.—Open 8:45 a. m. to 5:45 p. m., daily; 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., Saturdays. 18,000 volumes. Free to students of Teachers' and Barnard Colleges, Columbia University and to teachers of the city.

Catherine Mission, 201 South st.—Open 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Cathedral Free Circulating, 123 E. 50th st.—36,000 volumes. Branch at 203 W. 82d st.

Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South—Open 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. 30,000 volumes. Free to members and their families.

Central Park Nature Study Library, Swedish School House, West Drive, opposite 79th st.—Nature study text books for reference.

Charity Organization Society Library, 105 E. 22d st.—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 3,500 volumes. Free for reference.

Christian Mission Museum and Library, American Museum of Natural History.—Work of foreign missions.

City Library, City Hall—Open 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 20,000 volumes. Free for reference.

College Settlement, 95 Rivington st.—2,500 volumes. Free.

Columbia University, Amsterdam ave. and 116th st.—Open 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. 315,000 volumes. Free for consultation.

Cooper Union, 8th st. and 4th ave.—Open 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, from October to May, 12 m. to 9 p. m. 37,998 volumes. Free.

"Cummings Library" of the E. P. Seamen's Society, 21 Coenties Slip—Reading room open daily. 1,500 volumes. Free.

DeWitt Memorial, 286 Rivington st.—Open 3 to 8 p. m. 2,400 volmes. Free circulating.

Directory Library, 21 University place—Open 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. State, city and local directories of the United States and Canada. Free reference.

Foreign Missions, 56 5th ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays and holidays excepted. 7,177 volumes. Free.

Five Points Mission Free Library, 63 Park st.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen—Free library and reading room, 16-24 W. 44th st. Open 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. 115,000 volumes. Connected with this is the Slade Library of 6,077 volumes and the DeWitt Library of 1,442 volumes.

Friends' Literary and Library Association, 226 E. 16th st.—Open daily and evenings. 1,500 volumes. Free to Friends.

Hahnemannian Society Library, N. Y. Homeopathic Medical Society, 64th st. and Ave. A—Open 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. 5,000 volumes. Free to faculty and students.

Harlem, 32 W. 123d st.—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 11,160 volumes. Free.

Huntington Free Library, Westchester ave., Westchester—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 9 p. m. 5,000 volumes.

Insurance Library of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway—Open to the public 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 7,000 volumes.

Italian Free Reading Room and Library, 149 Mulberry st.—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. 3,840 volumes. Free.

Kingsbridge Library Association, Kingsbridge—Open 3 to 6 and 7 to 9:30 p. m. 1,743 volumes. Free.

Law Department Library, Staats Zeitung Building—6,200 volumes. Open only to Corporation Counsel and their assistants.

Law Library of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway—Open 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., October to June; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., June to October. 1,800 volumes. Free to tenants of building and Lawyers' Club.

Lenox—See New York Public Library.

Maimondes, 723 Lexington ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Fridays and Sundays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 7 to 9:30 p. m. 71,705 volumes. Free.

Manhattan East Side Mission, 420 East 26th st.—Open 3 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Free circulating.

Masonic, 6th ave. and 23d st.—7 to 10:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. For members only.

Mechanical Engineers' Association, 12 W. 31st st.—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. 6,000 volumes. Free.

Mercantile Library Association of New York, Astor place—Open 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. 263,000 volumes.

Methodist, 150 5th ave.—Open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. 12,000 volumes. Free reference.

Metropolitan Museum of Art Library, Central Park, 82d st. and 5th ave.—Open 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 7,000 volumes.

Mott Memorial, 64 Madison ave.—Open 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Consulting medical and surgical library.

New York Academy of Medicine, 17-21 West 43d st.—Open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. 80,000 volumes.

New York Free Circulating—See New York Public Library.

New York Free Circulating for the Blind, 121 W. 91st st.—Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 to 4 p. m. 1,517 volumes, 393 pieces of manuscript.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West 58th st.—Open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and Monday evenings. 5,500 volumes. Free to members.

New York Historical Society, 170 2d ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. 100,000 volumes. American history. Open to members and by cards of introduction.

New York Law Institute, rooms 116-122 P. O. Building—55,930 volumes. Open to members only.

New York Public Library—Circulating branches; Bond Street, 49 Bond st.; Ottendorfer, 135 2d ave.; George Bruce, 226 W. 42d st.; Jackson Square, 251 W. 13th st.; Harlem, 218 E. 125th st.; Muhlenberg, 130 W. 23d st.; Bloomingdale (and traveling libraries), 206 W. 100th st.; Riverside, 261 W. 69th st.; Yorkville, 1523 2d ave.; 34th Street, 215 E. 34th st.; Chatham Square, 22 E. Broadway. Reference branches: Astor Building, 40 Lafayette place; Lenox Building, 890 5th ave.

New York Produce Exchange, Broadway and Beaver st.—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 3,500 volumes. Free to members.

New York State Medical Association, 64 Madison ave.—Consulting.

New York University—General library, University Heights; open daily. Law library, Washington st. Pedagogical library, University Building, Washington sq., 5,500 volumes. Open to students of the University.

Olivet Memorial, 59-63 2d st.—Open 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. 2,800 volumes. Free.

Polish Benevolent Society, 13 Market st.

Reform Club—History, economics and general literature, 233 5th ave.; 9,000 volumes. Municipal questions and sound currency, 52 William st.

Riverdale, Riverdale—Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free.

Seaman's Free Reading Room (floating), Church of Our Saviour, foot of Pike st.—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Society, 109 University place—Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. 100,000 volumes. Free for reference.

St. Aloysius, 208-210 E. 4th st.—Open Tuesday and Thursday evenings. 7,500 volumes.

St. Barnabas Free Reading Room, 38 Bleecker st.—Open 7 to 10 p. m. 1,200 volumes.

St. Mark's Memorial, 288 E. 10th st.—Open 7 to 9 p. m. 1,400 volumes.

Typothetae of the City of New York, 320 Broadway—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free to members. Reference free.

University Settlement, 184 Eldridge st.—Circulating. 6,500 volumes.

Webster Free Circulating Library of the East Side House Settlement, foot of E. 76th st.—Open 2:30 to 4, 7:30 to 10 p. m.; Sundays, 2:30 to 4 p. m. 16,000 volumes.

Woman's, 9 E. 8th st.—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 1,500 volumes. Free to members Working Women's Protective Union.

Young Men's Benevolent Association, 311 Broadway.

Young Men's Christian Association—Branches at 317 W. 56th st., 318 W. 57th st., 5 W. 125th st., 52 E. 23d st., 158 E. 87th st., 222 Bowery, 531 W. 155th st., 129 Lexington ave., 142 2d ave., 49 W. 24th st., 132 W. 53d st., 361 Madison ave., 72d st. and 11th ave., Governors Island—Free reference. Circulating to members.

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th st.—Open 9 a. m. to 9:15 p. m. 29,000 volumes. Free reading and reference rooms.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, 197 Montague st.—Reading rooms open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. 150,000 volumes. Depots for exchange of books, Bedford ave. and Taylor st., 1167 Fulton st., 991 Fulton st., 19 Greene ave., Flatbush ave. and 7th st.

Brooklyn Free Public Library, 29 Brevoort place—Branches, 474 Bedford ave., 29 Pennsylvania ave., 1147 4th ave., 185 Brooklyn ave., 322 Smith st., 822 Flatbush ave., 372 9th st., 198 Montrose ave., 2d ave. and 73d st., 186 Bridge st., 4th ave. and 65th st., Bath ave. and Bay 17th st., 1031 Putnam ave., 67 Schermerhorn st., Tompkins Park—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Children's Museum Library, 185 Brooklyn ave.—Reference only. 2,000 volumes. Scientific travel and history. Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Catholic Women's Association, 10 Prospect place—4,000 volumes.

Directory Library, 317 Washington st.—Directories of Brooklyn and principal cities of North America. Fee charged for consultation.

Emanuel House Reading Room, 131 Steuben st.—Open evenings.

Hebrew Educational Society Institute, Pitkin ave. and Watkins st.—Open Mondays and Thursdays, 4 to 6 p. m.; Saturdays, 7 to 9 p. m.

Law, room 29 Court House—Open 8:45 a. m. to 11 p. m., except Saturdays and holidays; Saturdays, 8:45 a. m. to 1 p. m. 23,750 volumes.

Long Island Historical Society, Clinton and Pierrepont sts.—Open 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. 6,301 volumes. Reference only. Open to members and those introduced by members.

Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1313-1317 Bedford ave.—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free.

New Church Library, 68 S. Elliot place—Open 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 1:30 to 6:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8 to 9 p. m. Free.

Pratt Institute, Ryerson st., between De Kalb and Willoughby aves.—Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays until 9:30 p. m.; children's room open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m., October to May. Free.

Spicer Memorial, Polytechnic Institute—Free to students.

Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton st.—Branches, 131 S. 8th st., 420 Gates ave., 357 9th st., Pennsylvania and Liberty aves., Long Island Railway—Open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Young Women's Christian Association, Schermerhorn st. and Flatbush ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. Free to members; reading room free to women.

QUEENS.

American Hebrew, 20th st., near 6th ave., Whitestone.

Flushing Free Library, Jamaica and Jagger aves.

Institute, Main st., cor. Amity, Flushing.

Jamaica, Jamaica High Schools—Open every school day, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Free.

Poppenhausen Institute, 2d ave. and 5th st., College Point.

Queens Borough Library—Public circulating. Branches: 24 Jackson ave., Astoria; 112 Fulton ave., Broadway O. P., Jamaica and Jefferson ave., Railroad ave., Queens.

Ravenswood Institute, 865 Vernon ave., Long Island City.

RICHMOND.

Richmond Hill, Arcanum Building.

Tottenville Free Circulating Library.

Post Office (Manhattan Borough), New York City.

Notice.—Care should be taken when addressing mail matter for delivery in New York City to designate the borough thereon, as many of the streets in the different boroughs bear the same name.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster; EDWARD M. MORGAN, Assistant Postmaster.

OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS.

Second Floor.—Postmaster—Room 1, south end; office hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Assistant Postmaster—Room 2, Broadway side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Superintendent City Delivery—Room 5, Park row side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Auditor—Room 9, Park row side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Cashier—Rooms 21 and 23, Park row side; office hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Money Orders—Superintendent of Department—Room 42, City Hall side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Domestic Money Orders—Rooms 40 and 41, City Hall side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. International—Room 41, City Hall side. Inquiry Office for Missing Letters, etc.—Room 14, Broadway side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Mezzanine Floor.—First landing at the head of main stairway, south end of building. Order Department of Instruction—Room 11, Park row side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Assistant Custodian (an officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch)—Room 9, Park row side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Registered Letters and Parcels Department—Windows for reception, Windows 2, 3, 4 and 5, Broadway side; office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Windows for delivery, Windows 7 and 8, Broadway side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

(All offices on the second and mezzanine floors are closed on Sundays and at 10 a. m. on holidays. No money order or registered business transacted on these days.)

Entrance Floor.—Superintendent of Mails—Section 26, Park row side; office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Bureau of Information—South end (retail stamp window), Bank Window—Section 15, Park row side. Poste Restante—Section 5, Park row side. Advertised Letter Window—Section 6, Park row side. Foreign Letter Window—Section 7, Park row side. Ladies' Window—Section 9, Park row side. Foreign Supplementary Mail Window—Section 24, Park row side. Superintendent Foreign Mail Department—Section 26, Park row side. Superintendent Carriers' Department—General Post Office District, Section 17, Park row side. Postage Stamps, etc.; Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers and Postal Cards—Sales in sums over $5, Windows 1 and 2, Section 19, Broadway side, and 6 and 9, south end; sales in sums of less than $5, Windows 3, 4 and 5, Sections 17 and 18, Broadway side; Windows 7 and 8, Section 3, south end, and Booths 11 and 12, Park row side.

Open Always.—Superintendent Outgoing Domestic Letter Mails Department—Section 17, Broadway side. Superintendent General Post Office Delivery Department—Section 11, Park row side.

Mail in Quantities.—For New York City delivery, received at Window 10, Broadway side; letters for outgoing domestic mails received at Window 13, Broadway side; letters for foreign countries received at Window 16, Park row side; circulars received at Window 12, Broadway side. Mail in quantities must be assorted by States by the sender before mailing.

Delivery for Newspaper Exchanges.—Section 23, Park row side.

Drops.—For outgoing domestic mails, Section 23, Park row side, and Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, Broadway side; for New York City delivery, Section 3, Park row side, and Section 11, Broadway side; for foreign countries, Section 25, Park row side, and Section 16, Broadway side.

Lock Boxes.—South end and Broadway side. Lock boxes for newspaper exchanges, Park row side.

On general holidays, viz., January 1, February 12, 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25 and such days as the President of the United States, or the laws, or Governor of the State may designate as holidays, fast and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

POST OFFICE STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX BOROUGHS.

A—136 and 138 Greene st., bet. Prince and Houston sts.
B—380 Grand st., near Suffolk st.
C—589 Hudson st., corner Bethune st.
D—25 and 27 3d ave., near 8th st.
E—110-114 West 32d st., near 6th ave.
F—399 and 401 3d ave., near 28th st.
G—1648 Broadway, corner 51st st.
H—Lexington ave., corner 44th st.
I—Columbus ave., corner 105th st.
J—2309 and 2311 8th ave., corner 124th st.
K—203 East 86th st., near 3d ave.
L—141 East 125th st., corner Lexington ave.
M—1965 Amsterdam ave., bet. 157th and 158th sts.
N—Broadway, corner 69th st.
O—122 and 124 5th ave.
P—Produce Exchange Building.
R—Third ave., corner 150th st. (Morrisania).
S—Broadway, corner Howard st.
T—3319 3d ave., between 164th and 165th sts.
U—Third ave., corner 103d st.
V—Southeast corner West Broadway and Canal st.
W—498 Columbus ave., corner 84th st.
Y—1160 and 1162 3d ave., near 68th st.
Bedford Park—Southern Boulevard, near Webster ave.
City Island—Main st. and Bay ave.
Foreign—West st., corner Morton st.
High Bridge—Depot place, near Sedgwick ave.
Kings Bridge—Kings Bridge, near railroad station.
Madison Square—Madison ave., corner 23d st.
Tremont—719 Tremont ave., bet. Park and Washington aves.
University Heights—University of the City of New York.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam ave., near 180th st.
Westchester—Main st., near West Farms road.
Williamsbridge—White Plains ave., near Briggs ave.

(All carrier stations are opened on week days from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., for money order business from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., for the registry of letters from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays stations are opened from 9 to 11 a. m., and on holidays from 7 to 10 a. m. No money order or registry business transacted on Sundays or holidays.)

The Brooklyn Post Office.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES.

The offices in the Brooklyn Post Office are located as follows:

Executive Division—Rooms 1, 2 and 3—George H. Roberts, Jr., Postmaster; Frank H. Newcomb, Assistant Postmaster; John F. Geis, Secretary; G. W. Thomas, Superintendent of Stations.

Finance Department—Rooms 4 and 5—William L. Extance, Cashier; J. A. T. Carrougher, Assistant Cashier.

Inquiry Department—Washington Street Corridor—Charles Milligan, Clerk in Charge.

Printing Department—E. M. Heroy, Clerk in Charge.

Second Division (Mailing)—Room 12—Albert P. Kuck, Superintendent of Mails; Charles T. Matthews, Assistant Superintendent.

Third Division (City Delivery)—Room 11—Walter A. Smith, Superintendent.

Fourth Division (Registry)—Rooms 9 and 10—Edward McIntyre, Superintendent; F. W. Jones, Assistant Superintendent.

Fifth Division (Money Order)—Rooms 6, 7 and 8—John R. Gewecke, Superintendent; Joseph E. Collins, Assistant Superintendent.

CARRIER STATIONS.

The following is a list of the carrier stations attached to the Brooklyn Post Office:

Station No.	Location.	Superintendent.	Tel. Call.
A	14-16 Graham ave	John E. Lindmark	3900 Main.
B	1266-1268 Fulton st	Albert H. Frost	do
C	1241 Third ave	William J. Morrison	do
D	1923 Fulton st	David F. Carroll	do
E	2648 Atlantic ave	William B. Hopkins	do
Flatbush	830 Flatbush ave	Henry G. Buckley	do
G	328 Manhattan ave	Edward Brooks	do
Bath Beach	1830 Bath ave., near 19th st	Robert W. King	do
Blythebourne	13th ave. and 55th st	Geo. E. Van Nostrand	do
L	132 Flatbush ave	William T. Young	do
Coney Island	Arcade pl., Coney Island	Charles W. Neu	do
Fort Hamilton	4th ave. and 99th st	John F Mayo	do
Sheepshead Bay	Voorhies st., bet. E. 23d & E. 24th sts	Albert P. Stewart	do
S	1262-1264 Broadway	Louis Bauer	do
V	5th ave. and 9th st	Benj. F. Conlin	do
W	Broadway and South 8th st	William F. Morris	do
Barren Island	Barren Island	Lazar Berliner	do

NUMBERED STATIONS.

The numbered stations attached to the Brooklyn Post Office are located as follows:

Station.	Location.	Clerk in Charge.	District Sta'n.
1	534 Henry st	Einer Wisbech	G. P. O.
2	Greene ave. and Cumberland st	A. E. Marsland	Station L.
4	586 Myrtle ave	Arthur J Muldoon	G. P. O.
5	40 Union st	Anthony Sessa	G. P. O.
6	320 Van Brunt st	Louis P. Dilberger	G. P. O.
7	Myrtle ave. and Cumberland st	Osmar E. H. Klopsch	G. P. O.
8	33 Atlantic ave	Kate A. Thayer	G. P. O.
9	41 Flatbush ave	Louis L. Firuski	Station L.
10	Sands and Jay sts	Louise Behrens	G. P. O.
11	Meserole st. and Graham ave	Valentine Malzi	Station A.
12	DeKalb ave., cor. Ryerson st	Thomas D. McElhenie	G. P. O.
13	4 Wallabout Market	Jurgen H. Lins	G. P. O.
14	129 Hamilton ave	Jens T. Tengelsen	G. P. O.
15	692 Grand st	Rudolph C. Knipe	Station W.
16	385 Metropolitan ave	Pasquale Martino	Station W.
17	Bedford ave. and North 7th st	George H. Born	Station W.
18	Lee ave. (168 Rutledge st.)	Nelson S. Kirk	Station W.
19	748 Washington ave	Edgar W. McKeown	Station L.
20	De Kalb and Tompkins aves	T. Willard Kiley	Station B.
21	Fulton st. and Rockaway ave	Simeon T. Benjamin	Station D.
22	1076 Bedford ave	John G. Wischerth	Station B.
23	64 Grand st	Peter Ullrich	Station W.
24	Myrtle and Wyckoff aves	Hugo Wesch	Station S.
25	1551 Broadway	J. J. Lauffer	Station S.
26	Reid ave. and Hancock st	Frederic Linnig	Station S.
27	Myrtle and Hamburg aves	Otto A. Wicke	Station S.
28	772 Halsey st	Stephen Cisin	Station S.
29	Foster ave., Parkville	William F. Stevenson	Flatbush.
30	614 Fifth ave	Claude V. Gentry	Station V.
31	Greenwood and Prospect aves	Gaylor B. Conlin	Station V.
32	252 Fifth ave	Jacob Ochs	Station V.
33	592 Third ave	Hans P. Tauber	Station V.
34	159 Seventh ave	Theo. C. Boenau	Station V.
35	Manhattan and Bedford aves	George Neuschaefer	Station G.
36	435 Seventh ave	Inte I. Lourie	Station V.

NUMBERED STATIONS, BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.—Continued.

Station.	Location.	Clerk in Charge.	District, Sta'n.
37	759 Gates ave	John A. Weilenberger	Station S.
38	1726 Fulton st	William Buderus	Station D.
39	300 Clinton st	C. G. Johnson	G. P. O.
40	Pitkin ave. and Osborn st	S. Volet	Station D.
41	N. W. cor. Crescent and Fulton sts	Charles Schuman	Station E.
42	2989 Fulton st	Rudolf C. Werner	Station E.
43	Schenck and Glenmore aves	William F. Maass	Station E.
44	Crescent st. and Glenmore ave	A. W. Schmidt	Station E.
45	1161 Myrtle ave	George W. Brooks	Station A.
46	Myrtle and Nostrand aves	William J. Hackett	Station A.
47	579 Broadway	Hy. J. Kempf	Station A.
48	De Kalb and Clermont aves	Stephen L. Wood	G. P. O.
49	63 Morgan ave	Frederick Kalkbrenner	Station A.
50	1091 Manhattan ave	Jacob Seley	Station G.
51	Third ave. and 73d st., Bay Ridge	William Laemmel	Station C.
52	3920 Ft. Hamilton ave., cor. 40th st	S. Leifert	Blythebourne.
53	Ovington ave., near 17th ave	Frederick Hansen	Blythebourne.
54	18th ave., near 86th st	Aug. E. Neander	Bath Beach.
55	86th st. and 22d ave	Henry Budenborn	Bath Beach.
56	247 Cropsey ave., cor. 24th ave	Jesse G. Gates	Bath Beach.
57	Surf Road, Gravesend	Frances E. Macniff	Coney Island.
58	Chestnut, near Bay ave	Elizabeth Quinn	Flatbush.
59	Flatbush ave. and Kings Highway	Elias Hendrickson	Flatbush.
60	1433 Flatbush ave	Oscar L. Meyer	Flatbush.
61	9201 Fifth ave	Adam Kropf	Fort Hamilton.
62	316 Court st	Philip Nehrbas	G. P. O.
63	Bergen st. and Franklin ave	O. F. Bancroft	Station B.
64	422 Fulton st	S. F. Rothschild	G. P. O.
65	484 Fulton st	Arthur Gibb	G. P. O.
66	Sheepshead Bay Road	Mary C. Burrows	Sheepshead Bay.
67	345 Sixth ave	John R. Murray	Station V.
68	36 Rockaway ave	Thomas E. Burchell	Station D.
69	384 Broadway	Aug. Wenzel	Station W.
70	623 Wythe ave	William C. Oetinger	Station W.
71	1158 Fifth ave	Isaac M. Brand	Station C.
72	290 Ninth ave	William Freidrick	Station V.
73	48 Broadway	Henry F. Koch	Station W.
74	1502 Cortelyou Road	Louis Speh	Flatbush.
75	1092 Flatbush ave	Nathan Weiss	Flatbush.
76	495 Tompkins ave., cor Fulton st	Maurice D. Cadman	Station B.
77	178 Albany ave	J. Lansing House	Station B.
78	725 Nostrand ave	Frank L. Downs	Station B.
79	962 Lafayette ave	H. H. Disoway	Station S.
80	E. Ninety-second st. and Flatlands ave	Louis Crome	Station D.
81	Broadway and Gates ave	Emil J. Huels	Station S.
82	Broadway and Hart st	George Zellhoefer	Station S.
83	451 Graham ave	Hermann L. Rehse	Station W.
84	70 Hamburg ave	Charles Speth	Station A.
85	Cypress ave	William James	Station S.
86	302 Flatbush ave	John Duryea	Station L.
87	190 Nassau ave	Emil A. Wilkins	Station G.
88	1401 Sixtieth st	Arthur F. Douden	Blythebourne.
89	1027 Third ave	Philip M. Larkin	Station C.
90	Fifteenth ave. and Seventy-first st	Christian Lotz	Blythebourne.
91	252 Franklin ave	Jos. E. Reid	G. P. O.
92	320 Lafayette ave	William C. Anderson	G. P. O.
93	221 Myrtle ave	Adolph W. Sharlach	G. P. O.
94	439 Ninth st	Mads K. Povlsen	Station V.
95	1299 Nostrand ave	Charles H. Lipscomb	Flatbush.
96	13 Putnam ave	George W. Walmsley	Station B.
97	292 Third ave	Saverio Gallo	Station V.
98	1570 Fulton st	Harry E. Stam	Station B.
99	412 Central ave	Walter L. Schneider	Station S.
100	Forty-ninth st. and Twelfth ave	Oliver R. Gurnee	Blythebourne.
101	796 Greene ave	Rudolph Quasman	Station S.
102	76 Navy st	Alfonso Marone	G. P. O.
103	Flatbush ave. and Lincoln road	John A. Valentine	Flatbush.
104	1032 Fifth ave	Ernst Meyer	Station C.
105	535 Flushing ave	David Rachlin	Station A.
106	Tompkins and Gates aves	J. B. Askew	Station B.
107	Lewis ave. and Macon st	W. G. Bourne	Station S.
108	Classon and Gates aves	William A. Stone	Station B.
109	567 Central ave	Charles E. Heimerzheim	Station S.
110	441 Bedford ave	William F. Lauffer	Station W.
111	223 Hamilton ave	W. Hofert	G. P. O.
112	Third ave. and Twenty-second st	C. E. Schwallie	Station V.

The Schoolship St. Mary.

Ever since 1874 the schoolship St. Mary, a sailing vessel of the corvette type, has been a part of the school system of New York. Besides giving the boys a training as sailors there is a straight school in which all the common branches are taught, and instruction is given in some of the professions and along industrial lines.

Any boy can become a sailor by applying for admission to the nautical school, in writing, either to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Education or in person to the superintendent of the ship at the dock, foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River. The system is so arranged that a boy may apply for admission on any Monday during the ship's stay in port until the required number of boys is obtained.

In order to be admitted a boy must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty, of average size and sound constitution, and free from all physical defects. He must be able to produce testimonials of good character, preferably from former teachers, and he must apply on his own account and without coercion. He must be able to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic up to and including percentage and common and decimal fractions.

Boys admitted to the school are cared for at the expense of the city. Twenty-five dollars must be paid on admission, in order to defray the expenses of three white uniforms and one dark blue one and bedding. Prospective students must supply themselves with underwear, towels, hair brushes, shoes and overcoat, and a sweater. Only residents of the city of New York are accepted.

In order to obtain a certificate of graduation the student must complete two Summer cruises and pass a satisfactory examination on the studies pursued. The Winter school term ends April 1, and after a ten days' vacation the ship is prepared for a Summer cruise, which begins late in April and lasts until about the 1st of September. Students are not required to stay at the school if they do not wish, but on admission the boy is usually asked to promise to stay at least two weeks. When a boy finishes a course he is competent to navigate a vessel and has learned all the details of his calling.

Railroad Stations and Approaches, New York City.

Railroad.	Stations.	Approaches.
Baltimore & Ohio	South Ferry (C. R. R. of N. J.) and foot of Liberty st.	All "L" trains, electric & belt lines.
Central of New Jersey	South Ferry (Whitehall st.) and foot of Liberty st.	Same as Baltimore & Ohio.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	Foot of Barclay st. & foot of Christopher st.	"L" trains and cross-town lines.
Erie Railroad	Foot of West 23d st. and foot of Chambers st., North River	Surface and "L" roads.
Lehigh Valley	Foot of West 23d st., Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.	Surface and "L" roads.
Long Island	Pier 13 (near Wall st.) N. Chambers st. and 34th st., East River	Third ave. "L" and surface roads.
New Jersey & New York	Foot of Chambers st., North River, and foot of West 23d st.	Sixth ave. "L" and surface roads.
New York & Long Branch	(See Central R. R. of N. J.)	
New York Central & Hudson River	Grand Central Station, East 42d st. and 4th ave.; 125th st. and Park ave.	Third ave. "L" and surface lines.
New York, New Haven & Hartford	(See New York Central.)	
New York, Ontario & Western	Foot of Franklin and of 42d st., North River.	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines.
New York, Susquehanna & Western	Foot of 23d st., Desbrosses st. and Cortlandt st., North River	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines.
Northern R. R. of New Jersey	Foot of Chambers st., North River, and foot of 23d st.	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines.
Pennsylvania	Foot of 23d, Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines.
Philadelphia & Reading	(See Central of New Jersey)	(See Central of New Jersey.)
West Shore	Foot of Franklin st., North River, and foot of West 42d st.	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines.

Freight Depots, New York City.

American Refrigerator Transit Co., Pier 20 (New), North River.
Anchor Line, Piers 4 and 28 (New), North River, and foot of West 37th St.
Atlantic Coast Dispatch, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Atlantic Coast Line, Pier 26 (New), North River.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Piers 22 (New), North River, and 27, East River; also 11th Ave. and West 25th St. and foot of East 37th St.
Bridgeport Steamboat Co., Pier 31 (New), East River.
Canadian Pacific Despatch, Pier 11, North River.
Central R. R. of N. J., Piers 8, 12, 13 (Old), and 14 (Old), North River, and foot of West 15th St.
Central States Despatch, Pier 13 (Old), North River.
Central Vermont Ry. and Steamship Line, Pier 29 (New), East River.
Clyde Steamship Co., Piers 29 and 34, East River, and 45, North River.
Clyde's N. Y., Charleston & Florida Line, Pier 45, North River.
Clyde's Philadelphia Line, Pier 34, East River.
Commercial Express Line, Pier 21 (New), North River.
Continental Line, Pier 22 (New), North River; Pier 27, East River, and foot of East 37th St.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., Piers 13 (New), 41 (New), and 58 (New), North River.
Eastern Carolina Despatch, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Empire Line, Piers 4, 5 and 28 (New), North River, and foot of West 37th St.
Erie Despatch, Pier 21 (New), East River.
Erie R. R., Pier 8, East River, and foot of Chambers, West 23d and West 49th St.
Florida Central and Peninsula Fast Freight, Pier 45, North River.
Flushing and College Point Freight, foot of Beekman St.
Great Eastern Fast Freight, Pier 13 (New), East River.
Great Southern Despatch Fast Freight, foot of West 37th St.
Green Bay Line, Pier 13 (New), North River.
Harlem Transfer Co., 444 East 135th St.
Harlem & Morrisania Transportation Line, Third Ave. and East 133d, and Pier 22, East River.
Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co., Pier 24 (Old), East River.
Interstate Despatch, Piers 21 (New), North River, and 8, East River.
Joy Line, Pier 35, East River.
Kanawha Despatch, Pier 26 (New), North River.
Lackawanna Fast Freight, Piers 13 (New), and 41 (New), North River.
Lehigh Valley R. R., Piers 22 and 44 (New), North River, 11th Ave. and West 26th St. and foot of East 43d St.
Long Island R. R., Pier 32 (Old), East River.
Maine S. S., Pier 32 (New), East River.
Merchants' Despatch Trans., Piers 16 and 17 (New), North River, and Varick and Beach Sts.
Montauk Steamboat Co., Pier 13, East River.
National Despatch Fast Freight, Pier 29 (New), North River.
National Despatch, Coteau Route, Pier 29 (New), North River.
New Bedford Line, Pier 49, East River.
N. E. Transfer Co., Pier 36, North River.
New Haven Steamboat Co., Pier 25, East River.
N. J. Southern Ry. Co., Pier 8, North River.
N. J. & N. Y. R. R., Pier 20 (New), North River.
New Line to Providence, Pier 36, North River.
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., Piers 4 (New), and 34 (New), East River; 17 (New), 26 (Old), and 31 (New), North River; Laight and Varick Sts.; 11th Ave. and West 32d St., and foot of West 66th and West 133d Sts.
N. Y. Despatch Refrigerator Line, Pier 23 (New), North River.
New York & Baltimore Trans., Pier 7, North River.
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake Ry. Co., Pier 20 (New), North River.
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R., Pier 8, North River.
N. Y. & Norfolk Steamboat Line, Pier 23, East River.
N. Y. & San Domingo S. S., Pier 29, East River.
New York & Texas S. S., Pier 20, East River.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., Piers 25, 45 and 50, East River; 36 (New), North River, and East 132d St. and Harlem R. R.
N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry., Pier 23 (New), North River, and foot West 36th St.
N. Y., Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R., Pier 28 (New), North River.
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R., foot Cortlandt.
Northern R. R. of New Jersey, Pier 21 (New), East River.
Northwest Despatch, Pier 13 (New), North River.
Norwich Line, Pier 36 (New), North River.
Old Dominion S. S., Pier 26 (New), North River.
Pelpher Fast Freight, Pier 13 (Old), North River, and foot of West 15th St.
Penn. R. R., Pier 1 (Old), 4, 16 and 28 (New), North River, and foot of West 37th St.
People's Line, Steamers, Pier 32, North River.
Phila. & Reading R. R., Piers 12 and 13 (Old), North River.
Providence Line, Pier 18 (New), North River.
Raritan River R. R., Pier 8, North River.
Richmond & Danville Despatch, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Savannah Freight, Pier 35 (New), North River.
Seaboard Air Line, Pier 26 (New), North River.
Seaboard Despatch, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Southern Pacific Line, Piers 25 and 37 (New), North River.
Star Union Line, Piers 4 and 28 (New), North River, and foot of West 37th St.
Stonington Line, Pier 36 (New), North River.
Traders' Despatch Fast Freight, Pier 2, North River.
Union Line, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Virginia, Tenn. & Georgia Air Line, Pier 26 (New), North River.
Wabash & Lackawanna Despatch, Pier 13 (New), North River.
West Shore R. R., Piers 4 and 23 (New), North River.
Western Express Rail & Lake Line, Varick and Laight Sts.

Cemeteries of Greater New York and Vicinity.

Name.	Location.	Area in acres.	No of lots.	Reached by—	Office.
Acacia	Woodlawn, L. I.	11	....	B'klyn L from ferries & Bridge.	World Building, N. Y.
Ahawath Chesed	Metropolitan ave.	13	....	Grand, Houston, Roosevelt and 23d st. ferries, the N. 2d and Metropolitan ave. electric cars, or via Brooklyn Bridge and Fulton Ferry to Ridgewood; via 34th St. Ferry to Long Island City; via L. I. R. R. to Bushwick Junction or Steinway electric cars to Middle Village.	Temple Ahawath Chesed, 55th st. and Lexington ave., N. Y.
Arlington	Arlington, N. J.	35	....	Greenwood Lake Div. Erie R. R.	239 Washington st., J.C.
Baron Hirsch	Richmond ave, Port Richmond, S. I.	100	....	Manhattan Ferry, Whitehall st.	150 Richmond ave., S. I.
Bayside	Woodhaven, L. I.	20	....	B'klyn L from ferries & Bridge.	38 Henry st., N. Y.
Bay View	Greenville, N. J.	30	....	Cent. R. R. of N. J. or trolley from Jersey City.	Care J. W. Heck, Chapel and Garfield ave., J.C.
Bergen	Bergen, N. J.	1½	†200	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d st. ferries.	442 Hoboken ave, J. C.
Bethel	Amboy ave., Tottenville, Staten Island.	....	....	Manhattan Ferry, Whitehall st.	Tottenville, S. I.
Calvary	Laurel Hill, Newtown.	300	175,000	Eastern Dist. ferries; L. I. City and Greenpoint.	266 Mulberry st., N. Y.
Cedar Grove	Cedar Grove av., n. Corona	250	40,000	L. I. R. R., or trolley from L. I. City, or via B'klyn Bridge.	123 E. 23d st., N. Y.
City Cemetery (Potter's Field)	Hart's Island.	20	....	Ferry foot E. 26th st.	On island.
Constable Hook	Bergen Point, N. J.	2	....	Cent. R. R. of N. J., or trolley from Jersey City.	232 E. 22d st., N. Y.
Cypress Hills	North Brooklyn and Jamaica turnpike.	400	40,500	B'klyn L, or trolley from ferries and via Bridge.	1 Madison ave., N. Y.
Dutch Reform'd	Bergen ave., n. Jersey City	....	....	Jersey City ferries and trolley.	442 Hoboken ave., J. C.
Evergreens	Bushwick ave. and Conway st., Brooklyn.	300	....	B'klyn L and trolley from ferries or Bridge.	At Cemetery.
Fair View	Nr. Castleton Corners, S. I.	12	....	Manhattan Ferry and Midland St. Railway.	W. New Brighton, S. I.
Flower Hill	North Bergen, N. J.	....	....	Trolleys from Hoboken and Weehawken ferries.	At Cemetery.
Flushing	Flushing, L. I.	75	....	L. I. R. R., or trolleys from Jamaica, L. I. City and College Point.	Flushing, L. I.
Fountain	West New Brighton.	5	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley.	W. New Brighton, S. I.
Fresh Pond Crematory	Nr. Bushwick Junction L.I.			L. I. R. R. & N. 2d st. St. Ry.	62 E. Houston st., N.Y.
Friends	15th st. & 10th ave., Bkn	14	....	Fulton, Catharine and Hamilton ferries	725 E. 31st st., B'klyn.
Greenwood	5th ave. & 25th st., B'klyn	478	31,210	5th Ave. L and 3d, 5th and Hamilton ave. trolley.	71 Broadway, N. Y.
Hebrew	Richmond turnpike, S. I.	....	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley.	11 Elizabeth st., N. Y.
Hoboken	New Durham, N. J.	....	....	Nor. R. R of N. J., W. S. R. R. and N. Y., S. & W. R. R.	213 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.
Holy Cross	Flushing, L. I.	60	....	Fulton, Grand and Roosevelt ferries	Jay and Chapel sts., Bn.
Holy Name	West Side ave., Jersey City.	....	....	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d st ferries.	West Side ave. and Montgomery st., J. C.
Holy Trinity	Central ave., East N. Y.	....	....	Trolley from Brooklyn ferries.	At Cemetery.
Jersey City	Newark ave., Jersey City.	5	....	Jersey City ferries and trolley.	At Cemetery.
Kensico	Westchester Co., N. Y.	400	....	Harlem Railroad.	16 E. 42d st., N. Y.
Kings Co. Farm (Potter's Field)	Clarkson st. and Utica av., Brooklyn	14	....	Flatbush, Marcy, Nostrand and Reid ave. cars.	At Cemetery.
Laurel Hill	New Calvary.	....	....	Same as Calvary Cemetery.	.....
Linden Hill	East Williamsburg, L. I.	45	....	Williamsburg ferries, L. I. R. R. and B'klyn surface cars.	456 E. Houston st., N.Y.
Lutheran	Middle Village, Newtown, L. I.	250	....	Williamsburg and Fulton ferries and L. I. R. R.	237 Broadway, N. Y.
Machpelah	New Durham, N. J.	....	1,500	Same as Hoboken Cemetery.	108 W. 25th st., N. Y.
Machpelah	Adjoining Cypress Hills.	40	1,600	Same as Cypress Hills.	At Cemetery.
Maimonides	Jamaica ave., Brooklyn.	10	....	B'klyn L and trolley from ferries or Bridge.	At Cemetery.
Mann	Croton-on-Hudson	....	....	New York Central Railroad.	71 Broadway, N. Y.
Maple Grove	Richm'd Hill, Queens Bor.	100	*782	L. I. R. R., or from Brooklyn by trolley.	At Cemetery.
Marble	2d st., bet. 1st and 2d aves., New York.	†	....	Surface cars.	63 2d st., N. Y.
Methodist	Middle Village, L. I.	½	....	N. 2d st. trolley.	At Cemetery.
Moravian	New Dorp, S. I.	80	3,000	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley.	At Cemetery.
Mount Hope	Jamaica ave., Brooklyn.	12	1,232	Union L and B'klyn surface cars	791 Lex'ton ave., N. Y.
Mount Hope	Westchester Co.	....	....	N. Y. C. R. R. Putnam Br'ch	380 6th ave, N. Y.
Mount Neboh	Rear Cypress Hills Cemetery	15	1,410	L. I. R. R. or L to Ridgewood, thence by trolley.	22 Bible House, N. Y.
Mount Olivet	Maspeth, L. I.	71½	....	Trolley from L. I. City or B'kn	135 Front st., N. Y.
Mount Pleasant	Westchester Co.	100	....	Harlem Railroad.	47 W. 42d st., N. Y.
Mt. St. Mary's	North Hempstead turnpike	....	....	Trolley from L. I. City.	Flushing, L. I.
Mount Zion	Maspeth, L. I.	75	8,000	Trolley from Grand, Houston, 23d and 34th st. ferries.	41 Park row, N. Y.
Most Holy Trinity	Central ave. and Pilling st., Brooklyn.	23	....	L and surface cars.	Central ave. and Chauncey st., Brooklyn.

*Lots sold. †No lots now for sale. ‡No lots; only vaults.

CEMETERIES OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	No of Lots.	Reached by	Office.
National	Jamaica & Hill aves., B'n	....	....	Same as Cypress Hill	....
New Union	....	20	....	....	76th st. and 5th ave.
New York Bay	Greenville, N. J.	....	....	Cent. R. R. of N. J., or trolley from Jersey City	At Cemetery.
Nyack	Nyack, N. Y.	....	....	West Shore and Nor. R. R. of New Jersey	Nyack, N. Y.
Oakland	Yonkers, N. Y.	....	....	New York Central Railroad	Yonkers, N. Y.
Ocean View	Richmond, S. I.	442	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley	220 Broadway, N. Y.
Pelham	City Island, N. Y.	....	....	From Bartow by horse car	City Island.
Potter's Field	See City Cemetery and Kings Co. Farm	....	....	....	....
Prospect	Prospect st., Jamaica, L. I	....	....	L. I. R. R., or trolley	Jamaica, Bor. Queens.
Quaker	Middle Village, L. I.	1	....	Same as Lutheran	....
Rockland	Sparkill, Rockland Co., N. Y	200	13,000	Northern R. R. of N. J.	140 Broadway, N. Y.
Rosedale and Linden	Linden, N. J.	....	....	Same as Holy Name	10 W. 23d st., N. Y.
St. John's	Middle Village, Newtown, L. I.	168	....	Same as Lutheran	Jay and Chapel st., Bn.
St. John's	Yonkers, N. Y.	....	....	New York Central Railroad	At Cemetery.
St. Joseph's	Yonkers, N. Y.	....	....	New York Central Railroad	At Cemetery.
St. Mary's	Jasmere, S. I.	....	....	Manhattan Ferry to Staten Isd.	Rosebank P. O., S. I.
St. Mary's	Ireland Mill rd., Flushing, L. I.	....	....	L. I. R. R., or trolley	At Cemetery.
St. Mary's	Yonkers, N. Y.	....	....	New York Central Railroad	At Cemetery.
St. Michael's	Astoria, L. I.	100	....	Trolley from L. I. City, or E 92d St. Ferry	At Cemetery.
St. Monica's	Jamaica, L. I.	1½	....	L. I. R. R., or trolley	Jamaica, Bor. Queens.
St Peter's	Jersey City Heights	....	....	Trolley from Jersey City	Montgomery st., J. C.
St. Peter's	Westchester ave., Westchester	....	....	....	....
St. Peter's	West New Brighton, S. I.	....	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley	At Cemetery.
St. Raymond's	On rd. to Ft. Schuyler	....	....	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	Westchester, N. Y.
Salem Fields	Jamaica, L. I.	64	....	Same as Cypress Hill	P. O. address Station E, Brooklyn.
Shearith Israel (Portuguese)	Newtown, L. I.	6	....	Same as Cypress Hill	At Cemetery.
Silver Lake	Nr. Tompkinsville, S. I.	....	....	Electric cars from Manhattan Ferry	69 Canal st., N. Y.
Silver Mount	Nr. Tompkinsville, S. I.	....	....	Same as Silver Lake	At Cemetery.
Sleepy Hollow	Tarrytown, N. Y.	....	....	New York Central Railroad	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Staten Island	West New Brighton, S. I.	2½	....	Electric cars from Manhattan Ferry	2 Cedar st., N. Y.
Trinity	Amsterdam ave. and West 153d st	....	....	6th or 9th ave. L, or Amsterdam ave. surface cars	187 Fulton st., N. Y.
Union Field	Newtown, L. I.	45	....	Same as Cypress Hill	35 Nassau st., N. Y.
Washington	Nr. Parkville, L. I.	....	....	B'klyn trolleys from Bridge and ferries	At Cemetery.
Weehawken and Palisade	Hoboken, N. J.	....	....	Trolley from Hoboken and Weehawken ferries	At Cemetery.
Woodland	Richmond turnpike, S. I.	10	....	Electric cars from Manhattan Ferry	Stapleton, S. I.
Woodlawn	Jerome ave., 24th Ward	400	....	New York Central Railroad	20 E. 23d st., N. Y.
Woodrow	Woodrow, S. I.	....	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island Rapid Transit	Woodrow, S. I.

Annual License Fees in Greater New York.

Office of the Bureau of Licenses: Room 12, City Hall, Manhattan; Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Hackett Building, Long Island City, and Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Billiard table	$3	Peddlers, push cart	$4
Bowling alley	5	Peddlers, basket	2
Cabs—Special stand	25	Public porter	1
Special coach	5	Second hand dealer	25
Public coach	3	Shooting gallery	5
Special cab	3	Shows, common	25
Public cab	2	Stands—Elevated Railroad	10
Hack driver	50	Newspaper	5
Carts, public	2	Newspaper and fruit	15
Carts, dirt	1	Fruit	10
Drivers	50	Bootblack	5
Employment bureau	25	Ticket speculators	50
Express	5	Licenses issued by the Police Department, 300 Mulberry st:	
Gutter bridge	1	Concert, yearly	$500
Hacks—(See cabs.)		Concert, quarterly	150
Hand organ	1	Concert, Borough of Richmond	100
Hoist, general	25	Theatrical, yearly	500
Hoist, special	1	Theatrical quarterly	250
Intelligence office	25	Theatrical, Borough of Richmond	100
Junk shop	20	*Emigrant boarding house	10
Junk boat	20	†Runners	20
Junk cart	5		
Pawnbroker	500		
Peddlers, horse and wagon	8		

*A bond of $500 required.
†A bond of $300 required.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CITY LICENSES.

FURNITURE MOVING.

The legal rate for moving household furniture, unless otherwise mutually agreed, is as follows:

For a single truck within two miles	$2.00	For a double truck-load, within two miles	$3.00
For each additional mile or part thereof	.50	For each additional mile or part thereof	1.00
For loading and unloading to ground floor	.50	For loading and unloading to ground floor	.50
For each flight of stairs, up or down	.25	For each flight of stairs up or down	.50

CABS AND COACHES.

The legal rate of fare is as follows:

CABS.—By distance:
For one mile or any part thereof.....$0.50
For each additional half mile or part thereof.. .25
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof.... .25
By time:
For one hour or any part thereof..... 1.00
For each additional half hour or part thereof.. .50

COACHES.—By distance:
For one mile or any part thereof.....$1.00
For each additional half mile or part thereof.. .50
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof.... .40
By time:
For one hour or any part thereof..... 1.50
For each additional half hour or part thereof.. .75

No hackman shall demand more than the legal rates of fare or charge for one stop not over five minutes in a single trip.

EXPRESSMEN.

The legal rate for delivery, unless otherwise mutually agreed, is as follows:

Between points within any borough:
Not more than 5 miles apart, each piece....$0.40
Not more than 10 miles apart, each piece.... .55
Not more than 15 miles apart, each piece.... .75
Between points in different boroughs:
One-half the above rates in addition.

Passenger Steamboats to Near-by Points.

Points.	Lines.	Piers New York City.
Albany, N. Y.	Citizens' Line	West Tenth st.
Albany, N. Y.	Hudson Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Albany, N. Y.	People's Line	Canal st. and North River.
Athens, N. Y.	Catskill Line	Christopher st. & North River.
Barrytown, N. Y.	Saugerties Line	Christopher st. & North River.
Block Island, R. I.	Montauk Steamboat Company	Pier 13, East River.
Boston, Mass.	Fall River Line	Warren st. and North River.
Boston, Mass.	Joy Line	Catharine st. and East River.
Boston, Mass.	Ocean Steamship Company	Spring st. and North River.
Boston, Mass.	Providence Line	Murray st. and North River.
Boston, Mass.	Norwich Line	Spring st. and North River.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport Steamboat Company	Pike st. and East River.
Catskill, N. Y.	Catskill Line	Christopher st. & North River.
Catskill, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Cold Spring, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
Coney Island, L. I.	Iron Steamboat Company	West 22d st.
Cornwall, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
Cornwall, N. Y.	Mary Powell	Desbrosses st. & North River.
Coxsackie, N. Y.	Catskill Line	Christopher st. & North River.
Croton, N. Y.	Morton Line	Canal st. and North River.
Davids Island	United States Government boat	Pier 13, East River.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Chrystenah	West Tenth st.
Fall River, Mass.	Fall River Line	Warren st. and North River.
Fishkill, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
Garrison, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Garrison, N. Y.	Mary Powell	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Germantown, N. Y.	Catskill Line	Christopher st. & North River.
Glen Cove, L. I.	Nantasket	Pier 13, East River.
Glen Island	Starin's Line	Cortlandt st. and North River.
Glenwood, L. I.	Nantasket	Pier 13, East River.
Goodspeed, Conn.	Hartford Line	Peck slip, East River.
Great Neck, L. I.	Nantasket	Pier 13, East River.
Greenport, L. I.	Montauk Steamboat Company	Pier 13, East River.
Greenwich, Conn.	General Putnam	Market st. and East River.
Hartford, Conn.	Hartford Line	Peck slip and East River.
Haverstraw, N. Y.	Chrystenah	West Tenth st.
Highland & Highland Falls, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
Highland & Highland Falls, N. Y.	Mary Powell	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Hudson, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Hudson, N. Y.	Catskill Line	Christopher st. & North River.
Huntington, L. I.	Maid of Kent	Pier 36, East River.
Hyde Park, N. Y.	Saugerties	Christopher st. & North River.
Kingston, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Long Branch, N. J.	Patten Line	Battery.
Midland Beach, Staten Island	William Storey	Battery.
Newburg, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
Newburg, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Newburg, N. Y.	Mary Powell	Desbrosses st. and North River.
New Haven, Conn.	New Haven Line	Peck slip and East River.
New Haven, Conn.	Starin's Line	Dey st. and North River.
New London, Conn.	Norwich Line	Spring st. and North River.
New London, Conn.	Central Vermont Railroad	Market st. and East River.
Newport, R. I.	Fall River Line	Warren st. and North River.
Newport, R. I.	Providence Line	Murray st. and North River.
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Mary E. Gordon	Clinton st.
Norwalk, Conn.	Norwalk Line	Beekman st. and North River.
Norwich, Conn.	Norwich Line	Spring st. and North River.
Orient, L. I.	Montauk Steamboat Company	Pier 13, East River.
Ossining, N. Y.	S. A. Jenks	Franklin st. and North River.
Oyster Bay, L. I.	Sagamore	Pier 36, East River.
Peekskill, N. Y.	Chrystenah	West Tenth st.
Peekskill, N. Y.	Morton Line	Canal st. and North River.
Portchester, N. Y.	Glenville	Market st. and East River.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Mary Powell	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Providence, R. I.	Joy Line	Catharine st. and East River.
Providence, R. I.	New Line	Spring st. and North River.
Providence, R. I.	Providence Line	Murray st. and North River.
Rhinebeck, N. Y.	Saugerties Line	Christopher st. & North River.
Rockaway Beach, L. I.	Grand Republic and General Slocum	West 129th st.
Saugerties, N. Y.	Saugerties	Christopher st. & North River.
Seabright, N. J.	Patten	Battery.
Shelter Island	Montauk Steamboat Company	Pier 13, East River.
Sing Sing	(See Ossining.)	
Tarrytown, N. Y.	Chrystenah	West Tenth st.
Troy, N. Y.	Citizens' Line	West Tenth st.
West Point, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
West Point, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
West Point, N. Y.	Mary Powell	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Yonkers, N. Y.	Chrystenah	West Tenth st.
Yonkers, N. Y.	Bon Franklin	Franklin st. and North River.
Yonkers, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.

Picnic Grounds Near New York.

Grounds.	Distance from N. Y. Miles.	Reached.
Bay Cliff Park	29	Staten Island R'y (Perth Amboy Div.) to Tottenville.
Boynton Beach Grove	23	Central R'y of N. J. (Elizabethport & Perth Amboy Branch); Penn. R. R. to Rahway, N. J., then by trolley (6 miles).
Cedar Grove	12	Staten Isl. R'y (Perth Amboy Div.); Staten Isl. Trolley (Midland R. R.) to New Dorp.
Cornwalton	22	Long Island R. R. (North Side Div.) to Port Washington.
Columbia Grove	40	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Rowayton, on the Sound.
Empire Grove	35	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. to Montrose; 6 miles from station.
Forest View Park	22	Excursion boats only.
Glen Echo Grove	..	On the Palisades; by ferry from foot of West 130th st.
Grand View Park	18	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.); steamboat to Great Neck, mile from park.
Greenwood Lake Glens	..	Erie R. R. (Greenwood Lake Div.).
Idlewild Grove	23	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.) to Port Washington; 3 miles to grove.
Islandwild	19	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., or trolley to New Rochelle; by steamboat to Glen Island.
Knickerbocker Grove	35	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Rowayton.
Laurelton Grove	35	L. I. R. R. (Port Jefferson Div.) to Cold Spring; 3 miles from grove.
Locust Grove	40	L. I. R. R. (Port Jefferson Div.) to Northport, 4 miles from grove.
Orchard Beach Grove	23	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.) to Port Washington, 2 miles from grove.
Oriental Grove	20	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.), or by steamboat to Great Neck, 3 miles from grove.
Oscawana Island	56	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. (Hudson River Div.) to Oscawana.
Palisade Grove	1	By ferry at foot of West 130th street.
Pleasant Valley Grove	1	By ferry at foot of West 130th street.
Point View Island	11	L. I. R. R. or trolley to College Point, 1 mile from grove.
Raritan Beach Grove	22	Penn. R. R., Central R. R. of N. J., Lehigh Valley R. R., Staten Island Ry., or by steamboat to Perth Amboy, 1½ miles from grove.
Richmond Beach Grove	20	Staten Island Ry. (Perth Amboy Div.) to Huguenot, 1 mile from grove.
River Grove	½	By ferry from foot of West 130th street.
River View Grove	20	Northern R. R. of N. J. to Closter, 3 miles from grove.
Roton Point	35	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Rowayton, 1 mile from grove.
Shippan Point	33	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Stamford, 3 miles from grove.
Sylvan Beach Grove	20	Central R. R. of N. J. (Sound Shore Div.) to Sylvan Beach.
Westwood Grove	22	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.) to Port Washington, 3 miles from grove.
Woods of Arden	13	Staten Island R. R. (Perth Amboy Div.) to Eltingville.

Zoological Parks and Aquarium in Greater New York.

What is to be one of the largest and most complete zoological parks in the world is the institution popularly known as the "Zoo," which is located precisely in the centre of the Borough of the Bronx, midway between the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. It occupies a tract of 261 acres, varied in surface, traversed by the stream known as Bronx River, covered in part with natural forest growth and abounding with heavy outcroppings of rock. This tract was given by the city of New York to the New York Zoological Society for the purpose to which it has been devoted. An appropriation of $120,000 was added to the gift. The society, which had expended about $15,000 in the preparation of plans for the institution, had provided $138,000 for their execution, and the enterprise was launched under favoring financial auspices. Possession of the territory was taken on July 1, 1898, and the first building erected—the Aquatic Birds' House—was begun on August 11. It is a substantial edifice of brick, with terra cotta trimmings, the ornamentation, as with all the buildings subsequently erected, being appropriate to the character of its occupants. The buildings erected thus far include, in addition to the Aquatic Birds' House, the Primates' (or monkey) House, the Reptile House and the Lions' House, all of the same substantial character, together with smaller structures for various creatures. One of the features of the place is the huge flying cage, as large as a city block. Here, in the Summer, may be seen every variety of bird on the wing, from the swift and graceful songster to the lumbering, but lordly eagle. In convenient locations dens have been cut in the rocks for the wild animals; quarters have been provided for the burrowing rodents; little lakes and streams have been created for aquatic birds and amphibious creatures, and ranges have been laid out for deer and antelope. For the comfort and pleasure of visitors ample provision has been made also, and as admission is free on five days of the week, including Sundays and holidays, the park is visited by thousands on every day when the season and the weather are favorable. The work of developing the park makes constant progress Winter and Summer.

Besides the Zoological Park there are zoological collections in Central Park, Manhattan, and in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, both of which are of fair size, varied character and attractive to the public.

The Aquarium, which occupies the building formerly known as Castle Garden, at Battery Park, is a very complete institution of its kind, and the collection of fishes and aquatic animals, reptiles, etc., to be seen there is interesting either to the student or the pleasure seeker. Among the specimens there are usually a number of rare character, while always there may be seen varieties of strange-shaped and gorgeous-hued fishes, unfamiliar except through pictures and collections. The Aquarium was established by the city, but was turned over to the care of the New York Zoological Society during the year 1902.

Coal Weighing Stations.

The following scales have been designated by the Mayor as weighing stations for coal and coal vehicles under the provisions of Chapter 174 of the Laws of 1897:

Every purchaser of coal in New York City is entitled to send any load of coal so purchased to any of the following scales to be weighed, and a certificate of weight given, by paying to the driver of the vehicle fifteen cents a ton to pay the weighmaster's fee; provided, however, that the scale selected shall not be more than one-half mile distant from the place of loading or of the place of delivery of said coal.

Location of Scales.—West Side—477 Washington street, 608 Greenwich street, 508 West street, 14th street and 10th avenue, 560 West 23d street, 293 9th avenue, 373 10th avenue, 475 11th avenue, 46th street, North River; 513 West 54th street, 646 West 55th street, 95th street and Boulevard, 277 St. Nicholas avenue, 572 Boulevard, 2118 Boulevard, 151st street and 7th avenue. **East Side**—245 South street, Delancey street and East River, 88 Mangin street, 4th street and East River, 5th street and East River, 14th street and Avenue D, 20th street and East River, 32d street and East River, 610 1st avenue, 49th street and East River, 56th street and East River, 206 East 65th street, 74th street and East River, 502 East 80th street, 94th street and East River, 107th street and East River, 2330 1st avenue, 13 West 136th street, 444 East 137th street, Bedford Park, 496 Southern Boulevard, 161st street and 3d avenue.

Location of Piers in New York City.

EAST RIVER.

No. 1, 2. Foot Whitehall St.
No. 3. Foot Moore St.
No. 4 (New). Foot Broad St.
No. 5 (New), 6, 7. Foot Coenties Slip.
No. 9, 10. Between Coenties and Old Slips.
No. 11, 12. Old Slip.
No. 13. Between Old Slip and Gouverneur Lane.
No. 14. Foot Jones Lane.
No. 15, 16. Foot Wall St.
No. 17. Foot Pine St.
No. 18. Foot Maiden Lane.
No. 19. Foot Fletcher St.
No. 20, 16 (New). Foot Burling St.
No. 22. Foot Fulton St.
No. 23. Foot Beekman St.
No. 24 (Old). Between Beekman and Peck Slip.
No. 24 (New). Foot Roosevelt St.
No. 25, 26. Foot Peck Slip.
No. 27. Foot Dover St.
No. 28. Between Dover and Roosevelt Sts.
No. 30. Between Roosevelt and James Slip.
No. 31, 32 (Old). Foot James Slip.
No. 33. Foot Oliver St.
No. 34, 27 (New). Foot Catherine Slip.
No. 28 (New). Between Catherine Slip and Market St.
No. 29 (New), 38. Foot Market St.
No. 30 (New). Between Market and Pike Sts.
No. 31, 32 (New). Foot Pike St.
No. 33 (New). Between Pike and Rutgers Sts.
No. 34 (New). Foot Rutgers St.
No. 45. Between Rutgers and Jefferson Sts.
No. 36 (New). Foot Jefferson St.
No. 47. Between Jefferson and Clinton Sts.
No. 48. Foot Clinton St.
No. 49. Between Clinton and Montgomery Sts.
No. 50. Foot Montgomery St.
No. 51, 52. Foot Gouverneur Slip.
No. 53, 54. Foot Jackson St.
No. 55. Foot Grand St.
No. 56, 57. Foot Broome St.
No. 58, 59. Foot Delancey St.
No. 60. Foot Rivington St.
No. 61. Between Rivington and Stanton Sts.
No. 62. Foot Stanton St.

NORTH RIVER.

No. 1. (Old), A1 (New), Foot Battery Place.
No. 2, 3. Between Battery Place and Morris St.
No. 4. Foot Morris St.
No. 5, 6, 7. Between Morris and Rector Sts.
No. 8. Foot Rector St.
No. 9, 10. Between Rector and Carlisle Sts.
No. 11. Foot Carlisle St.
No. 12. Foot Albany St.
No. 13 (Old). Between Albany and Cedar Sts.
No. 14 (Old). Foot Cedar St.
No. 16 (Old). Between Liberty and Cortlandt Sts.
No. 13 (New). Between Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
No. 14 (New). Foot Fulton St.
No. 15. Between Vesey and Barclay Sts.
No. 16 (New). Foot Barclay St.
No. 17. Foot Park Place.
No. 18. Foot Murray St.
No. 19. Foot Warren St.
No. 20. Foot Chambers St.
No. 21. Foot Duane St.
No. 22. Between Jay and Harrison Sts.
No. 23. Foot Harrison St.
No. 24. Foot Franklin St.
No. 25. Foot North Moore St.
No 26. Foot Beach St.
No. 27. Foot Hubert St.
No. 28. Foot Laight St.
No. 29. Foot Vestry St.
No. 31. Foot Watts St.
No. 41 (Old), 34 (New), 42 (Old). Foot Canal St.
No. 35, 36. Between Spring and Charlton Sts.
No. 37. Foot Charlton St.
No. 38. Foot King St.
No. 39. Foot West Houston St.
No. 40. Foot Clarkson St.
No. 41 (New). Foot Leroy St.
No. 42 (New). Foot Morton St.
No. 43. Foot Barrow St.
No. 44. Foot Christopher St.
No. 45. Foot West Tenth St.
No. 46. Foot Charles St.
No. 47. Between Charles and Perry Sts.
No. 48. Foot West Eleventh St.
No. 49. Foot Bank St.
No. 50. Foot Bethune St.
No. 51. Foot Jane St.
No. 52. Foot Gansevoort St.
No. 53. Foot Bloomfield St.
No. 56½ (Old). Between Gansevoort & Bloomfield Sts.
No. 58½ (Old). Between Bloomfield and Little West 12th Sts.
No. 59 (Old). Foot Little West 12th St.
No. 55. Foot West 13th St.
No. —. Foot West 15th St.
No. —. Foot West 16th St.
No. —. Foot West 17th St.
No. —. Foot West 18th St.
No. —. Foot West 19th St.
No. —. Foot West 20th St.
No. —. Foot West 21st St.
No. —. Foot West 22d St.
No. 63. Foot West 23d St.
No. 64. Foot West 24th St.
No. 65. Foot West 25th St.
No. 66. Foot West 26th St.
No. 67. Between West 27th and West 28th Sts.
No. 68. Between West 28th and West 29th Sts.
No. 69. Foot West 29th St.
No. 70. Foot West 30th St.
No. 71. Foot West 31st. St.
No. 72. Foot West 32d St.
No. 73. Foot West 33d St.
No. 74. Foot West 34th St.

Transatlantic Steamship Lines from New York.

Line.	Pier.	Port.
Allan State	Foot West 34th st.	Glasgow.
American	Foot Fulton st., N. R.	Southampton and Cherbourg.
Anchor	Union Stores, B'klyn.	Marseilles, Genoa, Naples and Mediterranean Ports.
Anchor	Foot West 24th st.	Glasgow.
Atlantic Transport	Foot W. Houston st.	London.
Bordeaux	Atlantic Dock, B'klyn.	Bordeaux
Bristol City	Foot West 29th st.	Bristol, England.
Campagnie Gen. Transatlantique	Foot Morton st.	Havre.
Ceballos	Mediterranean Pier, Bk.	Barcelona and Mediterranean Ports.
Co. Transatlantica	Pier 10, East River	Barcelona, Genoa, Naples and Mediterranean Ports.
Cunard	Foot Jane st.	Liverpool via Queenstown.
Cunard	Foot Jane st.	Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Trieste and Mediterranean Pts.
Fabre	Robinson Stores, B'klyn.	Marseilles, Naples and Mediterranean Ports.
Hamburg-American	First st., Hoboken.	Hamburg, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Hamburg-American	First st., Hoboken.	Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa and Mediterranean Ports.
Holland-American	Fifth st., Hoboken.	Rotterdam, Holland.
Insular Navigation Co	Atlantic Docks, B'klyn.	Lisbon and Azores.
Lamport & Holt Line	L. & H. Pier, Brooklyn.	Manchester, England.
La Veloce	Foot West 34th st.	Naples.
Levant	First st., Hoboken.	Constantinople, Pireas and Grecian Ports.
Mediterranean & N. Y. S. S. Co.	43d st., Brooklyn.	Mediterranean and Spanish Ports.
Nav. Generale Italiana	Foot West 34th st.	Genoa and Naples.
North German Lloyd	2d and 3d st., Hoboken.	Bremen and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd	2d and 3d st., Hoboken.	Genoa, Naples and Mediterranean Ports.
Phœnix	Sixth st., Hoboken.	Antwerp.
Portuguese S. S. Line	Atlantic Docks, B'klyn.	Lisbon, Oporto and Azores.
Prince	45th st., Brooklyn.	Genoa, Naples and Mediterranean Ports.
Red Star	Fulton st., North River.	Antwerp.
Scandinavian-American	Foot 48d st., Brooklyn.	Christiansand, Christiania and Copenhagen.
Union	Atlantic Docks, B'klyn.	Hamburg.
White Star	Foot West 11th st.	Liverpool and Queenstown.
Wilson	Foot Bethune st.	Hull, England.

Coastwise, Insular and South American Lines.

Line.	Pier.	Port.
Atlas (Hamburg-American)	Foot West 25th st.	Hayti, Bahamas, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Colombia.
Booth Steamship Co.	Martin Stores, Brooklyn.	Barbadoes and Brazilian Ports.
Clyde Line	Pier 36, North River	West Indies, Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Bahamas.
Co. Transatlantica	Pier 10, East River	Havana and Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Demerara Steamship Line	—— Stores, Brooklyn	Barbadoes, Guadeloupe and Martinique.
Direct Line	Prentice Stores, B'klyn.	Mexican Ports.
Houston Line	Atlantic Dock, B'klyn.	Montevideo, Buenos Ayres.
Lamport & Holt Line	L. & H. Pier, B'klyn.	Brazilian Ports, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
Merchants'	Richards st., Brooklyn	Peru, Ecuador and Chilian Ports.
Maine Steamship Co.	Pier 32, East River	Portland, Me.
Mallory Line	Pier 16, East River	Mobile, Ala., Brunswick, Ga.; Key West, Fla., and Galveston, Tex.
Morgan Line	Pier 34, North River	Galveston and New Orleans.
Munson Steamship Line	Pier 14, East River	Cuban Ports and Hayti.
Nav. Generale Italiana	Foot West 34th st.	Martinique, Dutch Guiana and Trinidad.
N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S.	Piers 16-18, East River	Nassau, Cuba and Mexico.
N. Y. & Porto Rico S. S.	Pier 22, Brooklyn	Porto Rican and Mexican Ports.
N. Y. & New Orleans Line		New Orleans.
Norton Line	Atlantic Docks, B'klyn.	Montevideo, Santos, Rio Janerio and Buenos Ayres.
Ocean S. S. Co.	Pier 35, North River	Savannah, Ga.
Old Dominion Steamship	Pier 26, North River	Norfolk, Old Point Comfort and Newport News, Va.
Panama R. R. Steamship Line	Foot West 27th st.	Colon, Panama.
Prince	45th st., Brooklyn	Montevideo Pernambuco, R. Janerio, Santos, Buenos Ayres.
Quebec Steamship Co.	Pier 47, North River	Bermuda, Bahamas, Dutch Guiana, St. Croix.
Red Cross	Richards st., Brooklyn	Halifax and St. John's, N. F.
Red D	Piers 10-13, Brooklyn	Porto Rican and Venezuelan Ports, Curacoa.
Royal Dutch	——, Brooklyn	Hayti, Venezuela, Curacoa, Dutch Guiana, Trinidad and Guadeloupe.
Slomon Line	Atlantic Docks, B'klyn.	Brazilian Ports.
Trinidad	Union Stores, B'klyn.	Trinidad and Grenada.
West Coast	—— Stores, Brooklyn	Valparaiso, Chili.

Life Saving, Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters, 63 Park Row, New York City. Officers: J. Wesley Jones, president and general superintendent; Commander Thomas Smith, secretary; Joseph Wentworth White, treasurer.

Brooklyn Division.—Theodore Krombach, commander, Coney Island to Newtown Creek.

Stations.—Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, Old Iron Pier, Norton's Point, Sheepshead Bay, Plum Island, Coney Island Creek, Bay 27th st., Ulmer Park, Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, West End Hotel, River View Pier, Bay 17th st., Fort Hamilton Pier, 58th, 56th, 53d sts., Bay 21st. 20th st. Piers, Gowanus Bay, Erie Basin, Amity, Harrison, Baltic and Bridge sts., Catharine St. Ferry, Wallabout Basin, N. 8th st., Newtown Creek and Gowanus Canal bridges.

Manhattan and the Bronx.—Ralph T. Rossi, commander and secretary.

Hudson River Division. — Frank A. Koch, vice-commander, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil; Eugene A. Reilly, vice-commander, Whitehall Ferry to Hell Gate.

Stations.—North River, Battery Park, Barge Office, Governor's Island Pier, Piers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, Franklin, Grand, Morton, Desbrosses, 49th, 50th, 55th, 61st, 83d, 86th, 102d, 123d, 124th, 149th, 151st and 155th sts.; Cinder Beds and Audubon Park front to Inwood.

Harlem River.—U. S. Canal, 162d st.; Wyanoke Club, 153d, 165th st.; Lone Star Club, 140th, 147th, 149th, 132d sts.; Friendship Club, 125th, 98th, 92d sts.

East River.—E. 87th, E. 84th sts.; Cygnet Club, E. 76th st.; East Side House, E. 65th, E. 55th, E. 51st sts.; Blackwell's Island Ferry, E. 49th st.; Recreation Pier, E. 24th st.; Rivington st., E. 5th st.; Recreation Pier, E. 3d st.; Corlear's Park, Grand st., Jefferson, Market and Dover sts.; Coenties slip.

Queens.—Jamaica Bay, Thomas Smith, commander.

Stations.—Canarsie, Bergen Beach, Ruffle Bar, Barren Island, Rockaway Beach, Broad Channel, Old Mill Creek, Aqueduct, Breakwater, Hammel's, Springfield, Arverne, Edgemere, Far Rockaway and Long Beach.

Long Island Sound Division.—J. M. Finch, Com. Ravenswood Boat Club; Clinton avenue, Astoria, Bowery Bay, Steinway, College Point, North Beach, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Flushing and Sanford Points, Wetzel's Island and Max Zehden's, Flushing Bay, Star Athletic Club, Pelham Bay, Stepping Stone Light, Lohbauer's Landing, Leroy Bay, Execution Light, Sands Point Light.

Richmond.—Port Richmond, Elm Park, West Brighton, Quarantine, South Beach, Crede's Hotel, Atlantic and Miller's Hotel, Midland Beach, Cable's Hotel.

There are 182 stations in New York, 48 sub-stations and 468 boats in service. Five hundred and forty-nine lives have been saved from drowning in New York State in 1892, and 102 medals have been awarded for risking life.

The total number of lives saved by the New York State Division for the year of 1903 was 546. The total number of rescues since the organization of the corps in 1890 is 4,749, and the number of medals awarded 1,150. There are now 898 stations in various States, with a membership of 7,600.

Lighthouses in Greater New York.

Jeffries's Hook post lights, fixed red, 28 and 18 feet high, at One Hundred and Ninety-eighth street, Washington Heights.

Governor's Island post light, on parapet of Castle William; two fixed red lights, with machine bell.

Liberty Statue, Bedloe's Island, 303 feet high.

Fort Lafayette fog signal station, machine bell.

Robbin's Reef, off Tompkinsville, 56 feet high.

Fort Tompkins Light, Staten Island; flash, 87½ feet high.

Coney Island flash light, Norton's Point, 75 feet high, with machine fog bell.

Great Beds, Raritan Bay, fixed red, 13½ feet high.

Prince's Bay flash light, Staten Is., 103½ ft. high.

New Dorp Beacon, Staten Island, with highland 189½ feet above the sea.

Elm Tree Beacon, Staten Island, fixed white, 59½ feet above the sea.

Old Orchard Shoal, in 17 feet of water; lower bay; many sided, many colored light; 50½ feet high.

Romer Shoal, Swash Channel, fixed light, 39 feet high.

Man-of-War Rock post light, foot of East Thirty-fourth street, fixed red, 29¼ feet high.

Sunken Meadow post light, east side, fixed red, 23 feet high.

Lawrence Point Ledge post light, South Channel, 17 feet high.

South Brother Island Ledge post light, fixed red, 17 feet high.

North Brother Island Light, fixed white light, with eclipse, machine bell, 46½ feet high.

Oak Bluff post lights, east of Port Morris, fixed white and fixed red, 25 and 33 feet high.

Riker's Island post light, fixed red, 31½ feet high.

Flushing Bay post light, fixed red, 10 feet high.

Whitestone Point post light, machine bell, 36½ feet high.

Throgg's Neck, Fort Schuyler Lighthouse, 69 feet high, with machine bell.

Stepping Stones, fixed red light, Hart's Island, 45½ feet high, with machine bell.

Execution Rock, Manhanset Neck, Long Island, automatic steam siren, 64½ feet high.

In addition are twenty electric buoys.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY DIVISION—OPERATING ALL ELEVATED LINES IN NEW YORK CITY.

General Offices—No. 195 Broadway, New York.

August Belmont, President.
E. P. Bryan, Vice-President.
George H. Pegram, Chief Engineer.

D. W. McWilliams, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. F. J. Gaynor, Auditor.
Frank Hedley, General Superintendent.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Miles.	Min's.	Second Ave. Line.	Location.
0	0	South Ferry.....	Foot Whitehall st.
.39	2	Hanover Square..	Pearl and S. William sts.
.74	3½	Fulton st.....	Pearl and Fulton sts.
.93	4½	Franklin Square..	Pearl and Cherry sts.
1.29	5½	Chatham Junction	Pearl and Bowery.
1.60	7½	Canal st.....	Allen and Canal sts.
1.77	8½	Grand st.....	Allen and Grand sts.
2.00	9½	Rivington st.....	Allen and Rivington sts.
2.20	10½	1st st.....	1st st. and 1st ave.
2.54	12	8th st.....	8th st. and 1st ave.
2.84	13½	14th st.....	14th st. and 1st ave.
3.08	14½	19th st.....	19th st. and 1st ave.
3.36	15½	23d st.....	23d st., bet. 1st and 2d.
3.96	18	34th st.....	34th st. and 2d ave.
4.35	19½	42d st.....	42d st. and 2d ave.
4.75	21	50th st.....	50th st. and 2d. ave.
5.10	22½	57th st.....	57th st. and 2d ave.
5.50	24	65th st.....	65th st. and 2d ave.
6.27	27	80th st.....	80th st. and 2d ave.
6.57	28½	86th st.....	86th st. and 2d ave.
6.87	30	92d st.....	92d st. and 2d ave.
7.22	31½	99th st.....	99th st. and 2d ave.
7.82	33½	111th st.....	111th st. and 2d ave.
8.12	35	117th st.....	117th st. and 2d ave.
8.32	36	121st st.....	121st st. and 2d ave.
8.63	37½	127th st.....	127th st. and 2d ave.
8.81	39	129th st.....	129th st., 2d and 3d aves.

Daily trains at intervals of 2 to 6 minutes between 4:37 a. m. and midnight. Line closed between 12:45 night and 4:37 a. m.

First train south, 4:37 a. m.; first train north, 5:17 a. m. Last train south, 12:01 night; last train north, 12:45 night.

Miles.	Min's.	Third Ave. Line.	Location.
0	0	South Ferry.....	Foot Whitehall st.
.39	2	Hanover Square..	Pearl and S. William sts.
.74	3½	Fulton st.....	Pearl and Fulton sts.
.93	4½	Franklin Square..	Pearl and Cherry sts.
		City Hall.....	Chatham and Centre sts.
1.32	6	Chatham Square..	Chatham st. and Bowery.
1.46	6½	Canal st.....	Bowery and Canal st.,
1.64	7½	Grand st.....	Bowery and Grand st.
2.04	9½	Houston st.....	Bowery and Houston st.
2.49	11½	9th st.....	3d ave. and 9th. st.
2.74	12½	14th st.....	3d ave. and 14th st.
2.94	13½	18th st.....	3d ave. and 18th st.
3.18	14½	23d st.....	3d ave. and 23d st.
3.42	16	28th st.....	3d ave. and 28th st.
3.72	17½	34th st.....	3d ave. and 34th st.
		34th St. Ferry....	Foot 34th st., E. R.
4.11	19½	42d st.....	3d ave. and 42d st.
		Grand Cent. Sta..	42d st. and 4th ave.
4.36	20½	47th st.....	3d ave. and 47th st.
4.66	22	53d st.....	3d ave. and 53d st.
4.96	23½	59th st.....	3d ave. and 59th st.
5.35	25½	67th st.....	3d ave. and 67th st.
5.81	27	76th st.....	3d ave. and 76th st.
6.22	29	84th st.....	3d ave. and 84th st.
6.47	30	89th st.....	3d ave. and 89th st.
6.92	32	99th st.....	3d ave. and 99th st.
7.33	33½	106th st.....	3d ave. and 100th st.
7.83	35½	116th st.....	3d ave. and 116th st.
8.28	37	125th st.....	3d ave. and 125th st.
8.53	38	129th st.....	3d ave. and 129th st.
8.94	40	133d st.....	Bet. Alexander & Willis.
9.15	41	138th st.....	Bet. Alexander & Willis.
9.40	42	143d st.....	Bet. Alexander & Willis.
9.73	43½	149th st.....	3d ave. and 149th st.
10.14	45½	156th st.....	3d ave. and 156th st.
10.43	47	161st st.....	3d ave. and 161st st.
10.80	48	166th st.....	3d ave. and 166th st.
11.15	49½	169th st.....	3d ave. and 169th st.
11.56	51	Wendover ave....	3d and Wendover aves.
11.87	52½	174th st.....	3d ave. and 174th st.
12.19	54	177th st.....	3d ave. and 177th st.
12.77	56½	183d st.....	3d ave. and 183d st.
13.27	59	Pelham ave.....	3d & Pelham ave. (190th).
13.68	61	Bronx Park.....	Webster ave. and 198th.

Daily trains at intervals of 1 to 3 minutes between 5:34 a. m. and midnight, and at intervals of 10 minutes between midnight and 5:34 a. m.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET BRANCH—(Third avenue to East River, 0:39 m.)—Daily trains between 5:30 a. m. and midnight at intervals of 3 to 6 minutes.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Miles.	Min's.	Sixth Ave. Line.	Location.
0	0	South Ferry.....	Foot Whitehall st.
.30	1½	Battery place.....	Battery pl. & Greenwich.
.51	3	Rector st.....	N. Church and Rector.
.72	4	Cortlandt st.....	N. Church and Cortlandt
.95	5	Park place.....	Church st. and Park pl.
1.17	6½	Chambers st.....	Hudson and Chambers.
1.44	8	Franklin st.....	W. B'way and Franklin.
1.70	9	Grand st.....	W. B'way and Grand st.
2.19	11	Bleecker st.....	W. B'way and Bleecker.
2.70	13	8th st.....	6th ave. and 8th st.
3.00	14	14th st.....	6th ave. and 14th st.
3.19	15	18th st.....	6th ave. and 18th st.
3.44	16	23d st.....	6th ave. and 23d st.
3.68	17	28th st.....	6th ave. and 28th st.
3.93	18	33d st.....	6th ave. and 33d st.
4.38	20	42d st.....	6th ave. and 42d st.
4.78	21½	50th st.....	6th ave. and 50th st.
5.18	23	58th st.....	6th ave. and 58th st.
5.20	24	53d st.....	8th ave. and 53d st.
5.77	26½	59th st.....	9th ave. and 59th st.
6.11	28	66th st.....	9th ave. and 66th st.
6.41	29	72d st.....	9th ave. and 72d st.
6.87	31	81st st.....	9th ave. and 81st st.
7.47	33½	93d st.....	9th ave. and 93d st.
8.02	35½	104th st.....	9th ave. and 104th st.
8.32	37	110th st.....	Manhattan ave. & 110th.
8.81	39	116th st.....	8th ave. and 116th st.
9.26	41	125th st.....	8th ave. and 125th st.
9.61	42	130th st.....	8th ave. and 130th st.
9.76	43	135th st.....	8th ave. and 135th st.
10.01	44½	140th st.....	8th ave. and 140th st.
10.26	46	145th st.....	8th ave. and 145th st.
10.76	48	155th st.....	8th ave. and 155th st.

Daily trains at intervals of 2 to 4 minutes between 5:30 a. m. and midnight, and at intervals of 10 minutes between midnight and 5:30 a. m.

Miles.	Min's.	Ninth Ave. Line.	Location.
0	0	South Ferry.....	Foot Whitehall st.
.30	1	Battery place.....	Battery pl. & Greenwich.
.50	3	Rector st.....	Greenwich & Rector sts.
.72	4	Cortlandt st.....	Greenwich & Cortlandt.
.92	5	Barclay st.....	Greenwich & Barclay sts.
1.06	6	Warren st.....	Greenwich & Warren.
1.32	7	Franklin st.....	Greenwich & Franklin.
1.60	8	Desbrosses st....	Greenwich & Desbrosses.
1.88	9½	Houston st.....	Greenwich & Houston.
2.26	11	Christopher st....	Greenwich & Christopher
2.85	13	14th st.....	9th ave. and 14th st.
3.29	14½	23d st.....	9th ave. and 23d st.
3.63	16	30th st.....	9th ave. and 30th st.
3.83	17	34th st.....	9th ave. and 34th st.
4.23	19	42d st.....	9th ave. and 42d st.
4.63	21½	50th st.....	9th ave. and 50th st.
5.08	23½	59th st.....	9th ave. and 59th st.
5.42	25	66th st.....	9th ave. and 66th st.
5.72	26	72d st.....	9th ave. and 72d st.
6.18	28	81st st.....	9th ave. and 81st st.
6.78	30½	93d st.....	9th ave. and 93d st.
7.33	32½	104th st.....	9th ave. and 104th st.
7.73	34	110th st.....	Manhattan ave. & 110th.
8.12	36	116th st.....	8th ave. and 116th st.
8.57	38	125th st.....	8th ave. and 125th st.
8.82	39	130th st.....	8th ave. and 130th st.
9.07	40	135th st.....	8th ave. and 135th st.
9.32	41½	140th st.....	8th ave. and 140th st.
9.52	43	145th st.....	8th ave. and 145th st.
10.07	45	155th st.....	8th ave. and 155th st.

Daily trains at intervals of 2 to 4 minutes between 5:23 a. m. and 8:20 p. m.; from 8:20 p. m. to midnight 6 and 8 minutes; and at intervals of 10 minutes from midnight to 5:23 a. m. From 4:57 a. m. to midnight trains run between South Ferry and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street. From midnight to 4:57 a. m. trains run between South Ferry and Fifty-ninth street, changing at Fifty-ninth street for all stations north of that point, via Sixth Avenue Line.

CITY HALL BRANCH—(City Hall to Chatham Square, 0:36 m.)—Daily trains every 10 minutes from midnight to 5:15 a. m., after which main line trains run to City Hall at intervals of 2 to 6 minutes. Regular trains leave every 20 minutes, and a shuttle is run between the regulars to connect with South Ferry trains at Chatham Square, making a train every 10 minutes between midnight and 5:15 a. m.

FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH—(Grand Central Station to Third avenue, 0:20 m.)—Daily trains 6 a. m. to midnight at intervals of 3 to 5 minutes.

Trade Associations in New York.

Society.	Meeting Place.	Frequency of Meeting.
Actors' National Protective Union No. 1	8 Union Square E	
Adams, Cylinder and Webb Press Printers No. 51	76 Elm st	
Adams, Cylinder and Webb Press Printers No. 52	160 Third ave	1st & 3d Mon. each month.
Ale Brewers' Association of the State of N. Y. and N. J	109 East Fifteenth	
Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, branch No. 1	147 West 32d st	2d Thurs. each month.
Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, branch No. 2	147 West 32d st	2d Fri. each month.
Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers, local union Nos. 4, 5, and 28 Garment Workers		
Amalgamated Engineers	64 East Fourth st.	Every other Saturday.
Amalgamated Metal Workers	156 East 54th st	Each Monday.
Amalgamated Painters of New York	156 East 54th st	Each Monday.
Amalgamated Painters and Decorators	928 Third ave	
Amalgamated Society Journeymen Plumbers and Gas Fitters	203 East 56th st	Each Monday.
Amalgamated Waiters of New York City		
Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union	64 East Fourth st.	1st & 3d Thurs. each month.
Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union 172	231 East 33d st	Each Thursday.
Amalgamated Advertising Agents' Association		
American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels (Manhattan Harbor No. 1)	69 St. Marks Place	
American Association of Public Accountants	56 Pine	
American Baking Powder Association	1123 Broadway	
American Bottlers' Protective Association of the U. S	218 East 37th st	
American Drug Trade Protective Association	56 Pine st	
American Federation of Labor	128 East 28th st	
American Federation of Musicians, Local No. 41	69 St. Marks Place	
American Publishers' Association	156 Fifth ave	
American Railway Guild	24 Park Place	
American Railway Master Mechanics Association	1 Maiden Lane	
American Soap Manufacturers' Association	11 Broadway	
American Warehousemen's Association	32 East 42d st	
Ammunition Manufacturers' Association	302 Broadway	
Anthracite Coal Operators' Association	1 Broadway	
Arcadian Workers	64 East Fourth	3d Fri. each month.
Architectural Iron Workers' Progressive Union	1551 Second ave	Each Tuesday.
Associated Bill Posters of the U. S. and Canada	1133 Broadway	
Associated Typesetting Machine Engineers	23 Duane st	
Association of Dealers in Masons' Building Materials	18 Broadway	
Association of Inspectors of Masonry and Construction	719 Third ave	2d & 4th Wed. each month.
Association of Licensed Restaurant and Hotel Keepers	149 Fulton st	
Association of Master Plumbers of the City of N. Y	155 East 58th st	
Association of Vaudeville Managers of the U. S	1133 Broadway	
Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union	37 South & 68 West	
Auctioneers' Association	207 East 41st st	
Bakers' Association of N. Y. and vicinity	788 Broadway	
Bakers' and Confectioners' Association	169 East Houston	Each Saturday.
Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union No. 50	1551 Second ave	Each Sunday.
Barber and Hairdressers' Association No. 1	160 Third ave	1st & 3d Mon. each month.
Bartenders' Union No. 1	147 East 53d	Each Friday.
Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers	540 Third ave	
Bill Posters' Union No. 1	8 Union Square	2d & 4th Sun. each month.
Blacksmiths' Helpers	30 First st	2d & 4th Sat. each month.
Block Cutters' Union	456 West 40th st	
Blue-stone Cutters' and Flaggers'		
Bridge and Curb Setters' L. A. 3,446	154 East 54th	1st & 3d Mon. each month.
Board of Representatives of Building Trades Council	150 East 54th st	Mon., Wed., Fri., each week.
Boat Builders' Union	193 Bowery	2d Thurs. each month.
Bohemian Bakers' Union No. 22	321 East 73d st	2d & 4th Wed. each month.
Bohemian International Typographical Union No. 181	321 East 73d st	2d Tues. each month.
Boiler Makers' Iron Shipbuilders' Union	69 St. Marks Place	Each Thurs. & 1st Sun. ea. month.
Book Stampers' U. 22	64 East Fourth	Each Tuesday.
Bookbinders' Union No. 1	30 First st	1st, 3d & 5th Fri. each month.
Bookbinders' Union No. 43	30 First st	2d & 4th Fri. each month.
Booksellers' League	111 Fifth ave	
Bottlers' and Manufacturers' Association	218 East 37th st	
Bottling Brewers' Protective Association	386 Second ave	
Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union	64 East Fourth	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
Brass Polishers No. 34	393 Second ave	Each Tuesday.
Brass Workers No. 87	393 Second ave	1st & 3d Fri. each month.
Brewers' Firemen No. 30	85 East Fourth st.	Each Wednesday.
Brewers' Union, local executive board	85 East Fourth st.	2d & 4th Sat. each month.
Brewers' Union No. 1	85 East Fourth st.	2d & 4th Sun. each month.
Brick Handlers' Union	456 West 40th st	Each Friday.
Bricklayers' Union No. 7	229 East 24th st	Each Wednesday.
Bricklayers' Union No. 11	64 East Fourth st.	Each Monday.
Bricklayers' Union No. 34	305 West 54th st	Each Tuesday.
Bricklayers' Union No. 335	1551 Second ave	Each Wednesday.
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union	23 Duane	
Brotherhood of Carpenters (district council)	240 East 80th st	Each Thursday.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (executive council)	240 East 80th st	1st, 3d & 5th Fri. each month.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 774	154 East 54th st	Each Wednesday.
Brotherhood of Chandelier Makers	393 Second ave	Each Friday.
Brotherhood of Local Engineers	108 East 125th st	
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	108 East 125th st	
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators L. U. No. 51	147 West 32d st	Each Monday.
Brush Makers' Union	475 Pearl st	4th Tues. each month.
Builders' League of N. Y. (inc.)	74 West 126th st	
Building Trades Section (C. L. U.)	184 Eldridge st	Each Wednesday.
Building Trades' Association	1125 Broadway	
Butchers' Union No. 2	64 East Fourth st.	2d & 4th Sun. each month.
Butchers' Union No. 50	343 West 42d st	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
Button Hole Makers' Union	62 Pitt st	Each Wednesday.
Cabinet Makers' Union No. 309	321 East 72d st	Each Tuesday.
Cap Makers (Cutters) No. 2	74 East Fourth st.	2d, 3d & 4th Thurs. each month.
Carpenters' Union No. 56	240 East 80th st	Each Wednesday.
Carpenters' Union No. 309	323 East 73d st	Each Tuesday.
Carpenters' Union No. 382	240 East 80th st	Each Tuesday.
Carpenters' Union No. 464	2994 Third ave	Each Tuesday.
Carpenters' Union No. 476	323 East 72d st	Each Sunday.
Carpenters' Union No. 497	431 Sixth st	Each Monday.
Carpenters' Union No. 707	1551 Second ave	Each Monday.
Carpet and Upholstery Association	31 East 17th st	

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK—Continued.

Society.	Meeting Place.	Frequency of Meeting.
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union	321 East 73d st.	2d & 4th Mon. each month.
Cash and Pocketbook Benevolent Society	520 Sixth st.	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
Cement Masons No. 1	229 East 24th st.	1st & 3d Sun. each month.
Cement Workers (Masters League of)	1123 Broadway	
Cement and Asphalt Laborers' Union	316 East 63d st.	2d & 4th Wed. each month.
Central Federated Union	184 Eldridge st.	Each Sunday, 2:30 p. m.
Central Federated Union, Building Trades Section	184 Eldridge st.	Each Wednesday:
Central Federated Union, Miscellaneous Section	184 Eldridge st.	Each Tuesday.
Chasers' League	62 East Fourth st.	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
Children's Jacket Pressers' Union, local 155, United Garment Workers of America	206 Delancey	Each Wednesday.
Chinese Merchants' Association	14 Mott st.	
Cigarmakers' International Union of America No. 141	321 East 73d st.	Each Tuesday.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America No. 144	85 East 4th st.	Each Monday.
Cigarmakers' Progressive Union No. 90	64 East 4th st.	
Cigarmakers' Union Fifth District	3309 3d ave.	Each Saturday.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 50	206 East 86th st.	Each Saturday.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 144	192 Bowery	
Cigar Packers' Union No. 251	240 East 80th st.	Each Monday.
Cloth Cap Manufacturing Association	12 St. Marks pl.	Each Tuesday.
Cloth Spongers' Union	67 St. Marks pl.	1st Tues. each month.
Cloth Spongers Drivers' Union	69 St. Marks pl.	1st & 3d Wed. each month.
Clothiers' Association of New York	13 Astor pl.	
Coachmen's Union Benevolent Association	719 3d ave.	1st & 3d Sun. each month.
Coal Trade Protective Association	608 Greenwich st.	
Compact Labor Club	147 West 32d st.	Each Wednesday.
Compressed Air Workers	147 West 32d st.	Each Monday.
Contractors' Protective Association	519 East 16th st.	
Cooks' and Pastry Cooks' Association	52 Lexington ave.	
Coppersmiths' Union	64 East 4th st.	2d & 4th Sat. each month.
Coremakers' Union	326 East 21st st.	2d & 4th Thurs. each month.
Cracker Bakers' Union	151 Bowery	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
Creamery Men's Mutual Aid Society	6 Harrison st.	
Custom Brokers' and Clerks' Association	67 Cotton Exchange	
Custom Tailors' Union	23 Cooper Square	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
Decorative Glass Workers' Protective Association	128 East 28th st.	2d & 4th Thurs. each month.
Delicatessen Dealers' Association	590 Columbus ave.	
Derrick Men's Union	154 East 54th st.	3d Fri. each month.
District Assembly 49 (K. of L.)	154 East 54th st.	2d & 4th Sun. each month, 2 p. m.
Downtown Grocers	12 St. Marks pl.	Each Monday.
Dressmakers' Protective Association of America	174 5th ave.	
Drug Clerks' Circle	235 East Broadway	
Eastern Chair Association	415 Broadway	
Eccentric and Standard Engineers' L. U. No. 20	154 East 54th st.	Each Sat. & 1st Mon. each month.
Electrical Contractors' Association	349 Columbus ave.	
Electrical Trades Society	39 Cortlandt st.	
Electrical Workers' Union No. 3	154 East 54th st.	Each Tues. & Thurs.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 20	193 Bowery	Each Tuesday.
Electrotypers' Union	64 East 4th st.	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
Emmet Association of Rockdrillers and Toolsharpeners	150 East 125th st.	
Empire Labor Club	229 East 47th st.	1st & 3d Wed. each month.
Employers' Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers (Greater N. Y. and adjacent cities)	1123 Broadway	
Employing Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Association	32 Park pl.	
Employing Plasterers' Association	1133 Broadway	
Enterprise Association (Steam Fitters)	147 West 32d st.	Each Thursday.
Ferry Men's Association of the Port of N. Y.	69 St. Marks pl.	Each Monday.
Ferry Engineers' Union	193 Bowery	Each Thursday.
Fireproofing Manufacturers' Association	1123 Broadway	
First Bohemian Butchers' Union	321 East 73d st.	2d & 4th Wed. each month.
Five States Milk Producers' Association	149 Broadway	
Framers' Union No. 285	321 East 73d st.	Each Wednesday.
Framers' Union No. 375	321 East 73d st.	Each Sunday.
Franklin Association	8 Union Square	1st & 3d Tues. each month.
Franklin Association No. 23	184 Eldridge st.	2d & 4th Wed. each month.
Franklin Association of Pressmen's Assistants	61 East 4th st.	
Fruit Importers' Union	19 Whitehall st.	
Fruit and Produce Trade Association of New York	289 Greenwich st.	
Fur Merchants' Credit Association	487 Broadway	
Furriers' Union	69 St. Marks pl.	2d & 4th Sat. each month.
General Council Laborers' Union Protective Society	229 East 47th st.	1st Mon. each month.
General Council of Shoe Workers of America	2 Reade st.	
German Cooks (No. 1)	74 3d st.	Each Wednesday.
German Painters' Union	316 East 63d st.	Each Monday.
German Pavers' Association	134 7th st.	1st Sun. each month.
German Waiters' Union	12 St. Marks pl.	Each Friday.
Germania Music Verein	1609 3d ave.	
Gilders' Union	326 East 21st st.	1st & 3d Tues. each month.
Gilt Edge Workers' L. A. 33	64 East 4th st.	2d & 4th Wed. each month.
Glass Cutters	70 East 4th st.	2d & 4th Fri. each month.
Glass Dealers' Protective Association	260 West Broadway	
Glove Cutters	79 East 4th st.	1st & 3d. Mon. each month.
Gold Pen Makers	127 Park Row	1st & 3d Thurs. each month.
Goldbeaters' Protective Union	64 East 4th st.	2d & 4th Fri. each month.
Gotham Labor Association	30 1st st.	Each Tuesday.
Grammar School Teachers' Association	215 West 121st st.	
Granite Cutters' Union	154 East 54th st.	2d & 4th Fri. each month.
Greater N. Y. Chinese Laundry Ass'n (Dop Sang Kong San)	16 Mott st.	
Grocery Clerks' Union	154 East 54th st.	2d & 4th Sun. each month.
Harbor Firemen's Union	193 Bowery	1st & 3d Mon. each month.
Hardwood Finishers	64 East 4th st.	Each Tuesday.
Hat Trade Credit Association	13 Astor pl.	
Hatters' Supply Trade Association	13 Astor pl.	
Hexagon Labor Club	719 3d ave.	1st & 3d Tues. each month.
Hod Hoisting Association	1123 Broadway	
Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, local No. 2	203 East 56th st.	Each Friday.
Independent Master Horseshoers	142 7th st.	2d & 4th Sun. each month.
Interior Decorators and Cabinet Makers	1123 Broadway	
Inter-State Editorial Association	277 Broadway	
International Association of Machinists	23 Park Row	
International Association of Machinists	100 East 86th st.	Each Friday.
International Bakers' Union No. 93	436 West 38th st.	2d & 4th Sat. each month.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK—Continued.

Society.	Meeting Place.	Frequency of Meeting.
International Bakers' Union (executive board)	240 East 80th st...	3d Sat. each month.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	193 Bowery	2d & 4th Sat. each month.
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	127 Park Row	Each Monday.
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	8 1st ave	
International Laundry Workers' Union	90 Columbia st	Each Saturday.
International Machinists No. 130	359 West 43d st	Each Thursday.
International Pianomakers' Union No. 17	214 East 41st st	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
International Protective Association Lithographic Apprentices and Feeders of U. S. and Canada, local No. 1	193 Bowery	1st & 3d Thurs. each month.
Iron League	1123 Broadway	
Iron Moulders' Conference Board	193 Bowery	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
Iron Moulders' Union No. 25	193 Bowery	2d & 4th Mon. each month.
Italo-Swiss Cooks' Association	510 6th ave	1st Mon. each month.
Janitors' Association (West Side Branch)	2100 8th ave	
Janitors' Society of New York	103 Attorney st	
Jewelers' Protective Union	11 John st	
Jeweler Workers' Union	69 St. Marks pl	2d & 4th Thurs. each month.
Joint Arbitration Board Masons	1125 Broadway	
Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International U. No. 7	214 East 41st st	1st & 3d Tues. each month.
Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International U. No. 50	1551 2d ave	Each Sunday.
Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 1	147 West 32d st	1st & 3d Mon. each month.
Journeymen Stonecutters' Union of New York	154 East 54th st	Each Wednesday.
Journeymen Tailors' Union	214 East 41st st	Each Wednesday.
Knickerbocker Labor Organization	30 1st st	1st & 3d Fri. each month.
Labor Bureau Eccentric Assn. of Firemen, No. 2	193 Bowery	Each Saturday.
Laborers' Union No. 1	193 Bowery	3d Tues. each month.
Laborers' Union No. 8	314 East 70th st	Last Tues. each month.
Laborers' Union No. 3,742	326 East 21st st	1st & 3d Thurs. each month.
Lace and Veiling Trade Association	13 Astor pl	
Ladies' Shoe Makers' Union	147 West 32d st	4th Mon. each month.
Ladies' Waist Makers' Union	184 Eldridge st	Each Thursday.
Ladies' Wrapper Makers Union	414 Grand st	
Lady Lining Makers	74 East 4th st	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association	28 Ferry st	
Liberty Dawn Association	147 West 32d st	Each Sunday.
Lighting Fixtures Association	391 5th st	
Liquor Dealers' Association (19th Assembly District)	1158 Broadway	2d Wed. each month.
Lithograph Artists' League	69 St. Marks pl	1st & 3d Mon. each month.
Lithographers' Association, S. A. No. 1	69 St. Marks pl	2d & 4th Mon. each month.
Lithographic Designers' and Engravers' League	69 St. Marks pl	2d & 4th Fri. each month.
Longshoremen's Union Protective Ass'n of Greater N. Y	131 Christopher st	Each Tuesday.
Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers of New York and Vicinity	229 East 47th st	Each Monday.
Manhattan Gents' Shoemakers' Union No. 1	147 West 32d st	2d Mon. each month.
Manhattan Harbor Association	69 St. Marks pl	1st & 3d Thurs. each month.
Manufacturers' and Dealers' Protective Association	52 William st	
Marble Cutters' Helpers	147 West 32d st	Each Wednesday.
Marble Workers' Union	326 East 21st st	1st & 3d Wed. each month.
Marble Industry Employers' Association	1125 Broadway	
Marine Engineers' Consolidated Association, No. 23	283 Hudson st	Each Tuesday.
Marine Trade Council	69 St. Marks pl	Each Monday.
Mason Builders' Association (Masters)	1125 Broadway	
Master Brewers' Association of New York City and Vicinity	110 East 14th st	1st Sat. each month.
Master Carpenters' Association	1125 Broadway	
Master Painters' and Decorators' Association	1125 Broadway	
Master Plumbers Association	155 East 58th st	
Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Ass'n of New York	260 West Broadway	
Men's Furnishing and Hat Association	13 Astor pl	
Merchant Tailors' National Protective Ass'n of America	241 5th ave	
Merchant Tailors' Society	241 5th ave	1st Thurs. each month.
Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders' and Brass Workers' International Union of North America	25 3d ave	
Middle States Freight Association	143 Liberty st	
Middle States Shoe Wholesalers' Association	127 Duane st	
Midwives' Mutual Protective Association	179 East 108th st	
Milk Bottlers' Federation	205 East 54th st	
Milk Dealers' Association	12 St. Marks pl	Each Wednesday.
Millers' National Federation	58 William st	
Millinery Mercantile Association	13 Astor pl	
Millinery Merchants' Protective Association	13 Astor pl	
Modelers' League of America	62 East 4th st	Each Wed. & 1st & 3d Thurs. each month.
Mosaic Workers' Union	147 West 32d st	2d & 4th Wed. each month.
Mosaic and Tile Layers' Union	160 East 86th st	Each Monday.
Municipal Engineers of the City of New York		
Musical Mutual Protective Union	1609 3d ave	
National Association of Amalgamated Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America	928 3d ave	
National Association of Automobile Manufacturers	7 East 42d st	
National Association of Letter Carriers, Empire No. 36	110 East 125th st	
National Association of Manufacturers of U. S. A	170 Broadway	
National Association of Master Bakers	236 8th ave	
National Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters	260 Broadway	
National Association of Photo-engravers	271 Broadway	
National Association of Stationary Engineers	62 East 4th st	2d & 4th Fri. each month.
National Credit League of the Paper, Book, Stationery, Printing and Publishing Trades	130 Fulton st	
National Hotel Keepers' Association	5 East 42d st	
National Piano Manufacturers' Ass'n of America	254 West 23d st	
National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers	393 2d ave	1st & 3d Thurs. each month.
National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the U. S	41 Beaver st	
National Tea Association	100 Hudson st	
National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association	66 Broadway	
National Window Glass Jobbers' Association	260 West Broadway	
N. Y. Board of Pastry Cooks and Hotel Bakers	74 3d st	Each Thursday.
N. Y. Buyers' Association	640 Broadway	
N. Y. Canal Forwarders' Association	79 Wall st	
N. Y. Canal and Lake Agents' Association	79 Wall st	
N. Y. City Undertakers' Association	Grand Union Hotel	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
N. Y. Clothing Trade Association	13 Astor pl	
N. Y. Confectioners' Guard	12 St. Marks pl	3d Wed. each month.
N. Y. Confectioners' Society	257 East 10th st	1st Sat. each month.
N. Y. Credit Men's Association	320 Broadway	

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK—Continued.

Society.	Meeting Place.	Frequency of Meeting.
N. Y. Electrical Appliance Association	572 1st ave	
N. Y. Electrotypers' Union No. 1		
N. Y. Engineers Protective Society	170 East 60th st	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
N. Y. Furniture Warehousemen's Association	32 East 42d st	
N. Y. German Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association	23 Cooper st	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
N. Y. Letter Carriers' Association	110 East 125th st	
N. Y. Lumber Trade Association	18 Broadway	
N. Y. Master Printers' Association	320 Broadway	
N. Y. Metal Trade Association	203 Broadway	
N. Y. Newsdealers' and Stationers' P. and B. Association	640 8th ave	
N. Y. Photo-engravers' Union No. 1	13 Chambers st	
N. Y. Piano Manufacturers' Association	27 Union Square	
N. Y. Plate Printers' Union	193 Bowery	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
N. Y. Protective Association, D. A. 49	2 Reade st	
N. Y. Retail Bakers' Association	236 8th ave	2d Tues. each month.
N. Y. Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association	873 Park ave	
N. Y. Retail Druggists' Association	98 Forsyth st	
N. Y. Retail Grocers' Union	136 East 5th ave	
N. Y. Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers	1133 Broadway	
N. Y. State Brewers' and Maltsters' Association	109 East 15th st	
N. Y. State Wholesale Grocers' Association	6 Harrison st	
N. Y. Stereotypers' Union No. 1	63 Park Row	
N. Y. Typographical Union No. 6	203 East 56th st	1st Sun. each month.
Oil Trade Association	191 Front st	
Our Own Bartenders' Union (K. of L.)	147 West 32d st	Each Wednesday.
Painters' Union	321 East 73d st	Each Wednesday.
Painters' and Decorators' Amalgamated Society	154 East 54th st	Each Monday.
Pants Makers' Union No. 1	62 Pitt st	Each Tuesday.
Paper Box Makers' Union	12 St. Marks pl	Each Saturday.
Paper Cigarette Makers' Union	83 Forsyth st	Each Friday.
Paper Cutters' Association	35 Frankfort st	
Paper Cutters' Union	12 St. Marks pl	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
Paperhangers' Union	116 West 31st st	Each Friday.
Paper Makers' League of North America	25 3d ave	
Pattern Makers' Union	64 East 4th st	Each Friday.
Pavers' Assembly No. 10,058	229 East 47th st	1st & 3d Sun. of each month.
Pavers' Assembly No. 2,922	229 East 47th st	2d & 4th Sun. each month.
Pawnbrokers' Association	1151 3d ave	1st Tues. each month.
Photo-engravers' Union	184 Eldridge st	1st Mon. each month.
Photo-engravers' Union No. 23, I. T. U	36 Beekman st	
Photographers' Copyright League	244 Fulton st	
Piano and Organ Workers' International Union	1551 2d ave	
Picture Frame Makers' Union	83 Forsyth st	2d & 4th Mon. each month.
Pie Bakers' Union	134 7th st	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
Pie Drivers' Union	134 7th st	2d & 4th Sat. each month.
Plain and Ornamented Plasterers' Association	154 East 54th st	Each Tuesday & Thursday.
Plasterers' Association (Master)	1125 Broadway	
Plasterer Laborers' Union	193 Bowery	Every other Monday.
Plate Printers' Union	69 St. Marks pl	2d & 4th Mon. each month.
Practical Druggists' League	108 Fulton st	
Pressmen's Union No. 51	158 3d ave	3d Wed. each month.
Print Cutters' executive board	456 West 40th st	1st Sun. each month.
Progress Association Steam Fitters' Helpers	154 East 54th st	Each Tuesday.
Progressive Lodge 335 International Machinists' Association	85 East 4th st	Each Monday.
Progressive Musical Union No. 1 (L. A. 4,183, K. of L.)	61 East 4th st	2d & 4th Mon. each month.
Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union No. 1	10 Pitt st	
Protective Musical Union No. 1	193 2d st	
Purse Makers' Union	83 Forsyth st	Each Saturday.
Railway Supply Men	24 Park pl	
Real Estate Auctioneers' Association	161 Broadway	
Retail Butchers' Protective Association	155 East 58th st	2d & 4th Mon. each month.
Retail Dealers' Protective Association	151 5th ave	
Retail Dry Goods Association	111 5th ave	
Retail Shoe Buyers' and Dealers' Ass'n of Greater N. Y	112 East 117th st	
Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers' Association	1123 Broadway	
Safety Association of Steam Engineers	719 3d ave	Each Saturday.
Sail Makers' United Trade Society	117 South st	
Salamander Association of Boiler Feeders	64 East 4th st	Each Monday.
Scandinavian Bricklayers' Union	64 East 4th st	1st & 3d Thurs. each month.
Sheep Butchers' Union	456 West 40th st	
Sign Painters' Union No. 701	309 West 23d st	1st & 3d Mon. each month.
Silk and Fur Hatters Finishers' Union	193 Bowery	4th Thurs. each month.
Silver Finishers' Union	326 East 21st st	2d & 4th Fri. each month.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union	64 East 4th st	Each Wednesday.
Smoking Pipe Workers' Union	64 East 4th st	Each Wednesday.
Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance	2 Reade st	
Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers	1123 Broadway	
Stampers' Union	64 East 4th st	Each Tuesday.
Steam Fitters and Helpers	64 East 4th st	Each Thursday.
Stereotypers' Union	184 Eldridge st	1st & 3d Wed. each month.
Stewards' Association	49 East 28th st	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
Stone Masons' Union No. 30	229 East 47th st	Each Wednesday.
Stone Trade Association	1123 Broadway	
Stove Manufacturers' Repair Association	230 Water st	
Swedish Tailors' Union	12 St. Marks pl	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers' Union	326 East 21st st	2d & 4th Sat. each month.
Tea Association of New York	182 Front st	
Textile Trade Association	13 Astor pl	
Theatrical Mechanical Association	300 8th ave	1st Sun. each month.
Theatrical Protective Union No. 1	42 West 30th st	
Tile Grate and Mantel Association (Masters)	1125 Broadway	
Triangle	64 East 4th st	4th Fri. each month.
Truck Owners	309 West 23d st	2d Mon. each month.
Typefounders' Protective Union	475 Pearl st	2d. Fri. each month.
Typographical Union No. 7	85 East 4th st	Last Sun. each month.
Union Label Agitation Association	184 Eldridge st	Each Tuesday.
Union Ticket Brokers' Association of the U. S	421 Broadway	
United Bootblacks' Protective League	123 Baxter st	
United Brewers' Association	193 Bowery	1st & 3d Sun. each month.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 56	240 East 80th st	Each Wednesday.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 382	240 East 80th st	Each Tuesday.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK—Continued.

Society.	Meeting Place.	Frequency of Meeting.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 240	160 East 86th st	Each Tuesday.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 478	4113 3d ave	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 513	206 East 86th st	Each Tuesday.
United Brotherhood of Cloak Makers' Union No. 1	8 1st ave	Each Friday at 8.
United Building Trades (Masters)	1123 Broadway	
United Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union	325 East 73d st	2d & 4th Sun. each month.
United Cloth Hat and Cap Packers	98 Forsyth st	Each Saturday.
United Confectioners' Guard	69 St. Marks pl	2d. Wed. each month.
United Diamond Workers' Union	64 East 4th st	1st Mon. each month.
United Engineers (Stationery)	64 East 4th st	1st & 3d Sat. each month.
United Garment Workers of America	116 Bible House	
United Hebrew Trades	120 Clinton st	
United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union	147 West 32d st	
United Machinists' Progressive Union No. 335	85 East 4th st	Each Monday.
United Neckwear Cutters' Union	30 1st st	2d & 4th Wed. each month.
United National Post Office Clerks' Association		
United Portable Hoisting Engineers	170 East 60th st	Each Saturday.
United Real Estate Owners' Association	155 East 58th st	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
U. S. Brewers' Association	109 East 15th st	
U. S. Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association	17 Park Row	
U. S. Paper Export Association	132 Nassau st	
United Tight Work Coopers' Union	64 East 4th st	3d Fri. each month.
United Trades Association	90 West Broadway	
United Trade Society of Journeymen Sail Makers	117 South st	4th Thurs. each month.
United Wood Carvers	233 East 33d st	Each Friday.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	231 East 33d st	2d & 4th Tues. each month.
Vest Makers' Union No. 1	257 East Houston st	Each Friday.
White Rats of America	1453 Broadway	
White Stone Association (Marble Polishers)	147 West 32d st	Each Tuesday.
Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York and vicinity	6 Harrison st	
Wholesale Paper Trade Association	320 Broadway	
Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States	34 Beaver st	
Wholesale Liquor and Beer Dealers' Ass'n of N. Y. county	41 Beaver st	
Wholesale Liquor and Beer Dealers' Ass'n of State of N. Y.	41 Beaver st	
Wine and Grill Workers' Union	193 Bowery	Each Thursday.
Women's Licensed Embalmers' Association	881 6th ave	

Artistic and Scientific Societies in New York City.

Society.	Secretary.	Address.
Actuarial Society of America	John Tatlock	32 Nassau st
American Asiatic Association	John Foord	19 Beaver st.
American Association of Allied Arts	Mrs. Thos. H. Neilson	131 East 42d st.
American Chemical Society (N. Y. Section)	Francis D. Dodge	137 Water st.
American Copyright League	Robert W. Johnson	33 East 17th st.
American Ethnological Society	Livingston Farrand	Central Pk. W. c. W. 77th.
American Fine Arts Society	H. M. Barry	215 West 57th st.
American Geographical Society	Anton A. Raven	15 West 81st st.
American Historical Association	Howard Clark	130 Fulton st.
American Institute of Architects	Glenn Brown	160 Fifth ave.
American Institute of Architects (N. Y. Chapter)	Wm. A. Boring	25 West 33d st.
American Institute of Civics		102 Fulton st.
American Institute of Electrical Engineers	Ralph W. Pope	95 Liberty st.
American Institute of Mining Engineers	Rossiter W. Raymond	99 John st.
American Institute of Social Service	Edwin A. McAlpin, Jr.	287 Fourth ave.
American Jewish Historical Society	Max J. Kohler	115 East 71st st.
American Mathematical Society	Frank N. Cole	501 West 116th st.
American Microscopical Society	Oscar G. Mason	Bellevue Hospital.
American Numismatic and Archæological Society	J. Knott Olyphant	1271 Broadway.
American Ornithological Union	John H. Sage	Central Pk. W. c. W. 77th.
American Psychological Association	Livingston Farrand	Columbia University.
American Social Science Association	Fred S. Root	59 Wall st.
American Society of Civil Engineers	Chas. W. Hunt	220 West 57th st.
American Society of Landscape Architects	Geo. F. Pentecost, Jr.	156 Fifth ave.
American Association of Mechanical Engineers	Fred R. Hutton	12 West 31st st.
American Water Color Society	Will S. Robinson	W. 109th st. n. Amstd'm av.
American-Irish Historical Society		36 Wall st.
Anti-Vaccination Society of America	Frank D. Blue	120 Lexington ave.
Archæological Society of America (N. Y. Branch)	N. G. Melena	116 West 59th st.
Architectural League	Frank E Wallis	215 West 57th st.
Art Students' League		215 West 57th st.
Associated Architects of America	Edwin C. Mason	220 Broadway.
Audubon Society of the State of New York	Emma H. Lockwood	Central Pk. W. c. W. 77th.
Authors' Alliance		24 Murray st.
Electrical Section of the American Institute	J. T. Taylor	19 West 44th st.
Emile Pedagogical Society	Emanuel Wahl	155 East 58th st.
Empire State Historical Society	Edwin J. Des Moineaux	154 Nassau st.
Empire State Philatelic Society	Abraham Herbst	106 East 111th st.
Geological and Mineralogical Section of New York Academy of Science	E. O. Hovey	Columbia University.
Horticultural Section of American Institute	Leonard Barron	19 West 44th st.
Horticultural Society of New York	Leonard Barron	136 Liberty st.
International Bibliophile Society	Joseph Graham	135 Fifth ave.
Manhattan Philatelical Society	C. L. Turck	351 Fourth ave.
Manuscript Society of New York	J. Hazard Wilson	26 East 23d st.
Medico-Legal Society	Sam. B. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Municipal Art Society	William S. Crandall	37 West 34th st
Musical Art Society	Miss Laura J. Post	24 East 33d st.
National Philatelical Society	J. W. George	170 William st.
National Sculpture Society	William Herbert	215 West 57th st.
N. Y. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects		215 West 57th st.
N. Y. Electrical Society	George H. Guy	114 Liberty st.
N. Y. Entomological Society	H. G. Barber	Central Pk. W. c. W. 77th
N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society	Henry R. Drowne	226 West 58th st.
N. Y. Historical Society	Geo. R. Schieffelin	170 Second ave.
N. Y. Microscopical Society	Jas. H. Stebbins, Jr.	351 Fourth ave.
N. Y. Section of the American Chemical Society	Francis H. Dodge	37 Water st.
N. Y. Society of Anthropology	Lillian M. Bausch	223 East 14th st.

ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES IN NEW YORK—Continued.

Society.	Secretary.	Address.
N. Y. Society of Pedagogy	John W. Davis	E. 85th c. Madison ave.
N. Y. Zoological Society	Madison Grant	11 Wall st.
Philatelic Society	John A. Klemann	237 Broadway.
Philharmonic Society	Felix F. Leifels	331 West 51st st.
Philodermic Society	Mrs. John Curry	62 West 89th st.
Photographical Section of the American Institute	John W. Bartlett	19 West 44th st.
Scientific Alliance of New York	N. L. Britton	N. Y. Bot. Garden, Bronx Pk
Society of American Artists	Henry Prellnitz	215 West 57th st.
Society of American Authors	G. Grosvenor Dawe	128 Broadway.
Society of Associated Designers	.....	322 St. Nicholas ave.
Society of Beaux Arts Architects	.....	424 Fifth ave.
Society of Chemical Industry	H. Schweitzer	108 West 55th st.
Society of Decorative Art	Miss Marian Hague	14 East 34th st.
Society of Physiological Chemists	A. N. Richards	437 West 59th st.

Alumni Associations in New York City.

Society.	Secretary.	Address.
Alumnæ Association of the N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women	Harriet Van Buren Peckham	19 West 101st st.
Alumnæ Association of the N. Y. Training School for Nurses	Mrs. L. C. Smith	17 West 43d st.
Alumnæ Association of the Woman's Law Class N. Y. University	Miss Edith P. Thompson	337 Washington st., Bklyn.
Alumnæ and Students' Association of Cooper Union	Miss Bertha M. Boldt	Cooper Union.
Alumni Association of Bowdoin College	F. H. Dillingham	76 West 85th st.
Alumni Association of Kenyon College	C. R. Ganter	342 Madison ave.
Alumni Association of N. Y. University	William J. Graenelle	University Heights.
Alumni Association of St. Francis Xavier's College	Richard F. Clarke, Jr.	30 West 16th st.
Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy	George J. Durr	115 West 68th st.
Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons	F. R. Bailey	437 West 59th st.
Alumni Association of the Cooper Union	.....	Cooper Union.
Alumni Association of the Eclectic Medical College	Harriet C. Hinds	239 East 14th st.
Alumni Association of the Ethical Culture Schools	Mrs. Wm. Noyes Shiber	640 Lexington ave.
Alumni Association of the Hebrew Technical Institute	Jonas M. Robitscher	34 Stuyvesant st.
Alumni Association of the Law School of Columbia University	William T. Mason	120 Broadway.
Alumni Association of the N. Y. College of Dentistry	J. Ostrom Taylor	838 East 165th st.
Alumni of Colgate University	Herbert H. Gibbs	76 William st.
Alumni of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut	Arthur Brenton Cook	3 Broad st.
Alumni of the University of Vermont (N. Y. Association)	.....	1 East 39th st.
Amherst College Alumni Association	Grosvenor H. Backus	32 Liberty st.
Associate Alumnæ of the Normal College	Miss Lillian H. Wood	Park ave. cor. E. 68th st.
Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York	John S. Roberts	175 Ninth ave.
Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary	John Keller	175 Ninth ave.
Association of the Alumni of Columbia College	F. P. Keppel	Columbia University.
Association of the Alumni of the Schools of Science of Columbia University	Frederick R. Hutton	W. 116th st., n. Amstd'm av.
Cheshire Academy Alumni Association	Arthur Brenton Cook	3 Broad st.
Dwight Alumni Association	George C. Austin	192 Broadway.
N. Y. Alumnæ Association of Smith College	Miss Janet W. Roberts	13 East 24th st.
N. Y. Alumni Association of the Hudson River Institute	Byron V. Tompkins	206 West 86th st.
N. Y. Alumni Association of the University of Rochester	Jas. A. Hamilton	357 West 29th st.
N. Y. Association Hamilton College Alumni	A. Norton Brockway	28 West 127th st.
N. Y. Association of the Alumni of Trinity College	F. E. Haight	49 Leonard st.
N. Y. Association of the Alumni and Students of Phillips Academy, Andover	Henry M. Love	280 Broadway.
N. Y. Lafayette College Alumni Association	Lewis H. Allen	35 Nassau st.
Phi Beta Kappa Alumni	Jas. C. Egbert, Jr.	Columbia University.
Rutgers Institute and College Alumnæ Association	Mrs. C. Kennedy	52 West 27th st.
Union College Alumni Association	Edgar S. Barney	36 Stuyvesant st.
U. S. Naval Academy Alumni Association	E. M. Harmon	40 Wall st.
University of Georgia Society	Henry Grattan Colvin	30 Broad st.
William College Alumni Association	Francis S. Hutchim	135 Broadway.

State Societies in New York City.

Society.	Secretary.	Address.
California Society of N. Y.	John V. Van Eaton	213 Temple Court.
Canadian Society	Henry C. Hunter	203 Broadway.
Chenango County Society	John C. Waite	530 Fifth ave.
Chicago Society of N. Y.	Ashbel R. Elliott	66 West Broadway.
Delaware Society	W. H. Stayton	30 Broad st.
Delaware Valley Society	.....	378 Washington st.
Franklin County Society	Leroy W. Hubbard	123 West 21st st.
Georgia Society	David Robinson	229 Broadway.
Jefferson County Society	Leslie C. York	141 Broadway.
Maryland Society	Russell B. Marchant	29 Broadway.
Missouri Society of the City of N. Y.	Burton Thompson	105 Chambers st.
New England Society	George Wilson	65 Liberty st.
Ohio Company of Associates	Homer Lee	65 Duane.
Ohio Society	Francis M. Applegate	Waldorf-Astoria.
Pennsylvania Society	Barr Ferree	314 West 53d st.

Markets in New York City.

The following is a list of the markets in Manhattan:

Central. — Established 1867. Seventh avenue, Broadway and West Forty-seventh street.

Centre.—Established 1817. Centre, Grand, Centre Market place and Broome street.

Columbus.—Seventh avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.

Fulton. — Established 1821. Fulton, Beekman, Front and South streets.

Fulton Fish (wholesale)—East side of South street, between Fulton and Beekman streets.

Gansevoort.—Washington, Gansevoort, West and Little West Twelfth streets. Used by farmers in sale of vegetables from wagons.

Harlem.—First avenue, East One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets and Avenue A. Market gardeners sell from wagons.

Jefferson.—Established 1832-8. Sixth avenue, Greenwich avenue and West Tenth street.

Manhattan.—Eleventh avenue, West Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth streets and Twelfth avenue. Wholesaling meats and vegetables.

Tompkins.—Established 1828. Third avenue, East Sixth and Seventh streets and Hall place.

Washington. — Established 1813. Washington, West, Fulton and Vesey streets.

West Washington.—Washington and West streets and Thirteenth avenue, between Gansevoort and West Twelfth streets.

Churches in Greater New York.

BAPTIST.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
Abyssinian	166 Waverley pl.
Abyssinian	244 W. 40th.
Alexander Avenue	Alexander ave.
Amity	310 W. 54th.
Ascension	527 E. 160th.
Baptist Temple	W. 46th, nr. 6th ave.
Beth Eden	2471 Webster ave.
Calvary	W. 57th, nr. 6th ave.
Central	220 W. 42d.
Central Park	235 E. 83d.
Church of the Epiphany	Madison ave., cor. E. 64th.
Church of the Redeemer	144 W. 131st.
Day Star	501 W. 157th.
Eagle Avenue	921 Eagle ave.
Ebenezer Primitive	226 W. 58th.
Emanuel (German)	1151 1st ave.
Emanuel	47 Suffolk.
Emmanuel	White Plains rd., Wmsbdge.
Fifth Avenue	6 W. 46th.
First Broadway	Cor. W. 79th.
First German	336 E. 14th.
First German of Harlem	220 E. 118th.
First Swedish	141 E. 55th.
Harlem	215 E. 123d.
Hope	B'way, cor. W. 104th.
Judson Memorial	Wash'ton sq., c. Thompson.
Lexington Avenue	Lex. ave., cor. E. 111th.
Madison Avenue	Madison ave., cor. E. 31st.
Mariners' Temple	12 Oliver.
Morning Star Mission for the Chinese People, Men's Mission	17 Doyers.
Mt. Gilead	122 E. 126th.
Mt. Morris	5th ave., nr. 126th.
Mt. Olivet	161 W. 53d.
Mount Pleasant	765 Courtlandt ave.
North	234 W. 11th.
Pilgrim	Boston rd., nr. Vyse ave.
Riverside	W. 92d, cor. Amsterdam ave.
St. Paul	158 W. 29th.
Second Avenue	166 2d ave.
Second German	407 W. 43d.
Sharon	247 E. 84th.
Shiloh	W. 127, nr. Lawrence.
Sixteenth	257 W. 16th.
Third German	1125-1127 Fulton ave.
Tremont	1815 Washington ave.
Union Bap. Colored Mission	136 W. 30th.
Washington Heights	Convent ave., cor. W. 145th.
West Thirty-third Street	327 W. 33d.
Zion	203 W. 49th.
BROOKLYN.	
Ainslie Street	Ainslie, nr. Graham ave.
Bedford Avenue	Bedford ave., nr. Willoughby.
Bedford Heights	Bergen, cor. Rogers ave.
Berean	Bergen, nr. Rochester ave.
Bethany	Vanderbilt ave., c. Atlantic.
Borough Park	48th, cor. 13th ave.
BROOKLYN—Continued.	
Bushwick Avenue	Bushwick ave., c. Weirfield.
Central on Adelphi Street	Adelphi, nr. Myrtle ave.
Central of Williamsburg	Marcy ave., cor. S. 5th.
Concord	167 Duffield.
East End	Van Sicklen av., n. Glenmore.
Emmanuel	Lafayette av., c. St. James pl.
Euclid Avenue	Liberty ave. and Crystal.
Fifteenth Street	15th, nr. 4th ave.
First, Canarsie	Canarsie.
First in Pierrepont	3d ave., cor. Schermerhorn.
First, E. D	Lee ave. and Keap.
First German, E. D	Montrose ave., n. Union ave.
First German	Prospect ave., nr. 6th ave.
First, East New York	Hendrix, nr. Fulton.
First Swedish	513-517 Dean.
Fourth Avenue	4th ave., nr. 23d.
Greene Avenue	Greene ave., nr. Lewis.
Greenwood	7th ave. and 6th.
Holy Trinity	Ormond pl., c. Jefferson ave.
Hanson Place	Hanson pl. & S. Portland ave.
Lefferts Park	69th and 14th ave.
Lenox Road	Lenox rd. and Nostrand ave.
Marcy Avenue	Putnam and Marcy ave.
Memorial	8th ave. and 16th.
Ocean Hill	Rockaway ave., cor. Somers.
Pilgrim	Patchen ave., c. McDonough.
Redeemer	Ave. C and E. 18th.
Sixth Avenue	6th ave., cor. Lincoln pl.
Second Swedish	Ralph av., bet. Dean & Bergen.
Second German	Evergreen ave. & Woodbine.
Sheepshead Bay	E. 15th, Sheepshead Bay.
Strong Place	Strong pl., cor. Degraw.
Sumner Avenue	Sumner ave., cor. Decatur.
Trinity	Greene ave., cor. Patchen.
Tabernacle	Clinton and 3d pl.
Union Church	Noble st.
Washington Avenue	Washington ave., cor. Gates.
W'msburg Jewish Mission	626 Broadway.
West End	47th, nr. 3d ave.
Windsor	Greenwood ave., cor. E. 7th.
QUEENS.	
East Avenue	8th and East ave.
Ebenezer	Flushing.
Elmhurst	Whitney ave., cor. 3d.
First	Flushing.
First	Grove, n. Flushing av., Jam.
First	Long Island City.
First	Woodside.
Richmond Hill	Elm & Fulton, Richm'd Hill.
St. Stephen's (Colored)	Camelia, nr. Hopkins ave.
Shiloh (Colored)	Jamaica.
Union Course	1st & Shaw av., Union Co'rse.
Wyckoff Avenue	Wyckoff ave., Evergreen.
RICHMOND.	
First	Hamilton & Westervelt ave., New Brighton.
Mariner's Harbor	Union ave., Mariner's H'bor.
Park	Port Richmond.
South	Main st., Tottenville.
St. Phillip's (Colored)	Elm st., Port Richmond.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Central	417 W. 57th.	Harlem (German)	200 W. 114th.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST).

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
First	Central Park W., c. 96th.
Second	Central Park W., c. 68th.
Third	80 W. 126th.
Fourth	W. 82d, near Broadway.
Fifth	624 Madison ave.
BROOKLYN.	
First Church of Christ	404 Lafayette ave.
Second Church of Christ	Park pl., n. Nostrand ave.
Third Church of Christ	199 Lincoln pl.
Immanuel (C. S. Evan.)	271 Macon.
RICHMOND.	
First Church of Christ	Port Richmond.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
Bedford Park	Bainbridge av., cor. E. 201st.
Bethany	10th ave., near W. 35th.
Broadway Tabernacle	119 W. 40th.
Camp Memorial	141 Chrystie.
Christ	E. 175th, cor. Topping.
First of Morrisania	Forrest ave., cor. E. 166th.
Manhattan	B'way, near W. 76th.
North N. Y.	143d, near Willis ave.
Pilgrim	Madison ave., cor. E. 121st.
Port Morris	898 E. 135th.
Smyrna (Welsh)	206 E. 11th.
Trinity	Washington ave, n. E. 176th.
BROOKLYN.	
Atlantic Avenue Chapel	Grand ave., cor. Atlantic.
Beecher Memorial	Herkimer st., n. Rockaway av.
Bethel	15 Hicks.
Bethesda	Ralph ave., cor. Chauncey st.
Bushwick Avenue	Bushwick ave., cor. Cornelia.
Central	Hancock st., n. Bedford ave.
BROOKLYN—Continued.	
Church of the Pilgrims	Henry, cor. Remsen.
Clinton Avenue	Clinton, cor. Lafayette ave.
Flatbush	Ave. D and 18th.
Iglesia Hispano-Americana	McDonough and Tompkins.
Immanuel	Decatur, bet. Patchen and Ralph.
Lewis Avenue	Lewis ave., cor. Madison.
Martense	40th st. and 12th ave.
Mayflower	Jay st. and High.
Nazarene	1584 Fulton.
Park	7th st., near 6th ave.
Park Avenue Branch	Park ave., cor. Marcy.
Parkville	Franklin ave. and E. 5th st.
Pilgrim Chapel	Henry, cor. Degraw.
Pilgrim Swed'h Ev'ngel	413-415 Atlantic ave.
Plymouth	Orange st., near Hicks.
Plymouth of Canarsie	Rockaway ave. & Baisleys la.
Puritan	Lafayette ave., cor. Marcy.
Rockaway Avenue	Rockaway ave., n. Blake.
South	Court st., cor. President.

CHURCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK—CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
South Chapel	118 4th place.
Swedish Evang. Mis'n Ch	330 55th.
Tompkins Avenue	Tompkins av., c. McDonough.
Willoughby Avenue Chapel	Willoughby ave., n. Grand.
United	Lee ave., cor. Hooper.
QUEENS.	
Brooklyn Hills	Wyckoff ave., B'klyn Hills.
QUEENS—Continued.	
First	Dunton.
First	Brown ave. and Lincoln, Flushing.
First	Rockaway Beach Boulevard and Academy ave.
Union	Richmond Hill.
Woodhaven First	Woodhaven.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
First	323 W. 56th.
Second	E. 169th, n. Franklin ave.
Lenox Avenue Union	41 W. 119th.
BROOKLYN.	
First Church of Christ	Sterling pl., n. 7th ave.
Second Church of Christ	Humboldt st., n. Nassau ave.

EVANGELICAL.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
First Ch. of Evang. Ass'n	214 W. 35th.
Second Ch. of Evang. Ass'n	424 W. 55th.
Dingeldein Memo'l (Ger.)	429 E. 77th.
MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
German Evang. Zion	171 W. 40th.
Immanuel (Swedish)	300 E. 119th st.
St. Paul's	159 E. 112th.
Swedish Bethesda	321 E. 50th.

GERMAN EVANGELIC ASSOCIATION.

BROOKLYN.	
Evangelical Salems	1198-1202 Jefferson ave.
Emanuel	400 Melrose.
German People's Church	Throop ave., near Myrtle.
Harrison Avenue	Harrison ave., n. Middleton.
St. Paul's	541-543 Leonard.
Zion's	Liberty ave., near Wyona.
Zion Evangelical	Cypress ave. and Himrod.
QUEENS.	
Emanuel	Bigelow place and B'way, Woodhaven.
Union	Grand ave., Corona.
RICHMOND.	
West Union S. S.	Shore rd., Kreischerville.

JEWISH.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
Abraham Anshie Balginin	56 Orchard.
Acudat Achim Mesoda Lovon	8 Orchard.
Adas Jacob Anshei Slabodke	30 Market.
Adath Israel	195 E. 169th.
Adath Jeschurun	112 E. 110th.
Adath Le Israel	8 Ludlow.
Adereth El	135 E. 29th.
Agudas Achim	193 2d.
Agudas Achim Anshei Kurland	175 Eldridge.
Agudas Achim Anshe Wizna	243 Division.
Agudas Chawe rim	125 Ridge.
Agudash Bnei Kades Anshi Kros	20 Orchard.
Agudat Acheim Anshei Kupishock	91 Suffolk.
Agudath Achim Anshei Swenziany	89 Suffolk.
Agudath Achim M. Krakau	54 Pitt.
Agudath Jesherim	115 E. 86th.
Ahav Sholom Anshei Teharne	56 Orchard.
Ahavas Achim Brisk Daltis	62 Attorney.
Ahavas Achun Anschei Ningarn	70 Columbia.
Ahavath Abraham Bnei Kolo	152 Delancey.
Ahavath Achim Anshei Tomashower Pietrikow	414 Grand.
Ahavath Israel Anshai Osda	36 Orchard.
Ahavath Sholom Anshei Wintza	92 Hester.
Ahavath Shulen Anshei Slonim	92 Clinton.
Ahavath Tzedek Anshei Timkowich	32 Rutgers.
Ahavath Zedek Bnai Lebedowe	245 Division.
Ahawas Gerim	48 Orchard.
Ahawath Achim Anche Bailsk	117 Ludlow.
Ahawath Chesed	652 Lexington ave.
Ahawath Schlomo	140 Columbia.
Ahawath Thora	103 E. Broadway.
Ahawatha Achim Anche Bailsk	177 East Broadway.
Ahvat Achim Anshe Rademysel	93 Attorney.
Alteres Chaim Halberstan	118 Ridge.
Am Kedoshem Anshei Borbrka	251 Rivington.
Ansche Perelaslow	86 Forsyth.
Ansche Sfard	99 Attorney.
Ansey Zembrova	239 Division.
Anshe Chesed	162 E. 112th.
Anshe Czenstochauer Chasam Sopher	8 Clinton.
Anshe Lechevitz	229 Division.
Anshe Radashkowitz	11 Suffolk.
Anshe Telz	229 Division.
Anshei Chesed Bial Lstoker	82 Orchard.
Anshei Jurberig	98 Forsyth.
Anshei Robt	115 Hester.
Anshei Wilkomir Sons of Aaron Cong	26 Orchard.
Ansze Wolkovisk	136 Henry.
MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
Ateres Jehuda Zor Stretin	254 Delancey.
Atereth Israel	323 E. 82d.
Ateris Zwie	347 E. 121st.
Bate Abraham	200 E. Broadway.
Beis Aknst	20 Forsyth.
Bessarabier United Verein Anschel Sfard	77 Essex.
Bet Hamidrash Hagodol	70 Willett.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol	64 Norfolk.
Beth Hamedrash Shaarei Torah	80 Forsyth.
Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Desfardim	71 Suffolk.
Beth Israel	313 W. 37th.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim	E. 72d, cor. Lexington ave.
Beth Israel Hasydimde Stolin	97 Ludlow.
Beth Tefila	176 E. 106th.
Beth-El	5th ave., cor. E. 76th.
Bialystocer Adass Jeschorem	238 Broome.
Biet Hamederesch Ruschon Lzion	208 Madison.
Biker Cholim Lina Shalalu	81 Columbia.
Bikur Cholin Anshei Rodef Sholem	71 Suffolk.
Bnai Israel	225 E. 79th.
Bnai Jeshurun	Madison ave., cor. E. 65th.
Bnai Peyser	316 E. 4th.
Bnee Sholom	630 5th.
Bnei Ameth Mariampoler	44 E. Broadway.
Bnei Chaim Abraham Anshe Smargon	85 Norfolk.
Bnei Chaim Machne Rubin	87 Ridge.
Bnei Emeth Anshei Ratzk	23 Hester.
Bnei Isaac Anschei Ropezyc	71 Ridge.
Bnei Israel Anshe Zurow	62 Pitt.
Bnei Israel Anshei Pleschinz	11 Hester.
Bnei Jacob Izehok Anschei-Zabno	120 Columbia.
Bnei Jacob Josef	93 Attorney.
Bnei Josef Anshe Rymanow	141 Ridge.
Bnej Lipner Ahawath Israel	8 Avenue D.
Bnei Rabby Samuel Menachim	52 Willett.
Bnei Rappaport	98 Clinton.
Bnei Reh Israel Salanter	24 Chrystie.
Bnei Shomah Anshei Seimel	412 Grand.
Bney Behjamin	85 Hester.
Bney Menasche	89 Ridge.
Bny Arie Anshe Krasnepole	248 Division.
Boci Jacob Anschei Brzezan	125 Rivington.
Brith Tzedek Anshei Chodorow	110 Ridge.
Brith Solam	54 Pitt.
Brothers of Brodno	55 Hester.
Chaari Zedek	38 Henry.
Chai Adam Anshei Minsk	89 Henry.
Chavre Avas Achun Anshe Wolp Unmost	15 Ludlow.
Chebra Anshei Zitomir and Volin	32 Orchard.

CHURCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK—JEWISH—Continued.

MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
Chebra Dorshei Cochmo Anshei Kushin	412 Grand.
Chebrah Talmud Torah D Augustow	32 Rutgers.
Chebra Kadischa Talmud Thora	622 5th.
Chevra Ahav Sholom Anshie Tsharne	11 Ludlow.
Chevra Bani Israel	95 Essex.
Chevra Neshnaes Anshie Slutzk	48 Orchard.
Chevra Rudof Sholam Bney Mishnitz	238 Broome.
Chevre Medrosh A. Makuver	209 E. Broadway.
Chevre Mevakschei Schulom	5 Rutgers pl.
Chevro Kadisho Anshe Sochaczew	121 Ludlow.
Chevro Shevett Achim Anshe Sionim	114 Rivington.
Chewra Bachmann Achem-Werylem	8 Avenue D.
Chewra Bnei Jacob Dawid	50 Essex.
Chewra Scheves Achim	141 Eldridge.
Chie Odome Anshe Chvier	27 Ludlow.
Chochmas Adam Anshey Lomza	21 Ludlow.
Chochmas Adom Mplonsk	61 Hester.
Cong Anche Mischniaz	65 Suffolk.
Cong Anshe Bnei Achim	65 Columbia.
Cong Anshe Ivenitz	1 Monroe.
Cong Anshie Poniedel	67 Clinton.
Cong Anshie Rohatin	86 Attorney.
Cong Anshei Zager	236 Broome.
Cong D-Sfardin M-Polen	97 Ludlow.
Cong Ez Chaim of Yorkville	107 E. 92d.
Cong Gomel Chosed	237 Rivington.
Cong Lifereth Josef Anschei Przmysl	65 Columbia.
Cong Love of Israel	63 Hester.
Cong. M. Laver Chebra	73 Ludlow.
Cong. Niskver Jeshuath Jacob	62 Pitt.
Cong. Ohab Shulen Anshei Buaczouce	168½ Delancey.
Cong. Ohavas Ochim	21 Suffolk.
Cong. Shereath Israel	53 Pitt.
Cong. Sons of Elias	69 Lewis.
Cong. Sons of Rabbi	190 Stanton.
Darech Amuno	278 Bleecker.
Eitz Chajm	209 Madison.
Emuno Israel	301 W. 29th.
Erste Bobkrkar	237 Rivington.
Erste Liskover Cong. Bukir Cholim	77 Sheriff.
Erste Psheworscer B'nei Joshia Charif	118 Ridge.
Erster Baranower	237 Rivington.
Erster Chodrower	64 Pitt.
Erster Gologorak	79 Ridge.
Etz Chaim Anshei Kantatop	16 Ludlow.
Ezrath Achim	63 Hester.
First Alstaedter	193 Second.
First Botoschan	81 Forsyth.
First B'rith Solam	6 Ave. D.
First Brodyer B'nei B'rith	92 Clinton.
First Galiz Duckler Mugan Abraham	87 Attorney.
First Hungarian Cong. Ohab Zadek	172 Norfolk.
First Independent Unterstizings Farnchale Jacob	77 Essex.
First Linitzee	193 Second.
First Madiner Cong. B'nei Zion	62 Pitt.
First Soroki Bessarabian	112 Stanton.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation	91 Rivington.
First Sokolover Cong. Anshei Josher	220 Second.
First Stryker Cong. Anschei Zedeck	128 Attorney.
Gemilas Chesed	100 Cannon.
Gmibat Ghasodim Anschei Mielec	128 Attorney.
Hand of Shoulen	119 Norfolk.
Independent Rabbi Mayer Premyslaner	254 Delancey.
Kahal Adath Jeshurun	14 Eldridge.
Keduschas Levi of Bedilschew	17 Orchard.
Kehal Adash Jeshurun Anshi Jasse	131 Hester.
Kehilath Jeshurun	127 East 82d.
Keichow Iankew Anshe Kamenitzp Lita	260 Madison.
Kelchow Iankew Anshe Kamenitz	260 Madison.
Khal Adas Kurland	98 Forsyth.
Kol Israel Ansche Poland	22 Forsyth.
Kortcziner Rubin	110 Attorney.
Kozsziwnica Cong	112 Cannon.
Laheslone Chebra	83 Forsyth.

MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
Lechat Joscher B'nei Horowitz	66 Clinton.
Lenas Hazedeck Anshei Sokolker	412 Grand.
Lubavitz Wenesin	104 Norfolk.
Machzeky Torah Anshe Vilna	63 Orchard.
Machzika Torah Anshar Sineer	34 Montgomery.
M'Leah Sholom	2314 Second ave.
Masses Benjamin Anschei Potheice	125 Rivington.
Meshkan Israel Anshei Suvalk	36 Chrystie.
Mesubas Jeshurim	99 Hester.
Mishmajot Poius of Turisk and Mekarow	91 Suffolk.
Mogen David Ansche Allschan	133 Hester.
Moschzisker Chevre Gir Arie	120 Columbia.
Moses Montefiore Talmud Thora	208 Madison.
Mt. Zion	67 East 113th.
Nachal Ischok Anshei Kovno	123 Forsyth.
Nachlass Zwee	170 East 114th.
Nichbadei Wolkovisk	87 East Broadway.
Orach Chaim	221 East 21st.
Ostrer Ohew Sholem Vereir First Cong	77 Essex.
Pearl Chedrick Anshei Elaa	126 Forsyth.
Progressive Brothers of Nesvis	49 Pike.
Reidfei Zedek Ansche Ritove	200 Broadway.
Reiem Ahlmim	225 E. Broadway.
Rodfei Zodek Anshe Balshovtza	190 Delancey.
Rodolph Sholom	E. 63d c. Lexington ave.
Rost Hashon Meltzer Chebra	83 Forsyth.
Rumania Chebra	83 Forsyth.
Sanoker Cong. Schomry Hadas	25 Willett.
Schilchon Oruch Ansche Kutno	188 Stanton.
Sfard Anshe Poland	41 Hester.
Shaarai Berocho	E. 57th n. First ave.
Shaarai Tephilla	W. 82d n. Amsterdam ave.
Shaarei Tora	240 Third.
Shearith Bnai Israel	638 Sixth.
Shearith Israel	100 Central Park.
Sieviawa Ashai Sfard	122 Ridge.
Sokal Belz	110 Ridge
Sonrei Emuna Anshei Luban	85 Hester.
Stropkover Chebra Joseph Chajem Anshe Sfard	137 Attorney.
Tarnobizeg Dzikow Y. M. Association	81 Columbia.
Teferes Israel	102 Attorney.
Teferes Israel Gegrunded	133 Cannon.
Temple Emanuel	521 Fifth ave.
Temple Israel of Harlem	Fifth ave. c. 125th.
Terus Snor Anshei Zolew	414 Grand.
Tiferes Achim Anschei Dinaburg	190 Delancey.
Tiferes Israel Anshei Dwinsk	80 Attorney.
Tiferes Israel Anshe Ungarn	312 Third.
Tiffereth Israel	126 Allen.
Tiphereth Jerushalaym	101 Hester.
Tolchiner Chebra	83 Forsyth.
Uschuchker Chebra	83 Forsyth.
West Side Congregation	201 W. 52d.
Zera Jacob	4057 Third ave.
Zichron Ephraim	163 East 67th.
Zimgrod Benjamin Wolf	148 Ridge.
Zitomovr Chebra	83 Forsyth.
BROOKLYN.	
Ahawath Chesed	Lorimer and Stagg.
Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron	98 Scholes.
Asifas Israel	25 Varet.
Beth El	110 Noble, Greenpoint.
Beth Elohim	State n. Hoyt.
Beth Israel	Boreum Pl. c. State.
Beth Jacob	326 Keap.
Bikur Cholim	Wyona n. Fulton.
B'nai Jacob	136 Prospect ave.
B'nai Sholaum	327 Ninth.
Chebrah B'nei Sholoma	148 Varet.
Emanuel	Third ave. and 53d.
Gemilath Chesed	44 Cook.
Israel	Bedford & Lafayette aves.
Mikro Kodesh Anshe Klodovo	184 McKibbin.
Mt. Sinai	345 Bridge
Ohavi Sholom	Thatford n. Belmont ave.
Shaari Zedek	Stanwix Hall, Bway & Lee.
Sons of Israel	Bay 22d, b. Benson & 86th.
Temple Beth Elohim	Keep n. Division ave.
QUEENS.	
Temple Israel	Fairview av., Rockaway B.
RICHMOND.	
B'nai Jeshurun	Richmond Turpike, Tom'k'vl

CHURCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK—Continued.

LUTHERAN.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
Advent (English)	Broadway, cor. W. 93d.
Atonement	Edgecombe ave., c. W. 40th.
Bethany (English)	14 Teasdale pl.
Bethlehem	239 E. 62d.
Christ	406 E. 19th.
Christ	552 W. 50th.
Danish Mission	72 E. 128th.
Emanuel	628 E. 136th.
Emigrant House Chapel	12 State.
Epiphany (English)	72 E. 128th.
Esthonian Mission	354 Broome.
Finnish Mission	15 Broadway.
Golgotha	887 Tinton ave.
Grace	123 W. 71st.
Gustavus Adolphus	151 E. 22d.
Harlem Swedish	191 E. 121st.
Hebrew Mission	184 Delancey.
Holy Trinity (English)	Cent. Pk. W., c. W. 65th.
Immanuel	215 E. 83d.
Immanuel	E. 88th, c. Lexington ave.
Lithuanian Mission	354 Broome.
Mission	Washington av., c. E. 176th.
Norwegian Mission	94 Market.
Our Savior (English)	W. 179th, n. Audubon ave.
Redeemer (English)	228 W. 45th.
Reformation	Wilkins pl., cor. Jennings.
St. James's (English)	Madison ave., cor. E. 73d.
St. John's	81 Christopher.
St. John's	217 E. 119th.
St. John's	1343 Fulton ave.
St. Luke's	Adams st.
St. Luke's	233 W. 42d.
St. Mark's	323 6th.
St. Matthew's	354 Broome.
St. Matthew's	626 E. 156th.
St. Paul's	Bathgate ave.
St. Paul's	974 E. 156th.
St. Paul's	313 W. 22d.
St. Paul's	149 W. 23d.
St. Peter's	628 E. 141st.
St. Peter's	474 Lexington ave.
St. Peter's	165 5th.
St. Stephen's	Union ave., n. E. 165th.
Slavonic Mission	10th, cor. Ave. A.
Trinity	139 Ave. B.
Trinity	164 W. 100th.
Washington Heights	W. 153d, near Broadway.
Zion	339 E. 84th.
BROOKLYN.	
Bethlehem (Swedish)	3d ave. & Pacific.
Bethlehem	Marion, near Reid ave.
Bethlehem (Norwegian)	Russell, near Nassau ave.
Calvary (English)	C. Rochester av. & Herkimer.
Christ (English)	1084 Lafayette ave.
Church of the Messiah	Russell, near Nassau ave.
Church of the Saviour	274 Knickerbocker ave.
Emmanuel	S. 9th, near Driggs ave.
Emmanuel	7th, near 5th ave.
Finnish Evangelical	136-140 33d.
BROOKLYN—Continued.	
German Evangelical	Schermerhorn, n. Court.
Grace Evangelical	Bushwick ave. & Decatur.
Holy Trinity	Cumberland, n. Lafayette av.
Immanuel (Swedish)	519 Leonard.
Incarnation	54th & 4th ave.
Our Saviour (Danish)	193-195 9th.
Our Saviour (English)	1030 Gates ave.
Our Saviour (Norwegian)	632-636 Henry.
Redeemer	Bedford ave. & Hewes.
Reformation	Pennsylvania av., n. Liberty.
Resurrection	236 President.
St. Ansgar's (Danish)	263 9th.
St James's	46th, near 4th ave.
St. Johannes's	N. Jersey ave., n. Liberty.
St. John's, Van Pelt Manor	84th & 16th ave.
St. John's, Greenpoint	Milton, near Manhattan ave.
St. John's	283 Prospect ave.
St. Luke's	Washington & DeKalb aves.
St. Mark's	Bushwick av., op. Jefferson.
St. Matthew's	E. 92d, near Flatlands ave.
St. Matthew's (English)	6th ave. & 2d.
St. Matthew's (German)	N. 5th, near Driggs ave.
St. Paul's	Palmetto, c. Knickerb'k'r av.
St. Paul's	Henry near 3d pl.
St. Paul's	S. 5th, cor. Rodney.
St. Paul's	Wyona, near Glenmore ave.
St. Paul's (Swedish)	392 McDonough.
St. Peter's	Bedford ave., n. DeKalb.
St. Petri's	Rodney, bet. S. 2d & S. 3d.
St. Stephen's (Eng. Ev.)	E. 28th & Newkirk ave.
Salems (Danish Ev.)	Prospect ave., n. 3d ave.
Tabor Church (Swedish)	Asford, n. Glenmore ave.
Trinity	Harrison, c. Thompkins pl.
Trinity (Norwegian)	27th, near 5th ave.
Wartburg Chapel	Fulton, near Georgia ave.
Zion	Henry, near Clark.
Zion's Church	46 Locust, near Grant, Flatbush.
Zion (Swedish)	59th & 11th ave.
Swedish Mission	438 53d.
QUEENS.	
Christ Evangelical	5th st., Woodside.
Christ (Ger Evang.)	B'way & Ferry, Woodhaven.
Emanuel Evangelical	Corona.
Evangelical Emmanuel	Greenwood av., Richm'd Hill.
Immanuel	21st st., bet. 7th & 8th aves., Whitestone.
St. Jacobus, Winfield	Grove & Prospect.
St. John's	College Point.
St. John's	Flushing.
Trinity Evangelical	Middle Village.
Trinity Evangelical	Hollis.
Trinity	Long Island City.
RICHMOND.	
Chapel	5th ave., New Brighton.
German Evangelical	106 Beach, Stapleton.
Scandinavian Zion	Ave. B., Port Richmond.
St. John's	Port Richmond.
St. John's Mission	Linoleumville.
St. Paul's (Ger.-Eng. Ev.)	Cary ave., W. New Brighton.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, Methodist Book Concern Building, 150 Fifth avenue.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
Bedford Street	28 Morton.
Beekman Hill	319 E. 50th.
Blinn Memorial	Lexington ave., cor. E. 103d.
Calvary	7th ave., cor. W. 129th.
Centenary	Washington ave., cor. 166th.
Chelsea	331 W. 30th.
Chinese Mission	8 Mott.
Church of the People	63 Park.
Church of the Saviour	E. 109th, near Madison ave.
Cornell Memorial	E. 76th, near 2d ave.
Duane	294 Hudson.
Eighteenth Street	307 W. 18th.
Eleventh Street Chapel (People's Home Church)	545 E. 11th.
Fifty-sixth Street	440 W. 56th.
First German	48 St. Mark's place.
First German in the Bronx	Bathgate ave., nr. E. 176th.
Five Points Mission (Old Brewery)	63 Park.
Fordham	2400 Marion ave.
Forsyth Street	10 Forsyth.
Forty-fourth Street	461 W. 44th.
Franklin Street	176 Franklin.
German	Elton ave., c. E. 158th st.
German	346 W. 40th.
Gospel Mission to Jews	80 2d.
Grace	131 W. 104th.
Grace	White Plains road, Wakefield
Hedding	337 E. 17th.
Italian Mission (Harlem)	307 E. 112th.
Italian Mission	63 Park.
Jane Street	13 Jane.
John Street	44 John.
Madison Avenue	659 Madison ave.
Metropolitan Temple Parish	58 7th ave. and 176 Franklin
Morris Heights	Morris Heights.
MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
Mott Avenue	Mott ave.
N. Y. Ladies' Home Mission	See Five Points Mission (Old Brewery).
North N. Y.	Willis ave., cor. E. 141st.
Olin	White Plains ave., Williamsbridge.
Park Avenue	1037 Park ave.
People's	E. 61st st., near 2d ave.
Perry Street	132 Perry.
Prospect Avenue	998 E. 161st.
Rose Hill	221 E. 27th.
St. Andrew's	W. 76th, nr. Columbus ave.
St. James's	Madison ave., cor. E. 126th.
St. John's (German)	Fulton, Wakefield.
St. Mark's	W. 53d, nr. 8th ave.
St. Paul's	544 W. End ave.
St. Paul's (German)	308 E. 55th.
St. Stephen's	Kingsbridge ave., cor. Terrace View ave.
Second Street	276 2d.
Seventh Street	24 7th.
Swedish	Lexington ave., cor. E. 52d.
Swedish Battery M. E. Church	W. 24th, nr. 9th ave.
Thirty-fifth Street	460 W. 35th.
Thirty-seventh Street	225 E. 37th.
Tremont	Washington ave., c. E. 178th
Trinity, Main C. I.	
Trinity	323 E. 118th.
Twenty-fourth Street	359 W. 24th.
Union	W. 48th, near Broadway.
Washington Heights	Amsterdam ave., c. W. 153d.
Washington Square	137 W. 4th.
West Farms	1264 Tremont ave.
Westchester	W. Farms road, Westchester.
Willett Street	9 Willett.
Woodlawn	E. 237th, near Katonah ave.

CHURCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK—METHODIST—Continued.

BROOKLYN.	
Andrews	Richmond, n. Etna.
Bay Ridge (Grace)	4th and Ovington ave.
Bethel Ship (Nor. and Dan.)	297-299 Carroll.
Borough Park	50th and 14th ave.
Buffalo Avenue	Bergen and Buffalo ave.
Bushwick Avenue	Bushwick ave., c. Madison.
Cropsey Avenue	Cropsey ave. and Bay 35th.
DeKalb Avenue	DeKalb n. Franklin ave.
Eighteenth Street	18th n. 5th ave.
Elim, Swedish	47th n. 3d ave.
Embury Memorial	Decatur and Lewis ave.
Epworth	Bushwick, c. Dekalb ave.
First	Manhattan ave., n. Java.
First Place	1st pl., c. Henry.
Fenimore Street	Fenimore and Rogers ave.
Flatlands	Mill lane and Lincoln pl.
Fleet Street	43 Fleet.
Fourth Avenue	4th ave., c. 47th.
Goodsell	Sheridan and McKinley aves.
Grace	7th ave., c. St. John's pl.
Gravesend	Neck rd. and Van Sicklen.
Greene Avenue	Greene ave., n. Central ave.
Hanson Place	Hanson pl., c. St. Felix.
Janes	Monroe, c. Reid ave.
Knickerbocker Avenue	Knickerbocker, c. Ralph.
Lenox Road	30 Lenox rd.
Newman Memorial (Colored)	Herkimer and Schenectady.
New York Avenue	New York ave. and Dean.
North Fifth Street	N. 5th and Bedford ave.
Nostrand Avenue	Nostrand ave., c. Quincy.
Russell Place	Russell pl. and Herkimer.
Ridley Memorial	Lawrence, n. Ocean Parkway
Salem, Vanderveer Park	E. 38th and Ave. D.
Sands Street Memorial	Henry, c. Clark.
Second Nor'gian and Dan	58th and 12th ave.
Sheepshead Bay	Ocean and Voorhees aves.
Simpson	Clermont and Willoughby.
Sixth Avenue	6th ave. and 8th.
South Second Street	S. 2d, n. Driggs ave.
South Third	S. 3d, n. Driggs ave.
St. James's	84th, n. 20th ave.
St. John's	Bedford ave. and Wilson.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
St. John's	Sumner pl., n. Flushing av.
St. Paul's (German)	Marcy ave., c. Penn.
St. Paul's	Richard and Sullivan.
Summerfield	Washington and Greene aves.
Sumner Avenue	Sumner ave., c. Van Buren.
Swedish Bethany	Troy ave., c. Herkimer.
Swedish Immanuel	424 Dean.
Tabernacle	Manhattan ave. and Noble.
Tompkins Avenue	Tompkins and Willoughby.
Union	Leonard, c. Conselyea.
Vanderveer Park	E. 32d and Glenwood rd.
Warren Street	Warren, n. Smith.
Wesley	Glenmore and Atkins aves.
Williams Avenue	Williams and Atlantic aves.
Windsor Terrace	Glenwood and Prospect aves.
Wyckoff Street	95-97 Wyckoff.
York Street	York and Gold.
QUEENS.	
Bayside	Bayside.
Corona	Locust st. and Sycamore ave., Corona.
Elmhurst	Broadway and Court.
Epworth	8th av. and 20th, Whitestone
First	Amity st., Flushing.
First	Belmont ave., Ozone Park.
First	Minnetonka ave., Hollis.
First	Morris Park.
First German	Academy st. and Wilbur ave., L. I. City.
Glendale	Glendale.
Grace	Van Alst ave. and 11th, L. I. City.
Jamaica	Jamaica.
Maspeth	Maspeth.
Middle Village	Middle Village.
Ridgewood Hgts. (German)	Ridgewood Heights.
Shaw Avenue	Union Course.
Springfield	Springfield.
Third	Hunter ave. and Henry, L. I. City.
Trinity	Temple st. and The Crescent, Astoria.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—AFRICAN.

MANHATTAN.	
Bethel	239 W. 25th.
Little Zion	236 E. 117th.
Metropolitan Union Am	230 E. 85th.
Zion	351 Bleecker.
BROOKLYN.	
Bethel, A. M. E.	Schenectady ave. and Dean.
Bridge Street A. M. E.	315 Bridge.
Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion	Fleet, n. Myrtle ave.
St. John's A. M. E.	Howard ave., n. Herkimer.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
Union A. M. E. Zion	S. 3d and Hooper.
QUEENS.	
Allen	Jamaica.
Bethel	Douglaston.
First Union	Astoria.
Macedonia	Lincoln st., Flushing.
RICHMOND.	
St. Paul's	Tompkins av., Tompkinsville.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (NEWARK CONFERENCE).

RICHMOND.	
Asbury	Richmond ave., New Springville.
Bloomfield Chapel	Bloomfield.
Dickinson Chapel	Linoleumville.
Bethel	Amboy ave. and Church, Tottenville.
Garretson's Mission	Garretson.
Grace	Port Richmond.
Kingsley	Stapleton.

RICHMOND—Continued.	
Mt. Zion	Rossville.
St. John's	Rossville.
St. Mark's	Prince's Bay.
St. Paul's	Amboy ave., Tottenville.
Summerfield	Mariner's Harbor.
Trinity	Richmond Terrace, W. New Brighton.
Wandell Memorial Mission	Concord.
Woodrow	Rossville.

METHODIST—FREE.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn	16th, n. 4th ave.

METHODIST PRIMITIVE.

BROOKLYN.	
First	152 Classon.
Orchard	49 Oakland.
Welcome	Park ave., n. N. Elliott pl.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

BROOKLYN.	
Grace (Canarsie)	E. 92d and Church lane.
QUEENS.	
Centreville Avenue	Aqueduct.
St. Paul's	Inwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
Am. Mission to the Jews	424 Grand.
Armenian Apostolic	7th ave., c. W. 39th.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission	2372 3d ave.
Bethany Gospel	82 E. 132d.
Broome Street Tabernacle	395 Broome.
Catharine Mission	24 Catharine Slip.
Children's Gospel Mission	568 11th ave.
Chinatown Midnight Mission	17 Doyers.
Christ's Mission	142 W. 21st.
Christian Catholic Church in Zion	226 W. 58th.
Christian Israelites' Sanctuary	108 1st.

MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
Christian Reformed	Bank st.
Church of God	448 8th ave.
Church of the Strangers, Deems Memorial	307 W. 57th.
Cremorne Mission	104 W. 32d.
DeWitt Memorial	280 Rivington.
Door of Hope Gospel Mission	313 W. 53d.
Doyers Street Mission	17 Doyers.
Evang. Band and Mission Work	(See N. Y. Foreigners' Mission) 21 Mott.
First Seventh Day Baptist	Washington sq., c. Thompson
Free Methodist Mission	349 E. 10th.
Gospel Chapel	305 W. 30th.

CHURCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
Gospel Tabernacle	692 8th ave.
Hand of God Mission	8 Stuyvesant.
Harlem Union Medical Mission	217 E. 120th.
Holy Trinity (Greek Orthodox)	138 E. 27th.
Hungarian Reformed	121 7th.
Inter-Denominational	173 8th ave.
International Union	E. 72d, near Lexington ave.
Italian Evangelical	395 Broome.
Japanese Mission	105 E. 54th.
Johnson Mission	18 Minetta.
Mariners'	46 Catherine.
McAuley's Water Street Mission	316 Water.
Metropolitan Independent	Carnegie Lyceum.
Mission of the Living Waters	136 Chrystie.
N. Y. Foreigners' Mission	21 Mott.
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)	114 E. 35th.
Noon Day Club	54 W. 37th.
Olivet Memorial	63 2d.
One Hundred and Forty-sixth Gospel Temperance Mission	581 E. 146th.
People's Tabernacle	62 E. 104th.
Russian St. Nicholas Church	17 E. 97th.
St. Joseph's Marionet Chapel (Greek Catholic)	83 Greenwich.
St. Paul's (Evangelical Reformed)	874 E. 141st.
Salvation Army	122 W. 14th, 14 4th ave., 2,061 Lexington ave., 352 W. 35th, 1556 3d ave., 83 and 243 Bowery, 157 E. 27th, 212 E. 125th, E. 142d, cor. Alexander ave., 1 Abingdon square, and 668 Courtlandt ave.
Slums	112 Cherry, 23 West st., 532 W. 39th and 96 Greenwich.
Scandinavian Mission	352 E. 48th.
Sca dinavian Seamen's Mission	94 Market.
Seaman's Rest Mission	399 West.

MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
Seventh Day Adventists	Carnegie Lyceum.
Strachan Margaret Home Chapel	105 W. 27th.
Sunshine Mission	484 11th ave.
Unity Congregational	725 6th ave.
Volunteers of America, National Headquarters	38 Cooper sq. W.
West Side Noonday Prayer Meeting	281 Greenwich.
Woman Union Prayer Meeting	267 Lenox.
Wood's Memorial Chapel	133 Ave. A.
Young People's City Mission	219 E. 59th.
BROOKLYN.	
Christian Ch. of Evangel	Leonard, near Meserole ave.
Church of Ind. Dominion	Bedford ave. and Madison.
Emanuel Mission	Himrod and Central ave.
First Free Baptist	Keap, cor. Marcy ave.
Fra. of the Soul Com	Madison and Bedford ave.
Friends (Hicksite)	Schermerhorn, n. Boerum pl.
Grace Gospel	Bainbridge, n. Saratoga ave.
Household of Faith, Ind	Greene ave., n. Tompkins av.
Latter Day Saints	210 Steuben.
Moravian	Jay, nr. Myrtle ave.
People's Church	Sutton, near Nassau.
Powers St. Gosp. Mis. Ch	Powers, near Leonard.
Reformed Presbyterian	452 Monroe.
Soc. Friends (Orthodox)	Lafayette, c. Washington av.
So. Brooklyn Gospel Church	4th, cor. 56th.
St. Nicholas (Greek Ort'dox)	299 Pacific.
QUEENS.	
Bethel Union S. S.	Hawtree Creek rd., S Jamaica.
Gospel Mis. Church (Ind.)	4th ave. & 14th, Col. Point.
Grace Chapel Society	Prospect and Jane, L. I. City
Society of Friends	B'way, Flushing.
Union Chap. and Bible S.	Land'g rd., Little Neck.
RICHMOND.	
Government Chapel	Fort Wadsworth.
Immanuel Union (Ind.)	Westerleigh.
Randall Memorial	Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton.
Swedish Mis., Friends As	204 Westervelt ave., Tompkinsville.

MORAVIAN.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
First (English)	154 Lexington ave.
Second (German)	636 6th.

RICHMOND.	
Castleton Corners	Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners.
First	Osgood ave., Stapleton.
Giffords Collegiate	Hillside ave., Great Kills.
New Dorp	Richmond road, New Dorp.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 Fifth avenue.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
Adams Memorial	207 E. 30th.
Alexander Chapel	7 King.
Bedford Park	S. Blvd., c. Bainbridge ave.
Bethany	E. 137th, n. Willis ave.
Caledonian	840 7th ave.
Central	212 W. 57th.
Chinese Mission	26 W. 9th.
Christ	228 W. 35th.
Church of the Covenant	310 E. 42d.
Church of the Good Shepard	152 W. 56th.
Church of the Puritans	15 W. 130th.
Church of the Sea and Land	61 Henry.
East Harlem	233 E. 116th.
Emanuel Chapel	733 6th.
Faith	359 W. 48th.
Fifth Avenue	708 5th ave.
First	54th & 5th ave.
First (of Throggs Neck)	Ft. Schuyler rd., Throggs Nk.
First (of Williamsbridge)	11th, Williamsbridge.
First Union	147 E. 86th.
Fourth	637 West End ave.
Fourth Avenue	286 4th ave.
Fourteenth Street	225 2d ave.
French Evangelical	126 W. 16th.
Harlem	43 E. 125th.
Knox	252 E. 72d.
Lenox	308 W. 139th.
Madison Avenue	Madison ave., c. 73d.
Madison Square	9 Madison ave.
Morrisania	Washington ave., n. 167th.
Morningside	Morningside ave., c. 122d.
Mt. Tabor	122 E. 104th.
Mt. Washington	Inwood-on-Hudson.
New York	7th ave., c. 128th.
North	374 9th ave.
Park	W. 86th, c. Amsterdam ave.
Phelps Mission	314 E. 35th.
Riverdale	Riverdale.
Rutgers	W. 73d, c. Broadway.
St. James's	211 W. 32d.
Scotch	W. 96th, c. Central Pk. W.

MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
Second German	435 E. Houston.
Seventh Presbyterian Church of Jesus Christ	138 Broome.
Spring Street	246 Spring.
Thirteenth Street	145 W. 13th.
Tremont	Washington av., n. E. 174th.
United	E. 187th, c. Lorillard pl.
University Heights	University Heights.
Washington Heights	Amsterdam av., c. W. 155th.
Welsh	225 E. 13th.
West	31 W. 42d.
West End	W. 105th, n. Amsterdam av.
West Farms	1243 E. 180th.
Westminster Presbyterian Church of West Twenty-third Street	210 W. 23d.
Woodstock	835 E. 165th.
Zion (German)	240 E. 45th.
BROOKLYN.	
Ainslie Street	Ainslie, nr. Manhattan ave.
Arlington Avenue	Arlington ave., cor. Elton.
Bay Ridge	81st, cor. 2d ave.
Bedford	Dean, cor. Nostrand ave.
Bensonhurst	23d ave. and 83d.
Bethany	McDonough and Howard ave.
Borough Park	49th and 12th ave.
Central	Marcy and Jefferson ave.
City Park Branch	209 Concord.
Classon Avenue	Classon ave. and Monroe.
Cumberland Street	Cumberland, nr. Myrtle ave.
Cuyler Chapel	358 Pacific.
Duryea	Clermont ave., nr. Atlantic.
Ebenezer	Stockholm, nr. St. Nicholas.
Fifth German	1155 Halsey.
First	Henry, near Clark.
First German	Leonard, cor. Stagg.
Fort Hamilton Branch	94th and 4th ave.
Franklin Avenue	Franklin ave., near Myrtle.
Friedenskirche	Willoughby ave., nr. B'way.
Glenmore Avenue	Glenmore ave. and Dosoher.
Grace	Stuyvesant ave., c. Jefferson.
Greene Avenue	Greene ave., near Reid.

CHURCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK—PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
Homecrest	Avenue T and E. 15th.
Hopkins Street	230 Hopkins.
Immanuel	1445 Flatbush ave.
Irving Square	Weirfield and Hamburg ave.
Lafayette Avenue	Lafayette ave., c. S. Oxford.
Lefferts Park	13th ave. and 67th.
Memorial	7th ave. and St. John's place
Mt. Olivet	Evergreen ave., c. Troutman.
Noble Street	Noble, cor. Lorimer.
Olivet	504-506 Bergen.
Prospect Heights	8th ave. and 10th.
Ross Street	Ross, near Lee ave.
Second	Clinton, cor. Remsen.
Siloam	Prince, near Willoughby.
South Third	South 3d, cor. Driggs ave.
Throop Avenue	Throop ave., c. Willoughby.
Throop Avenue Mission	157-159 Throop ave.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
Twenty-fourth Street Br	227 24th.
Westminster	Clinton, cor. 1st place.
Wyckoff Heights Chapel	Harman, n. St. Nicholas ave.
QUEENS.	
Astoria	Astoria.
Eglise Evan. Francaise	University pl., Woodhaven.
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway.
First	East Williamsburgh.
First	Fulton and Clinton ave., Jamaica.
Jamaica First German	Jamaica.
Newtown	Elmhurst.
Ravenswood	Boulevard, cor. Webster ave., Ravenswood.
Springfield	Springfield.
Whitestone	7th av., c. 14th, Whitestone.
Woodhaven First	Woodhaven.

PRESBYTERIAN (PRESBYTERY OF BROOKLYN).

RICHMOND.	
Calvary	Bement and Castleton ave., W. New Brighton.
First of Staten Island	Stapleton.
German Branch	Stapleton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Diocesan House, 29 Lafayette place.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
All Angels'	W. 81st, cor. W. End ave.
All Saints'	286 Henry.
All Souls' Church, Memorial of the Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D.	781 Madison ave.
Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr	22 W. 11th.
Ascension	36 5th ave.
Ascension Memorial	243 W. 43d.
Beloved Disciple	E. 89th, nr. Madison ave.
Calvary	273 4th ave.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler	Bellevue Hospital.
Chapel of St. Elizabeth of Hungary	2 W. 106th.
Chapel of the Comforter	8 Horatio.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd	Blackwell's Island.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (Gen. Theolog. Seminary)	Chelsea Sq.
Chapel of the Messiah	206 E. 95th.
Christ	Broadway, cor. W. 71st.
Christ, Riverdale	Riverdale.
Church of the Advocate	E. 181st, nr. 3d. ave.
Church of the Archangel	St. Nicholas av., n. W.115th.
Church of the Holy Comforter	343 W. Houston.
Church of the Holy Faith	870 E. 166th.
Church of the Mediator	Kingsbridge ave.
Church of the Redeemer	153 W. 136th.
Church of the Resurrection	E. 74th, n. Park ave.
Corpus Christi (Cong. of Transfiguration Chapel)	221 W. 69th.
Du St. Esprit	45 E. 27th.
Epiphany	259 Lexington ave.
God's Providence Mission	330 Broome.
Grace	800 Broadway.
Grace	Main, C. I.
Grace Chapel	414 E. 14th.
Grace-Emanuel	212 E. 116th.
Grace (West Farms)	Vyse ave., n. Tremont ave.
Heavenly Rest	551 5th ave.
Holy Apostles	300 9th ave.
Holy Communion	324 6th ave.
Holy Cross	43 Ave. C.
Holy Trinity of Harlem	W. 122d, c. Lenox ave.
Holy Trinity (in the Parish of St. James)	316 E. 88th.
Holyrood	Broadway, c. W. 181st.
Incarnation	205 Madison ave.
Intercession	Broadway, c. W. 158th.
Mission of the Prot. Epis. Ch. Missionary Soc. for Seamen	21 Coenties Slip.
Our Saviour	Foot Rutgers.
Pro-Cathedral	130 Stanton.
St. Agnes Chapel	W. 92d, n. Columbus ave.
St. Albans'	Summit ave., n. 164th.
St. Andrew's	5th ave., c. E. 127th.
St. Ann's	St. Ann's ave., n. E. 140th.
St. Ann's (for Deaf Mutes)	W. 148th, n. Amsterdam av.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Paris)	107 E. Houston.
St. Barnabas's Chapel	306 Mulberry.
St. Bartholomew's	348 Madison.
St. Christopher's Chapel	213 Fulton.
St. Chrysostom's (Trinity Parish)	201 W. 39th.
St. Clement's	108 W. 3d.
St. Cornelius's	423 W. 46th.
St. Cornelius's Chapel	Governor's Island.
St. David's	642 E. 160th.
St. Edmund's	Morris ave., c. E. 177th.
St. Edward the Martyr	12 E. 109th.
St. George's	7 Rutherford pl.

MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
St. Ignatius	W. 87th, c. W. End ave.
St. James's	E. 71st, c. Madison ave.
St. James's (Fordham)	Jerome ave., c. St. James.
St. John the Divine (Cathedral)	W. 113th, bet. Amsterdam and Morningside aves.
St. John the Evangelist	222 W. 11th.
St. John's	46 Varick.
St. Luke's	Convent ave., c. W. 141st.
St. Luke's Chapel (Trinity Parish)	481 Hudson.
St. Margaret's	E. 156th, c. Leggett ave.
St. Mark's	E. 10th, n. 2d ave.
St. Mary the Virgin	139 W. 46th.
St. Mary's	342 Alexander ave.
St. Mary's	Lawrence, n. Amsterdam av.
St. Matthew's	28 W. 84th.
St. Michael's	Amsterdam ave., c. W. 99th.
St. Paul's	Broadway, c. Vesey.
St. Paul's	Washington av., n. E. 170th.
St. Peter's	342 W. 20th.
St. Peter's	Westchester av., Westchester
St. Philip's	161 W. 25th.
St. Simeon's	E. 163d, c. College ave.
St. Stephen's	124 W. 69th.
St. Stephen's Chapel	E. 238th, c. Vireo ave.
St. Thomas's	5th ave., c. W. 53d.
San Salvatore	359 Broome.
Transfiguration	5 E. 29th.
Trinity	Broadway, c. Rector.
Trinity	E. 164th, n. Boston rd.
Trinity Chapel	15 W. 25th.
Zion and St. Timothy's	332 W. 57th.
BROOKLYN.	
Advent	17th ave., near Bath ave.
Ascension	Kent st. and Manhattan ave.
Atonement	17th st., near 5th ave.
All Saints'	7th st., cor. 7th ave.
Calvary, E. D.	Marcy ave. and South 9th.
Christ	Cor. Clinton and Harrison.
Christ Chapel	Walcott and Van Brunt.
Christ, E. D.	Bedford ave., near Division ave.
Christ Church	3d ave., cor. 68th.
Epiphany	McDonough, cor. Tompkins.
Good Shepard	McDonough, near Lewis ave.
Grace Church	Hicks, near Remsen.
Grace, E. D.	Conselyea, near Lorimer.
Holy Apostles	Greenwood ave., near Prospect ave.
Holy Comforter	Debevoise, near Humboldt.
Holy Spirit	Benson and 20th aves.
Holy Cross Mission	176 St. Nicholas ave.
Holy Trinity	Clinton, cor. Montague.
Incarnation	Gates, between Classon and Franklin.
Messiah	Greene ave., cor. Clermont.
Nativity	Kenilworth place and Ave. F
Our Saviour	Clinton, cor. Luquer.
Redeemer	4th ave., cor. Pacific.
St. Albans	Ave. F., cor. East 94th.
St. Andrew's	50th and 4th ave.
St. Ann's	Clinton and Livingston.
St. Augustine's	St. Edward, nr. Myrtle ave.
St. Barnabas	Bushwick and Ralph aves.
St. Bartholomew's	Pacific, near Bedford ave.
St. Clement's	Pennsylvania, c. Liberty ave.
St. George's	Marcy and Gates ave.
St. James's	St. James place and Lafayette ave.
St. John's	St. John's place, nr. 7th ave.
St. John's	99th, cor. Fort Hamilton ave
St. John's Hos. Chapel	Atlantic ave., cor. Albany.
St. John's	Parkville.

CHURCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
St. Jude's	55th, near 13th ave.
St. Luke's	Clinton ave., near Fulton.
St. Margaret's Chapel	Van Brunt, near President.
St. Mark's	Adelphi, near DeKalb ave.
St. Mark, E. Parkway	Brooklyn ave. and E. Park way.
St. Martin's	293 President.
St. Mary's	Classon ave., c. Willoughby.
St. Matthew's	Throop ave., nr. DeKalb ave.
St. Matthias's	E. 23d, Sheepshead Bay.
St. Michael's	217 High.
St. Michael's, E. D.	N. 5th, near Bedford ave.
St. Paul's	Church av. and St. Paul's pl.
St. Paul's	Clinton, cor. Carroll.
St. Peter's	State, near Bond.
St. Phillip's	11th ave., cor. 80th.
St. Stephen's	Patchen ave., cor. Jefferson.
St. Thomas's	Bushwick ave., cor. Cooper.
St. Timothy's	Howard av., nr. Atlantic ave.
St. Philip's Chapel	Dean, near Troy ave.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
Transfiguration	Fulton, near Railroad ave.
Trinity	Arlington ave., cor. Schenck.
RICHMOND.	
Ascension	Richmond Terrace, W. New Brighton.
Chapel of Our Father	Mariners' Harbor.
Christ	Franklin ave., cor. 2d, New Brighton.
Grace Chapel	Richmond road, Garretsons.
Holy Comforter	Eltingville.
St. Andrew's	Richmond.
St. John's	Clifton.
St. Luke's	Rossville.
St. Mary's	West New Brighton.
St. Paul's Memorial	Tompkinsville.
St. Simon's	Concord.
St. Stephen's	Tottenville.
Trinity	New Dorp.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL (DIOCESE OF LONG ISLAND).

QUEENS.	
All Saints'	Montauk ave., Bayside.
All Saints'	Lefferts ave., Morris Park.
All Souls' Colored Mission	134 Camelia, Astoria.
Annunciation	Cooper, near Webster ave., Glendale.
Epiphany	Ozone Park.
Grace	Fulton st., Jamaica.
Grace	11th ave. and 17th, Whitestone.
Redeemer	Crescent and Temple st., Astoria.
Resurrection	Church st., Richmond Hill.
St. Gabriel's	Hollis.
St. George's	Franklin st., Astoria.
St. George's	Main st., Flushing.
St. James's	Broadway and Union ave., Elmhurst.

St. John's Chapel	Flushing.
St. John's	Mott ave., Far Rockaway.
St. John's	Van Alst ave., L. I. City.
St. Joseph's	Queens.
St. Mark's	Steinway.
St. Mary's Chapel	Laurel Hill.
St. Mary's	Van Wyck and Wyoming aves., Dunton.
St. Matthew's	Brooklyn Manor.
St. Paul's Chapel	5th st., College Point.
St. Paul's	Riker ave. and Kelly, Woodside.
St. Saviour's	Maspeth.
St. Stephen's Mission (Colored)	Jamaica.
St. Thomas's	Ravenswood.
Zion	Douglaston.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational headquarters, Reformed Church Building, 25 East Twenty-second street.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX	
Anderson Memorial	E. 183d.
Bloomingdale	Broadway, cor. W. 68th.
Chapel of Divine Providence	356 W. 44th.
Church of the Comforter	E. 162d, near Morris ave.
Collegiate	5th ave., cor. W. 48th.
Collegiate	W. End ave., cor. W. 77th.
Collegiate (Marble)	5th ave., cor. W. 29th.
Collegiate (Middle Ch.)	112 2d ave.
Collegiate (Thirty-fourth St.)	307 W. 34th.
Collegiate Church Chapels	113 Fulton.
Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem (First Church)	191 E. 121st.
Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem (Second Church)	267 Lenox.
First	Kingsbridge road, near Jerome ave.
Fourth (German)	410 W. 45th.
German Ev. Mission	141 E. Houston.
German Reformed Protestant Dutch	353 E. 68th.
Grace	845 7th ave.
Hamilton Grange	W. 145th, cor. Convent ave.
Madison Avenue Reformed	Madison ave., cor. E. 57th.
Manhattan	71 Ave. B.
Melrose	Elton ave., cor. E. 156th.
Mott Haven	3d ave., cor. E. 146th.
Prospect Hill	1153 Park ave.
South	245 Madison ave.
Union (of Highbridge)	Ogden ave., near E. 168th.
Vermilye Chapel	4.6 W. 54th.
West Farms	Boston road, cor. Clover.

BROOKLYN.	
Bay Ridge	2d ave. and 80th.
Bethany	Clermont av., n. Willoughby.
Bushwick Avenue	Bushwick ave., cor. Himrod.
Church of Jesus	64-66 Ralph ave.
Church on the Heights	Pierrepont, near Henry.
East New York	New Jersey ave., nr. Fulton.
Edgewood Chapel	54th st., and 14th ave.
First	7th ave. and Carroll.
First Church of W'msburg	Bedford ave., cor. Clymer.
Flatbush (First)	Flatbush ave. and Church lane.
Flatbush (Second)	Church and Bedford aves.
Flatlands	Kouwenhoven place, near Flatbush ave.
German-American	Glenmore ave. and Crystal.
German-Emmanuel	Graham ave., near Withers.
German-English Evan	Conklin ave., Canarsie.
Grace Chapel	Lincoln rd. and Bedford ave.
Gravesend Neck Church	Gravesend Neck.
Greenwood Heights	41st, near 8th ave.
Kent Street	Kent st., nr. Manhattan ave.
New Brooklyn	Herkimer, cor. Dewey place.
New Lots	New Lots road and Schenck ave.
New Utrecht	18th ave., near 83d.
Ocean Hill	Herkimer, cor. Hopkinson.
Old Bushwick	Bushwick ave. and North 2d.
St. Petri German	Union ave., cor. Scholes.
South	4th ave. and 55th.
Twelfth Street	12th st., near 5th ave.
Woodlawn Chapel	Ave. M., Woodlawn.

REFORMED (CLASSIS OF NEW YORK).

RICHMOND.	
Brighton Heights	New Brighton.
Huguenot	Huguenot.
Mariners' Harbor	Mariners' Harbor.

Prince's Bay	Prince's Bay.
St. Peter's German Evang	Kreischerville.
Staten Island	Port Richmond.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

BROOKLYN.	
Grace	Herkimer and Saratoga ave.
Reconciliation	Nostrand and Jefferson aves.
Redemption	Leonard and Norman ave.
QUEENS.	
East Williamsburgh	East Williamsburgh.
First	College Point.
First	100 Academy, L. I. City.
First Dutch	Fulton st., Jamaica.
Flushing	Bowne ave. and Amity, Flushing.

First Newtown	B'way & Union ave., Elmh'st
German, Newtown	Newtown.
German, Second	2d ave., Astoria.
Hope Chapel	Hoffman Blvd. Winfield.
Queens	Jericho rd., Queens.
Ref. Church of Astoria	Remson st., Astoria.
Ridgewood	Smith st., Evergreen.
St Paul's	Herman and Hillside aves., Jamaica.
Steinway	Ditmars ave. and Albert.
Sunnyside	L. I. City.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
First	123 W. 12th.
Second	227 W. 39th.
Third	238 W. 23d.
Fourth	304 W. 122d.

CHURCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK—Continued.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
All Saints'	Madison ave., c. E. 129th.
Annunciation B. V. M.	Old B'way, c. W. 131st.
Ascension	W. 107th, nr. B'way.
Assumption	427 W. 49th.
Chapel of the Sacred Heart	Hart's Island.
Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel	236 E. 90th.
Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel	473 E. 115th.
Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help	321 E. 61st.
Church of Our Lady of the Holy Scapular of Mt. Carmel	337 E. 28th.
Church of St. Jean Baptiste	159 E. 76th.
Church of St. Michael	408 W. 32d.
Church of St. Paul the Apostle	Columbus ave., c. W. 60th.
Church of the Blessed Sacrament	W. 71st, nr. B'way.
Church of the Guardian Angel	511 W. 23d.
Church of the Holy Cross	335 W. 42d.
Church of the Holy Rosary	442 E. 119th.
Church of the Holy Spirit	Burnside av., c. Aqueduct av.
Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus	447 W. 51st.
Epiphany	373 2d ave.
Holy Family	9th, c. Ave. C, Unionport.
Holy Innocents	126 W. 37th.
Holy Name of Jesus	Amsterdam ave., c. W. 96th.
Holy Trinity Chapel	W. 82d, nr. Amsterdam ave.
Immaculate Conception	505 E. 14th.
Immaculate Conception (German)	635 E. 150th.
Maronite Chapel	81 Washington.
Mary, Star of the East	7 State.
Most Holy Redeemer	165 3d.
Most Precious Blood	115 Baxter.
Nativity	48 2d ave.
Our Lady of Guadalupe	229 W. 14th.
Our Lady of Loretto	303 Elizabeth.
Our Lady of Lourdes	Convent ave., c. W. 142d.
Our Lady of Mercy	Webster ave., c. E. 190th.
Our Lady of Sorrows	105 Pitt.
Our Lady of the Rosary at Pompeii	214 Bleecker.
Our Lady "Queen of Angels"	228 E. 113th.
Sacred Heart	Shakespeare av., n. E. 169th.
St. Adelbert's	680 E. 156th.
St. Agnes	143 E. 43d.
St. Aloysius	200 W. 131st.
St. Alphonsus	312 W. B'way.
St. Ambrose	517 W. 54th.
St. Andrew's	Duane, c. City Hall pl.
St. Angela	E. 163d, n. Morris ave.
St. Ann's	112 E. 12th.
St. Anselm's	163 Beach ave.
St. Anthony of Padua	153 Sullivan.
St. Anthony's	Union ave., c. Home.
St. Augustine's	E. 167th, c. Fulton ave.
St. Benedict the Moor	W. 53d, n. 8th ave.
St. Bernard's	332 W. 14th.
St. Boniface	882 2d ave.
St. Bridgid's	123 Ave. B.
St. Catharine of Genoa	W. 153d, n. Amsterdam ave.
St. Catharine of Sienna	E. 69th, n. 1st. ave.
St. Cecilia	120 106th.
St. Charles Borromeo	W. 141st, n. 7th ave.
St. Columba's	33 W. 25th.
St. Elizabeth	W. 187th, c. B'way.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary	345 E. 4th.
St. Frances of Rome	88 Fulton, Wakefield.
St. Francis de Sales	139 E. 96th.
St. Francis of Assisi	139 W. 31st.
St. Francis Xavier	36 W. 16th.
St. Gabriel's	310 E. 37th.
St. Ignatius Loyola	Park ave., c. E. 84th.
St. James	32 James.
St. Jerome	Alexander ave., c. E. 138th.
St. Joachim	24 Roosevelt.
St. John Baptist	209 W. 30th.
St. John Evangelist	355 E. 55th.
St. John Chrysostom	E. 167th, n. Hoe.
St. John of Nepomuk	289 E. 4th.
St. John's	2911 Kingsbridge ave.
St. Joseph's	59 6th ave.
St. Joseph's	1943 Washington ave.
St. Joseph's	W. 125th, c. Columbus ave.
St. Joseph's (German)	408 E. 87th.
St. Lawrence Chapel	Park ave., c. E. 84th.
St. Leo's	11 E. 28th.
St. Lucy	338 E. 104th.
St. Luke's	E. 138th, n. Trinity ave.
St. Malachy	243 W. 49th.
St. Margaret's	Riverdale.
St. Martin of Tours	Fordham.
St. Mary Magdalen's (Ger.)	527 E. 17th.
St. Mary, Star of the Sea	Main, City Island.
St. Mary's	438 Grand.

MAN. AND BRONX—Cont.	
St. Mary's	White Plains rd., Wmsbdge.
St. Matthew's Chapel	116 W. 65th.
St. Monica's	409 E. 79th.
St. Nicholas	125 2d.
St. Patrick's	Mott, c. Prince.
St. Patrick's Cathedral	5th ave., c. E. 50th.
St. Paul's	121 E. 117th.
St. Peter's	22 Barclay.
St. Philip Neri	Anthony ave., opp. E. 202d.
St. Raphael's	509 W. 40th.
St. Raymond's	W. Farms rd, Westchester.
St. Rita of Cascia	517 Courtlandt ave.
St. Rose of Lima	36 Cannon.
St. Rose of Lima	W. 165th, n. Amsterdam av.
St. Stanislaus (Polish)	107 7th.
St. Stephen's	149 E. 28th.
St. Teresa	Rutgers, c. Henry.
St. Thomas Aquinas	1277 Tremont ave.
St. Thomas the Apostle	W. 118th, n. St. Nicholas av.
St. Valentine's	7th, Williamsbridge.
St. Veronica's	153 Christopher.
St. Vincent de Paul	127 W. 23d.
St. Vincent Ferrer	871 Lexington ave.
Transfiguration	25 Mott.
BROOKLYN.	
All Saints'	Throop ave., cor. Thornton.
Annunciation	N. 5th, cor. Havemeyer.
Assumption	York, cor. Jay.
Blessed Sacrament	Euclid ave. and Fulton.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs	Central ave. and Covert.
Guardian Angel	Ocean Parkway, near Neptune ave.
Holy Cross	Church ave., nr. Rogers ave.
Holy Family	Canarsie.
Holy Family	13th, near 4th ave.
Holy Name of Jesus	Prospect Park West and Prospect ave.
Holy Rosary	Chauncey and Reid ave.
Most Holy Trinity (German)	132-136 Montrose ave.
Immaculate Conception	Leonard and Maujer.
Immaculate Heart of Mary	Fort Hamilton and E. 4th.
Nativity of Our Blessed Lord	Classon ave., cor. Madison.
Our Lady of Angels	74th and 4th ave.
Our Lady of Czestohowa	25th, near 4th ave.
Our Lady of Good Counsel	Putnam ave., nr. Ralph ave.
Our Lady of Loretto (Itali'n)	Powell, between E. New York and Liberty.
Our Lady of Lourdes	Broadway and De Sales pl.
Our Lady of Mercy	Debevoise place, near De Kalb ave.
Our Lady of Mt. Carmel (Italian)	N. 8th and Union ave.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	59th and 5th ave.
Our Lady of Pompeii	Seigel.
Our Lady of the Presentation	Rockaway & St. Marks aves.
Our Lady of Solace (Italian)	W. 17th and Mermaid ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows	Morgan ave. & Harrison pl.
Our Lady of Victory	Throop ave., n. McDonough.
Sacred Heart	Clermont ave., n. Park ave.
Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary	35-39 President.
St. Agnes's	Hoyt, c. Sackett.
St. Aloysius	Onderdonk ave. & Stanhope.
St. Alphonsus	175-185 Kent.
St. Ambrose	Tompkins av., c. DeKalb av.
St. Ann	Front, c. Gold.
St. Anthony of Padua	Manhattan ave. & Milton.
St. Augustine	6th ave., c. Sterling pl.
St. Barbara	Bleecker & Central ave.
St. Benedict	Fulton, n. Ralph ave.
St. Bernard	Hicks, n. Rapelye.
St. Boniface	Duffield, n. Myrtle ave.
St. Brigid	Linden & St. Nicholas ave.
St. Casimir's (Polish)	Greene ave., n. Adelphi.
St. Catherine of Alexandria	41st & Ft. Hamilton P'kway.
St. Cecilia	Herbert, n. North Henry.
St. Charles Borromeo's	Sidney pl., c. Livingston.
St. Edward	St. Edward & Leo pl.
St. Elias (Greek Rite)	720 Leonard.
St. Finbar	Bay 20th & Bath ave.
St. Francis Assisi	Lincoln rd. & Nostrand ave.
St. Francis de Chantal	57th & 13th ave.
St. Francis Xavier	Carroll & 5th ave.
St. Gabriel	New Lots rd. & Linwood.
St. James's (Pro-Cathedral)	Jay, c. Chapel.
St. Jerome	Newkirk & Nostrand aves.
St. John the Baptist	Willoughby & Lewis ave.
St. John the Evangelist	21st st., n. 5th ave.
St. John's Chapel	Clermont av., n. Greene av.
St. Joseph	Pacific & Vanderbilt ave.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice	Hamburg ave., c. Jefferson.
St. Louis's (French)	Ellery, n. Nostrand ave.
St. Malachy	Van Sicklen ave., n. Atlantic ave.
St. Mark	E. 14th & Bay rd.
St. Mary, Mother of Jesus	85th, c. 23d ave.
St. Mary, Queen of Angels	S. 4th & Roebling.
St. Mary, Star of the Sea	Court, c. Luquer.
St. Matthew	Utica ave. & Degraw.
St. Michael	4th ave. & 42d.
St. Michael (German)	225 Jerome.
St. Michael Archangel (It.)	27 Lawrence.

CHURCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK—ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
St. Nicholas	Devoe & Olive.
St. Patrick	Kent av., c. Willoughby av.
St. Patrick	95th & 4th ave.
St. Paul	Court, c. Congress.
Sts. Peter and Paul	Wythe ave., n. S. 2d.
St. Peter	Hicks, c. Warren.
St. Rose of Lima	Lawrence ave., Parkville.
Sts. Simon and Jude	Gravesend.
St. Stanislaus Martyr	14th, n. 6th ave.
St. Stanislaus Kostka (Pol.)	Driggs ave. & Humboldt.
St. Stephen	Summit, c. Hicks.
St. Teresa	Classon ave. & Sterling pl.
St. Thomas Aquinas	9th & 4th ave.
St. Thomas Aquinas	Flatbush av. & Kings H'way.
St. Vincent de Paul	169 N. 6th.
Transfiguration	Hooper st., c. Marcy ave.
Visitation	Verona, c. Richards.
QUEENS.	
B. V. M. H. of Christians	Winfield Junction.
B. V. M., Mt. Carmel	Newton ave. and Crescent, Astoria.
Our Lady of Sorrows	Flushing rd. and Sycamore ave., Corona.
Sacred Heart	Bayside.
St. Adelbert's (Polish)	Elmhurst.
St. Benedict Joseph	Morris Park.
St. Boniface (German)	Fosters M'dow, E'mont P. O.
St. Elizabeth	Atlantic ave. and 3d, Woodhaven.
St. Fidelis	High & 15th, Col. Point.
Sts. Joachim and Anne	Hollis ave., Queens.
St. Joseph's (German)	Long Island City.

QUEENS—Continued.	
St. Luke	Whitestone.
St. Margaret	Middle Village.
St. Mary	Hunter's P'nt, L. I. City.
St. Mary's (German)	Flushing and Shelton aves., Jamaica.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea	Central and Clark ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Michael's	Union & Madison, Flushing.
St. Monica	Washington, Jamaica.
St. Pancras	Glendale.
St. Patrick's	Dutch Kills, L. I. City.
St. Raphael	Blissville, L. I. City
St. Rita	Ravenswood.
St. Rose of Lima	Fairview ave., Far Rock'way.
St. Sebastian	Woodside.
St. Stanislaus	Maspeth.
RICHMOND.	
Immaculate Conception	Gordon st., Stapleton.
Our Lady of Good Counsel	Tompkinsville.
Our Lady Help of Christians.	Tottenville.
St. Adelbert	Port Richmond.
St. Joachim and St. Ann	Mount Loretto.
St. John the Baptist De la Salle	Stapleton.
St. Joseph	Rossville.
St. Joseph (Italian)	Rosebank.
St. Mary	Rosebank.
St. Mary of the Assumption	Port Richmond.
St. Patrick	Center st., Richmond.
St. Peter	New Brighton.
The Sacred Heart	West New Brighton.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

BROOKLYN.	
First English	Gates ave. and Broadway.
First German	Willoughby ave. and B'way.
Scandinavian	19th.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

BROOKLYN.	
Church of the New Jerusalem	Monroe place and Clark.
First German New Church Society	164 Clymer.
First German New Church of Brooklyn	Lynch, near Broadway.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th st.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
All Souls'	245 4th ave.
Lenox Aveue	Lenox ave., c. W. 121st.
Messiah	61 E. 34th.
BROOKLYN.	
Church of the Saviour	Pierrepont, cor. Monroe pl.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
Fourth	Church ave. and E. 18th.
Second	Clinton, cor. Congress.
Unity (Third)	Gates ave., cor. Irving place.
Willow Place Chapel	Willow place.
RICHMOND.	
Church of the Redeemer	Clinton av., New Brighton.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
Charles Street	41 Charles.
First	250 W. 34th.
Seventh Avenue	29 7th ave.
Washington Heights	Audubon ave., cor. W. 172d.
West Forty-fourth Street	434 W. 44th.

UNIVERSALIST.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.	
Church of the Eternal Hope.	142 W. 81st.
Fourth (Church of the Divine Paternity)	Central Pk. W., c. W. 76th.
BROOKLYN.	
All Souls'	S. 9th, near Bedford ave.

BROOKLYN—Continued.	
Church of Our Father	Grand ave., cor. Lefferts.
Church of Reconciliation	N. Henry, near Nassau.
Church of Good Tidings	Quincy, near Reid ave.
Prospect Heights	199 Lincoln pl.
Stone Chapel	E. 23d, near Foster ave.

Church Attendance in Greater New York.

The first church attendance census of New York City in 1903 was made by representatives of the Church News Association on Sunday, November 15. The section in which the enumerators worked was substantially all that lying north of the northern limit of Central Park, except on the West Side, where the lower limit was Eighty-first street, between Columbus avenue and Central Park West. One hundred and six places of Christian worship were visited. Of these eighty-seven were Protestant and nineteen Roman Catholic. The population of the district selected is at this time 438,065.

The membership of the Protestant churches of the district is 36,670, which makes the Protestant population approximate 128,345. The Roman Catholic population is 92,560.

On the Sunday when the count was made it was found that 8.8 per cent of the Protestant population attended services, while 14.2 per cent of the Roman Catholic population was present at their places of worship. Count was made at all the services at which the public might be expected to attend.

Of the 38,750 who attended Protestant churches 20,488 were there at morning service and 18,262 at the second service, afternoon or evening. It was found that more people attended evening service at the one Church of the Disciples of Christ and the twelve Baptist churches in the district than attended the morning service. The Protestant attendance at both services exceeded the total membership.

In the nineteen Roman Catholic churches the morning attendance, from the early masses up and including that at 11 o'clock, was 56,261. The afternoon and evening attendance was 6,950.

Taking the Protestant population at 128,345, the attendance at the churches on one Sunday was 32 per cent of the total. By the same comparison the Roman Catholics make a showing of 67 per cent.

In the Protestant Church the number of men was 12,747; women, 21,946, and children, 4,057. At the Roman Catholic churches there were 16,536 men, 41,302 women and 4,373 children.

The following table shows the result of the count in the churches having the largest registered membership:

	Roman Cath.	Prot. Epis.	Meth. Epis.	Presbyterian.	Baptist.
Churches	19	17	11	14	12
Membership	92,560	10,721	4,164	7,015	4,475
Attendance	62,211	9,687	6,801	6,279	6,595
Men	16,536	3,025	2,266	2,014	1,382

Greater New York Election, 1903.

The figures given by Assembly Districts are unofficial. The recapitulation shows the final official count.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	Mayor.						Comptroller.		President Board of Aldermen.	
	McClellan, Dem.	Low, Rep.	Furman, Soc. Dem.	McKee, Pro.	Devery, Ind.	Hunter, Soc. Labor.	Grout, Dem.	Hinrichs, Rep.	Fornes, Dem.	McGuire, Rep.
1	3,200	949	21	1	25	15	3,200	932	3,184	946
2	4,918	1,521	87	1	29	27	4,912	1,502	4,909	1,506
3	4,869	1,998	72	8	69	59	4,857	1,989	4,845	1,998
4	3,565	2,297	827	7	5	100	3,564	2,237	3,550	2,237
5	3,715	4,243	64	21	40	33	3,758	4,172	3,729	4,207
6	5,714	1,765	233	5	9	63	5,606	1,736	5,604	1,754
7	5,031	2,616	89	18	103	37	5,011	2,623	4,998	2,643
8	2,716	1,498	595	5	5	71	2,715	1,452	2,714	1,452
9	4,465	3,003	96	20	1,135	46	4,468	3,005	4,450	3,012
10	3,812	2,429	693	6	14	166	3,792	2,380	3,689	2,378
11	3,910	1,953	97	10	188	25	3,903	1,959	3,897	1,967
12	3,190	1,730	570	4	6	176	3,152	1,736	3,146	1,739
13	3,977	1,724	171	3	204	69	3,944	1,720	3,943	1,729
14	4,469	2,076	446	5	13	207	4,456	2,061	4,450	2,060
15	4,694	2,340	135	10	78	68	4,704	2,320	4,689	2,326
16	3,928	2,399	537	4	8	354	3,930	2,339	3,920	2,344
17	4,609	2,313	124	5	54	48	4,598	2,298	4,588	2,306
18	6,561	2,125	157	8	33	69	6,520	2,111	6,514	2,121
19	5,264	6,916	88	8	33	42	5,288	6,832	5,266	6,872
20	5,050	2,710	122	12	53	61	5,023	2,725	5,014	2,728
21	8,187	11,271	218	16	58	92	8,174	11,184	8,212	11,235
22	5,563	2,449	203	4	50	57	5,554	2,449	5,540	2,450
23	8,782	9,203	302	24	59	107	8,814	9,116	8,759	9,156
24	4,886	2,261	365	4	49	74	4,972	2,208	4,950	2,233
25	2,762	4,153	56	13	23	30	2,807	4,127	2,763	4,149
26	3,928	2,517	610	..	26	116	3,931	2,476	3,910	2,482
27	2,565	3,852	32	9	16	25	2,562	3,842	2,550	3,847
28	5,123	2,265	656	7	20	136	5,113	2,237	5,110	2,246
29	3,841	6,122	70	10	13	31	3,901	6,045	3,860	6,002
30	6,304	3,172	790	7	26	139	6,293	3,121	6,271	3,124
31	7,740	10,296	293	29	53	110	7,835	10,114	7,761	10,206
32	6,904	3,470	572	5	32	173	6,903	3,407	6,902	3,423
33	5,246	2,935	218	8	45	94	5,258	2,910	5,237	2,926
34	11,522	6,581	513	18	48	268	11,510	6,528	11,465	6,562
35	14,783	11,160	1,021	53	52	319	14,863	10,986	14,801	11,055
Annex.										
1	338	237	38	3	..	6	337	235	337	235
2	2,436	1,568	125	7	3	19	2,415	1,578	2,400	1,587
Totals	188,567	132,117	11,306	376	2,677	3,532	188,643	130,692	187,927	131,243

BROOKLYN.

1	3,222	4,596	100	22	9	21	3,254	4,538	3,204	4,570
2	5,453	2,021	56	10	20	53	5,405	2,048	5,401	2,048
3	4,179	2,197	66	17	3	30	4,148	2,202	4,149	2,197
4	4,693	5,872	81	14	12	29	4,721	5,822	4,680	5,840
5	4,506	4,476	187	22	8	77	4,533	4,420	4,479	4,458
6	4,079	5,187	262	14	10	96	4,743	5,082	4,683	5,122
7	8,559	7,001	198	36	17	97	8,666	6,853	8,562	6,918
8	3,727	2,256	51	7	8	39	3,730	2,255	3,730	2,254
9	4,669	1,807	79	23	14	30	4,629	1,825	4,626	1,825
10	3,982	4,744	70	22	70	30	3,956	4,729	3,913	4,757
11	5,083	5,530	78	30	7	42	5,136	5,431	5,086	5,458
12	4,963	6,493	153	12	15	76	5,098	6,345	5,032	6,386
13	5,670	4,314	290	29	20	94	5,684	4,282	5,633	4,307
14	5,569	2,111	122	11	12	80	5,556	2,120	5,460	2,140
15	3,987	2,405	410	8	5	106	3,960	2,313	3,925	2,331
16	4,253	7,402	179	26	11	58	4,380	7,240	4,319	7,254
17	2,425	7,595	49	25	10	21	2,508	7,494	2,478	7,506
18	5,907	9,493	144	34	67	13	5,982	9,365	5,935	9,405
19	4,779	2,417	398	2	8	79	4,785	2,370	4,764	2,371
20	5,846	6,020	957	19	10	102	5,919	5,889	5,929	5,845
21	6,488	7,309	585	12	194	18	6,636	7,104	6,541	7,157
Totals	102,639	101,252	4,515	395	520	1,191	102,429	92,533	102,529	100,149

QUEENS.

1	10,872	5,386	792	17	24	114	10,945	5,235	10,898	5,242
2	5,182	6,058	179	28	8	60	5,342	5,891	5,270	5,932
3	1,020	516	5	2	5	4	1,021	511	1,021	515
Totals	17,074	11,960	976	47	37	178	17,308	11,637	17,189	11,689

RICHMOND.

1	2,042	2,208	15	12	5	21	2,078	2,159	2,072	2,154
2	1,522	1,240	73	0	0	8	1,544	1,214	1,537	1,223
3	1,271	1,394	12	27	1	25	1,304	1,356	1,292	1,350
4	884	934	23	1	1	10	898	912	894	916
5	739	921	10	10	1	12	750	901	750	899
Totals	6,458	6,697	133	50	8	76	6,574	6,542	6,545	6,540

RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	Mayor.						Comptroller.		President Board of Aldermen.	
	McClellan, Dem.	Low, Rep.	Furman, Soc. Dem.	McKee, Pro.	Devery, Ind.	Hunter Soc. Labor.	Grout, Dem.	Hinrichs, Rep.	Fornes, Dem.	McGuire, Rep.
Manhattan and Bronx	188,681	132,178	11,318	376	2,678	3,540	188,874	130,753	188,159	131,274
Brooklyn	102,639	101,252	4,515	395	520	1,191	102,429	92,533	102,529	100,149
Queens	17,074	11,960	976	47	37	178	17,308	11,637	17,189	11,689
Richmond	6,458	6,697	133	50	8	76	6,574	6,542	6,545	6,540
Totals	314,852	252,087	16,942	868	3,243	4,985	315,185	241,465	314,422	249,652
Pluralities	62,765						73,720		64,770	

VOTE IN GREATER NEW YORK—Continued.

BOROUGH PRESIDENT AND SHERIFF.

Assembly District.	Borough President, Manhattan.						Sheriff, New York County.		
	Ahearn, Dem.	Sulzberger, Rep.	Bock, Soc. Dem.	Hillard Pro.	Johnston, Ind.	Teche, Soc. Labor.	Erlanger, Dem.	Trautmann, Rep.	Grell, Ind.
1	3,234	904	20	2	20	10	3,051	1,111	165
2	4,962	1,442	99	2	26	27	4,786	1,454	168
3	4,890	1,961	70	10	60	61	4,694	1,930	224
4	3,687	2,200	819	4	1	98	3,517	2,182	84
5	3,775	4,154	69	35	31	37	3,511	4,119	293
6	5,627	1,746	237	4	7	72	5,434	1,715	200
7	5,057	2,577	92	15	39	78	4,804	2,495	325
8	2,639	1,543	609	6	4	71	2,693	1,434	47
9	4,486	2,979	100	14	1,105	55	4,302	2,941	247
10	3,752	2,437	726	5	9	162	3,482	2,281	436
11	3,907	1,956	99	10	168	26	3,775	1,902	187
12	3,112	1,805	561	4	4	183	3,076	1,716	90
13	3,962	1,712	182	5	202	78	3,786	1,656	250
14	4,491	2,023	458	4	10	207	4,183	1,954	352
15	4,718	2,304	142	14	64	74	4,519	2,227	275
16	3,898	2,398	548	4	8	372	3,796	2,304	84
17	4,612	2,295	123	8	41	50	4,461	2,220	225
18	6,540	2,101	162	13	31	74	6,278	2,046	296
19	5,238	6,908	97	10	31	44	5,093	6,773	275
20	5,084	2,664	128	11	37	65	4,783	2,673	197
21	8,086	11,259	226	22	36	96	7,723	10,984	662
22	5,580	2,409	211	6	34	62	5,260	2,352	340
23	8,841	9,087	314	30	43	117	8,409	9,039	485
24	4,931	2,247	377	6	40	73	4,585	2,186	444
25	2,779	4,128	54	13	22	32	2,662	4,105	126
26	3,909	2,485	624	3	25	122	3,765	2,397	224
27	2,561	3,837	36	9	19	26	2,505	3,814	76
28	5,086	2,248	688	7	16	141	4,863	2,112	378
29	3,810	6,061	73	7	11	31	3,831	5,798	232
30	6,291	3,105	872	8	26	154	5,687	2,909	843
31	7,618	10,375	300	38	28	113	7,611	9,917	425
32	6,840	3,486	559	21	25	159	6,687	3,267	384
33	5,234	2,933	189	8	37	126	5,036	2,819	293
34	4,690	2,629	156	6	20	80	10,805	6,258	933
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,855	10,708	1,278
Annex.									
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	234	10
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,320	1,555	104
Totals	163,927	114,398	10,020	364	2,280	3,176	179,955	127,587	11,657

VOTE FOR BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	Haffen, Dem.	Berry, Rep.	Dressler, S. D.	Hardy, Pro.	Early, S. L.
34	6,389	4,409	357	27	188
35	14,376	11,601	1,010	59	310
Annex.					
1	319	257	35	3	7
2	2,232	1,767	116	8	19
Totals	23,316	18,034	1,518	97	524

BROOKLYN.

Assembly District.	Borough President.		District Attorney.		Sheriff.		Register.		County Clerk.	
	Littleton, Dem.	Swanstrom, Fus.	Clark, Dem.	Ketcham, Rep.	Hesterberg, Dem.	Neil, Rep.	Dooley, Dem.	Schildge, Rep.	Kaufman, Dem.	Boulton, Rep.
1	3,365	4,427	3,778	4,024	3,384	4,409	3,331	4,452	3,354	4,434
2	5,400	2,034	5,482	1,988	5,488	1,962	5,488	1,959	5,435	2,034
3	4,154	2,187	4,351	2,021	4,229	2,107	4,242	2,098	4,187	2,160
4	4,783	5,732	5,502	5,044	4,874	5,661	4,826	5,690	4,881	5,645
5	4,487	4,438	5,133	3,816	4,538	4,387	4,519	4,402	4,637	4,280
6	4,656	5,120	5,225	1,594	4,792	5,004	4,641	5,160	4,898	4,894
7	7,626	7,865	8,979	6,514	8,692	6,750	8,224	7,326	8,617	6,852
8	3,675	2,262	3,834	2,137	3,785	2,196	3,759	2,194	3,731	2,238
9	4,539	1,905	4,710	1,749	4,685	1,763	4,680	1,767	4,647	1,795
10	4,851	4,623	4,456	4,247	4,120	4,560	4,077	4,589	4,043	4,629
11	5,206	5,355	5,836	4,737	5,409	5,150	5,365	5,191	5,350	5,207
12	5,400	2,034	5,550	5,892	5,188	6,245	5,215	6,208	5,159	6,261
13	5,570	4,372	5,904	4,055	5,682	4,267	5,637	4,309	5,656	4,271
14	5,425	2,219	5,633	2,026	5,529	2,125	5,531	2,119	5,548	2,097
15	3,916	2,339	4,131	2,152	3,937	2,327	3,912	2,347	4,114	2,177
16	4,333	7,262	5,062	6,555	4,426	7,160	4,326	7,254	4,475	2,114
17	2,640	7,354	3,512	6,497	2,683	7,298	2,593	7,377	2,890	7,090
18	6,041	9,322	6,961	8,399	6,767	8,589	6,111	9,204	6,144	9,162
19	4,748	2,412	4,908	2,258	4,701	2,471	4,695	2,471	4,784	2,380
20	5,746	6,036	6,261	5,544	5,753	6,043	5,718	6,066	5,889	5,894
21	6,391	7,299	7,010	6,714	6,549	7,138	6,448	7,136	6,576	7,104
Totals	102,452	96,597	112,218	87,963	105,211	97,612	103,338	99,319	105,015	92,718

QUEENS.

Assembly District.	Borough President.			County Judge.			Sheriff.		County Clerk.	
	Clonin, Rep.	Cassidy, Dem.	Bessan, Soc. D.	Moore, Rep.	Humphrey, Dem.	Hoppe, Soc. D.	Ashmead, Rep.	Meyerrose, Dem.	Ingram, Rep.	Van Nostrand, Dem.
1	5,776	10,471	791	5,603	10,551	820	5,471	10,744	5,774	10,339
2	6,354	4,887	192	6,163	5,075	186	6,403	4,843	6,207	4,996
3	559	982	4	526	1,008	5	588	952	523	1,011
Totals	12,689	16,340	987	12,292	16,634	1,011	12,462	16,539	12 504	16,406

VOTE IN GREATER NEW YORK—Continued.

RICHMOND.

Ward.	Borough Pres.		Sheriff.		Ward.	Borough Pres.		Sheriff.	
	Cromwell, Rep.	Marsh, Dem.	Metcalfe, Rep.	McCormack, Dem.		Cromwell, Rep.	Marsh, Dem.	Metcalfe, Rep.	McCormack, Dem.
1	2,230	2,020	2,000	2,241	5	924	733	892	765
2	1,270	1,490	1,169	1,581					
3	1,389	1,280	1,327	1,325	Totals	6,778	6,381	6,308	6,802
4	965	858	920	890					

Greater New York Vote for Aldermen.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

1ST DISTRICT.
Doyle, D.....3,147
Fitzgerald, R... 760
Sweeney, C. U.. 218
Cannon, I..... 52
Bode, S. D..... 20
Walsh, S. L.... 11
Allen, P..... 3

2D DISTRICT.
Stapleton, D....4,786
Gabler, F.....1,374
Cella, I..... 281
Michalowsky, S. D 103
White, P..... 5

3D DISTRICT.
Higgins, D.....4,662
Senior, F.....2,018
Auer, I..... 242
Lowstrand, S. D. 67
Ollendorff, S. L. 60
Magrath, P..... 11

4TH DISTRICT.
Marks, D.....3,342
Murphy, F.....2,417
Caspe, S. D.... 914
Abelson, S. L... 100
Force, P..... 7

5TH DISTRICT.
Sickles, F.....4,024
O'Neil, D.....3,900
James, S. D.... 78
Staudt, S. L.... 35
Barry, I..... 34
Stellman, P.... 25

6TH DISTRICT.
Sullivan, D.....5,730
Palmieri, F.....1,694
Schufflay, S. D. 217
Santhoff, S. L.. 76
Bachmann, P.... 8

7TH DISTRICT.
Culkin, D.....5,154
Griffiths, F....2,503
Sagner, S. D.... 95
Boyce, S. I.... 40
Loomis, P..... 19

8TH DISTRICT.
Tolk, D.....2,670
Blumberg, F....1,451
Weinstein, S. D. 654
Schlossberg, S. L. 73
Brewer, P..... 9
Levy, I..... 5

9TH DISTRICT.
Dowling, D.....4,230
Hofferberth, F...3,046
Butler, I.....1,314
Martin, S. D... 101
Friberg, S. L... 52
Pollard, P..... 16

10TH DISTRICT.
Harburger, D....3,590
Lewin, F.....2,540
Slobodin, S. D.. 748
Whitelaw, S. L.. 179
Salb, P..... 12

11TH DISTRICT.
Doull, D.....3,909
Geoghegan, F...2,117
Zoeller, S. D.... 101
Lutkenhaus, S. L 28
McAusland, P... 11

12TH DISTRICT.
Devlin, D.....3,126
Egan, F.....1,720
Pine, S. D..... 602
Hammer, S. L.. 180
Andrews, P..... 7

13TH DISTRICT.
Callahan, D.....3,773
Smith, F.....1,612
Hanlon, I..... 459
Pick, S. D..... 177
Bahnsen, S. L... 75
Diemert, P..... 6

14TH DISTRICT.
Haggerty, D.....4,718
Carroll, F.....2,074
Lindner, S. D.. 486
Kelly, S. L.... 220
Loveday, P..... 9

15TH DISTRICT.
Richter, D.....4,682
Beyer, F.....2,315
Klinger, S. D... 139
Scanlon, I..... 98
Nussbaum, S. L. 69
Wetherby, P.... 15

16TH DISTRICT.
Donohue, D.....3,785
Hellenstein, F...2,466
Reich, S. D..... 568
Kline, S. L..... 376
Beattie, P..... 10

17TH DISTRICT.
Twomey, D.....4,389
Browne, F.....2,530
Dressler, S. D.. 124
Bauman, S. L.. 50
Clark, P..... 9

18TH DISTRICT.
Gaffney, D.....6,831
Cutting, F.....2,204
Mullen, S. D... 197
Styles, S. L.... 19
Mead, P..... 16

19TH DISTRICT.
Odell, F.....6,744
Gillender, D.....5,387
Assel, S. D..... 96
Mahland, S. L.. 48
Lewis, P..... 10

20TH DISTRICT.
Boyhan, D.....4,723
Whitaker, F....3,095
Anders, S. D... 122
Hoglund, S. L.. 57
Willis, P..... 12

21ST DISTRICT.
Schloss, R.....4,190
King, D.....3,930
Sage, C. U.....1,321
Edwards, S. D.. 95
Malmberg, S. L. 55
Youngs, P..... 9

22D DISTRICT.
Jones, R.....4,320
Ahearn, D.....4,274
Kenyon, C. U...1,356
Saphro, S. D... 129
Victor, P..... 11

23D DISTRICT.
Baldwin, D.....5,408
Mone, F.....2,275
Flick, S. D.... 201
Nylen, S. L.... 58
McGee, I..... 34
Kingston, P..... 7

24TH DISTRICT.
Davies, F.....5,573
Cooper, D.....5,516
Bauer, S. D.... 210
Paull, S. L.... 57
Munro, P..... 17

25TH DISTRICT.
Grifenhagen, F...3,577
Barter, D.....3,324
Sohr, S. D..... 108
Popper, S. L... 52
Brown, P..... 17

26TH DISTRICT.
Coggey, D.....4,894
Fort, F.....2,184
Lowy, S. D.... 386
Cassidy, I..... 113
Rosenbluh, S. L. 86
Wheat, P..... 8

27TH DISTRICT.
Sturges, F.....4,084
Crowninshield, D.2,809
Zaches, S. D... 60
Lemonnier, S. L. 30
Reimer, I..... 13
Grimskauld, P... 12

28TH DISTRICT.
Chambers, D....3,815
Krulish, F.....2,707
Novak, S. D.... 522
Simon, S. L.... 101
Stetson, P..... 3

29TH DISTRICT.
Robinson, F.....3,805
Hofmann, D.....2,606
Stark, S. L..... 32
Ingram, P..... 8

30TH DISTRICT.
McCall, D.....5,166
Beller, F.....2,169
Wolf, S. D..... 702
Rosenberg, S. L.. 143
Lehman, P..... 8

31ST DISTRICT.
Ware, F.....5,511
Korn, D.....4,432
Braune, S. D... 82
Brooks, P..... 6

32D DISTRICT.
Schappert, D....6,276
Stiesi, F.....3,112
Stahl, S. D..... 870
Chambers, S. L.. 155
Grimes, P..... 10

33D DISTRICT.
Goodman, F.....6,050
Paul, D.....4,801
Winecke, S. D.. 249
Holgerson, S. L. 81
Weber, P..... 17

34TH DISTRICT.
Meyers, R.....3.625
Schaefer, D.....2,941
Owen, C. U..... 557
Kilgus, S. D.... 69
Kavanagh, S. L.. 32
Howell, P..... 12

35TH DISTRICT.
Dietz, D.....6,902
Adler, F.....3,411
Cohn, S. D..... 615
Goldstein, S. L.. 181
Connor, P..... 12

36TH DISTRICT.
Abner, D.....5,181
Scudi, F.....2,982
Cohn, S. D..... 225
Pearson, S. L.... 100
Richards, P..... 9

37TH DISTRICT.
Owens, D.....4,670
Matthews, R....2,641
Burgwald, S. D. 163
O'Shaughnessy, S. L..... 84

38TH DISTRICT.
Dougherty, D...6,798
Katz, R.....3,701
Miller, S. D.... 387
Lande, I..... 218
Scheier, S. L... 208

39TH DISTRICT.
Harnischfeger, D.5,730
Weil, R.....3,023
Gall, S. D..... 579
Pearson, S. L... 185

40TH DISTRICT.
Stumpf, D.....3,119
Leitner, R.....2,553
Wright, S. D... 189
Englert, S. L... 56

41ST DISTRICT.
Morris, D.....3,420
Peck, R.....3,223
Alexander, S. D. 171
Risk, S. L..... 65

42D DISTRICT.
Murphy, D.....2,837
Delafield, R.....1,917
Foerster, S. D.. 134

43D DISTRICT.
Gass, D.....1,780
Cooney, F.....1,008
Featherston, S. D 79

44TH DISTRICT.
Shiel, D..... 942
Behrman, R..... 863
Moder, S. D.... 71

Brooklyn.

45TH DISTRICT.
Downing, F.....4,473
Nekton, D.....3,301
Atwood, S. D.... 123
Boardman, P.... 23

46TH DISTRICT.
Bridges, D.....5,385
Bannigan, F....2,070
Williams, S. D.. 55

47TH DISTRICT.
Wafer, D.....4,149
Reiner, F.....2,179
Larsen, S. D..... 79
Hughes, P..... 33

48TH DISTRICT.
Kevin, D.....4,926
Stewart, R.....4,579
Selden, C. U....1,035
Pottberg, S. D.. 89
Schwartz, S. L.. 33
Swart, P..... 10

49TH DISTRICT.
Guthrie, D.....4,558
Holler, F.....4,383
Zakshevsky, S. D. 203
Scheftel, S. L... 88
Newman, P..... 31

50TH DISTRICT.
Diemer, F.....5,516
Brown, D.....4,367
Schusteritsch, S. D..... 237
Boldelle, S. L... 88
Everson, P..... 23

51ST DISTRICT.
Malone, D.....4,171
Roach, R.....3,196
Parish, C. U.... 352
Souteh, S. D.... 128
Hall, S. L..... 72
Crandalls, P.... 32

52D DISTRICT.
Lundy, D.....4,051
Voorheis, R....2,882
McNickle, C. U.. 766
Ward, S. D..... 113
Andrews, S. L... 29
Ray, P..... 18

53D DISTRICT
Kenney, D.....3,709
Lukeman, F....2,264
Kennell, S. D... 55
Samuelson, S. L. 37
Schimpf, P..... 12

54TH DISTRICT.
Gillen, D.....4,422
DeMars, R.....1,645
O'Hara, C. U.... 373
Thorson, S. D... 84
Hanson, S. L.... 39
Keller, P..... 22

55TH DISTRICT.
Kline, F.....4,532
Byrne, D.....4,156
Hofstad, S. D... 76
Veltung, S. L... 36

56TH DISTRICT.
Redmond, D.....5,790
Tebbetts, F.....4,784
Passage, S. D... 90
Carlson, S. L... 45
Anderson, P.... 35

57TH DISTRICT.
Gunther, F.....6,403
Collyer, D.....5,053
Peters, S. D.... 155
Betholz, S. L... 75
White, P..... 20

58TH DISTRICT.
Murphy, D.....5,586
Dickinsin, R....3,909
Ruf, S. D..... 301
Travis, I..... 249
McVey, C. U.... 216
Weibert, S. L.... 90
Pratt, P..... 36

59TH DISTRICT.
Kelly, D.....5,114
Gallagher, R and I, P.....2,138
Vogt, C. U..... 409
Mueller, S. D.... 125
Loeher, S. L.... 84
White P..... 13

60TH DISTRICT.
Brenner, D.....3,775
Linde, F.....2,556
Weiss, S. D..... 390
Smith, P..... 100

61ST DISTRICT.
Wentz, R.....6,587
Hall, D.....4,323
Greenwood, S. D. 197
Ebert, S. L.... 63
Hallock, P..... 49

62D DISTRICT.
Wirth, F.....7,234
Betz, D.....2,740
Holmes, S. D... 60
V. Valkenburg P. 35

63D DISTRICT.
Hann, R.....7,884
Gogarty, D.....6,126
Vernan, C. U...1,307
Droste, S. D.... 162
Weiss, S. L.... 67
Rutherford, P... 57

64TH DISTRICT.
Haenlein, D.....4,668
Williams, F.....2,520
Meeske, S. D.... 401
Kober, S. L..... 86

65TH DISTRICT.
Bennett, F.....5,320
Koos, D.....5,868
Reich, S. D.....1,008
Aul, S. L..... 114
Rehbein, P..... 34

66TH DISTRICT.
Grimm, F.....6,794
Haubert, D.....6,384
Strumpfler, S. D. 567
Falk, H. R..... 515
Bauer, S. L.... 170
Hinsch, P..... 26

VOTE IN GREATER NEW YORK FOR ALDERMEN—Continued.

Queens.

67TH DISTRICT.
Koch, D.....6,055
Kaahe, F.....2,9[illegible]
Smith, S. D.... 352

68TH DISTRICT.
McCarthy, D....4,756
Creighton, F.....2,314
Wegener, S. D.. 474

69TH DISTRICT.
James, F.....2,567
Otten, D.. 2,393
Walter, S. D.... 65

70TH DISTRICT.
Lochner, D..... 930
Heyson, F..... 606
Goeller, S. D.... 3

Richmond.

71ST DISTRICT.
Collins, D.....2,164
Wheeler, F.....2,071
Clark, S. L..... 21
Braun, S. D..... 17
Marsh, P..... 11

72D DISTRICT.
Gillies, D.....2,333
Dunn, F.....2,23[illegible]
Salig, S. D..... 102
Ehret, S. L..... 19

73D DISTRICT.
Shea, F.....2,244
Bodine, D.....2,083
Dahl, S. L..... 39
Mueneke, S. D... 20

Greater New York Vote for Assemblymen.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

1ST DISTRICT.
Caughlan, D....3,095
Ewald, R..... 777
Reilly, C. U.... 249
Parker, I..... 28
Jordan, S. D... 20
Reilly, S. L.... 17
Moore, P..... 3

2D DISTRICT.
Smith, D.....4,952
Kaminsky, R....1,452
Nagel, S. D.... 106
Krauss, S. L.... 42
Lea, P..... 5

3D DISTRICT.
Barrett, D.....4,763
Fairchild, R....2,010
Papa, I..... 135
Walsh, S. L.... 73
Handlon, S. D.. 69
Gillespie, P.... 12

4TH DISTRICT.
Burns, D.....3,482
Schomer, R....2,342
Halperin, S. D.. 864
Levitch, S. L... 97
Holden, P..... 7

5TH DISTRICT.
Finch, R.....4,222
Tompkins, D....3,717
Flaschel, S. D.. 67
Law, I..... 39
Dunn, S. L..... 32
Camlin, P..... 22

6TH DISTRICT.
Anderson, D....5,632
Rubin, R.....1,720
Simon, S. D.... 259
Sater, S. L.... 76
Baumgartner, P.. 8

7TH DISTRICT.
Sherry, D.....5,051
Humphrey, R....2,611
Uhl, S. D..... 92
Wade, S. L..... 43
Larsen, P..... 18

8TH DISTRICT.
Sieglestein, D...2,630
Lerner, R.....1,322
Panken, S. D.... 827
Jager, S. L..... 69
Barton, P..... 25

9TH DISTRICT.
Bird, D.....4,397
Tucker, R.....2,024
Nash, I.....1,266
Dunne, S. D.... 94
Ceely, S. L..... 52
Mitchell, P..... 19

10TH DISTRICT.
Sohmer, D.....3,620
Etzel, R.....2,560
Romm, S. D.... 751
Moskovitz, S. L.. 164
Gardner, P..... 8

11TH DISTRICT.
Dolan, D.....3,905
Schwenzer, R....2,118
Brown, S. D... 102
Bahnsen, S. L... 28
Barrett, P..... 10

12TH DISTRICT.
Rosenstein, D...3,109
Solomon, R.....1,753
Bing, S. D..... 569
Rathkopf, S. L.. 181
Schwarz, P..... 7

13TH DISTRICT.
Hackett, D.....3,959
Jenny, R.....1,674
Daly, I..... 233
Richter, S. D... 185
Donohue, S. L.. 78
Baumel, P..... 4

14TH DISTRICT.
Wiegand, D.....4,714
Frazer, R.....2,002
Phillips, S. D.. 476
Hurwitz, S. L.. 225
Langdon, P..... 4

15TH DISTRICT.
McManus, D....4,498
White, R.....2,153
Taufer, S. D... 142
Spillane, I..... 81
White, S. L.... 75
Feitner, P..... 18

16TH DISTRICT.
Prince, D.....3,884
Ullman, R.....2,366
Korn, S. D..... 574
Lyon, S. L..... 382
Wildey, P..... 5

17TH DISTRICT.
Curry, D.....4,691
Brauns, R.....2,225
Haupt, S. D... 126
Raps, S. L..... 54
Lindsley, P..... 7

18TH DISTRICT.
Richter, D.....6,552
Searing, R.....2,090
McPartland, S. D 171
Hammond, S. L.. 79
Anderson, P.... 11

19TH DISTRICT.
Bostwick, R.....6,580
Metcalfe, D.....5,577
Abbott, S. D... 91
Glaser, S. L.... 48
Wallace, P..... 11

20TH DISTRICT.
Fitzsimmons, D.5,000
Moore, R.....2,691
Paulitsch, S. D.. 129
Byrne, I..... 90
Knudsen, S. L.. 64
Feingold, P..... 16

21ST DISTRICT.
Adams, R.....8,477
Watterson, D...8,223
Bier, I.....2,663
Abrahams, S. D. 229
McCaull, S. L... 98
Sprague, P..... 18

22D DISTRICT.
Hornidge, D.....5,435
Woodruff, R.....2,255
Classen, S. D... 200
Olson, S. L.... 56
Gerahty, I..... 32
Williams, P..... 5

23D DISTRICT.
Newcomb, R....9,102
McCarthy, D....8,823
Sprenger, S. D.. 319
Twomey, S. L... 109
Rogers, P..... 47

24TH DISTRICT.
Carew, D.....4,911
Lurie, R.....2,187
Meyer, S. D.... 375
Scherrane, S. L. 84
Steidle, I..... 79
Williams, P..... 8

25TH DISTRICT.
Prentice, R.....4,061
Mack, D.....2,848
Deiner, S. D.... 57
Ferond, S. L.... 30
Sheldon, P..... 12

26TH DISTRICT.
Leopold, D.....3,839
Haas, R.....2,547
Baur, S. D..... 631
Landa, S. L.... 123
Hand, P..... 6

27TH DISTRICT.
Agnew, R.....3,752
Andrews, D....2,654
Firnkas, S. D... 37
Latimer, P..... 8

28TH DISTRICT.
Cahn, D.....5,147
Glogger, R.....2,170
Lemon, S. D.... 703
Neuman, S. L... 138
Brown, P..... 19

29TH DISTRICT.
Perkham, R.....5,743
Hirschfield, D...4,171
Meier, S. D..... 81
Wilbur, P..... 9

30TH DISTRICT.
Litthauer, D....6,359
Lash, R.....3,049
Lee, S. D..... 892
Gilhaus, S. L... 167
Aylesworth, P... 10

31ST DISTRICT.
Wallace, R.....8,893
Goldsmith, D....8,061
Thomas, S. D... 325
Samuels, S. L.. 127
Brown, P..... 49

32D DISTRICT.
Brosen, D.... 7,059
Donin, R.....3,303
Dittmann, S. D. 629
Baum, S. L.... 191
Fletcher, P..... 12

33D DISTRICT.
Farrell, D.....5,332
Ireland, R.....2,720
Milch, S. D.... 230
Graney, S. L... 103
Palmer, P..... 2

34TH DISTRICT.
Ellis, D.....11,460
Smith, R.....6,546
Koerner, S. D.. 554
Santee, S. L.... 296

35TH DISTRICT.
Everett, D.....14,995
Bell, R.....10,781
Spranger, S. D..11,80
Olpp, S. L..... 333
Barton, P..... 61

ANNEX.
1ST DISTRICT.
Sloane, D..... 305
Rixby, R..... 254
Lehner, S. D... 37
Fischman, S. L 8
Rafferty, P..... 3

ANNEX.
2D DISTRICT.
Towle, D.....2,387
Wainwright, R...1,615
Haas, S. D..... 122
Fish, P..... 6

Brooklyn.

1ST DISTRICT.
O'Neil, F.....4,378
Kennedy, D.....3,408
Seiden, S. D.... 96
Bell, P..... 23

2D DISTRICT.
McKeown, D....5,205
King, F.....2,26[illegible]
Williams, S. D.. 60

3D DISTRICT.
Reilly, D.....4,285
Delaney, F.....2,0[illegible]
Wippler, S. D... 8
Lund, P..... 36

4TH DISTRICT.
Bulwinkel, D....5,245
Powell, R.....4,309
Hill, C. U..... 976
Hager, S. D.... 93
Stegeman, S. L.. 34
Stanley, P..... 18
Schaefer, I..... 2

5TH DISTRICT.
Metcalf, D.....4,512
Langhorst, F....4,417
Rachlin, S. D... 204
Teichlauf, S. L.. 90
Tubby, P..... 28

6TH DISTRICT.
Ulrich, D.....5,211
Rollinger F.....4,598
Moeller, S. D.... 274
Geeiforst, S. L.. 102
Barry, P..... 18

7TH DISTRICT.
Keegan, D.....8,994
Evans, R.....5,571
Duntze, C. U.... 839
Schmutz, S. D.. 179
Archer, S. L.... 121
Copeland, P..... 70

8TH DISTRICT.
Daly, D.....3,644
Farrell, F.....2,300
Lewis, S. D..... 60
Neuhaus, S. L... 36
Wahlman, P..... 9

9TH DISTRICT.
Kehoe, D.....4,577
Bee, R.....1,563
McNamara, C. U. 299
Walsh, S. D.... 90
Sand, S. L..... 40
Miller, P..... 19

10TH DISTRICT.
Cothern, F.....4,370
Lazansky, D.....4,315
Bychower, S. D.. 75
Martin, S. L.... 38
Kline, I..... 2

11TH DISTRICT.
Shanahan, D....5,778
Underhill, F.....4,793
Fraser, S. D.... 83
Bergen, P..... 45
Handley, S. L... 41

12TH DISTRICT.
Thonet, F.....6,125
Tierney, D.....5,304
Studt, S. D..... 158
Leise, S. L..... 82
Manson, P..... 18

13TH DISTRICT.
Matthews, D....5,745
Davis, R.....4,019
Feidner, S. D.... 298
Christiansen, S.L. 111
Williams, P..... 30

14TH DISTRICT.
Ferre, D.....4,482
Donohue, R.&I.P.2,971
McGuire, C. U.. 224
Salbach, S. D.... 121
Maine, S. L.... 79
Vail, P..... 12

15TH DISTRICT.
Dale, D.....3,987
Houston, F.....2,324
Loeher, S. D.... 438
Baldwin, P..... 108

16TH DISTRICT.
Perry, R.....6,275
Lehman, D.&C.U.5,306
Riley, S. D..... 217
Moritz, S. L.... 56
Terry, P..... 44

17TH DISTRICT.
Dowling, F.....7,138
Donnelly, D....2,849
Sachtleben, S. D. 60
Howard, P..... 32

18TH DISTRICT.
Remsen, R.....7,937
Good, D. & C.U.7,406
Aberle, S. D.... 153
Johnston, P..... 66
Kunz, S. L..... 51

19TH DISTRICT.
Wolf, D.....4,769
Chaffers, F.....2,402
Gackenheimer, S. D..... 409
Poehland, S. L.. 86

20TH DISTRICT.
Zettler, D.....6,213
Morch, F.....5,584
Schaefer, S. D..1,008
Mueller, S. L.... 98
Swezey, P..... 45

21ST DISTRICT.
Miller, D.....7,109
Adams, F.....6,507
Koenig, S. D... 602
Lee, H. R.....130
Wenman, S. L... 117
Werfelman, P.... 86

Queens.

1ST DISTRICT.
Sullivan, D....10,908
Findlay, R..... 5,215
Thomsen, S. D. 816
Urbach, S. L... 139

2D DISTRICT.
De Groot, R....5,530
McElroy, D.....5,272
Bub, S. D..... 202

3D DISTRICT.
Parsons, D.....1,009
Cocks, R..... 497

Richmond.

Bechtel, D.....6,614
Wanty, R.....6,473
Theimer, S. D... 139
Hoffman, S. L... 82
Cole, P..... 56

Registration in Greater New York, 1902 and 1903.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.
1902.

Assembly District.	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.	Total.
1	1,316	794	1,146	1,209	4,465
2	2,271	1,217	1,923	1,671	7,082
3	2,337	1,197	1,951	2,002	7,487
4	1,865	972	2,039	2,039	6,915
5	2,903	1,335	1,952	1,940	8,130
6	2,828	1,523	2,302	1,822	8,475
7	2,407	1,339	2,119	2,116	7,981
8	1,532	786	1,552	1,135	5 005
9	2,787	1,676	2,237	2,171	8,871
10	2,160	1,197	2,063	2,024	7,444
11	2,001	1,029	1,722	1,800	6,552
12	1,724	844	1,655	1,555	5,778
13	1,808	1,081	1,628	1,858	6,375
14	2,339	1,250	2,007	2,055	7,651
15	2,399	1,573	1,903	1,892	7,767
16	2,078	1,078	2,278	2,004	7,438
17	2,194	1,352	1,735	1,911	7,192
18	3,117	1,553	2,072	2,024	8,766
19	4,090	2,077	2,784	2,788	11,739
20	2,667	1,497	2,263	2,075	8,502
21	6,912	3,412	4,134	4,169	18,627
22	2,664	1,360	2,079	2,134	8,237
23	5,386	3,209	4,194	4,514	17,303
24	2,202	1,319	1,848	2,104	7,473
25	2,599	1,216	1,735	1,668	7,218
26	2,163	1,331	1,885	1,775	7,154
27	2,231	885	1,773	1,573	6,462
28	2,456	1,436	2,067	2,102	8,061
29	3,200	1,424	2,938	2,265	9,827
30	3,214	1,874	2,641	2,523	10,252
31	6,005	3,028	4,612	4,350	17,995
32	3,097	1,992	2,915	3,164	11,168
33	2,549	1,507	2,303	2,236	8,595
34	5,556	2,285	4,689	4,984	18,507
35	7,003	4,176	7,241	7,568	25,988
Annex	1,081	636	1,272	1,469	4,458
Totals	105,141	57,463	87,657	86,689	336,940

BROOKLYN.

1	2,139	1,173	2,013	1,967	8,292
2	2,847	1,188	1,963	1,920	7,819
3	2,339	1,042	1,633	1,754	6,768
4	3,976	1,750	2,667	2,581	10,974
5	3,133	1,538	2,522	2,567	9,760
6	3,678	1,656	2,606	2,540	10,480
7	4,824	2,390	4,213	4,575	16,002
8	2,184	1,012	1,610	1,465	6,271
9	2,189	1,104	1,647	1,952	6,892
10	3,339	1,363	2,346	1,970	9,018
11	4,017	1,696	2,656	2,387	10,756
12	4,340	1,866	2,902	2,723	11,831
13	3,117	1,798	2,683	3,108	10,706
14	2,565	1,502	2,006	2,210	8,283
15	2,130	1,096	2,040	1,924	7,190
16	4,261	1,974	2,936	3,050	12,161
17	4,062	1,620	2,335	2,146	10,163
18	4,995	2,124	8,857	3,987	14,903
19	2,309	1,470	2,017	2,186	7,982
20	3,870	2,512	3,276	3,478	13,136
21	4,711	2,358	3,537	3,819	14,325
Totals	72,025	34,172	53,465	54,209	213,871

QUEENS.

1	4,216	2,677	4,523	5,007	16,423
2	3,066	1,808	2,762	3,418	11,018
3	418	180	469	404	1,471
Totals	7,700	4,665	7,718	8,829	28,912

RICHMOND (One District).

1	3,602	1,910	3,311	4,493	13,316

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.
1903.

Assembly District.	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.	Total.
1	1,315	990	1,268	950	4,523
2	1,974	1,546	1,973	1,452	6,945
3	2,064	1,540	2,171	1,808	7,583
4	1,946	1,846	1,913	1,372	7,077
5	2,582	1,865	2,500	1,745	8,692
6	2,601	1,854	2,296	1,535	8,286
7	2,240	1,670	2,554	1,944	8,408
8	1,703	1,358	1,221	821	5,103
9	2,759	2,087	2,650	1,945	9,441
10	2,094	1,820	2,016	1,548	7,478
11	1,791	1,398	1,948	1,504	6,641
12	1,699	1,681	1,498	1,071	5,949
13	1,638	1,531	2,038	1,706	6,713
14	2,341	1,843	2,058	1,608	7,850
15	2,158	1,736	2,441	1,875	8,210
16	2,146	2,159	1,906	1,255	7,466
17	2,059	1,660	2,248	1,721	7,688
18	3,164	2,110	2,392	1,729	9,395
19	3,657	3,040	3,845	2,467	13,009
20	2,381	1,767	2,547	1,730	8,425
21	6,501	4,800	5,807	3,855	20,963
22	2,546	1,993	2,512	1,801	8,852
23	5,639	4,489	5,366	4,010	19,504
24	1,973	1,787	2,479	1,743	7,982
25	2,161	1,636	2,514	1,450	7,761
26	2,058	1,775	2,176	1,534	7,543
27	1,994	1,393	2,293	1,348	7,028
28	2,557	2,063	2,330	1,661	8,611
29	2,902	2,388	3,515	1,857	10,612
30	2,908	2,605	3,039	2,354	10,906
31	5,706	4,486	5,507	3,896	19,595
32	3,019	2,847	3,264	2,713	11,843
33	2,499	1,987	2,626	1,871	8,983
34	3,267	2,676	3,242	2,784	11,969
35	6,407	6,157	8,950	7,165	28,679
Annex	1,087	1,007	1,827	1,310	5,231
Totals	97,536	79,340	100,930	73,138	350,944

BROOKLYN.

1	2,549	1,693	2,521	1,685	8,448
2	2,450	1,593	2,315	1,780	8,138
3	1,976	1,315	2,010	1,496	6,797
4	3,467	2,307	3,170	2,327	11,271
5	2,597	2,063	2,852	2,232	9,744
6	2,757	2,179	3,156	2,559	10,651
7	3,693	3,338	5,339	4,576	16,946
8	1,846	1,265	1,879	1,410	6,400
9	1,960	1,333	2,120	1,658	7,071
10	2,684	1,864	2,767	2,035	9,350
11	3,409	2,286	3,181	2,381	11,257
12	3,576	2,620	3,549	2,537	12,282
13	2,719	2,270	3,240	2,687	10,916
14	2,133	1,607	2,491	2,093	8,324
15	1,851	1,528	2,176	1,705	7,260
16	3,419	2,522	3,689	2,848	12,478
17	3,633	2,305	2,864	1,751	10,553
18	3,992	3,287	5,181	3,982	16,442
19	2,036	1,720	2,195	2,086	8,037
20	3,347	2,803	3,919	3,423	13,492
21	3,868	3,151	4,398	3,893	15,310
Totals	59,962	45,049	65,012	51,144	221,167

QUEENS.

1	3,884	3,830	5,440	4,823	17,977
2	2,733	2,438	3,720	3,248	12,134
3	373	287	560	407	1,627
Totals	6,990	6,550	9,720	8,478	31,738

RICHMOND (One district.)

1	2,803	3,282	4,559	3,680	14,324

RECAPITULATION.

1902.

	First Day.	Second Day.	Third Day.	Fourth Day.	Total.
Manhattan and the Bronx	105,131	57,463	87,657	86,689	336 940
Brooklyn	72,025	34,172	53,465	54,209	213,871
Queens	7,700	4,665	7,718	8,829	28,912
Richmond	3,602	1,910	3,311	4,493	13,316
Totals	188,458	98,210	152,151	154,220	593,039

1903.

	First Day.	Second Day.	Third Day.	Fourth Day.	Total.
Manhattan and the Bronx	97,536	79,340	100,930	73,138	350,944
Brooklyn	59,962	45,049	65,012	51,144	221,167
Queens	6,990	6,550	9,720	8,478	31,738
Richmond	2,803	3,282	4,559	3,680	14,324
Totals	167,291	134,221	180,221	136,440	618,173

Vote of Greater New York, 1902.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Assembly District.	Governor.		Lieutenant-Governor.	
	Coler, Dem.	Odell, Rep.	Bulger, Dem.	Higgins, Rep.
1	3,133	953	3,139	948
2	5,080	1,335	5,071	1,342
3	5,046	1,825	5,032	1,818
4	3,879	1,705	3,830	1,697
5	3,798	3,564	3,777	3,572
6	5,895	1,593	5,889	1,577
7	5,091	2,270	5,085	2,259
8	2,664	1,421	2,637	1,410
9	5,659	2,409	5,665	2,397
10	4,086	2,114	4,067	2,110
11	4,063	1,769	4,075	1,752
12	3,394	1,192	3,386	1,181
13	4,077	1,492	4,086	1,481
14	4,721	1,842	4,715	1,824
15	4,834	2,113	4,832	2,107
16	4,282	1,721	4,293	1,695
17	4,563	1,876	4,554	1,871
18	6,291	1,684	6,293	1,678
19	4,979	5,643	4,966	5,650
20	5,340	2,444	5,334	2,437
21	8,317	8,669	8,278	8,675
22	5,576	1,926	5,554	1,923
23	8,627	7,036	8,603	7,037
24	4,859	1,700	4,863	1,682
25	2,963	3,445	2,951	3,448
26	4,148	1,793	4,147	1,778
27	2,601	3,241	2,582	3,252
28	5,109	1,801	5,101	1,782
29	4,103	5,013	4,105	4,955
30	6,124	2,471	6,108	2,456
31	8,335	8,003	8,328	7,964
32	6,913	2,825	6,889	2,804
33	5,371	2,356	5,364	2,343
34	11,271	5,322	11,251	5,305
35	14,987	8,140	14,968	8,112
Annex	2,556	1,425	2,551	1,422
Totals	192,735	106,131	192,369	105,774

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Assembly District.	Governor.		Lieutenant-Governor.	
	Coler, Dem.	Odell, Rep.	Bulger, Dem.	Higgins, Rep.
1	3,771	3,834	3,731	3,859
2	5,558	1,734	5,538	1,740
3	4,384	1,889	4,408	1,863
4	5,230	4,947	5,198	4,966
5	4,688	4,205	4,664	4,209
6	5,128	4,409	5,096	4,411
7	9,039	5,565	9,003	5,590
8	4,129	1,751	4,117	1,746
9	4,763	1,488	4,786	1,457
10	4,312	4,084	4,280	4,102
11	5,569	4,461	5,545	4,462
12	5,550	5,360	5,523	5,367
13	5,663	3,926	5,586	3,949
14	5,655	1,844	5,624	1,844
15	4,131	2,062	4,098	2,053
16	5,082	6,124	5,021	6,154
17	3,271	6,328	3,214	6,370
18	6,623	7,182	6,523	7,234
19	4,807	2,261	4,740	2,277
20	6,246	4,978	6,187	4,960
21	7,035	5,679	6,926	5,722
Totals	110,634	84,120	109,808	84,335

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1	10,157	4,247	10,149	4,224
2	5,408	4,733	5,352	4,766
3	967	392	962	398
Totals	16,532	9,372	16,463	9,388

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Total vote	7,231	4,876	7,228	4,858
Total vote in Greater N. Y.	327,132	204,499	325,868	204,355
Pluralities	122,633	.....	121,313	.....

Greater New York Vote for Congress.

1ST DISTRICT.
Scudder, D. 17,788
Storm, R. 17,681
Bessen, P. 226
Scudder's plu., 107.

2D DISTRICT.
Lindsay, D. 18,728
Howe, R. 9,593
Stamer, S. D. . . 1,033
Bookman, S. L. . 821
Irvine, D. 107
Lindsay's plu. 9,135.

3D DISTRICT.
Dunwell, R. . . . 17,457
Rogers, D. 17,043
Jauder, S. D. . . 973
Kober, S. L. . . . 528
Mather, P. 133
Dunwell's plu. 414.

4TH DISTRICT.
Wilson, D. 16,415
Schnitzpan, R. . 13,695
Heide, S. D. . . 1,369
Mueller, S. L. . . 647
Hirsch, P. 126
Wilson's plu. 2,720.

5TH DISTRICT.
Bassett, D. 16,149
Hanbury, R. . . . 15,216
White, L. D. . . 854
Burrowes, S. D. 378
Ebert, S. L. . . . 338
Stokes, P. 143
Basset's plu., 933.

6TH DISTRICT.
Baker, D. 17,886
Briston, R. 17,420
Peters, S. D. . . 341
Leise, S. L. . . . 328
Carlson, P. . . . 153
Baker's plu. 466.

7TH DISTRICT.
Fitzgerald, D. . 23,112
Williamson, R. . 10,432
Hughes, S. L. . 288
Larsen, S. D. . . 277
Hunt, P. 123
Fitzgerald's plu. 12,680

8TH DISTRICT.
Sullivan, D. . . . 26,107
Lessler, R. 10,386
Theimer, S. D. . 496
Downs, S. L. . . 417

Funk, P. 164
Mayo, L. D. . . . 74
Sullivan's plu. 15,721.

9TH DISTRICT.
Goldfogle, D. . . . 7,739
Adler, R. 4,235
Jonas, S. D. . . . 1,355
Katz, S. L. . . . 499
Holden, P. 82
Goldfogle's plu. 3,504.

10TH DISTRICT.
(Short Term.)
Swan, D. 18,302
Birrell, R. 8,590
Swan's plu., 10,712.

(Long Term.)
Sulzer, D. 15,451
Blau, R. 6,088
Wilshire, S. D. . 1,873
Hunter, S. L. . 1,391
Babcock, P. 45
Sulzer's plu., 9,363.

11TH DISTRICT.
Hearst, D. 26,954
Birrell, R. 10,841
Fieldman, S. P. 686
Teche, S. L. . . . 423

Packer, P. 119
Hearst's pl., 16,114.

12TH DISTRICT.
McClellan, D. . . 21,275
Shongood, R. . . 7,089
Paulitsh, S. D. . 1,095
Hendrichs, S. L 512
Durlacher, L. D. 54
Andrews, P. . . . 48
McClellan's pl., 14,236.

13TH DISTRICT.
Harrison, D. . . . 15,524
Perry, R. 13,987
Zoeller, S. D. . . 223
Knudson, S. L. . 189
Yarnell, P. 81
Neale, L. D. . . . 51
Harrison's pl., 1,537.

14TH DISTRICT.
Rider, D. 20,402
Anderson, R. . . . 8,492
Ehret 2,348
Chambers 647
Issing 79
Wallace 79
Rider's plu., 11,910.

15TH DISTRICT.
Douglas, R. 12,575
Martin, D. 12,161
Cassidy, S. D. . 232
McCall, S. L. . 224
Howell, P. 45
Douglas's pl., 414.

16TH DISTRICT.
Ruppert, D. 15,657
Spooner, R. 7,485
Wolter, S. D. . 1,146
Vonderlieth, S. L. 679
Niedig, P. 91
Ruppert's pl., 8,172.

17TH DISTRICT.
Shober, D. 19,248
Andrews, R. . . . 17,731
Kanely, S. D. . . 560
Johnson, S. L. . 367
Gethin, P. 138
Shober's pl., 1,517.

18TH DISTRICT.
Goulden, D. 28,411
Schaeffler, R. . . 14,844
Spranger, S. D. 1,663
Olpp, S. L. . . . 892
Hardy, P. 154
Goulden's pl., 13,567.

Greater New York Vote for State Senator.

Manhattan and Bronx

10TH DISTRICT.
Riordan, D. . . . 10,917
Coakley, R. 5,146
Mintz, S. D. . . 906
Abelson, S. L. . 247

11TH DISTRICT.
Fitzgerald, D. . . 12,497
Schoenfeld, R. . . 5,234
Romin, S. D. . . 1,336
Frankel, S. L. . 547
Pfluger, P. 35

12TH DISTRICT.
Foley, D. 12,329
Kohn, R. 4,739
Reich, S. D. . . 1,475

Hammer, S. L 1,304
Brooks, P. 37

13TH DISTRICT.
Martin, D. 13,853
Stewart, R. 7,659
Boyce, S. L. . . 218
Flaschel, S. D. 206
Smith, P. 87
Donovan, L. D. 42

14TH DISTRICT.
Grady, D. 15,890
Gaffney, R. 6,547
Cronin, G. N. Y. D. 732
Lowenthall, S. D. 458
Styles, S. L. . . . 352
Killeen, L. D. . 62
Smagg, P. 49

15TH DISTRICT.
Elsberg, R. 12,005
Keasbey, D. . . . 3,967
Goldstein, D. . . . 152
Latimer, P. 52

16TH DISTRICT.
Trainor, D. 13,842
Belknap, R. 5,547
Assel, S. D. . . . 389
Bahnsen, S. L. 267
Barrett, P. 56
Law, L. D. . . . 49

17TH DISTRICT.
Plunkitt, D. . . . 14,123
Kirtland, R. 9,786
Haupt, S. D. . . 381

White, S. L. . . . 314
Lindsay, P. 72

18TH DISTRICT.
Dowling, D. 14,200
Goode, R. 5,093
Novak, S. D. . . . 1,628
Simon, S. L. . . . 491
Vogel, L. D. . . . 66
Rogers, P. 40

19TH DISTRICT.
Russell, D. 24,795
Smith, R. 22,991
Hayden, L. D. . 786
Springer, S. D. 737
Kavanaugh, S. L. 509
Johns, P. 164

20TH DISTRICT.
Frawley, D. 17,267
Werner, R. 7,400
Stoll S. D. . . . 1,565
Egan, L. D. . . . 1,239
Heymann, S. L. 665
Carpenter, P. . . 105

21ST DISTRICT.
Hawkins, D. . . . 25,611
Burgoyne, R. . . . 13,531
Burgwald, S. D. 1 495
Ferguson, S. L. 871
McLaughlin,
G. N. Y. D. . 362
Polack, L. D. . . 122
Barton, P. 122

VOTE IN GREATER NEW YORK FOR STATE SENATOR—Continued.

22D DISTRICT.		4TH DISTRICT.		6TH DISTRICT.		8TH DISTRICT.		Queens.	
		Whitlock, D.	15,673	Burton, D.	15,532	Marshall, R.	19,716	2D DISTRICT.	
Mills, R.	21,002	De Grau, R.	12,854	Fuller, R.	13,734	Cameron, D.	14,710	Keenan, D.	19,890
Fransecky, S. L	715	Schafer, S. D.	538	Bychower, S. D	280	Peiser, S. D.	367	Cocks, R.	16,214
Lamson, S. D.	967	Schwarz, S. L.	429	Lurd, S. L.	259	Kuhn, S. L.	258	Hopp, S. L.	1,062
Porter,	319	Davison, P.	120	Daniels, P.	136	Hallock, P.	187	Scattering	778
Brooklyn.		5TH DISTRICT.		7TH DISTRICT.		9TH DISTRICT.		Richmond.	
3D DISTRICT.		McCabe, D.	17,728	McCarren, D.	14,858	Wagner, D.	17,289	1ST DISTRICT.	
Cullen, D.	13,702	Hopkins, R.	8,901	Sprenger, R.	8,208	Schultz, R.	13,574	Post, R.	13,905
Douglass, R.	7,395	Lackemaecher, SD.	284	Weiss, S. D.	802	Skorsetz, S. D.	1,963	Bailey, D.	12,029
Heineman, S. L	166	Archer, S. L.	283	Brower, S. L.	707	Stegman, S. L.	840	Whittam, P.	169
McAlphin, P.	88	Miller, P.	98	Pratt, R.	122	Eden, P.	109	Scattering	129

Greater New York Vote for Mayor, 1897 and 1901.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	1901. Shepard, Dem.	Low, Fus.	Manierre, Pro.	Keinard, Soc. L.	Hanford, Soc. D.	1897. Van Wyck, Dem.	Tracy, Rep.	Low, Cit. U.	Sanial, Soc. L.	Wardwell, Pro.	George, Jeff. D.
1	2,862	1,669	7	17	4	3,233	849	708	30	9	182
2	5,041	2,091	10	23	58	4,845	834	891	96	13	239
3	4,058	3,196	13	42	38	4,332	1,300	1,150	53	21	341
4	3,361	2,437	11	185	529	3,745	743	1,714	528	6	275
6	3,226	4,982	11	44	42	3,049	1,827	2,682	59	29	352
5	5,286	2,681	15	94	127	4,742	1,661	1,192	194	15	308
7	4,496	3,722	20	50	41	4,282	1,716	1,732	53	45	344
8	2,168	2,100	15	158	257	1,916	1,182	1,021	446	1	133
9	3,779	4,815	22	56	56	4,232	1,664	2,015	102	39	393
10	3,397	3,419	10	223	415	3,555	1,538	1,591	683	5	283
11	8,750	3,329	22	51	96	3,892	1,386	1,282	127	22	368
12	3,032	2,113	25	287	300	3,222	824	1,104	871	12	138
13	3,335	2,572	10	75	113	3,776	1,182	1,104	183	7	264
14	3,854	3,442	12	262	317	4,158	1,117	1,823	532	11	338
15	4,027	3,190	17	69	103	3,777	1,321	1,671	139	21	292
16	3,814	2,585	19	583	252	3,557	1,197	1,118	1,101	9	165
17	3,753	3,115	14	93	83	4,096	1,192	1,395	146	8	312
18	5,410	2,853	28	117	109	4,820	1,016	1,670	215	21	394
19	4,013	7,582	19	65	62	3,662	2,516	4,101	80	5	311
20	4,444	3,741	7	73	74	4,772	1,147	1,502	126	11	529
21	5,966	11,879	28	84	130	4,245	3,440	5,046	112	22	558
22	4,837	3,070	18	75	93	4,745	965	1,733	160	14	356
23	6,353	9,328	24	118	178	4,602	3,146	2,713	159	29	538
24	4,186	3,008	15	89	134	3,978	914	1,714	307	15	279
25	2,480	5,062	11	22	25	2,482	1,817	3,179	32	19	246
26	3,274	3,447	7	144	307	3,425	863	1,857	568	8	290
27	2,351	4,804	13	22	22	2,307	1,378	3,163	38	19	148
28	4,289	2,918	13	129	454	4,050	895	1,734	576	10	381
29	3,142	6,760	12	30	33	2,853	1,589	4,644	45	21	165
30	4,969	4,233	15	157	521	4,659	1,422	2,268	496	13	490
31	5,825	11,071	30	84	114	3,835	3,035	4,728	79	33	476
32	5,834	4,399	12	155	245	4,935	1,501	2,230	407	13	666
33	4,209	3,755	11	96	90	4,131	1,541	2,034	174	11	564
34	8,849	8,346	24	250	266	6,422	2,923	3,593	319	26	1,074
35	10,934	12,507	59	263	571	7,472	3,368	4,437	521	57	743
Annex	2,132	2,077	17	38	50	1,862	825	611	39	30	133
Totals	156,631	162,298	617	4,323	6,409	143,666	55,834	77,210	9,796	650	13,076

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1901.

Assembly Districts.	Shepard, Dem.	Low, Fus.	Manierre, Pro.	Keinard, S. L.	Hanford, S. D.
1	2,978	5,192	19	29	51
2	4,967	2,627	16	40	20
3	4,151	2,605	16	16	35
4	4,193	6,660	20	35	36
5	3,811	5,644	30	92	116
6	4,140	5,866	16	102	170
7	6,788	8,006	39	112	91
8	3,436	2,709	17	26	26
9	3,856	2,703	25	52	36
10	3,581	5,260	29	42	29
11	4,620	5,996	30	48	40
12	4,259	6,974	24	111	79
13	4,840	5,556	36	107	206
14	5,246	2,697	27	84	65
15	3,502	3,084	9	149	272
16	3,387	7,897	28	61	85
17	2,201	7,872	33	15	43
18	5,085	8,825	28	56	81
19	4,241	3,349	9	114	201
20	4,534	7,026	26	146	695
21	5,112	7,997	24	201	315
Totals	88,928	114,545	501	1,638	2,692

1897.

Van Wyck, Dem.	76,185	Sanial, Soc. L.	3,593
Tracy, Rep.	37,611	Wardwell, Pro.	507
Low, Cit. U.	65,656	George, Jeff. Dem.	6,938

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1901.

Assembly Districts.	Shepard, Dem.	Low, Fus.	Manierre, Pro.	Keinard, S. L.	Hanford, S. D.
1	8,465	6,495	39	117	545
2	4,486	6,086	33	64	67
3	728	537	2	....	1
Totals	13,679	13,118	74	181	613

1897.

Van Wyck, Dem.	9,275	Sanial, Soc. L.	921
Tracy, Rep.	5,639	Wardwell, Pro.	83
Low, Cit. U.	5,876	George, Jeff. Dem.	1,096

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

1901.

Shepard, Dem.	6,009	Keinard, Soc. L	71
Low, Rep.	6,772	Hanford, Soc. Dem.	120
Manierre, Pro.	72		

1897.

Van Wyck, Dem.	4,871	Sanial, Soc. L.	157
Tracy, Rep.	2,779	Wardwell, Pro.	119
Low, Cit. U.	2,798	George, Jeff. Dem.	583

Map Index.

At the top and bottom of each map will be found a series of letters and on either side a series of figures. In the index the first figures, following the name of the place sought, refer to the map in which is will be found. The letter and figure following refer to the index letters and figures on the map. The place may be located on the map at or near the intersection of imaginary lines from the letters and figures. For example, to find Kingston, N. Y. The index reads:

KINGSTON, N. Y., 15G4.

Referring to Map 15, Kingston will be found by looking for the point where lines drawn from G and 4 would intersect.

Aachen 10F4
Aachen 9C3
Aalborg 3E2
Aarhus 3E2
Aarhus 10H1
Abancourt 10C5
Abbas 2H6
Abbeba 4G5
Abbeville 16B4
Abbeville 10D4
Abbottsford, Wis.17D2
Aberdeen 3D2
Aberdeen 8E3
Aberdeen, Colo. ..18D3
Aberdeen, Miss. .17E5
Aberdeen, S. D. .17C2
Abesher 4E4
Abifibi 6L3
Abil 2C4
Abilene, Tex. ...17C5
Abivard 3K4
Abomey 4C5
Abra 13B2
Abtenau 9F5
Abuam 4B2
Abu-Kuka 4F5
Abyssinia 4F4
Abyssinia 1P5
Abyssinia 2F7
Acapuco 13B4
Acapulco 6J6
Acaracu 7F3
Accomac 16C3
Accra 1N5
Achil I 8A5
Achin 12B6
Achinsk 2K3
Acireale 11F6
Acklin Is 6D7
Acme 16B5
Aconcagua 7C6
Acre 2B5
Actonvale, Que. ..15H2
Adakh 8A7
Adalia 2D5
Adams, Idaho ...18K1
Adana 2E5
Adana 3H4
Adana, Colo. 18E3
Adana, Colo. 17B4
Addis 4F5
Addison 16C2
Addison, N. Y. ..15E3
Adelaide 1C7
Adelaide 5C5
Ademuz 10D2
Aden 2F7
Aden, N. M. 18D4
Adenao 11F6
Adige R. 11D1
Adirondack Mts., N. Y. 15G3
Adjud Nou 11L1
Adlun 2P4
Admiralty I. 5D2
Adra 10C3
Adrian 16B2
Adrian, Mich. ...15B4
Adrian, N. D. 17C2
Adrianople 3G3
Adrianople 11L4
Adriatic Sea.....3F3
Adriatic Sea.....4D1
Aegadian Is. 11E6
Aegean Sea.....3G4
Aegean Sea 11K5
Aegin, Gulf of ...11J6
Afghanistan 1Q4
Afghanistan 2H5
Africa 2F8
Africa 3E4
Africa 11C6
Afton, Ia. 17D3
Afton, Wyo. 18C2
Afu Vato.....4G8
Agadem 4D4
Agades 4C4
Agadir 4B2
Agana 14E1
Agana Bay 14F1
Agassiz, Can. 18A1
Agate Bay 14E1
Agate, Colo. 18E3
Agen 10C1
Agfayan Bay 14F2
Agnone 11F4
Agram 11F2
Agram 3F3
Aguadilla 16C5
Aguascalientes ..13B4
Aguilas 10D3
Aguscal 13B4
Ahkaf Desert.....2F7
Ahmadabad 2H6
Ahsahka, Idaho .18B1
Aialakeiki Channel, 14E3
Aidin 11L6
Aigun 2O4
Aiken 16B4
Ainargosa R., Cal., 18B3
Ainsworth, Neb. .17C3
Airel 10B5
Airlie, Ore. 18A2
Airolo 10H6
Aitkin, Minn. 17D2
Aitutaki 5J3
Aivali 11L5
Aix 10F7
Aix 10E8
Ajaccio 11C4
Ajaccio 10G8
Ajmere 2H4
Akakah 2E6
Akebli 4C3
Akita 12G3
Akkerman 11N1
Akkeshi 2R4
Akkra 4B5
Akmolinsk 2J4
Akmolinsk 2J3
Akrabeh 2B6
Akreyri 3C1
Akron 16A4
Akron 16B2
Akron, Ala. 17E5
Akron, Colo. 18E3
Akron, Colo. 17B3
Akron, O. 15C4
Aksha 12D1
Aksu 2K4
Akyab 2L6
Alabama 16A4
Alabama R. 16A4
Alabat I. 14B2
Alao 14P3
Alagoas 7F3
Alais 10J7
Alajun 11L3
Alamogordo, N. M., 18D4
Alamos 13A3
Alamosa, Colo. ..18D3
Alamosa, Colo. ..17A4
Alaramk, Alaska, 18E2
Alar del Rey....10B1
Alaska 18C3
Alaska 1F2
Alaska 6C1
Alaska Pen. 6C7
Alaska Peninsula..6C1
Alatri 11E4
Albacete 10D2
Alba, Mich. 15A2
Albany 16D2
Albany 16B4
Albany 6L3
Albany 1B7
Albany, N. Y. ...15G3
Albany, Ore. 18A2
Albany, Tex. 17C5
Albarracin 10D2
Albasin 2N3
Albay 12E5
Albazin 12E1
Albemarle Sound 16C3
Albert Lea, Minn., 17D3
Albertville 10F7
Albi 10D8
Albion, Neb. 17C3
Albion, N. Y. 15E3
Albuquerque 6H4
Albuquerque 10A2
Albuquerque, N. M., 18D3
Alcalde, Cal. 18A3
Alcamo 11E5
Alcaniz 10D1
Alcantara 10A2
Alcaraz 10C2
Alcasar 3D3
Alcoy 10D2
Alemdralejo 10A2
Alemquer 10A2
Alencon 10B5
Alenuihaha Channel, 14E3
Alepo 2E5
Aleppo 3H4
Alepo 4F2
Alessandria 11C2
Alessio 11H4
Aleutian Is.....1F3
Alexander, Alaska, 18F3
Alexandra 4F9
Alexandra Land...5C4
Alexandria 4F2
Alexandria 1P4
Alexandria, Ky. ..15B5
Alexandria, La. .17D5
Alexandropol 3J3
Alexandrovski 2G4
Alexandrovski ...12G1
Alexandrowsk 3K3
Alexinatz 11I3
Alford, Pa. 15F4
Alfred, Me. 15I3
Alfvesta 3F2
Algeciras 10B6
Alger 16B2
Algeria 4C2
Algeria 3E4
Algeria 1N4
Alghero 11C4
Algiers 4C2
Algiers 3E4
Algoma, Ont. ...15C1
Algona, Ia. 17D3
Alhambra 10D2
Alicante 3D4
Alicante 10D2
Alice, Tex. 17C6
Aliwal, South....4E9
Aljezur 10A3
Aljubarrota 10A2
Aljustrol 10A2
Alkmaa 9B2
Allegheny 16C2
Allegheny, Pa. ..15D4
Allendorn 9D3
Allen Jc., Minn. .17D2
Allen Jc., Wyo. ..18D2
Allen Jc., Wyo. ..17A3
Allenstein 9K2
Allentown 16D2
Allentown, Pa. ..15F4
Allenville, Mich. 15A1
Alliance, Neb. ..17B3
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West Falkland....7C8
Westfield, Mass. 15H3
West Friesian Is. .9B2
West Liberty, Ia. 17D3
West Meath 8C5
Westminster, Md..15F5
Westmoreland 8E4
West PalmBeach.16C5
Westphalia 9D3
West Plains, Mo. 17D4
West Point 16D2
West Point 16A3
West Point 16C3
West Point 16A4
West Point, Miss., 17E5
West Point, Neb. 17C3
West Point, Tex. 17C6
Westport, Ont. ...15F2
West Prussia 9J2
Westra 8E2
West Union 16B3
Westville 16A4
West Virginia ...15D5
West Virginia ...16B3
Wetta I. 12E7
Wetter 5B2
Wetumpka 16A4
Wewoka, I. T. ...17C4
Wexford 8C5
Whalen, Asia ...18B3
Whalen, Minn. ..17D3
Wharton, Okla. ..17C4
Wiarton, Ont. ...15C2
Wharton, Pa. 15E4
Wheaton, Minn. .17C2
Wheeling 16B2
Wheeling, O. 15D4
Whitby, Ont. 15E3
Whitby 16C2
White Earth, N. D., 17B2
Whitefish Bay, Ont., 15A1
Whitehall 16D2
Whitehall, N. Y. 15G3
White Mountains, N. H., 15H2
White Nile 4F4
White Owl, S. D. 17B3
White Plains, N. Y., 15G4
White Pt. 16D1
White Pine, Mont., 18C1
White R. 16A1
White River Jc. .16B1
White River, S. D., 17B3
Whitesboro, Tex. 17C5
White Sea.....1P2
White Sea.....2E2
White Sea.....3H1
Whites, Ore. 18A1
White Water, N. M., 18D4
Whitewood, S. D. 17B3
Whitman, Mass. ..15I3
Whitman, Neb. ..17B3
Whitney, Mont. ..18E1
Wiarton 16B2
Wichita 6J4
Wichita Falls, Tex., 17C5
Wichita, Kan. ...17C4
Wick 8E2
Wickenburg, Ariz., 18C4
Wicklow 8C5
Widdin 11J3
Wiesbaden 9D3
Wigan 8E5
Wight, Isle of...10B4
Wigtown 8D4
Wilbur, Wash. ..18B1
Wilcox, Ariz. ...18D4
Wilder, Mont. ...18D1
Wilder, Mont. ...17A2
Wild Horse, Colo., 17B4
Wild Horse, Colo., 18E3
Wildwood 16B5
Wilhelmshaven ...3E2
Wilhemshaven ...9C2
Wilkesbarre, Pa., 15F4
Wilkesboro 16B3
Willard, Colo. ...17B3
Willard, Colo. ...18E2
Willard, N. M. ..18D4
Williams, Ariz. ..18C3
Williams, Mo. ...17D4
Williamsport 16C2
Williamsport, N. D., 17B2
Williamsport, Pa..15E4
Willimantic, Conn., 15H4
Williston, N. D. 18E1
Williston, N. D. .17B2
Willow City, N. D., 17B2
Willow Creek, Nev., 18B2
Willows, Cal. ...18A3
Willow Springs, Mo., 17D4
Willmar, Minn. ..17C2
Wilmington 6L4
Wilmington 16C4
Wilmington 16C3
Wilmington, Del. 15F5
Wilmington, O. .15B5
Wilna, N. M. ...18D4
Wilson 16C3
Wilton, Ark. 17D5
Wiltshire 8F6
Winchendon, Mass., 15H3
Winchester 8F6
Winchester, W. Va., 15E5
Windsor 10B4
Windsor 16D1
Windward Is.....6G7
Windward Passage.6L5
Windy Lake, Ont..15C1
Winfield, Kan. ..17C4
Wingate, N. M. ..18D3
Wingham, Ont. ..15C3
Winnemucca, Nev., 18B2
Winnipeg Lake ...6J2
Winnepeg Lake, Man., 17C1
Winnepeg, Man. .17C2
Winnepegosis Lake, Man., 17C1
Winnepegosis, Man., 17E3
Winnepesaukee Lake, N. H., 15H3
Winnipeg Jc., Minn., 17C2
Winona, Minn. ..17D3
Winona, Wash. ..18B1
Winschoten 9C2
Winslow, Ariz. ..18C3
Winterberg 9F4
Winterthur 9D5
Wirton 9B4
Wiscasset, Me. ...15I2
Wisconsin 17E3
Wisconsin 16A2
Wisconsin R., Wis., 17D3
Wismar 9E2
Wister Jc., I. T. .17C4
Wittenberg 9F3
Wittenberge 9E2
Wittingau 9G4
Wittingen 9E2
Winsma 3H2
Wladislawow 9L1
Wlaschim 9G4
Wlodawa 9L3
Wloszczowa 9K3
Wloziawek 9J2
Wogodogo 4B4
Woldenberg 9G2
Wolea 5D1
Wolfenbuttel 9E2
Wolfsegg 9F4
Wollin 9G2
Wollsberg 11F1
Wolton, Wyo. 17A3
Wolverhampton ...8E5
Wongrowitz 9H2
Wonsan 2O5
Woodbury, N. J., 15F5
Woodlark I.....5E2
Woodman, Wis. .17D3
Woodsfield, O. ...15C5
Woods Holl, Mass.15I4
Woodside, Man. .17C1
Woods, Lake of the, Ont., 17D2
Woodstock 16A4
Woodstock, N. B..15J1
Woodstock, Ont., 15C3
Woodstock, Vt. ..15H3
Woodville, Miss. .17D5
Woodville, Vt. ..15H2
Woodward, Okla. 17C4
Wooler 8E4
Woolsey, S. D. ..17C3
Woonsocket, S. D., 17C3
Wooster, O. 15C4
Worcester 16D2
Worcester 8E5
Worcester, Mass. 15H3
Worms 9D4
Worth 10F5
Worthington, Minn., 17C3
Worth, Tex. 17C5
Wostok I.....5J3
Wotitz 9G4
Wounded Knee, S. D., 17B3
Wrangell I.....1E1
Wrangell I.....2U1
Wrath Cape 8D2
Wronke 9H2
Wsetin 9J4
Wu-chang 12D3
Wu-chau 12C4
Wuchau 2M6
Wun 4D4
Wurzen 11E1
Wu-ting 12C4
Wu-ting 12D3
Wurzburg 10G5
Wurttemberg 9D4
Wurzburg 9E4
Wye 8E5
Wyk 9B3
Wymore, Neb. 17C3
Wynne, Ark. 17D4
Wyoming 18D2
Wyoming 17A3
Wytheville 16B3
Xenia 16B3
Xenia, O. 15B5
Xingu R. 7D3
Xulla I.....5B2
Xulla Is. 12E7
Yaguajay 13D2
Yaichau 2M7
Yai-chau 12C5
Yakoba 4D4
Yakutsk 2N2
Yakutsk 2O2
Yale, Can. 18A1
Yam Bay 14D2
Yambua 4E5
Yanaon 2K7
Yarkand 2J5
Yarker, Ont. 15F2
Yarmouth 16C1
Yarmouth 3E2
Yarmouth Jc., Me. 15I3
Yangchau 2N5
Yang-chau 12D3
Yangtse R.....1B4
Yangtze R.....2M6
Yangtze R. 12C3
Yankton, S. D. ..17C3
Yapura R. 7C3
Yaquina, Ore. ..18A2
Yaqui R., Mex. ..18D5
Yaroslaf 3J2
Yates Center, Kan., 17C4
Yaunde Sta.....4D5
Yazoo City, Miss., 17D5
Yecla 10D2
Yeisk 3H3
Yell 8F1
Yellow Grass, Assin., 17B2
Yellow Grass, Can., 18E1
Yellow or Hoangho R. 12D3
Yellow Sea.....1B4
Yellow Sea.....2O5
Yellow Sea 12E3
Yellowstone National Park 6G3
Yellowstone R., Mont., 17A2
Yellowstone R., Mont., 18D1
Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. 18C2
Yellville, Ark. ...17D4
Yemaska, I.....6B7
Yemen 2F7
Yemethin 12B4
Yen 4D4
Yenchau 2N5
Yeng-hai 12E3
Yenisei R.....2K2
Yeniseisk 2L2
Yenisiask 2L3
Yenngan 2M5
Yen-ping 12D4
Yesso 2R4
Yeste 10C2
Yezd 2G5
Yezd 3K4
Yezo 1C3
Yezo 12G2
Ylic 14F1
Ylic Bay 14F1
Ynarajan 14F2
Yoakum, Tex. 17C6
Yochau 2W6
Yokohama 1C4
Yokohama 2R5
Yokohama 12F3
Yola 4D5
Yona, Colo. 18E3
York 16C2
York 16A4
York 8F5
York 8F4
York, Ala. 17E5
York, Cape.....5D3
Yorkard 2J5
Yorke Pen.....5C5
York Factory.....6J2
York, Neb. 17C3
York Pen.....5D3
Yorktown, Assin. 17B1
Yorkville 16B4
Youghal 8C6
Youngstown 16B2
Youngstown, O. .15D4
Ypres 10D4
Yreka, Cal. 18A2
Yririon 12E5
Ysabel 5E2
Ystad 9F1
Yuahit 14A3
Yuba City, Cal. .18A3
Yucatan 13C4
Yutta 2B8
Yucatan 6A7
Yucatan 6K5
Yucatan Channel..6K5
Yuen-san 12E3
Yukon 6E1
Yukon Hills, Alaska, 18D2
Yukon R.....6C1
Yukon R.....1G2
Yukon R., Alaska,18B2
Yu-lin 12C3
Yuma 13A2
Yuma, Ariz. 18C4
Yuma, Colo. 18E3
Yuma, Colo. 17B3
Yuma, Kan. 17C4
Yung-chau 12D4
Yung Ping 12D2
Yun-nan 12C4
Yun-yang 12D3
Yurief 3G2
Yutica 7C2
Zacatecas 13B4
Zacatecas 6H5
Zacatula 6H6
Zafra 10A2
Zagros Mts 2F5
Zahleh 2C3
Zalatna 11J1
Zamboanga 2N8
Zamboanga 12E6
Zamboanga 14B3
Zambezi R. 4F7
Zamora 10B1
Zamoste 9L3
Zanesville 16B2
Zanesville, O. 15C5
Zanja 13E3
Zante 11I6
Zanzibar 1P8
Zanzibar 4F6
Zara 3F3
Zara 11F2
Zaraza 7C2
Zaria 4C4
Zarza de Fuera Cayo, 13D3
Zapata, Tex. 17C6
Zashiversk 2R2
Zator 9J4
Zaza 13D3
Zcerust 4E8
Zeitunia 11J5
Zengg 3F3
Zerbst 9F3
Zermatt 10F6
Zeya R. 12E1
Zielenzig 9G2
Zilah 11J1
Zion, Ill. 17E3
Zirknitz 11F2
Zitacuaro 13B4
Zittau 9G3
Znaim 9H4
Zoar 16B2
Zolkiew 9L3
Zolo 3J1
Zombor 11H2
Zongo 4D5
Zoni 13A3
Zuara 4D2
Zuidberge 9C2
Zuider Zee.....10E3
Zullichau 9G2
Zumbo 4E7
Zwittau 11C1
Zurich 9D5
Zurich 3E3
Zurich, Lake of..10G6
Zurtza 1116
Zutphen 9C2
Zutphen 10F3
Zuyder Zee 9B2
Zvorink 11H2
Zweibrucken 9C4
Zwittau 9H4
Zwolle 9C2
Zwolle 10E3


THE WORLD
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION
United States Possessions in Red
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
CHINESE EMPIRE
AUSTRALIA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
Cape Chelyuskin
NEW SIBERIA IS.
TAIMYR PENINSULA
Bering Sea
ALEUTIAN IS.
Okhotsk Sea
Hudson Bay
Baffin Bay
GREENLAND
ICELAND
Cape Farewell
North Cape
Cape Horn
FALKLAND IS.
SOUTH GEORGIA
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CANCER
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
90° Longitude 110° East 130° from 150° Greenwich 170° 180° 170° 150° Longitude 130° West 110° from 90° Greenwich 70° 50° 30° 10° 0° 10° Longitude 30° East 50° from 70° Greenwich 90°

BORMAY & CO. N.Y.


PALESTINE
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40
ASIA
SCALE OF MILES
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
Haifa
Acre
Nazareth
Tiberias
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hebron
Jericho
Joppa
Jaffa
Gaza
Hebron
Damascus
Aleppo
Palmyra
Baghdad
Mosul
Basra
Teheran
Ispahan
Meshed
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat
Bokhara
Tashkend
Samarkand
Khiva
Orenburg
Astrakhan
Saratof
Moscow
St. Petersburg
Warsaw
Berlin
Stockholm
Christiania
Archangel
Omsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Verkhoyansk
Okhotsk
Sea of Okhotsk
Vladivostok
Port Arthur
Mukden
Pekin
Tientsin
Seoul
Tokyo
Yokohama
Kyoto
Osaka
Nagasaki
Shanghai
Hankau
Canton
Amoy
Foochow
Hong Kong
Manila
Hue
Saigon
Bangkok
Singapore
Calcutta
Madras
Bombay
Colombo
Delhi
Lucknow
Mandalay
Hanoi
Penang
Batavia
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
New Guinea
Philippine Islands
Luzon
Mindanao
Samar
Leyte
Palawan
Formosa
Japan
Korea
Manchuria
Mongolia
Gobi Desert
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Indian Ocean
China Sea
Pacific Ocean
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Aden
Dead Sea
Sea of Galilee
Suez Canal
Arctic Ocean
Baffin Bay
Greenland
Iceland
Spitzbergen
Franz Joseph Land
Nova Zembla
Kara Sea
White Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Hudson Bay
Alaska
Behring Sea
Behring Strait
Aleutian Islands
Herald I.
St. Lawrence I.
Wrangell I.
New Siberia I.
Liakhof I.
Bear I.
Jan Mayen I.
Azores
Canary Is.
Madeira
Cape Verde Is.
Ascension
St. Helena
Tristan da Cunha
Falkland Is.
Cape Horn
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Town
Natal
Zanzibar
Mozambique
Madagascar
Mauritius
Reunion
Seychelles
Aden
Muscat
Socotra
Maldive Is.
Laccadive Is.
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Ceylon
Kandy
Trincomali
Pondicherry
Madras
Goa
Bombay
Karachi
Multan
Lahore
Amritsar
Simla
Peshawar
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat
Meshed
Teheran
Ispahan
Shiraz
Bushire
Basra
Baghdad
Mosul
Aleppo
Damascus
Palmyra
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hebron
Jericho
Dead Sea
Jordan R.
Suez
Cairo
Alexandria
Port Said
Tripoli
Algiers
Tunis
Fez
Tangier
Gibraltar
Malta
Constantinople
Smyrna
Adrianople
Sebastopol
Odessa
Kief
Riga
Petersburg
Moscow
Nijni Novgorod
Kazan
Perm
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Verkhoyansk


EUROPE
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300 400
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Kizil-Kum Desert
Bay of Biscay
Ionian Sea
Tyrrhenian Sea
Adriatic Sea
Aegean Sea
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Norwegian Sea
White Sea
Sea of Azof
Sea of Marmora
Dead Sea
Persian Gulf
Euphrates
Arabia
Mesopotamia
Asia Minor
Turkestan
Siberia
Russia
Iceland
Reykjavik
British Isles
England
Scotland
Ireland
Wales
London
France
Paris
Spain
Portugal
Madrid
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Algiers
Morocco
Tunis
Africa
Germany
Berlin
Austria
Hungary
Vienna
Budapest
Prussia
Poland
Warsaw
Denmark
Copenhagen
Sweden
Stockholm
Norway
Christiania
Belgium
Brussels
Holland
Switzerland
Italy
Rome
Naples
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Malta
Crete
Greece
Athens
Turkey
Constantinople
Bulgaria
Roumania
Servia
Russia
St. Petersburg
Moscow
Odessa
Sevastopol
Kertch
Caucasus Mts.
Mt. Elbrus
Persia
Tehran
Teheran
Baku
Astrakhan
Volga
Ural Mts.
Obi R.
Siberia
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Omsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Kamchatka
Behring Sea
Japan Sea
Hindustan
Shiraz
Bushire
Bagdad
Aleppo
Damascus
Jerusalem
Cairo
Nile R.
Suez
Red Sea
Mecca
Abyssinia
Khiva
Bokhara
Samarcand
Tashkend
Khokand
Kungrad
Tsaritzin
Kazan
Nijni Novgorod
Moscow
Vienna
Budapest
Berlin
Hamburg
Frankfort
Cologne
Brussels
Paris
Lyons
Marseilles
Bordeaux
Madrid
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Algiers
Tunis
Naples
Rome
Venice
Trieste
Constantinople
Athens
Smyrna
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Mecca
Aden
Bombay
Calcutta
Pekin
Hong Kong
Yokohama
Japan
Kamchatka
Behring Sea
Alaska
Aleutian Is.
Sandwich Is.
Hawaiian Is.
Fiji Is.
Australia
New Zealand
Sydney
Melbourne
Adelaide
Perth
Tasmania
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
Philippine Is.
Manila
Singapore
Ceylon
Madagascar
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Horn
Patagonia
Chili
Peru
Lima
Bolivia
Brazil
Rio Janeiro
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Mexico
Mexico City
Vera Cruz
Yucatan
Central America
Panama
Isthmus of Panama
Cuba
Havana
Jamaica
Kingston
Hayti
Port au Prince
Porto Rico
San Juan
Lesser Antilles
Martinique
Barbadoes
Trinidad
Guiana
Venezuela
Caracas
Colombia
Bogota
Ecuador
Quito
Guayaquil
Peru
Lima
Callao
Chili
Valparaiso
Santiago
Bolivia
La Paz
Brazil
Rio Janeiro
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Paraguay
Uruguay
Mexico
Mexico City
Vera Cruz
Yucatan
Central America
Panama
Isthmus of Panama
Cuba
Havana
Jamaica
Kingston
Hayti
Port au Prince
Porto Rico
San Juan
Lesser Antilles
Martinique
Barbadoes
Trinidad
Guiana
Venezuela
Caracas
Colombia
Bogota
Ecuador
Quito
Guayaquil
Peru
Lima
Callao
Chili
Valparaiso
Santiago
Bolivia
La Paz
Brazil
Rio Janeiro
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Paraguay
Uruguay

BORMAY & CO., N.Y.


AFRICA
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
SOUTH AFRICA
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
SUEZ CANAL
SCALE OF MILES
Longitude from Greenwich
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Red Sea
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Guinea
Bay of Biscay
Arabian Sea
Persian Gulf
Anal Sea
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNIS
TRIPOLI
Libyan Desert
Nubian Desert
EGYPT
SAHARA OR GREAT DESERT
Desert of Igidi
SENEGAMBIA
SOUDAN
NIGRITIA
ABYSSINIA
SOMALI LAND
BRITISH EAST AFRICA
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
FRENCH CONGO
FREE STATE
PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA
BRITISH WEST AFRICA
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA
GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE COLONY
TRANSVAAL
ORANGE FREE STATE
NATAL
ZULULAND
TONGALAND
MATABELE LAND
MASHONA LAND
Salisbury
Pietermaritzburg
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
East London
Pretoria
Zambesi R.
Orange R.
Kongo River
Mayumba Bay
Benguela
Pedramajor
Cape Frio
Cape Verde Islands
Canary Islands
Spanish Territory
Madeira
Azores
Tristan d'Acunha
St. Helena
Ascension
Fernando Po
Prince's Island
St. Thomas
Annobon
Mozambique Channel
Madagascar
Comoro Islands
Mauritius
Reunion
Rodriguez
Seychelles
Amirante Islands
Aldabra Islands
Farquhar Islands
Chagos Archipelago
Diego Garcia
Socotra
Perim
Aden
Mocha
Hodeida
Jeddah
Mecca
Medina
Suez
Cairo
Alexandria
Port Said
Jerusalem
Damascus
Aleppo
Teheran
Constantinople
Athens
Rome
Paris
Berlin
Vienna
Brussels
Madrid
Lisbon
Algiers
Tunis
Tripoli
Malta
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Gibraltar
Str. of Gibraltar
Suez Canal
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
Lake Timsah
Great Bitter Lake
Ismailia
Kantara
Kaft Arram
Shaluf at Terrab
Port Tewfik
Port Ibrahim
Suez
Ras Sudr
Ras Gharib
Ras Mohamed
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Akaba
Arabia
Sinai Peninsula
Nile R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Persia
Asia Minor
Turkey in Europe
Russia
Germany
Austria
Hungary
Bulgaria
Servia
Greece
Turkey
Roumania
Italy
France
Spain
Portugal
Switzerland
Belgium
Holland
Denmark
Sweden
Norway
Russia in Asia
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Indian Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Equator
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Longitude from Greenwich
Meridian of Paris
Meridian of Berlin
Meridian of Vienna
Meridian of Rome
Meridian of Constantinople
Meridian of Athens
Meridian of Cairo
Meridian of Jerusalem
Meridian of Damascus
Meridian of Aleppo
Meridian of Teheran
Meridian of Madrid
Meridian of Lisbon
Meridian of Algiers
Meridian of Tunis
Meridian of Tripoli
Meridian of Malta
Meridian of Corsica
Meridian of Sardinia
Meridian of Sicily
Meridian of Gibraltar
Meridian of Suez Canal
Meridian of Mediterranean Sea
Meridian of Red Sea
Meridian of Gulf of Aden
Meridian of Gulf of Guinea
Meridian of Bay of Biscay
Meridian of Arabian Sea
Meridian of Persian Gulf
Meridian of Anal Sea
Meridian of Black Sea
Meridian of Caspian Sea
Meridian of Aral Sea
Meridian of Euphrates R.
Meridian of Tigris R.
Meridian of Nile R.
Meridian of Kongo River
Meridian of Orange R.
Meridian of Zambesi R.
Meridian of Mozambique Channel
Meridian of Madagascar
Meridian of Comoro Islands
Meridian of Mauritius
Meridian of Reunion
Meridian of Rodriguez
Meridian of Seychelles
Meridian of Amirante Islands
Meridian of Aldabra Islands
Meridian of Farquhar Islands
Meridian of Chagos Archipelago
Meridian of Diego Garcia
Meridian of Socotra
Meridian of Perim
Meridian of Aden
Meridian of Mocha
Meridian of Hodeida
Meridian of Jeddah
Meridian of Mecca
Meridian of Medina
Meridian of Suez
Meridian of Cairo
Meridian of Alexandria
Meridian of Port Said
Meridian of Jerusalem
Meridian of Damascus
Meridian of Aleppo
Meridian of Teheran
Meridian of Constantinople
Meridian of Athens
Meridian of Rome
Meridian of Paris
Meridian of Berlin
Meridian of Vienna
Meridian of Brussels


AUSTRALIA
AND
PACIFIC ISLANDS
SCALE OF MILES
0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200
110° A 120° B 130° C 140° Longitude D East 150° from E Greenwich 160° F 170° G 180° H 170° Longitude I West 160° from J Greenwich 150° K
1 2 3 4 5 6
AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA
NEW ZEALAND
NORTH ISLAND
SOUTH ISLAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
NEW GUINEA
NEW CALEDONIA
FIJI ISLANDS
SAMOA (U.S.)
TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS
NEW HEBRIDES
SOLOMON ISLANDS
CAROLINE ISLANDS
MARSHALL ISLANDS
GILBERT IS. (British)
PHOENIX IS.
TOKELAU OR UNION IS.
CENTRAL POLYNESIAN ISLANDS
COOKS IS.
SOCIETY IS. (French)
AUSTRAL OR TUBUAI IS. (French)
MANIHIKI IS.
Brisbane
Sydney
Melbourne
Adelaide
Perth
Hobart
Launceston
Norfolk I. (British)
Lord Howe I.
Auckland
Wellington
Christchurch
Dunedin
Invercargill
Ruapehu
Mt. Cook
Tahiti
Samoa
Fiji
Tonga
Noumea
Port de France
Honolulu
Nukuhiva
Tutuila
Apia
Suva
Levuka
Vila
Tanna
Aneityum
Malaita
Guadalcanal
Bougainville
Choiseul
Rennell
Bellona
Ontong Java
Nukumanu
Nukufetau
Funafuti
Nukulaelae
Nanumea
Nanumanga
Niutao
Nui
Nukunono
Atafu
Fakaofo
Swains I. (British)
Olosenga or Masterman I.
Wallis I.
Horne I.
Hope
Keppel
Danger Is.
Nassau I.
Penrhyn I.
Caroline I.
Malden I.
Starbuck I.
Jarvis I.
Christmas I.
Fanning I.
Washington
Palmyra
Barber I.
Knox I.
Baker I.
Howland I.
Mathew
Hunter I.
Matthew I.
Minerva Reef
Haimond.
Sands Is.
Mangea
Rimatara
Rurutu
Tubuai
Raivavae
Rapa
Tuanaka
Favorite I.
Palmerston
Savage I.
Niue or Savage I.
Aitutaki
Atiu
Mitiero
Hervey Is.
Manuae
Motutapu
Tauere
Flint
Vostok I.
Sydney
Phoenix
Enderbury
Hull
Gardner
Arthur
Mackean
Birney
Swallow
Sarah Anne I.
Madison I.
Walker Is.
Samarang Is.
Palmyra
Washington
Fanning I.
Christmas I.
Jarvis I.
Malden I.
Starbuck I.
Penrhyn I.
Caroline I.
Flint
Vostok I.
Manihiki Is.
Danger Is.
Nassau I.
Olosenga or Swain I. (British)
Wallis I.
Horne I.
Hope
Keppel
Tutuila
Apia
Samoa (U.S.)
Opuutu
Suwaroff Is.
Mantua
Palmerston
Savage I.
Niue or Savage I.
Aitutaki
Atiu
Mitiero
Hervey Is.
Manuae
Motutapu
Tauere
Rarotonga (British)
Cooks Is.
Sands Is.
Mangea
Rimatara
Rurutu
Tubuai
Raivavae
Rapa
Tuanaka
Favorite I.
New I.
Haimond.
Minerva Reef
Matthew I.
Hunter I.
Tropic of Capricorn
Namuka Is.
Tongatabu
Vatoa
Hapai Is.
Vavao
Friendly Is.
Amargura I.
Eastern Group
Vitu Levu
Kantavu
Malaku
Vanua Levu
Aurora
Espiritu Santo
Malicolo
Vatl I.
Huon Is.
Erromango
Tanna
Aneityum
Loyalty Is. (French)
New Caledonia (French)
Port de France
Kouma
Walpole
Ueai
Mare (French)
Lifu
Uea or Wallis I.
Savaii I.
Tutuila
Apia
Upolu
Mantua
Suwaroff Is.
Olosenga or Swain I. (British)
Danger Is.
Nassau I.
Penrhyn I.
Caroline I.
Malden I.
Starbuck I.
Jarvis I.
Christmas I.
Fanning I.
Washington
Palmyra
Barber I.
Knox I.
Baker I.
Howland I.
Mathew
Hunter I.
Matthew I.
Minerva Reef
Haimond.
Sands Is.
Mangea
Rimatara
Rurutu
Tubuai
Raivavae
Rapa
Tuanaka
Favorite I.
New I.
Cooks Is.
Rarotonga (British)

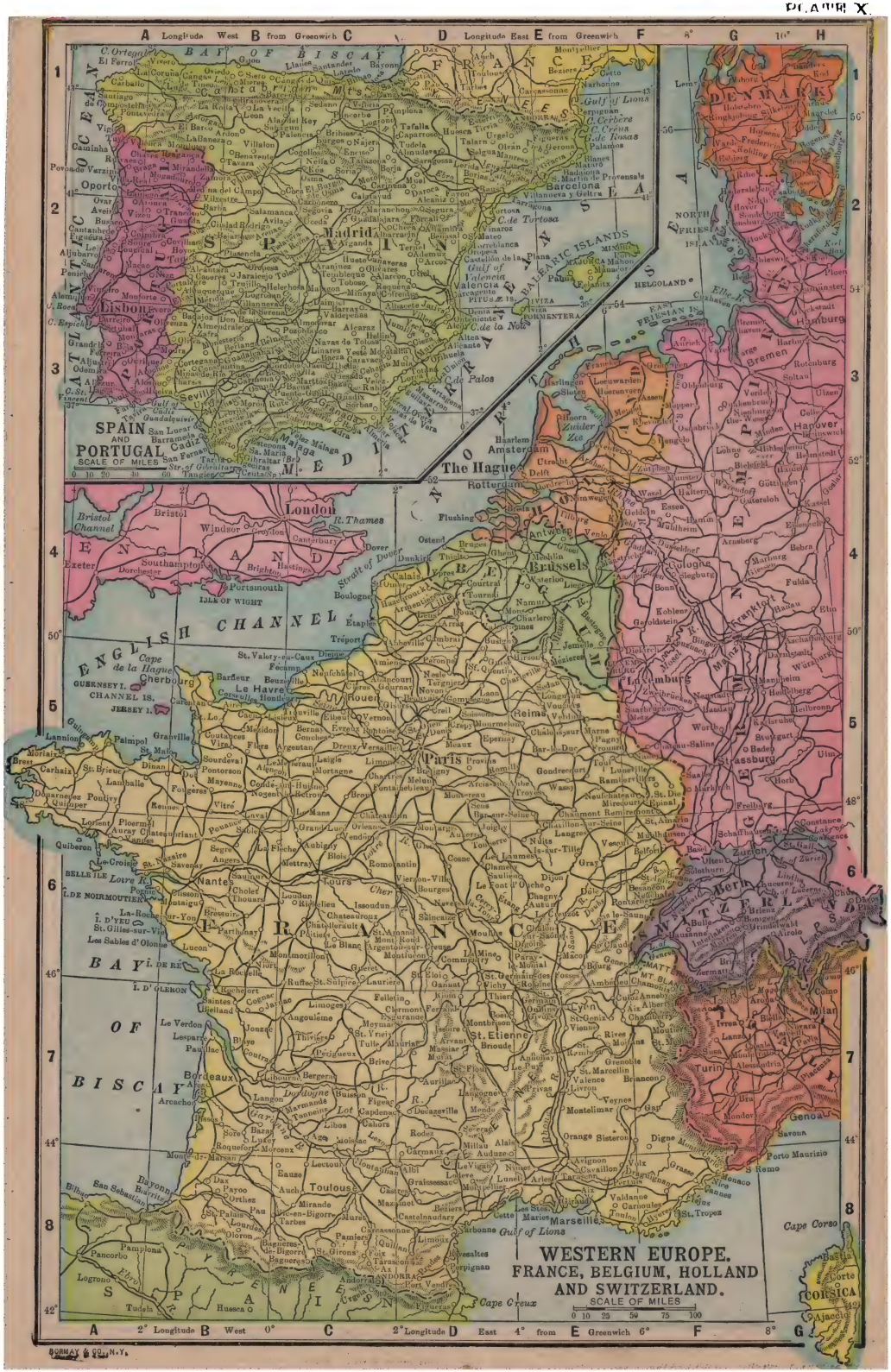

NORTH AMERICA
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 400 600 800
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.
Same scale as large map.
WEST INDIES
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF MEXICO
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Baffin Bay
Hudson Bay
GREENLAND
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
Ottawa
Washington
Chicago
New York
Philadelphia
Boston
Montreal
Toronto
San Francisco
Los Angeles
New Orleans
Havana
Kingston
Port au Prince
Santo Domingo
Caracas
Panama
Honolulu
Yokohama
Hong Kong
Manila
Sydney
Melbourne
Auckland
Wellington
Cape Town
Durban
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Singapore
Colombo
Aden
Suez
Alexandria
Gibraltar
Malta
Naples
Marseilles
Liverpool
London
Paris
Berlin
Vienna
Moscow
St. Petersburg
Constantinople
Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires
Valparaiso
Lima
Callao
Montevideo
Cape Horn
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Verde Islands
Azores
Canary Islands
Madeira
Bermuda
Jamaica
Cuba
Haiti
Porto Rico
Trinidad
Barbados
Honduras
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Guatemala
Salvador
Mexico
Yucatan
Alaska
Greenland
Iceland
Ireland
Scotland
Wales
England
Longitude C West 76° from D Greenwich
80°
BORMAY & CO. N.Y.


Longitude from Greenwich
80 West
70 West
60 West
50 West
40 West
Caracas
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
Bogotá
ECUADOR
Quito
PERU
Lima
BOLIVIA
Sucre
La Paz
BRAZIL
PARAGUAY
Asuncion
URUGUAY
Montevideo
ARGENTINA
Buenos Aires
La Plata
Santiago
Valparaiso
CHILE
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA
FRENCH GUIANA
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Cayenne
Rio de Janeiro
JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLANDS
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
EQUATOR
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
FALKLAND ISLANDS
Stanley
TIERRA DEL FUEGO
SOUTH GEORGIA
Cape Horn
Mt. Darwin
Magellan Strait
VALPARAISO
SCALE
0 1 2 Miles
SANTIAGO and Vicinity
SCALE
0 1 2 Miles
BUENOS AIRES
SCALE
0 1 2 Miles
RIO DE JANEIRO
SCALE
0 1 2 Miles

BORMAY & CO., N.Y.


MAP OF THE
BRITISH ISLES
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100
A 10° B 8° C 6° D 4° E 2° F 0° G 2° H
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
60° 58° 56° 54° 52° 50°
UNST
FETLAR
SHETLAND
ISLANDS
St. Magnus Bay
MAINLAND
Scalloway
Lerwick
Sumburgh Hd.
FAIR I.
N. RONALDSHA
WESTRA
ORKNEY
PONONA OR MAINLAND
Kirkwall
Stromness
ISLANDS
HOY
Pentland Firth
Dunnet Hd.
Cape Wrath
Butt of Lewis
Wick
SUTHERLAND
CAITHNESS
Dornoch Firth
Moray Firth
Banff
Buchan Ness
Aberdeen
Stonehaven
Montrose
Dundee
Firth of Tay
Firth of Forth
Edinburgh
Berwick
HOLY I.
Glasgow
Kilmarnock
Ayr
Alnwick
Mull of Cantyre
Mull of Galloway
Newcastle
Sunderland
Durham
Middlesborough
Richmond
Northallerton
Scarborough
Flamborough Head
Spurn Head
Hull
York
Leeds
Bradford
Blackburn
Huddersfield
Liverpool
Manchester
Sheffield
Chester
Lincoln
The Wash
Boston
Wells
Sandringham
Gr. Yarmouth
Norwich
Thetford
Newmarket
Ipswich
Colchester
Harwich
London
Thames R.
Greenwich
Chatham
Maidstone
Canterbury
Dover
Strait of Dover
Boulogne
Dieppe
Havre
Guildford
Reading
Croydon
Brighton
Beachy Head
Hastings
Portsmouth
Southampton
Winchester
Salisbury
Bath
Bristol
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Oxford
Worcester
Hereford
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Coventry
Wolverhampton
Stafford
Derby
Nottingham
Leicester
Northampton
Cambridge
Huntingdon
Bedford
Buckingham
Aylesbury
Reading
Exeter
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Falmouth
Penzance
Lands End
Lizard Head
Start Pt.
Portland Bill
St. Albans Hd.
St. Catherines Pt.
Isle of Wight
Barnstaple Bay
Bude Bay
Launceston
Lyme Bay
Dorchester
Weymouth
Taunton
Bridgewater
Cardiff
Swansea
Carmarthen
Carmarthen Bay
Pembroke
St. David's Head
St. Brides B.
Cardigan Bay
Aberystwith
Bardsley I.
Holyhead
Anglesey
Beaumaris
Carnarvon
Carnarvon Bay
Wrexham
Chester
Shrewsbury
Stafford
Derby
Nottingham
Leicester
Northampton
Cambridge
Huntingdon
Bedford
Buckingham
Aylesbury
Reading
Oxford
Worcester
Hereford
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Bristol
Bath
Salisbury
Winchester
Southampton
Portsmouth
Chichester
Horsham
Hastings
Croydon
Guildford
Dover
Canterbury
Maidstone
Chatham
Greenwich
Thames R.
London
Colchester
Harwich
Ipswich
Thetford
Norwich
Gr. Yarmouth
Wells
Sandringham
Boston
The Wash
Lincoln
Gainsborough
Scarborough
Flamborough Head
Spurn Head
Hull
York
Leeds
Bradford
Blackburn
Huddersfield
Liverpool
Manchester
Sheffield


CENTRAL EUROPE
GERMAN EMPIRE
Parts of
RUSSIA
and
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 40 60 80 100
Longitude East from Greenwich
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
GERMANY
RUSSIA
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
SWITZERLAND
FRANCE
BELGIUM
HOLLAND
DENMARK
SWEDEN
BERLIN
VIENNA
BUDAPEST
PRAGUE
WARSAW
MUNICH
DRESDEN
LEIPZIC
FRANKFORT
HANOVER
BRUNSWICK
BREMEN
HAMBURG
LUBECK
MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN
POMERANIA
PRUSSIA
POSEN
SILESIA
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
GALICIA
HUNGARY
SAXONY
BAVARIA
WURTEMBERG
BADEN
HESSE DARMSTADT
HESSE CASSEL
NASSAU
PALATINATE
ALSACE LORRAINE
BRANDENBURG
PRUSSIA
POLAND
LITHUANIA
VOLHYNIA
PODOLIA
TRANSYLVANIA
CROATIA
SLAVONIA
DALMATIA
BOSNIA
SERVIA
ROUMANIA
BULGARIA
TURKEY
AMSTERDAM
THE HAGUE
ROTTERDAM
BRUSSELS
ANTWERP
GHENT
LILLE
PARIS
METZ
STRASBURG
COLOGNE
DUSSELDORF
AACHEN
KOBLENZ
FRANKFORT
DARMSTADT
STUTTGART
AUGSBURG
NUREMBERG
MUNICH
DANZIG
KONIGSBERG
STETTIN
MAGDEBURG
HANOVER
BRUNSWICK
LEIPZIC
DRESDEN
BRESLAU
POSEN
WARSAW
CRACOW
LEMBERG
TROPPAU
PRAGUE
BUDAPEST
VIENNA
TRIESTE
FIUME
AGRAM
SARAJEVO
BELGRADE
BUCHAREST
CONSTANTINOPLE
ADRIATIC SEA
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH FRISIAN ISLANDS
EAST FRISIAN ISLANDS
WEST FRISIAN ISLANDS
BORNHOLM
GOTLAND
ALSTER
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
RHINE
DANUBE
ELBE
ODER
VISTULA
NIEMEN
DNIESTER
PRUTH
SAVE
DRAVE
MOSELLE
MAIN
NECKAR
WESER
EMS
MEUSE
SCHELDT
RHONE
SEINE
LOIRE
GARONNE
ALPS
CARPATHIAN MTS
BOHEMIAN MTS
BLACK FOREST
HARTZ MTS
THURINGIAN FOREST
ERZGEBIRGE
RIESENGEBIRGE
SUDETIC MTS
TATRA MTS
JURA MTS
VOSGES MTS
PYRENEES
APENNINES
DOLOMITES
BALKAN MTS
KARPATHIAN MTS
TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS
Gulf of Danzig
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Enos
Gulf of Smyrna
Sea of Marmora
Sea of Azof
Sea of Azof
Sea of Azof

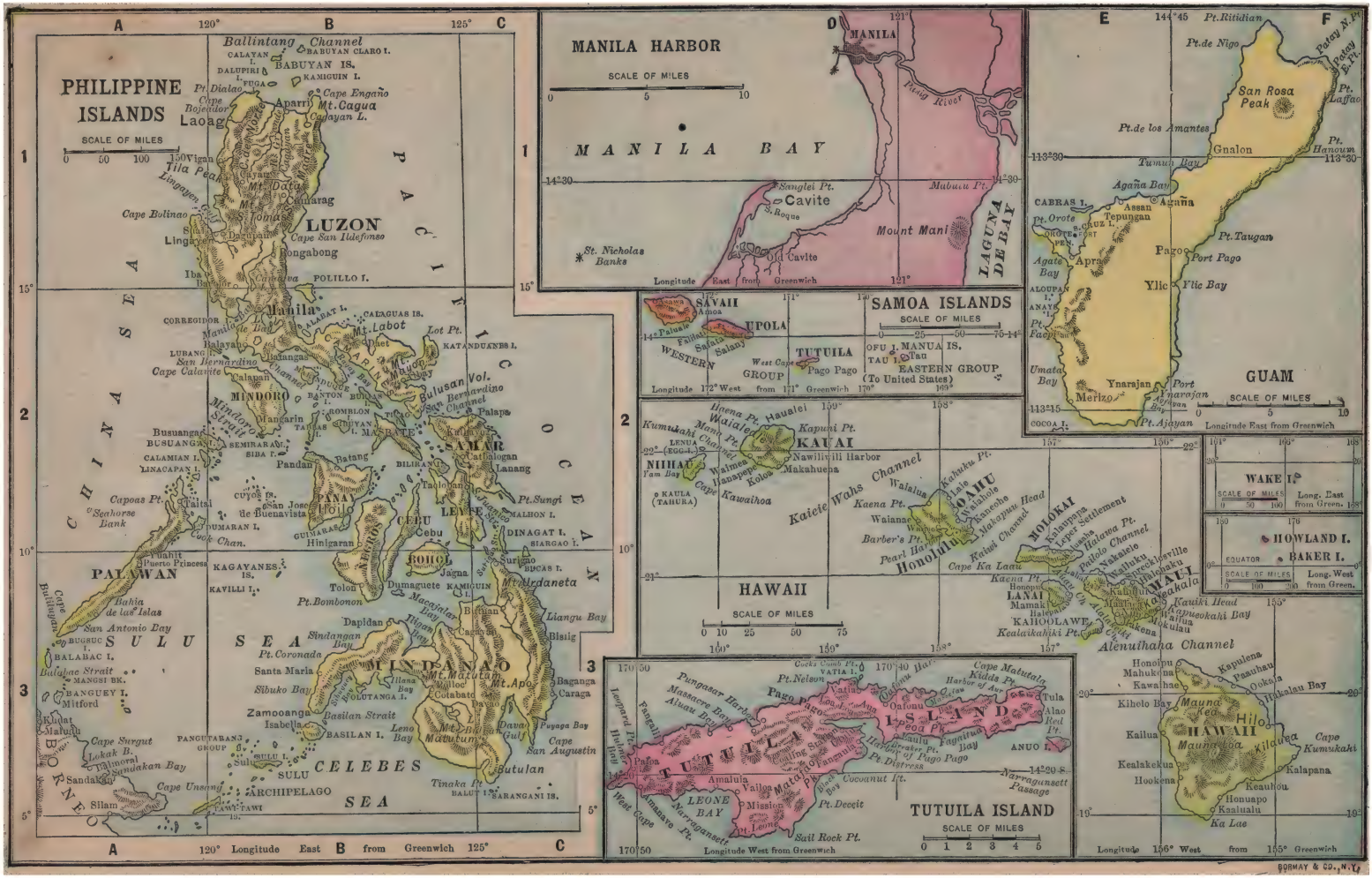

WESTERN EUROPE.
FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND SWITZERLAND.
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 25 50 75 100
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 50 30 60
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Greenwich
BAY OF BISCAY
ENGLISH CHANNEL
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
Gulf of Lions
Madrid
Lisbon
The Hague
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Brussels
London
Paris
Berlin
Hamburg
Bremen
Hanover
Frankfort
Strassburg
Stuttgart
Munich
Vienna
Geneva
Zurich
Basle
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Marseilles
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Nantes
Lyons
Rouen
Le Havre
Cherbourg
Brest
Calais
Dover
Ostend
Antwerp
Cologne
Frankfort
Metz
Nancy
Dijon
Orleans
Tours
Limoges
Clermont
Montpellier
Nice
Monaco
Corsica
Bastia
Ajaccio
Cape Corso
Cape Creux
Gibraltar
Tangier
Ceuta
Malaga
Seville
Cadiz
Lisbon
Oporto
Valencia
Barcelona
Majorca
Minorca
Balearic Islands
Pyrenees
Alps
Bay of Biscay
Gulf of Lions
Strait of Dover
Str. of Gibraltar
English Channel
Isle of Wight
Guernsey I.
Channel Is.
Jersey I.
Belle Ile
I. de Noirmoutier
I. d'Yeu
I. d'Oleron
I. de Re
Bayonne
San Sebastian
Pamplona
Logrono
Huesca
Tudela
Andorra
Perpignan
Carcassonne
Montpellier
Nimes
Arles
Avignon
Toulon
Grasse
Cannes
Nice
Monaco
Porto Maurizio
S. Remo
Savona
Genoa
Milan
Turin
Alessandria
Piacenza
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Ferrara
Venice
Padua
Verona
Mantua
Brescia
Bergamo
Como
Lugano
Lucerne
Berne
Basle
Zurich
Constance
Schaffhausen
Geneva
Lausanne
Neufchatel
Soleure
Aarau
Lucerne
Glarus
Coire
Chur
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Linz
Vienna
Prague
Dresden
Leipzig
Berlin
Hamburg
Bremen
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Potsdam
Stettin
Danzig
Konigsberg
Memel
Copenhagen
Elsinore
Helsingor
Helsingborg
Gothenburg
Malmo
Stockholm
Christiania
Christiansand
Stavanger
Bergen
Trondhjem
Aalborg
Aarhus
Odense
Esbjerg
Ribe
Flensburg
Kiel
Lubeck
Rostock
Stralsund
Wismar
Schwerin
Hamburg
Bremen
Oldenburg
Emden
Leer
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Sloten
Enkhuizen
Hoorn
Alkmaar
Haarlem
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Arnhem
Nimwegen
Rotterdam
Delft
Leyden
Gouda
Dordrecht
Flushing
Middelburg
Ghent
Bruges
Ostend
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Antwerp
Malines
Brussels
Louvain
Namur
Liege
Charleroi
Mons
Tournai
Lille
Arras
Cambrai
Valenciennes
Maubeuge
Sedan
Metz
Thionville
Longwy
Luxemburg
Treves
Coblenz
Bonn
Cologne
Aix-la-Chapelle
Juliers
Crefeld
Elberfeld
Barmen
Dusseldorf
Duisburg
Essen
Gelsenkirchen
Munster
Wesel
Emmerich
Arnsberg
Paderborn
Minden
Osnabruck
Bielefeld
Gutersloh
Detmold
Hamelin
Hanover
Celle
Brunswick
Wolfenbuttel
Goslar
Halberstadt
Magdeburg
Potsdam
Berlin
Frankfort
Stettin
Posen
Breslau
Glogau
Liegnitz
Dresden
Leipzig
Chemnitz
Zwickau
Plauen
Hof
Bayreuth
Bamberg
Nuremberg
Ansbach
Augsburg
Munich
Ingolstadt
Ratisbon
Passau
Landshut
Straubing
Deggendorf
Linz
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Trent
Verona
Mantua
Modena
Parma
Piacenza
Milan
Como
Lugano
Bellinzona
Coire
Chur
Glarus


MAP OF
SOUTHEASTERN
EUROPE
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 150 200
Long. 16° East from 18° Green.
LIGURIAN SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
SEA OF MARMORA
BLACK SEA
SEA OF CANDIA
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
SERVIA
BULGARIA
EASTERN RUMELIA
ROUMANIA
MONTENEGRO
ALBANIA
GREECE
TURKEY
ASIA
AFRICA
SICILY
SARDINIA
CRETE
Belgrade
Bukharest
Sofia
Rome
Constantinople
Athens
Smyrna
Venice
Trieste
Vienna
Budapest
Odessa
Marseilles
Lyons
Nice
Genoa
Naples
Palermo
Malta
Tunis
Carthage
Cape Bon
Cape Blanc
Cape Spartivento
Strait of Bonifacio
Strait of Messina
Cape Portio di Palo
Mouths of the Danube
Dardanelles
Bosporus
Gulf of Tarento
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Arcadia
Gulf of Kolokythia
Gulf of Messara
Gulf of Mirabella
Gulf of Candia
Gulf of Kisamo
Gulf of Canea
Gulf of Retimo
Gulf of Spezia
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Salonika
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Arta
Gulf of Prevesa
Gulf of Kastro
Gulf of Kokino
Gulf of Gallipoli
Gulf of Zante
Gulf of Argolic
Gulf of Nauplia
Gulf of Koron
Gulf of Messene
Gulf of Kolokythia
Gulf of Mirabella
Gulf of Candia
Gulf of Kisamo
Gulf of Canea
Gulf of Retimo
Gulf of Spezia
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Salonika
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Arta
Gulf of Prevesa
Gulf of Kastro
Gulf of Kokino
Gulf of Gallipoli
Gulf of Zante
Gulf of Argolic
Gulf of Nauplia
Gulf of Koron
Gulf of Messene

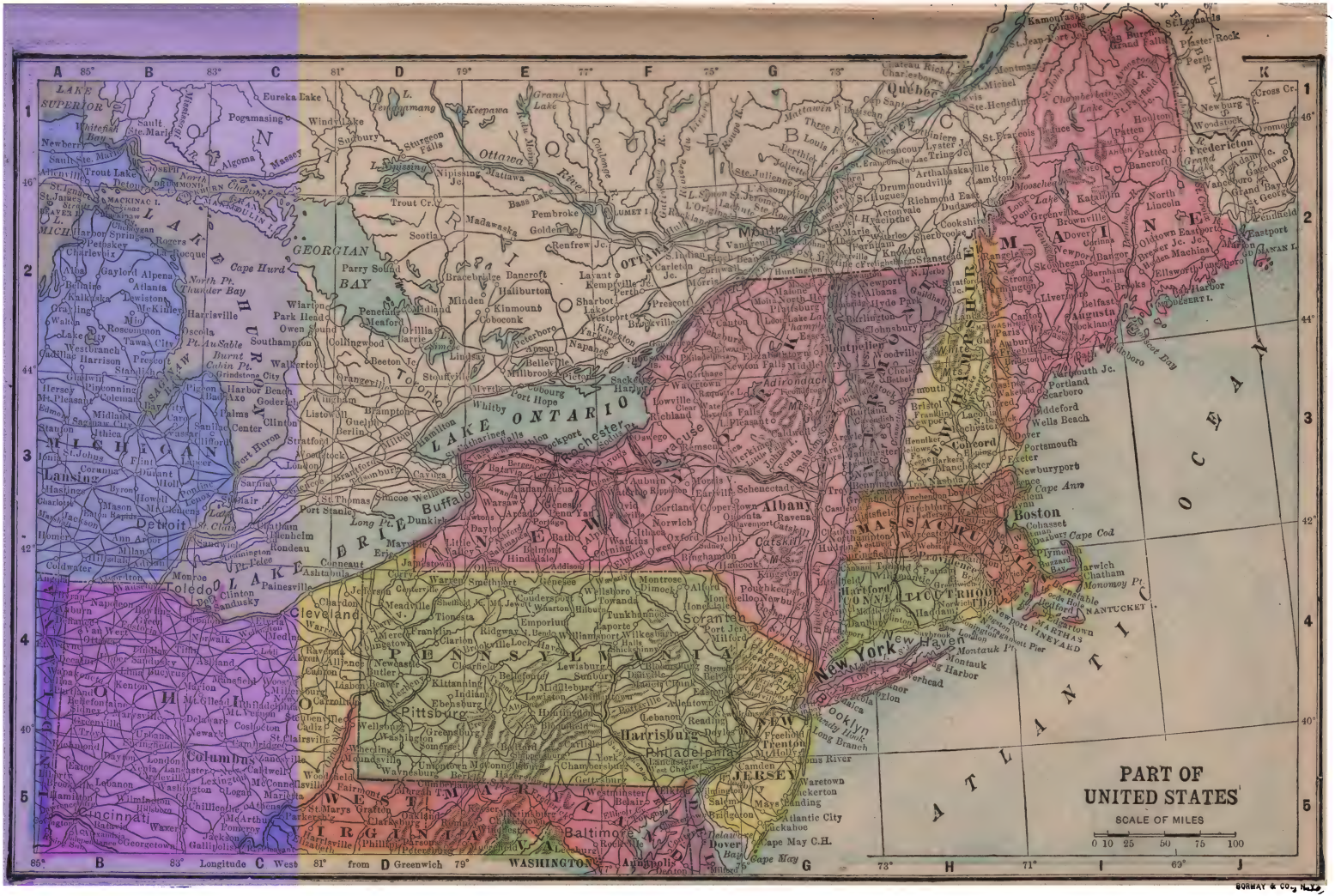
GORMAY & CO.

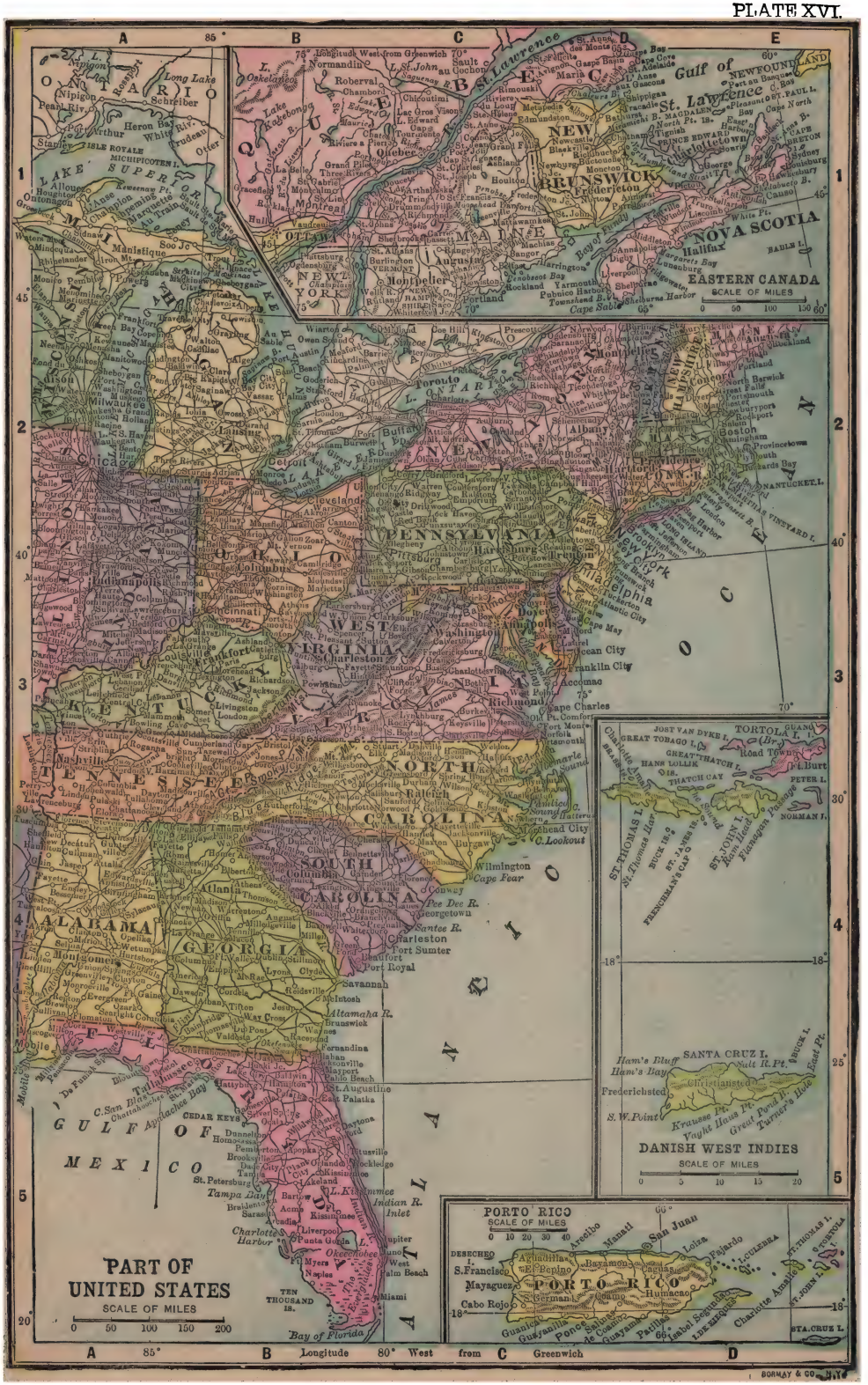

EASTERN ASIA
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Longitude East 130° from Greenwich
RUSSIA IN ASIA
MONGOLIA
GREAT GOBI DESERT
CHINESE EMPIRE
MANCHURIA
KOREA
JAPAN
YELLOW SEA
EAST CHINA SEA
SEA OF JAPAN
SEA OF OKHOTSK
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIA
FARTHER INDIA
SIAM
BURMA
TIBET
EASTERN TURKESTAN
BHUTAN
NEPAL
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
GULF OF SIAM
CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
FORMOSA
HAINAN
BORNEO
CELEBES
CELEBES SEA
SULU SEA
MOLUCCA SEA
BANDA SEA
ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
JAVA SEA
DUTCH EAST INDIES
NEW GUINEA
Peking
Tientsin
Shanghai
Hongkong
Canton
Manila
Singapore
Batavia
Bangkok
Saigon
Hanoi
Calcutta
Rangoon
Lhasa
Darjeeling
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Urga
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Vladivostok
Harbin
Mukden
Seoul
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
Osaka
Tokio
Yokohama
Sapporo
Hakodate
Nagoya
Kobe
Hiogo
Shimonoseki
Fusan
Port Arthur
Chefoo
Tsingtau
Nanking
Hankow
Foochow
Amoy
Swatow
Macao
Haiphong
Tonkin
Annam
Cochin China
Cambodia
Phnom Penh
Malacca
Penang
Singapore
Johore
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Mindanao
Luzon
Palawan
Sulu Islands
Timor
Flores
Sumbawa
Lombok
Bali
Java Head
Sunda Strait
Malacca Strait
Torres Strait
Formosa
Hainan Strait
Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Siam
Yellow Sea
Korea Strait
Tsushima
Riu-kiu or Lu-chu Is.
Bashi Channel
Balintang Channel
Luzon Strait
Mindoro Strait
Balabac Strait
Celebes Sea
Sulu Sea
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
Torres Strait
Great Wall
Yangtze R.
Yellow R.
Amur R.
Lena R.
Irtish R.
Ob R.
Yenisei R.
Mekong R.
Irrawaddy R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Indus R.
Tarim R.
Gobi Desert
Himalaya Mts.
Kuen-Lun Mts.
Tien-Shan Mts.
Altai Mts.
Hindu Kush
Pamir
Karakoram
Mt. Everest
Mt. Kinabalu
Mt. Korinchi
Mt. Apo
Mt. Fuji
Mt. Aso
Mt. Ararat
Lake Baikal
Lake Balkash
Lake Aral
Lake Tali-nor
Lake Kuku-nor
Lake Tonle Sap
Lake Toba
Lake Biwa
Lake Hamana
Lake Inawashiro
Lake Kasumigaura
Lake Chapultepec
Lake Hakone
Lake Suwa
Lake Chuzenji
Lake Yamanaka
Lake Kawaguchi
Lake Motosu
Lake Shoji
Lake Nojiri
Lake Kizaki
Lake Nakanojo
Lake Haruna
Lake Ikeda
Lake Kirishima
Lake Sakurajima
Lake Aso
Lake Beppu
Lake Unzen
Lake Shimabara
Lake Kagoshima
Lake Nagasaki
Lake Sasebo
Lake Fukuoka
Lake Hakata
Lake Kokura
Lake Shimonoseki
Lake Hiroshima
Lake Okayama
Lake Kobe
Lake Osaka
Lake Nagoya
Lake Shizuoka
Lake Yokohama
Lake Tokio
Lake Sendai
Lake Aomori
Lake Hakodate
Lake Sapporo
Lake Otaru
Lake Asahikawa
Lake Kushiro
Lake Nemuro
Lake Shikotan
Lake Etorofu
Lake Kunashiri
Lake Habomai
Lake Shikotan
Lake Etorofu
Lake Kunashiri
Lake Habomai

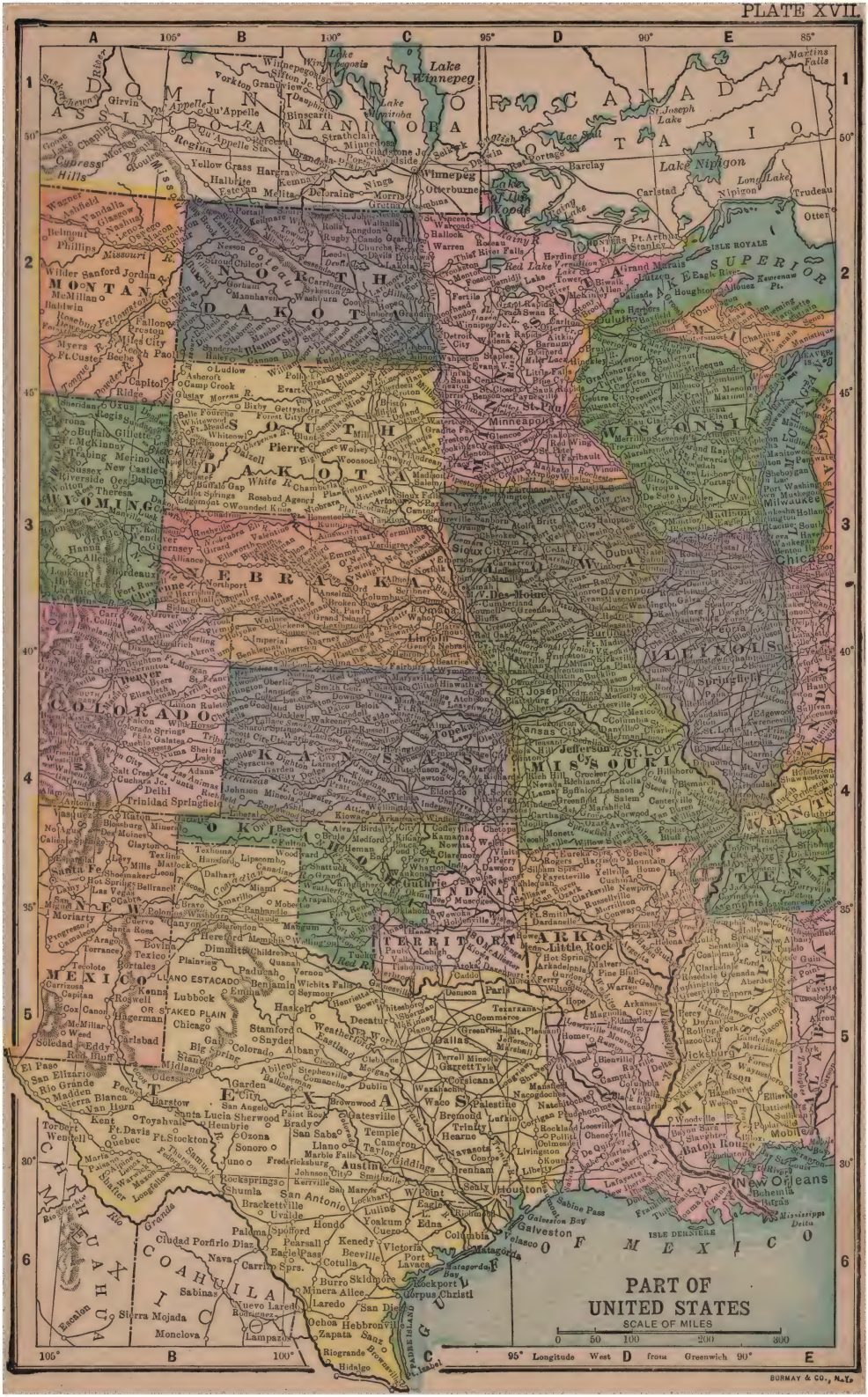

GULF OF MEXICO
Longitude 82° West from Greenwich
TROPIC OF CANCER
Nicholas Channel
HAVANA HARBOR
SCALE OF MILES
Gulf of Mexico
Morro Castle
Cabaña Castle
Ft. San Diego
Punta Castle
Casa Blanca
Prison
Custom House
Post Office
Hospital de la Fuerza
Almacenes de Regla
Marimelena Bay
HAVANA
LA HABANA
MATANZAS
PINAR DEL RIO
SANTA CLARA
PUERTO PRINCIPE
SANTIAGO DE CUBA
CARIBBEAN SEA
Golfo de Guacanayabo
Gulf of California
PACIFIC OCEAN
MEXICO
SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 80 120
CUBA
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 40 60 80 100
JAMAICA
HAITI
Santiago de Cuba
Kingston
Port Royal
Montego Bay
Falmouth
Port Maria
Annotto Bay
Buff Bay
Port Antonio
Manchioneal
Holland Bay
Port Morant
Morant Bay
Black River
Savanna-la-Mar
Bluefields
Long Bay
Green Island
Negril Pt.
Lucea
Rio Bueso
Oracabessa
St. Ann's Bay
Moneague
Spanish Town
Old Harbor
Alligator Pond
Milk River
Lacovia
Manchioneal
Jeremie
C. Dame Marie
Dame Marie
C. des Irois
Irois
C. Tiburon
Cocoa
Gulf of Mexico
Bay of Campeche
Tampico
Vera Cruz
Tecoluta
Jalapa
Progreso
Merida
Campeche
Thubusil
Sabancuy
Belize
BRITISH HONDURAS
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
SALVADOR
Guatemala
S. Salvador
S. Jose
Tehuantepec
Salina Cruz
Acapulco
Tecoanapa
Jamiltepec
Manzanillo
COLIMA
Sihuatanejo
San Jeronimo
Mazatlan
Durango
Chihuahua
Monterey
Saltillo
Laredo
Matamoros
Presidio del Norte
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz
Cusihuiriachic
Sierra Mojada
Parras
Mapimi
Torreon
Zacatecas
Guadalajara
Colima
Aguascevi
Concepcion
Alamos
Mexicali
Ensenada
Tijuana
Yuma
El Paso
Nogales
Guaymas
Hermosillo
Altar
Casas Grandes
Ojinaga
Piedras Negras
Eagle Pass
Brownsville
Rio Grande
Rio Colorado
Gila
Salton Sea
Lake Chapala
Lake Tezcuco
Lake Chalco
Lake Xochimilco
Lake Pascuaro
Lake Cuitzeo
Lake Tequesquitengo
Lake Nicaragua
Lake Managua
Lake Izabal
Lake Peten
Lake Amatitlan
Lake Atitlan
Lake Ilopango
Lake Yojoa
Lake Gatun
Lake Bayano
Lake Miguel
Lake Alajuela
Lake Chiriqui
Lake Maracaibo
Lake Valencia
Lake Tacarigua
Lake Guatavita
Lake Titicaca
Lake Poopo
Lake Aricota
Lake Umayo
Lake Junin


PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150
Ballintang Channel
BABUYAN IS.
Cape Engaño
Aparri
Mt. Cagua
Cagayan L.
Laoag
Vigan
Tila Peak
Mt. Data
Camarag
Cape Bolinao
LUZON
Cape San Ildefonso
Dagupan
Lingayen
Rongabong
Iba
Subig Bay
POLILLO I.
Manila
CALAGUAS IS.
CORREGIDOR
Manila Bay
Mt. Labot
Lot Pt.
KATANDUANES I.
Balayan
Batangas
San Bernardino
Cape Calavite
Taal Vol.
Bulusan Vol.
San Bernardino Channel
Palapa
MINDORO
Mangarin
Busuanga
BUSUANGA I.
SEMIRARA I.
CALAMIAN I.
LINACAPAN I.
Mindoro Strait
Pandan
Batang
BILIRAN I.
SAMAR
Catbalogan
Lanang
Capoas Pt.
Taitai
Seahorse Bank
CUYOS IS.
San Jose de Buenavista
PANAY
Iloilo
LEYTE
Ormoc
Pt. Sungi
MALHON I.
CEBU
Cebu
DINAGAT I.
SIARGAO I.
Puerto Princess
PALAWAN
KAGAYANES IS.
KAVILLI I.
BUCAS I.
Tolon
Dumaguete
KAMIGUIN I.
Mt. Mcdaneta
Pt. Bombonon
Bahia de las Islas
San Antonio Bay
BUGSUC I.
BALABAC I.
Balabac Strait
MANGSI BK.
BANGUEY I.
Mitford
Cape Surgut
Lokak B.
Sandakan Bay
Cape Unsang
Silam
SULU SEA
Sindangan Bay
Pt. Coronada
Santa Maria
Sibuko Bay
Zamoanga
Isabella
Basilan Strait
BASILAN I.
PANGUTARAN GROUP
SULU I.
Sulu
SULU ARCHIPELAGO
TAWI-TAWI
MINDANAO
Mt. Matutum
Mt. Apo
COTABATO I.
Cotabato
Illana Bay
Leno Bay
Davao Gulf
Davao
Pujada Bay
Cape San Augustin
Sarangani
Tinaka Pt.
Balut I.
SARANGANI IS.
CELEBES SEA
Cape Santiago
Bahia de Isabela
Basilan
Jagna
Bohol
Liangu Bay
Bisilig
Baganga
Caraga
Lingayen Gulf
Lingayen
Dagupan
Tarlac
Cape Bolinao
Iba
Subig Bay
POLILLO I.
Manila
CALAGUAS IS.
CORREGIDOR
Manila Bay
Mt. Labot
Lot Pt.
KATANDUANES I.
Balayan
Batangas
San Bernardino
Cape Calavite
Taal Vol.
Bulusan Vol.
San Bernardino Channel
Palapa
MINDORO
Mangarin
Busuanga
BUSUANGA I.
SEMIRARA I.
CALAMIAN I.
LINACAPAN I.
Mindoro Strait
Pandan
Batang
BILIRAN I.
SAMAR
Catbalogan
Lanang
Capoas Pt.
Taitai
Seahorse Bank
CUYOS IS.
San Jose de Buenavista
PANAY
Iloilo
LEYTE
Ormoc
Pt. Sungi
MALHON I.
CEBU
Cebu
DINAGAT I.
SIARGAO I.
Puerto Princess
PALAWAN
KAGAYANES IS.
KAVILLI I.
BUCAS I.
Tolon
Dumaguete
KAMIGUIN I.
Mt. Mcdaneta
Pt. Bombonon
Bahia de las Islas
San Antonio Bay
BUGSUC I.
BALABAC I.
Balabac Strait
MANGSI BK.
BANGUEY I.
Mitford
Cape Surgut
Lokak B.
Sandakan Bay
Cape Unsang
Silam
SULU SEA
Sindangan Bay
Pt. Coronada
Santa Maria
Sibuko Bay
Zamoanga
Isabella
Basilan Strait
BASILAN I.
PANGUTARAN GROUP
SULU I.
Sulu
SULU ARCHIPELAGO
TAWI-TAWI
MINDANAO
Mt. Matutum
Mt. Apo
COTABATO I.
Cotabato
Illana Bay
Leno Bay
Davao Gulf
Davao
Pujada Bay
Cape San Augustin
Sarangani
Tinaka Pt.
Balut I.
SARANGANI IS.
CELEBES SEA
Cape Santiago
Bahia de Isabela
Basilan
Jagna
Bohol
Liangu Bay
Bisilig
Baganga
Caraga
Lingayen Gulf
Lingayen
Dagupan
Tarlac
CHINA SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Longitude East from Greenwich
MANILA HARBOR
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10
MANILA
Pasig River
MANILA BAY
Sanglei Pt.
Cavite
Mabuco Pt.
St. Roque
Mount Mani
LAGUNA DE BAY
St. Nicholas Banks
Cavite
SAMOA ISLANDS
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75
SAVAII
Apia
UPOLA
TUTUILA
Pago Pago
West Cape
WESTERN GROUP
OFU I.
MANUA IS.
TAU I.
Tau
EASTERN GROUP
(To United States)
Longitude 172° West from 171° Greenwich
GUAM
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10
Pt. Ritidian
Pt. de Nigo
Pt. Laffao
San Rosa Peak
Pt. de los Amantes
Gnalon
Pt. Hanoum
Tumon Bay
Agaña Bay
Agaña
CABRAS I.
Asan
Tepungan
Pt. Orote
Pt. Taugan
Pazo
Agate Bay
Apra
Port Pago
ALOUPAN I.
ANAYO I.
Ylic
Ylic Bay
Umata Bay
Ynarajan
Port Ynarajan
Merizo
Pt. Ajayan
COCOA I.
Longitude East from Greenwich
WAKE I.
SCALE OF MILES
Long. East from Green.
HOWLAND I.
EQUATOR
BAKER I.
SCALE OF MILES
Long. West from Green.
HAWAII
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 25 50 75
Haena Pt.
Haualei
Waialeale
Kumukahi Channel
Mank Pt.
Kapuni Pt.
KAUAI
LENUA (EGG I.)
NIIHAU
Tam Bay
KAULA (TAHURA)
Nawiliwili Harbor
Waimea
Hanapepe
Koloa
Cape Kawaihoa
Makahuena
Kaieie Waiks Channel
Kahuku Pt.
Laie
OAHU
Waialua
Kaena Pt.
Waianae
Barber's Pt.
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu
Waikiki
Makapuu Head
Kauai Channel
MOLOKAI
Kalapana
Leper Settlement
Halawa Pt.
Pololo Channel
Kaluaaha
Nakalele
Kaluhuku
Honolulu
Wailuku
MAUI
Kauiki Head
Honuaula
Makena
LANAI
Mamaki
Halowai
KAHOOLAWE
Kealaikahiki Pt.
Alenuihaha Channel
Honoipu
Mahukona
Kawaihae
Kapulena
Paauhau
Ookala
Hilo Bay
Kiholo Bay
Mauna Kea
Hilo
HAWAII
Mauna Loa
Kilauea
Cape Kumukahi
Kailua
Kealakekua
Hookena
Kalapana
Keauhou
Honuapo
Kaalualu
Ka Lae
Longitude 156° West from 155° Greenwich
TUTUILA ISLAND
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5
Cocks Comb Pt.
VATIA I.
Pt. Nelson
Pungasar Harbor
Massacre Bay
Aluan Bay
Pago Pago
Vatia
Cape Matutula
Kidds Pt.
Harbor of Asu
Asu
Leone
Fagasa
Fagatua Bay
Tula
Alao
Red Pt.
ANUO I.
Pt. Distress
Fagatua
Pagai Pt.
Pagai
Amalula
Vailoa
Metaloa
Pt. Tanumua
Cocoanut Pt.
Narragansett Passage
LEONE BAY
Mission
Pt. Deceit
Pt. Leone
Sail Rock Pt.
Longitude West from Greenwich

GORMAY & CO., N.Y.


PART OF UNITED STATES
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 25 50 75 100
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
GEORGIAN BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Longitude West from Greenwich
WASHINGTON
Montreal
Quebec
Ottawa
Toronto
Buffalo
Detroit
Cleveland
Pittsburg
Columbus
Cincinnati
Lansing
Toledo
Rochester
Syracuse
Albany
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Harrisburg
Scranton
Baltimore
Hartford
New Haven
Brooklyn
Portland
Augusta
Bangor
Fredericton
St. John
Halifax
Newburyport
Portsmouth
Wells Beach
Biddeford
Scarboro
Cape Ann
Cape Cod
Plymouth
Chatham
Monomoy Pt.
NANTUCKET
MARTHAS VINEYARD
Montauk Pt.
Block Island
Atlantic City
Cape May C.H.
Cape May
Annapolis
Delaware Bay
Chesapeake Bay
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Winnipesaukee
Lake Sebago
Lake Moosehead
Lake Temiscouata
Lake St. John
Lake Megantic
Lake Timiskaming
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe
Lake Scugog
Lake Couchiching
Lake Muskoka
Lake Rosseau
Lake Joseph
Lake of Bays
Lake Temagami
Lake Abitibi
Lake Mistassini
Lake Kenogami
Lake Chibougamau
Lake Waswanipi
Lake Evans
Lake Matagami
Lake Opasatika
Lake Kesagami
Lake Abitibi
Lake Timiskaming
Lake Nipissing
Lake Temagami


PART OF UNITED STATES
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150 200
EASTERN CANADA
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150
DANISH WEST INDIES
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20
PORTO RICO
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40
Longitude 80° West from Greenwich
BORMAY & CO. N.Y.


PART OF
UNITED STATES
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300
105° Longitude West from Greenwich 90°
A B C D E
1 2 3 4 5 6
50° 45° 40° 35° 30°
DOMINION OF CANADA
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
ASSINIBOIA
Lake Winnepeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Nipigon
Lake of the Woods
Lake Superior
MONTANA
DAKOTA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TERRITORY
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
MICHIGAN
Chicago
St. Paul
Minneapolis
Des Moines
Omaha
Kansas City
St. Louis
Springfield
Little Rock
Memphis
New Orleans
Galveston
Houston
Austin
San Antonio
Dallas
Fort Worth
Denver
Pueblo
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Chihuahua
Coahuila
Nuevo Leon
Tamaulipas
Gulf of Mexico
ISLE ROYALE
ISLE DERNIERE
PADRES ISLAND
Rio Grande
Missouri R.
Mississippi R.
Red R.
Arkansas R.
Colorado R.
Pecos R.
Brazos R.
Canadian R.
Platte R.
Yellowstone R.
Saskatchewan R.
Winnipeg R.
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario

BORMAY & CO., N.Y.


PART OF
UNITED STATES
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 25 50 75
ALASKA
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Gulf of California
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
BERING SEA
GULF OF ALASKA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
ARIZONA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
TEXAS
MEXICO
CANADA
San Francisco
Longitude 110° West from D Greenwich 105°

BURMAY & CO., N.Y.


MAP OF
GREATER NEW YORK
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5
BORMAY & CO., N.Y.
BRONX
MANHATTAN
QUEENS
BROOKLYN
RICHMOND
JERSEY CITY
Yonkers
Pelham Manor
Pelham Bay Park
HART I.
CITY I.
Port Washington
Manhasset Bay
Great Neck
Thomaston
Manhasset
Englewood
Nordhoff
Linwood
Leonia
Taylorville
Fort Lee
Palisades Park
Little Ferry
Ridgefield
Edgewater
Fairview
Cuttenberg
Union
West Hoboken
Hoboken
Highwood
Throggs Neck
Little Neck Bay
Douglaston
Bayside
Whitestone
College Point
Flushing
Flushing Bay
Floral Park
Queens
Jamaica
Springfield
Valley Stream
Rosedale
Woodhaven
Forest Park
Cypress Hills Cem.
Calvary Cem.
Evergreens Cem.
Mount Olivet Cem.
Middle Village
Maspeth
Newtown
Corona
Elmhurst
Woodside
Astoria
Long Island City
Greenpoint
Williamsburg
Navy Yard
Bushwick
Ridgewood
Brooklyn
East New York
Canarsie
Flatbush
Prospect Park
Greenwood Cem.
Parkville
Borough Park
Bergen Beach
Seaside
Rockaway Beach
Rockaway Point
Rockaway Inlet
Barren I.
Jamaica Bay
Hewlett
Inwood
Far Rockaway
Governors I.
Ellis I.
Liberty I.
Bedloe's I.
Ward's I.
Riker's I.
Randall's I.
Central Park
Harlem River
East River
Newark Bay
Kill Van Kull
Upper New York Bay
The Narrows
Gowanus Bay
Gravesend Bay
Sea Gate
Coney Island
Brighton Beach
West Brighton Beach
Manhattan Beach
Sheepshead Bay
New Utrecht
Gravesend
Bensonhurst
Fort Hamilton
Fort Wadsworth
South Beach
Hoffman Island
Swinburne Island
Atlantic Ocean
Lower Bay
New Brighton
St. George
Tompkinsville
Stapleton
Rosebank
West Brighton
Port Richmond
Concord
Arrochar
Elizabethport
Mariners Harbor
Howland Hook
Bull's Old Place Heads
Prohibition Park
Castleton Corners
Linden Park
New Springville
Dongan Hills
Grant City
New Dorp
Richmond
Oakwood
Great Kills
Greenridge
Gifford's
Seaside
Annadale
Rossville
Huguenot
Woodrow
Pleasant Plains
Prince's Bay
Tottenville
Bentley Manor
Raritan Bay
Arthur Kill
Sandy Hook
Fort Hancock
Sandy Hook Bay
Atlantic Highlands
New Jersey


MAP OF
CHICAGO
SCALE OF MILES
0 ½ 1 2 3
LAKE MICHIGAN
NORWOOD PARK
Forest Glen Sta.
Bohemian Cemetery
Rose Hill Cemetery
Edgewater Station
Clyde Park Station
St. Bonifacius Cem.
Bowmanville
Lawrence Ave.
Mayfair
Mayfair Sta.
TERMINAL
IRVING PARK
Irving Park
Irving Park Sta.
Ravenswood
Sheridan Park Sta.
Graceland Cemetery
Buena Park Station
Cuyler Sta.
Mt. Olive Cemetery
Grayland Sta.
GRAYLAND
Addison
St.
Belmont
Ave.
AVONDALE
Avondale Sta.
Milwaukee Ave.
Logan Square
Humboldt Park
Lincoln Park
Fullerton Ave.
Mont Claire
Galewood
GALEWOOD
CRAGIN
GARFIELD
Hermosa
W. North Ave.
Chicago River
Outer Harbor
Van Buren St.Sta.
Garfield Park
Douglas Park
16th St.Sta.
22nd St.Station
27th St.Station
31st St.Sta.
Douglas Sta.
Oakland Sta.
43rd St. Sta.
Kenwood Sta.
Madison Park Sta.
Jackson Park Sta.
South Park Sta.
Donald
Sturgis
Riverside Jc.
Fairmount Park
Hyman Ave. Sta.
LAWNDALE
Crawford Sta.
Hawthorne Sta.
Berwyn Sta.
Morton Park Sta.
Clyde Sta.
LaVerne Sta.
Cicero Ave.
Harlem Ave. Sta.
Ogden Ave. Sta.
Robinson Ave. Sta.
Hyman Ave.
Canal
Drainage
BRIDGEPORT
Union Stock Yards
Western Ave. Blvd.
Halsted St.
Grand Blvd.
Corwith
39th
ALTON
47th St.
Archer
Road
Elsdon Sta.
GRAND TRUNK
Glendale Sta.
Garfield Blvd.
55th St.
TERMINAL
Chicago Lawn
Junction Ave.
67th St.
CHICAGO LAWN
SOUTH LAWN
Fremont Ridge
ENGLEWOOD
60th St.
Woodlawn Sta.
Midway
Washington Park
Oakwood Cemetery
Cottage Grove Ave.
LYONS
CITY LIMITS
BELT
S. Lyons Sta.
McCaffrey Sta.
71st St.
Hayman
Landers
AUBURN
Auburn Park
79th St.
Forest Hill
Clark Rd.
Western Ave.
87th St.
Pleasant Hill
St. Maria
Catholic Cemetery
Beverly Hill
Oak Lawn Sta.
95th
Evergreen Park Sta.
WABASH
Chicago Ridge
103rd St.
Old Canal Feeder
Worth
111th St.
WORTH
115th
Walden Sta.
Trace Ave. Sta.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
Mt. Greenwood Cemetery
Mt. Olivet Cemetery
Mt. Hope Cemetery
Clifton Sta.
123rd St.
Wireton
127th St.
Blue Island Sta.
Vermont St.
Blue Island Jc.
Beverly Hills
Morgan Park
Roseland
N. Roseland
Pullman Sta.
PULLMAN
IRONDALE
Kensington Sta.
Lake Calumet
CALUMET
GANO
Gardner's Park Sta.
Wildwood Sta.
Riverdale Sta.
HEGEWISCH
Hyde Lake
Wolf Lake
Grand Crossing
Sta. C
Burnside
South Chicago
Pullman Jc.
S. Chicago
CHICAGO
Daun Park
Park Sta.
Windsor Park Sta.
Woodlawn Sta.
South Shore Sta.
Jackson Park
Oakwood Cemetery
Colokdale
Park Manor
Chicago Junction
Union Stock Yards
Western Ave. Blvd.
Halsted St.
Grand Blvd.
Cottage Grove Ave.
Stewart Ave.
Racine Ave.
Ashland Ave.
Milwaukee Ave.
Logan Square
Humboldt Park
Garfield Park
Douglas Park
Crawford Sta.
Hawthorne Sta.
Berwyn Sta.
Morton Park Sta.
Clyde Sta.
Cicero Ave.
Harlem Ave. Sta.
Ogden Ave. Sta.
Robinson Ave. Sta.
Hyman Ave.
Canal
Drainage
Corwith
Elsdon Sta.
Glendale Sta.
Garfield Blvd.
Chicago Lawn
Junction Ave.
McCaffrey Sta.
Hayman
Landers
Forest Hill
Clark Rd.
Western Ave.
St. Maria
Catholic Cemetery
Beverly Hill
Oak Lawn Sta.
Evergreen Park Sta.
Chicago Ridge
Old Canal Feeder
Worth
Trace Ave. Sta.
Walden Sta.
Mt. Greenwood Cemetery
Mt. Olivet Cemetery
Mt. Hope Cemetery
Clifton Sta.
Wireton
Blue Island Sta.
Vermont St.
Blue Island Jc.
Beverly Hills
Morgan Park
Roseland
N. Roseland
Pullman Sta.
Kensington Sta.
Lake Calumet
Gardner's Park Sta.
Wildwood Sta.
Riverdale Sta.
HEGEWISCH
Hyde Lake
Wolf Lake
Grand Crossing
Sta. C
Burnside
South Chicago
Pullman Jc.
S. Chicago
CHICAGO
Daun Park
Park Sta.
Windsor Park Sta.
Woodlawn Sta.
South Shore Sta.
Jackson Park
Oakwood Cemetery
Colokdale
Park Manor
Chicago Junction
Union Stock Yards
Western Ave. Blvd.
Halsted St.
Grand Blvd.
Cottage Grove Ave.
Stewart Ave.
Racine Ave.
Ashland Ave.
Milwaukee Ave.
Logan Square
Humboldt Park
Garfield Park
Douglas Park
Crawford Sta.
Hawthorne Sta.
Berwyn Sta.
Morton Park Sta.
Clyde Sta.
Cicero Ave.
Harlem Ave. Sta.
Ogden Ave. Sta.
Robinson Ave. Sta.
Hyman Ave.
Canal
Drainage
Corwith
Elsdon Sta.
Glendale Sta.
Garfield Blvd.
Chicago Lawn
Junction Ave.
McCaffrey Sta.
Hayman
Landers
Forest Hill
Clark Rd.
Western Ave.
St. Maria
Catholic Cemetery
Beverly Hill
Oak Lawn Sta.
Evergreen Park Sta.
Chicago Ridge
Old Canal Feeder
Worth
Trace Ave. Sta.
Walden Sta.
Mt. Greenwood Cemetery
Mt. Olivet Cemetery
Mt. Hope Cemetery
Clifton Sta.
Wireton
Blue Island Sta.
Vermont St.
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Pullman Sta.
Kensington Sta.
Lake Calumet
Gardner's Park Sta.
Wildwood Sta.
Riverdale Sta.
HEGEWISCH
Hyde Lake
Wolf Lake

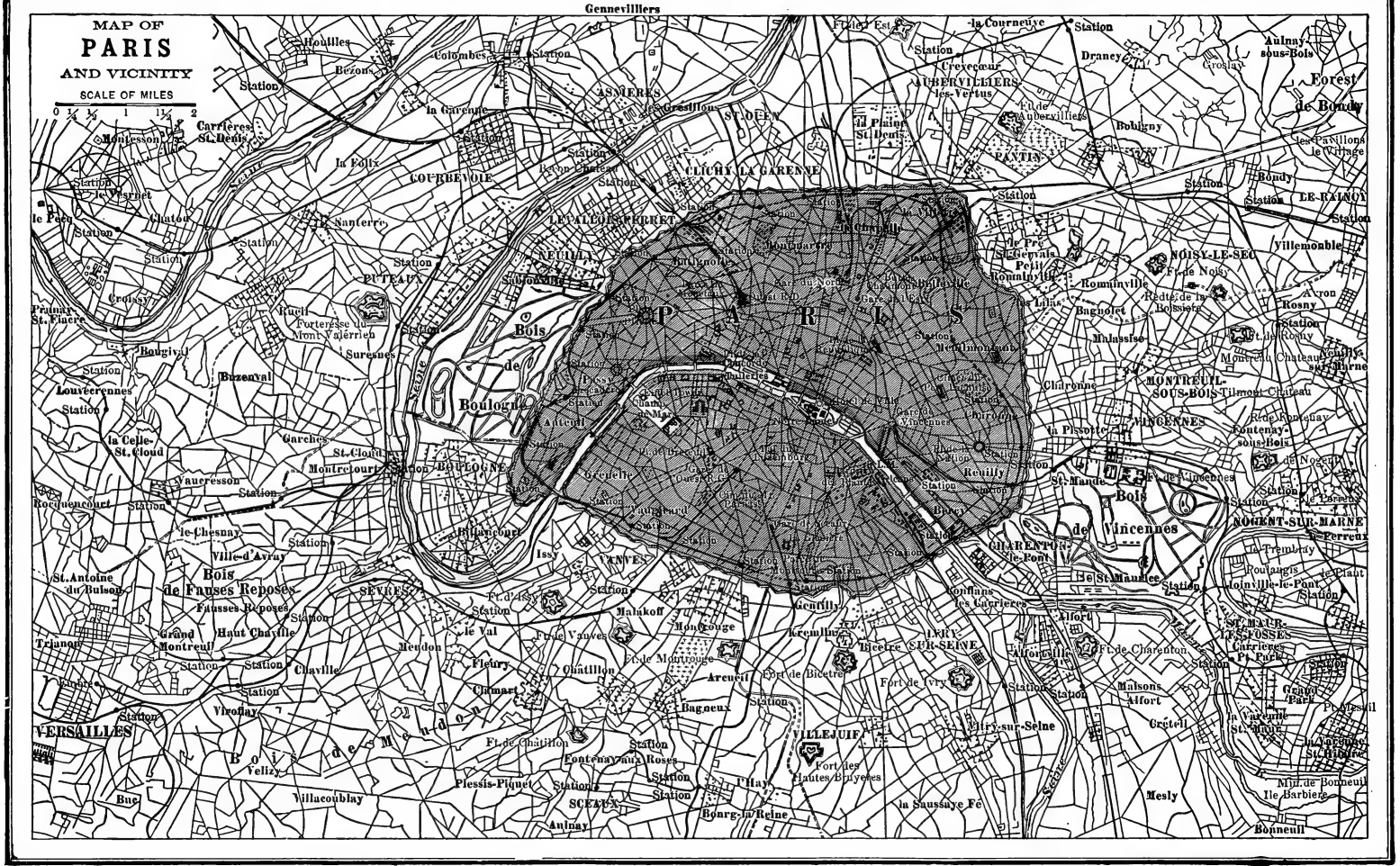
GURNAY & CO., N.Y.


122°30′
122°20′
122°10′
37°50′
37°40′
37°30′
SAN PABLO BAY
San Rafael
San Pedro Pt.
San Pablo Strait
San Pablo Pt.
MARIN IS.
THE BROTHERS
Molate Pt.
San Quentin Pt.
San Quentin
Castro Pt.
Larkspur
Corte Madera
RED ROCK
California Pt.
Richmond Pt.
Alto
Reed
Mill Valley
Chauncey Pt.
Manzaneta
Bluff Pt.
Waldo Pt.
Raccoon Strait
Simpton Pt.
ANGEL I.
Richardson Bay
Sausalito
Knox Pt.
Blunt Pt.
MARIN
Yellow Bluff
Cavallo Pt.
Lime Pt.
ALCATRAZ I.
GOLDEN GATE
Pt. Bonita
Diablo
Fort Pt.
Black Pt.
Fort Mason
GOAT I.
North Pt.
MILE ROCKS
Presidio Mil. Res.
Pt. Lobos
SEAL ROCKS
Golden Gate Park
Ocean House
SAN FRANCISCO
San Miguel Hills
Merced Lake
Oceanview
Colma
San Bruno Mtn.
Cemeteries
MUSSEL ROCK
South San Francisco
Baden Sta.
San Bruno
Laguna Salada
San Bruno Pt.
Visitation Pt.
Sierra Pt.
Cattle Hill
San Andreas Lake
Millbrae
San Pedro Pt.
Pacifica
Pedro Cr.
Devils Slide
Sweeney Ridge
Whiting Ridge
Spring Ridge
Peak Mtn.
North Pt.
South Pt.
Montara Pt.
Fog Whistle
Scarper Pt.
Seal Cove
Denniston Cr.
Ox Hill
Pillar Pt.
PILLAR ROCK
Half Moon Bay
PACIFIC OCEAN
Burlingame
Hoyt School
San Mateo
Brewer School
Homestead
Coyote Hill Cr.
Redwood Pt.
Cordell
Belmont
Pulgas Ridge
Crystal Springs Lake
Reid School
San Carlos
Ravenswood Pt.
Redwood
Fairoaks
Catholic Univ.
Menlo Park
Palo Alto
Stanford Univ.
Mayfield
SAN MATEO
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
Alameda
Oakland
Shell Mound
Emery
Sixteenth St.
Oakland Mole
Gibbon Pt.
Deep Water Chan.
Rincon Pt.
Steamboat Pt.
MISSION ROCK
Potrero Pt.
Yerba Buena I.
Alcatraz I.
Angel I.
Goat I.
Noble
Isabel Pt.
Flemings Pt.
Potrero Pt.
BROOKS I.
Steg
Barrett
San Pablo
Pinole Ridge
Franklin Ridge
Sobrante Ridge
Bonanza Ridge
Lawson Hill
Black Hills
Briones Hills
Lafayette Ridge
CONTRA COSTA
Bald Pk.
Orinda
De Lavegna
Lafayette
Bryant
Highland
Peralta
North Berkeley
Grizzly Pk.
Univ. of California
Berkeley Hills
Glorietta
Mulholland Hill
Dwight Way
Round Top
Berkeley
West Berkeley
Golden Gate
Tamalpais
Redwood Pk.
Oakland
Merritt
Fruitvale
Laundry Farm
San Leandro Hills
ALAMEDA
Melrose
Fitchburg
Elmhurst
Alameda
San Leandro Bay
BAY FARM I.
San Leandro
Mulford Landing
West San Leandro
San Lorenzo
West San Lorenzo
Roberts Landing
Haywards Landing
Mt. Eden Sta.
Johnson Landing
Eden Cr.
Mt.
Alameda Cr.
SOU.
PAC.
R. R.
MAP OF
SAN FRANCISCO
AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4

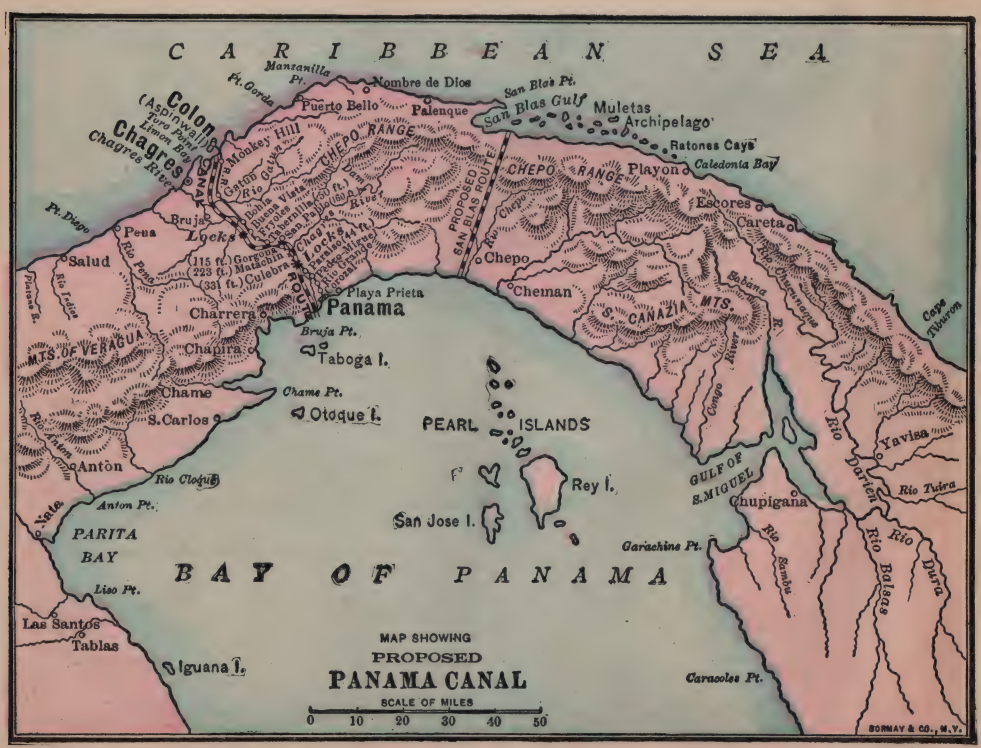
GORMAY & CO., N.Y.


MAP OF
LONDON
AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES
0 ½ 1 2 3
MIDDLESEX
SURREY
KENT
ESSEX
HERTFORDSHIRE
LONDON
WESTMINSTER
HACKNEY
STRATFORD
WOOLWICH
LAMBETH
CHELSEA
HAMPSTEAD
HIGHGATE
HARROW
RICHMOND
WANDSWORTH
WIMBLEDON
KINGSTON
BRENTFORD
ACTON
EALING
HOUNSLOW
BARNES
MORTLAKE
PUTNEY
BATTERSEA
CLAPHAM
DULWICH
SYDENHAM
LEWISHAM
GREENWICH
BLACKHEATH
ROMFORD
BARKING
DAGENHAM
CHISLEHURST
BROMLEY
CROYDON
THAMES
RIVER

BORMAY & CO., N.Y.


MAP OF
PARIS
AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES
0 ¼ ½ 1 1½ 2
Gennevilliers
Colombes
Bezons
Houilles
Carrières St. Denis
Montesson
Asnières
Les Grésillons
St. Ouen
la Garenne
la Folie
Courbevoie
Clichy-la-Garenne
le Vésinet
le Pecq
Chatou
le Nanterre
le Falconnet
Neuilly
Levallois-Perret
Batignolles
Monceaux
Montmartre
Parc du Nord
Gare du Nord
Gare de l'Est
Gare St. Lazare
Gare d'Orléans
Gare de Lyon
Gare de Vincennes
Gare de Ceinture
Gare aux Marchandises
Gare de Passy
Gare de Auteuil
Gare de Grenelle
Gare de Courcelles
Gare de Bercy
Gare de Reuilly
Gare de Charonne
Gare de Vaugirard
Gare de Montparnasse
Gare de Ménilmontant
Gare de Belleville
Gare de la Villette
Gare de la Chapelle
Gare de Clignancourt
Gare de Rochechouart
Gare de Batignolles
Gare de Pantin
Gare de Bobigny
Gare de Noisy-le-Sec
Gare de Romainville
Gare de Bondy
Gare de Raincy
Gare de Villemomble
Gare de Rosny
Gare de Montreuil
Gare de Vincennes
Gare de Nogent
Gare de Joinville-le-Pont
Gare de Charenton
Gare de Maisons Alfort
Gare de Créteil
Gare de Villeneuve St. Georges
Gare de Choisy-le-Roi
Gare de Ivry
Gare de Bicêtre
Gare de Gentilly
Gare de Malakoff
Gare de Montrouge
Gare de Vanves
Gare de Issy
Gare de Billancourt
Gare de Boulogne
Gare de Suresnes
Gare de Puteaux
Gare de Courbevoie
Gare de Asnières
Gare de Gennevilliers
Gare de Colombes
Gare de Bezons
Gare de Houilles
Gare de Carrières St. Denis
Gare de Montesson
Gare de Le Vésinet
Gare de le Pecq
Gare de Chatou
Gare de le Nanterre
Gare de Rueil
Gare de Bougival
Gare de Louveciennes
Gare de Buzenval
Gare de la Celle-St. Cloud
Gare de Garches
Gare de St. Cloud
Gare de Montretout
Gare de Bellevue
Gare de Sèvres
Gare de Vauresson
Gare de Rocquencourt
Gare de le Chesnay
Gare de Ville-d'Avray
Gare de St. Antoine du Bulson
Gare de Fausses Reposes
Gare de Trianon
Gare de Grand Montreuil
Gare de Haut Chaville
Gare de Meudon
Gare de Chaville
Gare de Viroflay
Gare de Versailles
Gare de Vélizy
Gare de Bièvre
Gare de Fontenay aux Roses
Gare de Sceaux
Gare de Plessis-Piquet
Gare de Bourg-la-Reine
Gare de Arcueil
Gare de Cachan
Gare de Fleury
Gare de Clamart
Gare de Châtillon
Gare de Antony
Gare de Villacoublay
Gare de Buc
Gare de Massy
Gare de Palaiseau
Gare de Orsay
Gare de Juvisy
Gare de Athis
Gare de Draveil
Gare de Villeneuve le Roi


Lake Managua
Tipitapa
R. Tipitapa
Comalapa
Malacatoia
Managua
El Paso
Juigalpa
Vol. Masaya 3,000'
Masaya
Granada
S. Marcos
Masatepe
Catarina
Granada I.
Mombacho 4472'
Nandaime
Zapadero I.
Nancital Is.
Point Mayales
Rio Nancital
Rio Mayales
Canal Gordon
Rio Acoyapa
San Ubaldo
Rio Ogata
Rio Tyrsequeque
Rio Camastra
Rama
Bluefields River
Bluefields
Rio Cookra
Rama River
Monkey Pt.
Gorda Pt.
Pijaraille
Rio Maiz
Round Hill
Rio Indio
Greytown
San Juan del Norte
Harbor Head
Rio Silico
Rio Colorado
CARIBBEAN SEA
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
Vol. Ometepe 5110'
Ometepe I.
S. Bernado I.
Buenos Aires
San Jorge
Rivas
Rio Lajas
Vol. Madera 4360'
La Virgen
Buena Retiro
Brito
(San Juan del Sur)
Senate I.
Solentiname Is.
Balsilas I.
Ft. San Carlos
San Miguelito
Toro
Castillo
San Juanillo
Conchuda
Deseado Basin
San Francisco Basin
Lock
Silico
Dams
Ochoa
Juan
Carlos
Rio Frio
Llanuras de los Guatusos
Drosi 5200'
Vol. Rincon de la Vieja
Vol. Cutupilapa Miragualles 5500'
Tenorio 4700'
Llanuras de San Carlos
Rio
PACIFIC OCEAN
Gulf of Papagayo
Salinas Bay
Rio Sapoa
Rio Ochomogo
Rio Frio
ROUTE
CANAL
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
ROUND-BY
MAP SHOWING
PROPOSED
NICARAGUA
CANAL
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40


CARIBBEAN SEA
Manzanilla Pt.
Pt. Gorda
Nombre de Dios
San Blas Pt.
Puerto Bello
Palenque
San Blas Gulf
Muletas
Archipelago
Ratones Cays
Caledonia Bay
Colon
(Aspinwall)
Chagres
Chagres River
Limon Bay
Monkey Hill
CHEPO RANGE
Gatun Lake
Rio Gatun
Bohio Viejo
Bohio Nuevo
Obispo
Buena Vista
Cherrelles
Juan Grande
Rio Chagres
Locks
Gorgona
Matachin
Culebra
Pedro Miguel
Miraflores
PROPOSED SAN BLAS ROUTE
Rio Chepo
Playon
Escores
Careta
Rio Tuira
Pt. Diablo
Perico I.
Bruja Pt.
Peña
Salud
Rio Pequeni
Rio Lajas
Panama
Playa Prieta
Charrera
Chapira
Taboga I.
Chepo
Cheman
CANAZIA MTS.
Bohana R.
Rio Chucunaque
Rio Tuira
Cape Jribiron
MTS. OF VERAGUA
Chame
Chame Pt.
Otoque I.
PEARL ISLANDS
S. Carlos
Anton
Rio Cloque
Anton Pt.
Rey I.
San Jose I.
GULF OF S. MIGUEL
Chupigana
Yavisa
Rio Tuira
Rio Bolas
Rio Pirre
Rio Sambu
Rio Tuira
Garachine Pt.
PARITA BAY
BAY OF PANAMA
Liso Pt.
Las Santos
Tablas
Iguana I.
Caracoles Pt.
MAP SHOWING
PROPOSED
PANAMA CANAL
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50
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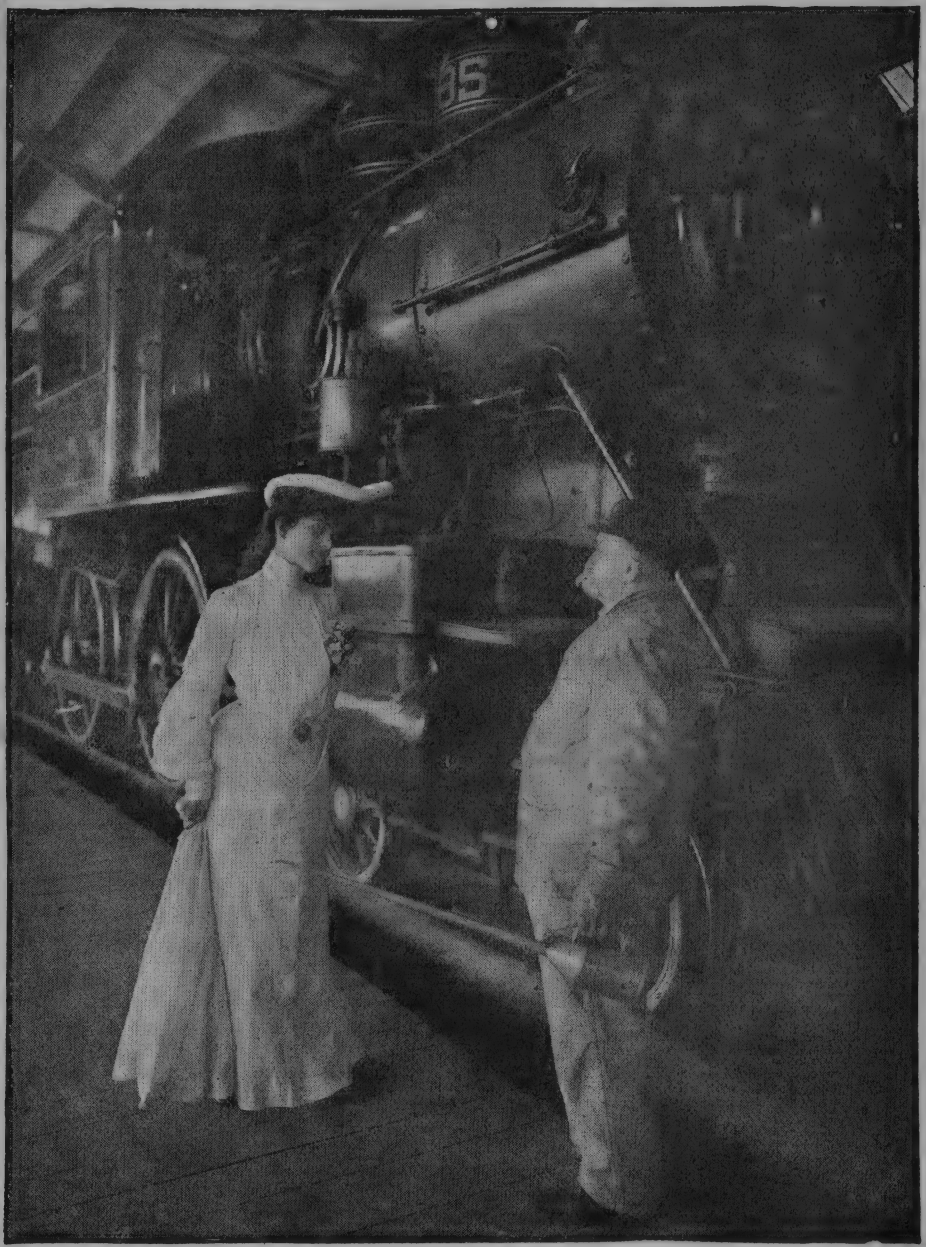
Here are the names of some of the famous authors whose work will provide a feast of wit and fancy in the pages of Ainslee's during 1904:

Jack London	Mrs. Burton Harrison	Harvey Sutherland
E. F. Benson	John D. Barry	George Horton
Justus Miles Forman	Edgar Saltus	Maarten Maartens
J. J. Bell	Charles Battell Loomis	Alice Duer Miller
Gertrude Atherton	Baroness Von Hutten	Mrs. Reginald De Koven
E. Nesbit	Josephine Dixon	Onoto Watanna
Harold MacGrath	Bliss Carman	Dorothy Dix
Richard Le Gallienne	Ella Wheeler Wilcox	Alan Dale
O. Henry	Edmund Vance Cooke	Brand Whitlock
Poultney Bigelow	Clinton Scollard	Mollie Elliott Seawell
Elizabeth Duer	Ethel Watts Mumford	E. S. Van Zile
Guy Wetmore Carryl	Robert Hichens	Morgan Robertson
Joseph C. Lincoln	Gerald Stanley Lee	John Oliver Hobbes

Cover designs by such well known artists as A. B. Wenzell, Thomas Mitchell Pierce, Harrison Fisher, Edward Penfield and others.

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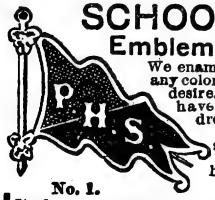




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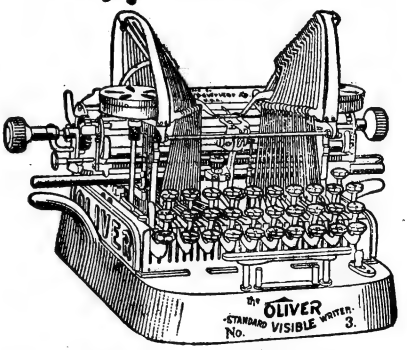
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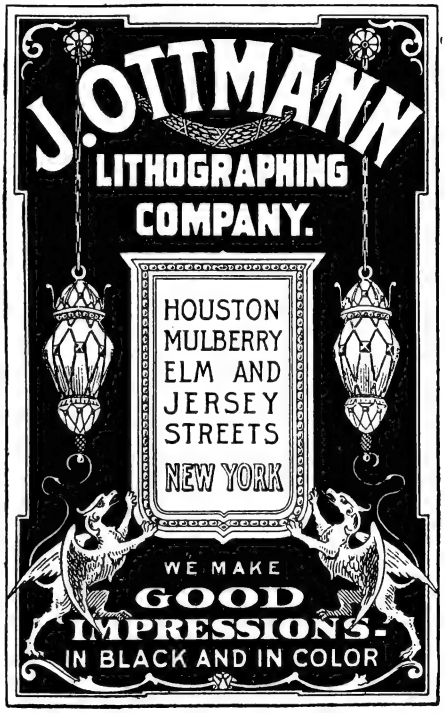
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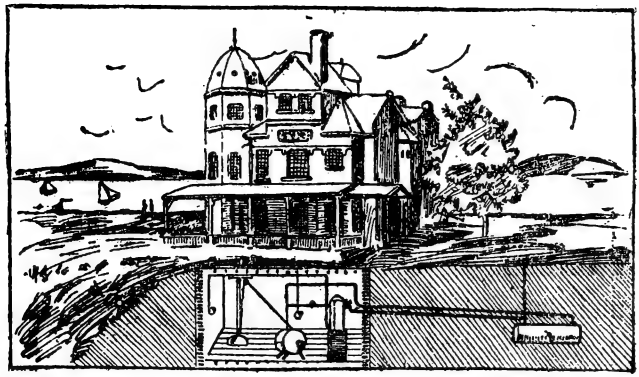
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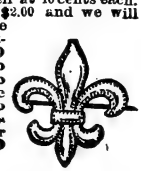
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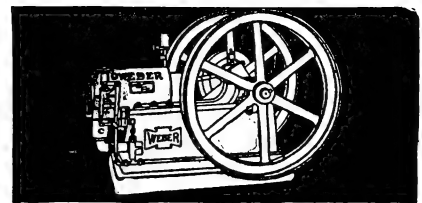


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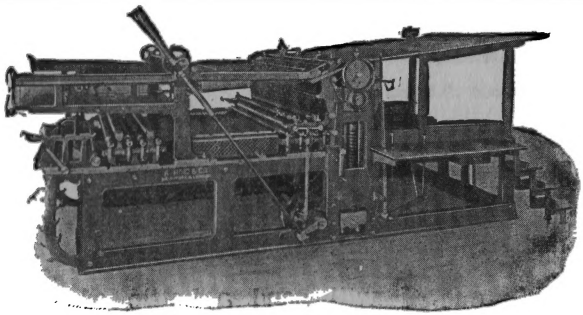
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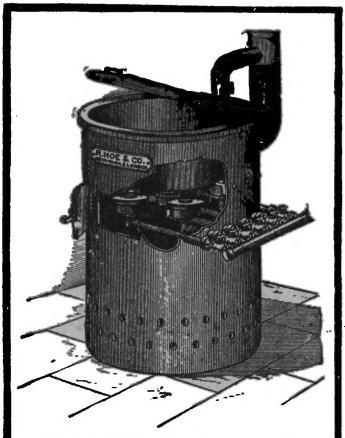
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